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THE

SOUTHERN CROSS

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER AND REVIEW

88th Year—No. 3510

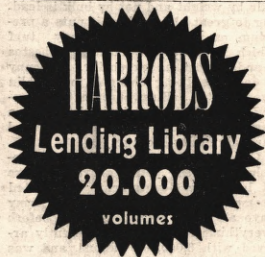
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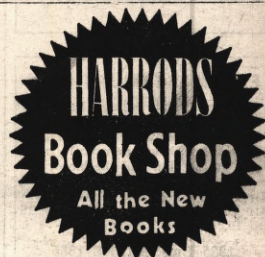
BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1942

Correos Argentina
— HANQUEO PAGADO
TARIFA REDUCIDA
Concepción 1473



This issue contains:

- Eire and the War *p. 2*
- Agriculture in Argentina *p. 12*
- Station Nomenclature *p. 14*



• • • • • WE who earn our daily bread in cities are ruled by the clock and the calendar. The end of the office day, the week-end, the end of the month are more important than eclipses and equinoxes, for these hours and days and dates regulate our lives more sternly than the landmarks of astronomy.

St. Patrick's Home Bazaar, coming as it does towards the end of the month, necessitates some departure from our routine, for it is manifestly an occasion when we must lay out some money on a good cause. The care-free lavishness proper to a wage-earner who has lately received his (or her) envelope must be restrained so that the 26th and 26th may find us with some pesos yet to spend. In plain terms; keep some money for the Bazaar!

• • • • • JOSE Manuel Estrada, whose death fifty years ago is being recalled, was a great man who struggled valiantly against the drabness and the apathy of his age. He had all the qualities of leadership: eloquence, learning, unselfishness and a background of tradition. But the core of his spirit was Catholicism, no advantage in an age which hailed Wilde, Ameghino and Roussac as its great men. He preached from the political desert and it is his great glory that the next generation owed far more to his influence than to its official mentors. Estrada is a leaven still working amongst us, and the passage of time is adding to the sphere of his influence.

• • • • • MONSIGNOR de Andrea uttered a timely warning when he pointed out in his sermon on Sunday in the Plaza de la República that after the conclusion of World War II, humanity will have to face a great social crisis whose effects may well be more disastrous than the armed clash itself. There is but one way to prepare for that crisis: strengthen the family, which is the basis of society.

The family is sacred, Pius XII declared most solemnly in his

Jubilee Broadcast. Whoever attacks the family, attacks the integrity of the human race; and whoever refuses to aid the family, refuses to utilize the only means of recuperation which society possesses.

• • • • • IT is curious that the first pinch which the war inflicts on the general population of Argentina is the restriction of fuel. This is an oil-producing country, possessing its own refineries and there are enormous reserves of vegetable fuel.

Under such circumstances the rationing of fuel should not be a difficult task, so long as it is centralized in one hand. The trouble is that this country has no experience whatever of rationing, for never in our history has it been necessary to take any measure of the kind. It is said that the utilities and industries are engaged in a bitter struggle for priorities and all sorts of strings are being tugged on. The remedy for this is one board of control, with discretionary powers.

• • • • • THE great anniversary of the Fourth of July was recalled with unusual fervour wherever in the world there are free men, or captives who long for liberty. For this Fourth finds the men and women of the American Union engaged in a struggle far more decisive even than that in which their forefathers won their freedom by the sword. It is the freedom of the world which is in jeopardy.

In the Argentine Republic we have kept the Fourth of July as a sacred day. There is not one of us but knows that our fate is not divided from that of the United States. Every citizen of the Union who dies in battle, dies in some measure for us as well. We know that our liberties and perhaps our very lives are stakes in the great battle for which the United States girded her loins last December; and our sacred honour as a nation compels us to lift up our voices and put these facts on record. Hail to the champions of human freedom!

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MERCEDES (Bs. As.)

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

How the War is Affecting Eire

(From "THE TABLET")

TO a superficial observer the burning question of Eire's wartime economy is fuel—and transport. Coal has been forbidden to all domestic users since April; the basic ration of petrol was withdrawn from all private cars from May 1st, and only owners who had previously been receiving the supplementary ration (and who have the appropriate white disc attached to their windscreen) are allowed to run their cars at all; bus services all over Dublin finish at ten o'clock at night; and train journeys are a nightmare. Only one train a day runs between Dublin and the south, and that is normally five or six hours late over long distances. Often six or seven engines are used in turn for the one journey, each being discarded as it becomes clogged up by the extraordinary mixture of turf, coal-dust, and wood on which they have to run. A few months ago passengers regularly had to dismount and collect twigs and branches, or help to uproot sleepers, before the train could go on to the next station, though now neatly-stacked piles of timber are placed at intervals along the line. Even lorries concerned with moving essential supplies are being immobilized through lack of petrol, and the railways have become the life-line of the country. Ireland's sugar factories can supply her with all the sugar she needs (so long as the heavy machinery holds out)—but only if the beet can be taken to the factory from the fields. The Government is being bitterly blamed both for its failure to lay in supplies of coal when war was seen to be inevitable (and, indeed, after war had been declared), and for its unaccountable reluctance to encourage mining. After Dunkirk, when British colliers that had been used for supplying the Continent with coal, were fully loaded with nowhere to go, the Great Southern Railway was offered a million tons of coal at £1 per ton. They were nervous of taking the risk, and consulted the Government, who declined to help. The Great Northern Railway, on the other hand, bought up as much as it could, and is still well supplied. So are several small private factories. These examples of individual initiative are lending added sting to the venom of the Government's critics, who, knowing that they cannot hope to attack its policy, are bitterly attacking its practical shortcomings.

In peace-time Eire burned three million tons of British coal a year, and though the country is producing more coal than ever before, it can still only supply just over five per cent of its own needs. In 1921 the Commission of Enquiry into the Resources and Industries of Ireland published a report on the known exposed coalfields of the Free State, as it then was. This Commission arrived at the astronomical figure of a total of 1,931,000,000 tons—of which only 160,000 tons is now mined. Making all due allowances for optimism on the part of the Commission, there is no doubt that the Irish coal industry would now have a unique chance of development if it were not for the total lack of the requisite heavy machinery and skilled labour. The bulk of the coal that Eire does produce is anthracite of the first quality, though a very good type of steam coal comes from the Arigna mine. Even so, the dust and slag from British pit-heads is being sold in Eire for £3 10s. a ton.

Gas restrictions.

In the cities 'gas restrictions' are the equivalent annoyance of the British black-out, except that summer can bring no relief. From 8.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m., and 1.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. only the barest flicker of gas comes through, and it is impossible to cook anything but the lightest of meals. Turf is plentiful enough, and makes a perfectly good fuel for domestic use, but in the cities the Government enforcement of sale by weight and not by bulk is leading to great abuse, since it puts a premium on wet, clay-like, heavy turf which is as hard to burn as asbestos—and almost as expensive. A penny a sod was being charged in Dublin over Easter. Elsewhere in the country the turf position is good, though a certain amount has been wasted through faulty storage.

Car owners are resigned and reasonable about the petrol shortage. Here at least the Government has acted promptly, and the needs of the Army have all along been considered before everything else. A tanker recently arrived with 3,000,000 gallons, and was promptly commandeered by the Army, who only released some of it to the public when they found that they had no further storage space. Most drivers had accumulated a small store of their own, which they busily used up every week-end in April. Since May 1st only priests, clergymen, doctors, and a few lorries are to be seen on the roads at all, apart from the inevitable Army lorries. Ireland was always a land of horses, and the pony and trap is now as popular as it was thirty years ago, and fetching a far better price than any second-hand motor. As much as £90 is paid for a general utility farm horse.

Barter agreement.

But though fuel and transport problems are what catch the eye (on the debit side, at any rate: there are still a good many compensations to balance them), they are only details, though vastly important ones, in the complicated jig-saw of Eire's economy, the whole pattern of which will shortly have to be altered. Many Irish authorities are convinced that the entire system of trade between Ireland and Britain will have to be fundamentally

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changed, and that a comprehensive method of barter is the only way by which trade between the two countries can continue at all—indeed, the only way in which Ireland can be saved from hardship approaching famine, and in which Britain can continue to benefit to her present extent from Irish produce.

To put it briefly, Britain has been looking on Eire as a larder, miraculously replenished, like the Widow's Cruse, from which she can draw at will. Now she will have to regard Eire as a farm, which must be cultivated and sown, and above all manured, if the land is to keep "in good heart" and continue to supply food. Eire's position can be summarised like this: money is pouring into the country; cattle, produce, and men are pouring out of it; no raw materials are being imported, so that factories are closing down; and without manures, which are not produced to any extent in Eire, the land is rapidly losing its "heart."

Orthodox Dublin financiers are delighted that Eire is accumulating a sterling balance of £12-14 millions a year, in spite of the fact that the Army is costing £10 millions a year; in the first eighteen days of April, for example, revenue was £2,343,459 and expenditure £1,002,500—a balance of £1,340,959. It does not seem to worry them that soon there will be very little to be bought with this reserve of money. At present Eire is sending over everything from fat cattle to sea-gulls (at 5d. each: it is to be hoped for glue or fertilizers). In April alone nearly £2 million worth of live cattle was exported. It follows that a good many people in the country must be making money chiefly the shop-keepers and farmers, since a stand-still order fixed wages at the beginning of the war (though there have been two increases since), whilst prices have only been controlled in spasms, generally after the profits have been taken. Yet so far as the country as a whole is concerned, this wealth is entirely a matter of book-keeping entries. The money cannot fulfill its primary economic function of exchanging itself for goods. Britain is willing to supply very little for her own money except unessentials (and no one in Eire blames her for that, the Irish being a realistic race themselves), and what Eire can get from other countries depends far more on the shipping she can collect than on a few million pounds sterling, one way or the other.

Lack of Fertilizers.

As a result, the fertile land of Eire is on its way to becoming denuded. More is being taken out of the soil than can be put back. The Government, with its insistence on wheat and

its compulsory tillage quota of 25 per cent, has its eye both on present necessities and on the fact that after the war Britain may prefer to go on getting its beef cheaply in refrigerators or tins from the Argentine rather than pay for prime Irish cattle. But wheat is an exacting crop—one that it is impossible to grow continuously without intensive use of fertilizers. In Eire there is only a "pool fertilizer" that is sold at £10 a ton, and cannot often be had even at that price. Recently the Irish Government forbade the export of Guinness to Britain unless Britain was prepared to send over an equivalent amount of barley. That is being widely quoted as a precedent and as an example. It is considered inevitable that soon the Irish Government will be forced by circumstances to declare that they can only send over cattle in return for chemical manures; eggs, butter, rabbits, and fish for colonial wheat, coal, and raw materials for the factories. Britain will have to cultivate Eire to reap a harvest from her. If that is done, Eire will not only be able to put aside fears of a shortage in her own larder, but will be able materially to increase her exports to Britain. If Britain would only guarantee Eire's wheat import for the next ten years at a fixed price, tens of thousands of acres could be used once more for less strenuous crops, practically the whole of which could be exported to Britain. If manures are not sent over, exports are bound to drop rapidly. To the Irish farmer, his farm represents not only by far the greater part of his capital, but his life-work, and the only inheritance he can leave his sons. To take the "heart" out of his land would seem a far greater enormity to him than living on his capital did to a Victorian business man; rather than do it he would let his land lie fallow while he grew only enough for his family. Last year's harvest fell very much below expectations, and led to rumour that the farmers were deliberate holding up their wheat in order to take advantage of the increased prices for "late wheat." The truth seems to have been that the Government considerably over-estimated the returns from the acreage under cultivation. The yield was sometimes 25 per cent less than from the same acreage last year, due entirely to lack of manures. Controlled prices led to some amazing anomalies. For example, wheat in first-class condition was controlled at 45s. a barrel (as against 50s. this year), while damaged wheat was selling at 60s. upwards (uncontrolled, of course) for fodder. Much the same was happening with oats and barley.

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Smuggling on the Border.

But of all the anomalies that the spotlight of war has silhouetted in the public gaze, none stands out more grotesquely than the "Border." Even the most conservative Anglo-Irish opinion in the South thinks that soon the border will cease to function in its present form, as even the staunchest Northerner must be convinced of its impracticability by now. A rattling, highly-profitable, and widely-spread trade in smuggling has sprung into being. The first trickle began during the economic war of 1935-8, when cattle were taken over the border, but the trickle is now a roaring spate in full flood, and the wiles of the 1935-8 veterans

are being daily improved. Cattle, eggs, butter, stockings, lipstick, typewriters, cameras, bicycles are being rushed North, and flour, tea, cereals, and coffee—but chiefly flour—are coming South. Profits are incredible, like the prices. Single lorry loads are realizing their cost and £400 besides, "black market" tea is fetching £1-5 a pound. A little while ago white flour was being bought in the North for £20 a ton, and sold over the border for £140 a ton. The following is a perfectly genuine extract from a letter that the manager of one of the biggest farms in the South received from the agent in the North who has been supplying his

Continued on page 6

Sporting Stepper

Winter sales begin with incredibly low prices

General News From Home and Abroad.

PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO CORDOBA—

On Monday last the president of the Republic and his committee arrived in

Retiro on the return journey from Cordoba, where they had been the recipients of a very warm welcome on the part of the authorities and the people of that province. Prior to his departure

from the Learned City Doctor Castillo held a reception at his temporary residence in the capital of Cordoba, which proved a very brilliant function.

dent of the Chamber of Deputies, Dr. Jose Luis Cantilo, Senator Carlos R. Porto and National Deputy, Carlos Cisneros.

CARBONIC POISONING—

On account of the intense cold of the past two months, the people of this city have been compelled to resort to every imaginable means of counteracting the frigid atmosphere of homes without any kind of heating. Resort has been made in many cases with fatal results to the use of coal and "carbon de leña" in open braziers. The gases given off from these braziers, is a deadly poison yet there is scarcely a day that we do not read of some fatal accident. It is more than extraordinary, that the authorities that be, do not take some steps to enlighten the people regarding the real dangers involved in the use of such heating appliances.

JOSE MANUEL ESTRADA—

With the solemn ceremony in the Franciscan church and the communion Mass at San Ignacio, the various acts in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Jose Manuel Estrada commenced in this city on Sunday last. On Monday afternoon in the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters, Dr. Leopoldo Garces Castiella, delivered a very striking address, taking as his theme: "Estrada, Politician."

RAILWAY PENSIONS—

The committee formed in the Chamber of Deputies to endeavour to find some means of straitening out the terrible tangle in which the Railway Pensions Fund is immersed. During the past few years several palliatives have been tried, but in no way have they served to assist matters. In a certain way they made matters worse. It is hoped that a genuine study of the situation will be made and some means found to place the Fund on a sound footing. This is a matter of intense interest to the country as some fifty thousand families are affected. Their sole means of subsistence depends on the Pensions Fund and should that fail, they would be left in complete misery.

NEWMAN IN IRELAND—

In the middle of the last century the Irish Bishops invited him to Dublin when the Catholic University was being established. The story of his labours in Ireland is a long one but it is epitomised by Fr. Cyril Martindale, S.J., in one pregnant sentence, "The long distress of the Irish University scheme," says Fr. Martindale, "has given us incomparable ideals of the full human development which a Catholic University alone can supply."

Then, in Newman's old age there came from Pope Leo XIII the highest honour which the Roman Pontiff could give. Newman was made a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, and for ten years he nobly bore that lofty dignity.

More than fifty years have passed since he died, worn out by the heat and

ARMY AND NAVY DINNER—

On last Monday evening the annual banquet, organized by the army and navy, took place at Les Ambassadeurs and was attended by the President of the Nation and the ministers of War and Marine. Speeches were delivered on the termination of the event by the president of the Nation and the presidents of the Military and Naval Circles. The event was marked by an immense attendance, greatly increased by the presence of the naval and military officers at present in the capital for the July holidays.

WAR SHIPS IN PORT—

The presence of various units of the Argentine navy in this port has aroused the usual interest of the people of this city and the number of visitors on Sunday last to the various ships was extraordinary, despite the intense coldness of the day. Since Monday the weather has taken a turn for the better and with warmer days it is certain that larger numbers of the visitors will be seen on board the various units. It is a tribute to the officers and crews of the different ships to observe the spotless cleanliness to be observed on every side.

CELEBRATING EMPLOYEES' DAY—

On last Sunday morning an open air Mass was celebrated in the Avda. 9 de Julio as part of the celebration of "El Dia de la Empleada". Despite the cold that reigned on the occasion there was a strong rally of the members of the organisation and their friends. The Mass was said by Monsignor Miguel de Andrea and on the termination of same the National Anthem was vociferously rendered. On the termination of the rendering of the Anthem the president of the Federation of Catholic Associations of Employees addressed the gathering and paid a warm tribute to the sacrifices and labours of Monsignor de Andrea on behalf of all workers. Monsignor Andrea delivered a very eloquent speech in which he emphasized the necessity for social justice, fair salaries, normal hours of work and decent living conditions.

At noon lunch was served in the "Casa de la Empleada" and amongst the guests of honour were the presi-



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burden of his long day. But his memory and the power of his heroic life have endured, and that is demonstrated almost dramatically to-day by the call which comes from the New World for his Canonisation. Well, if that should come—and God grant it does come soon—there will be keener joy nowhere more than in Ireland and in Dublin.

EXPORT OF OLD IRON.—

The E. P. has requested Congress to permit the exportation of 30,000 tons of old iron to Chile. For a lengthy period the export of old iron has been strictly prohibited, although there are immense quantities lying corroding all over the country. On Monday there was a meeting in Congress of the various committees connected with the project and the reunion was attended by the competent ministers in the matter. As the house will not meet this week, there will be no decision till after the holidays.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE.—

If ever there was a supreme exemplification of Talleyrand's "bon mot" "worse than a crime, a blunder" it was the bombing of Hawaii and Manila. History will have to deal with the question as to where the responsibility rests for that colossal mistake. The Mikado is perhaps guiltless. He is a kind of god, a statue on an altar like Buddha, eyes closed, deaf and mute. The generals don't let him know what is going on. President Roosevelt sent him a last minute message, but it may be doubted that the Son of Heaven was even allowed to see it.

As for the special envoy sent from Tokyo to Washington for the particular purpose of keeping Mr. Hull distracted with "conversations," it is possible that he didn't know what the home government was doing behind his back. (Fr. Gillis in the "Catholic World.")

GENERAL FRANCO NOT PRO-AXIS.—

This briefly and very inadequately, summarises the position facing General Franco and his Government since the German Army arrived at the Spanish frontier on June 27, 1940. Ignorance in England, wilful or otherwise, of the true position in Spain has led to much misunderstanding and want of

sympathy with the Spanish attitude, and matters have not been helped by the publication in the Press of incorrect and false deductions. In spite of this, it is thanks to the diplomatic representation of the Ambassador, Sir Samuel Hoare, that relations between England and Spain have been placed on a far better basis than had existed during recent years. In England proper credit has not been given to the Spanish Government for its determination and unflinching rejection of German demands under pressure continuously exerted on the frontier until the campaign in the Balkans. This pressure culminated in the visit of Hitler in December to make his demands in person; without, however, tangible result, except added firmness in the refusal of admission into Spain to German troops. (The London "Tablet").

CHESTERTON ON VIRGIL.—

Speaking of Virgil, G. K. Chesterton wrote in "The Everlasting Man": "But here are two particular points about him and his work which are particularly important to the main thesis here. The first is in a very peculiar sense founded upon the fall of Troy; that is, upon an avowed pride in Troy although she had fallen. In tracing to Trojans the foundation of his beloved race and republic, he began what may be called the great Trojan tradition which runs through medieval and modern history. We have already seen the first hint of it in the pathos of Homer and Hector. But Virgil turned it not merely into a literature but into a legend. And it was a legend of the almost divine dignity that belongs to the defeated. This was one of the traditions that did truly prepare the world for the coming of Christianity and especially of Christian chivalry. This is what did help to sustain civilisation through the incessant defeats of the Dark Ages and the barbarian wars; out of which what we call chivalry was born."

RUGBY IN THE DESERT.—

"I played my first—and last—game of Rugby in the Western Desert when it was 90 degrees in the shade!" writes a New Zealand soldier who recently arrived with a reinforcement in Egypt. "Playing in such heat and wearing a thick foot-ball jersey was no picnic. Apart from that, the field on which we played was denuded of turf; it was just marked out on a level piece of desert. Every time a player was tackled or a scrum was formed the players had to hesitate until the dust cleared and disclosed where the ball was. It was rare football and I was nearly tripping over my parched tongue by the time the two 20-minute spells were over."

RADIO FATIGUE IS NEW DISEASE.—

"Radio fatigue" is a new mental disease discovered by American sociologists.

It is produced by too much listening to emotional broadcasts of war news and the ranting of misguided propagandists who stir up emotion and disturb digestions, says the "American Sociological Review."

The manner of presenting radio news is perhaps more important than the content, the paper adds.

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HOW THE WAR IS AFFECTING EIRE.—

Continued from page 3

manures:—

"Dear Mr. . . .

I am afraid it is absolutely impossible for me to let you have any phosphates just yet. My smugglers point-blank refuse to run such heavy stuff over the border while they can get across with lighter and more profitable loads. . . ."

He has put the letter among his collection of historic documents, as a sign of the times!

The result of all this, of course, is that more and more goods are being taken out of Eire, while a good deal of her surplus money is going into the pockets of her "gentlemen smugglers." The most likely immediate development is that a road will be built following all the sinuosities of the border. At present there are several main roads crossing it, which nobody dreams of using, but no road or even path following its track. The effect of such a road would be that customs officers could patrol up and down, and concentrate quickly on any point. So far, the Eire Government has been most reluctant to carry out such a project, for fear of giving partition any shadow of permanency, while the Northern Government has also held its hand, perhaps from motives of economy.

Northerners invade Dublin.

The week-end invasion of Dublin by locust-like Northerners is carried on regularly and with the utmost good humour on both sides. During Easter week-end 4,000 visitors from the North surged into Dublin, buying up all the sweets, cigarettes, lipsticks, silk stockings, eggs, butter, and bacon on which they could lay their hands. They could be seen at every restaurant eating their heads off with the whole-hearted relish and undivided attention of school-boys at half-term. Now, when Departments are making allegations of a serious shortage in Dublin of butter, bread, and eggs, it is possible, though unlikely, that these week-end visits may be rigorously curtailed.

Mercantile Marine.

On paper, the position of Eire's newly-formed mercantile marine gives the greatest cause for satisfaction. A good many ships have been purchased, and are now plying between the U.S.A., Portugal, Spain, and Africa. So far, only one has been sunk. Most of these ships, however, are old Greek vessels, so aged that they cannot make more than six or seven knots. Too slow for the convoys, they chug along in mid-Atlantic with no more protection than that given by their brilliantly-displayed Irish colours. Even so, the Government could hardly be blamed were it not for the (little-known) fact that just before the war a group of business men were given the offer of twenty-five ships. The project was too large for them without some kind of Government protection and subsidy. They approached the authorities and suggested that the Government should put down a million pounds for every million pounds of their own. Their offer was declined, and the ships were lost. Some criticism is caused, too, by the fact that many of the ships now in commission are bringing wheat and near-luxuries into the country, so that no privation will be caused (other

than that normal to the poor even in peace-time), instead of being used to bring in raw materials for the factories, even at the cost of some loss of comfort to the people in general.

Irish opinion is much the same as it has been all through the war—that is to say, one section, the Anglo-Irish, greatly pro-British and balanced by a rather more numerous but less influential section (the I.R.A. adherents), who are pro-German, with the great mass of the people strongly resolved on neutrality, but sympathetic to Britain. There is only one important change—even the most "loyal" and conservative of the Irish Protestants is now very much against Eire's entry into the war. Whether or not it was this desire for neutrality on the part of those who previously felt ashamed because Eire was not actively in the war, the change has certainly taken place.

The Brighter Side.

So far, only the dark side of the picture has been sketched; but there are compensations in plenty, and to the visitor the lights will be more apparent than the shadows. Only tea (½ oz. per person per week) and bread (seven ounces per day) are rationed as yet—the sugar ration is so generous as to make no difference—and chocolates, sweets, and all manner of biscuits can be had without trouble; meat is plentiful and very good; eggs, bacon, and butter can be had in abundance. The famous "black bread" is in reality a very palatable brown. Potatoes are plentiful, though not of such good quality as in past years, and this year's harvest of all crops is expected to be good. Clothes can be had in peace-time quantities, and the women are more smartly dressed than ever, nor is the shortage of silk stockings and cosmetics felt yet. Cigarettes are difficult to get, but they can be obtained rather more easily than they can in Britain; the Irish Budget has not been introduced yet, and in Eire cigarettes and drink are still at pre-1942 Budget prices. Theatres, picture houses, dances, and race meetings are all crowded; Dublin is still the gayest capital in Europe; the clouds are slowly gathering on the horizon, but meanwhile there is brilliant sunshine—why worry, it may never happen!

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

The Hurling Club well deserves the patronage of every Irish and Irish-Argentine family throughout the Republic, and especially those resident in the Federal Capital.

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

—By "CAMP-ROVER"

RAILWAYS AND CATTLE TRANSPORT.

As a result of the numerous complaints received the Ministry of Public works has taken measures to assure the obtaining of sufficient wagons for cattle transport by all livestock breeders, when and how they require this service on the railways. It will be recalled that many small shippers had alleged that the railways showed a preference towards the frigorificos, an allegation which is shown to be incorrect.

Railways are, after all is said and done, commercial concerns, and it is but natural that as such big business is more attractive than the small fry, but this does not mean that the little man has been entirely neglected. The enormous transport traffic which the increased cattle trade has brought about has caused a scarcity of available wagons at certain times, with a consequent rationing of those available.

By the resolution mentioned those desiring wagons must, on ordering them, deposit with the stationmaster the sum of \$10 per wagon desired, together with "guia de campana" corresponding to the cattle to be shipped the signatories and place of issue being noted down on the order. These will be returned to the shipper once the cattle have been loaded, and also in the cases where the owner of the cattle desists from shipping due to fortuitous causes.

The Wheat Agreement:—

The proposed wheat pool, announced in the cable section of the local Press, has been the subject of a communication issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, in which the negotiations are confirmed. The note sent out to the newspapers states that "when considered necessary the United States will convene a conference at which the details of the agreement are to be discussed and decided upon."

The agreement provides that the Big-Four wheat exporting countries (Argentina, Australia, Canada and the U.S.A.) shall take steps to ensure that the production of wheat in their respective territories does not exceed the quantity indispensable for internal consumption, to fill the export quota, and to maintain determined stocks of reserves. According to the agreement, Argentina's export quota will be ap-

proximately 3,400,000 tons per annum, plus 2,800,000 tons for internal consumption and seed requirements, making a total of 6,200,000 tons as the annual production of wheat. This latter figure will, however, be regulated according to the reserve stock fixed by the agreement. If this amount is lower than the maximum quantity prescribed by the Agreement, production could exceed 6,200,000 tons to the extent of the difference; and on the other hand production would have to be reduced if the reserve figure were in excess.

The Minister also pointed out that the Agreement established that the minimum quantity which the four countries had the possibility of exporting should not be less than 13,608,000 tons, this figure approximately that of the 1930-39 annual average. Annually, the five countries concerned would determine the minimum basic price and a maximum price C.I.F. United Kingdom port, as being a representative market, also the equivalent F.O.B. of these prices, for the wheat of each of the four exporting countries. In addition to the foregoing outline of international control over wheat production and prices as agreed to, the agreement also provides for the establishment of a 100,000,000 bushel (2,700,000 tons) pool of wheat to be contributed to by the producing countries and to be used for the relief of distress in war stricken and other necessitous areas.

The Aberdeen-Angus Show:—

The show of Aberdeen-Angus cattle inaugurated last Friday in San Justo was a good one, and the sales highly successful. Bulls sold to average \$2,093 each, and heifers \$1,150 per head, with a steady demand all through. The "La Celina" herd obtained the great average of \$2,400 for the 12 bulls offered.

Judging started on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, and by mid-day Mr. Charles J. Wyllie, of "Sittyton" fame, had finished his labours to the satisfaction of all ringiders.

Supreme honours in the classes for males were won by the "La Celina" herd, belonging to Adolfo C. Zuberbuhler, with a very even pen of two-year-old bulls of quite good quality. Two of them were by the herd-bred sire Lord Mark of La Celina and one a son of Evasion 2 of Kinermomy. The reserve champion pen was one from the "La Sara" herd sired by Eldred of Cascada 14 (2) and Meridiano Pelorus 4. These bulls were bred by Severiano Pampillo e hijos.

Heifers from the Houlder Curamalan Ltd. herd "Curamalan" won all the principal prizes in the female section. They are a fine lot and well presented. The championship was taken by a pen of heifers of which two were by Castle-craig of Cascada 54 and one by Duke Verrio of Curamalan, while the reserve trio were sired by Castle-craig of Cascada 35 and Black Ben of Cascada 68. Besides the heifers brought in for show there is a fine lot of "Curamalan" pedigree females which are to be offered this afternoon after the show animals have been disposed of.

After the usual merry lunch for which the "black" men are famous, Don Horacio Bullrich started the auction on behalf of his firm. The first lot in the ring was that which won the championship of the show for Adolfo C. Zuberbuhler—a herd that has recently come to the fore under the capable man-

(continued on page 17)

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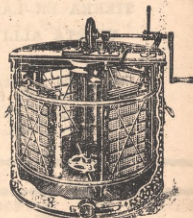
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Here is Happiness

HAPPINESS dwells on the borderland where work passes into play. Somebody said that a man is never completely himself but when he is playing; it is no less true that he is never happy unless he is completely himself. That is why happiness is so big a word; it involves the whole nature.

One can hardly overstress the importance of work to happiness, which assuredly will not come of doing nothing; if you lie inert, you are a lump, and probably a complaining lump. But if you are happy, there is no need to prove that you are not a lumberer of the ground. Happiness is its own justification, and the test whether it be truly happiness is easy: does it reflect itself?

You can shut yourself up with a pleasure like a schoolboy with a pot of jam, but no one can monopolise or isolate happiness people come to it as to a fire in winter. There are rich and, as the phrase goes, idle men who make happiness about them by their mere being.

Happiness, unlike pleasure, is giving, not taking. Work is service; and to live so that you render service by merely living is perhaps the most difficult work of all.

Sometimes indeed happiness seems to walk in a garden like a child among flowers. Yet the child who in a garden finds real happiness is the child who can live with flowers, delighting in their life—not the greedy little human for whom flowers only satisfy the instinct of acquisition; they are picked, they wither, and soon the moment's pleasure is done. It is true that any child may be happy in gathering a posy for one it loves, but here the child is not self-sufficing in its garden. It is like most of us, who never alone enjoy to the full any beauty of sound, form, or colour, but must always be picturing to ourselves another's delight which, sharing with us, would more than double our own.

Modern sentimentality inclines to rate that childish early happiness as the most complete of all, because it is so independent of externals that it seems happiness unmixed, undisturbed by any thought of work doing or to be done. Yet since the child has properly no function but to live and grow, if it grows well it is doing its work; and without some enveloping love in the background to which its being can respond, no child grows well. At the root of its solitary happiness there is communion.

Yet, though happiness cannot be lonely, it must know how to be alone. The bulk of our work may not be done in solitude, but the best of it must always be done there. For what really expresses the man he must plunge into himself. You cannot delegate the work in which happiness resides.

Yet that energy may express itself in the power of delegation. A man who loves the work of giving others work that they can love is happy in creating opportunities for happiness; and in some ways that is the ideal energy. Still, its happiness is precarious, because in the rush and hurry of many relations, a man has difficulty to call his soul his own. Happiness is often shown in a crowd, but very seldom found there.

The artist is safer, because his work is no less than to reproduce and communicate his own happiness; he offers us not the seed but the flower; we seek from him the expression of his secret felicity.

There are some who think them-

selves less than happy because they do not again achieve the height of felicity which they have once known. Stevenson was an admirable moralist, and never used words loosely, but he wrote from Samoa to his friend: "Happy! I was only happy once, that time at Hyeres."

This that he thinks of is not happiness; it is momentary by its nature, it takes indeed two natures to make it; it is enchantment, it is festival, when work stops and all the faculties swim in the delight of being. It may irradiate long spaces of life with an afterglow, it may transform the relation out of which it springs; but it cannot be lasting, for while it lasts, nothing else is contemplated.

Someone in a novel of Maupassant's says that the best years of life are those between fifty and sixty, when your position is made and you are not to old to enjoy it. That is to look at things rather from the standpoint of pleasure only; but in another sense it is often true, at all events for a man. Power comes then, and power is certainly not necessary to happiness, but it means the consummation of a life's energy.

Failure to achieve power, for one whose work aims at it, does not condemn to unhappiness. His soul is not the slave of failure; yet what happiness he may be said to have, flowers on an unkindly soil. In the best of work, at the best of happiness, no limiting resistance is felt; the nature gives all that is in it; there may be a weight on the shoulders, yet it does not gall or hamper.

You will seldom get happiness by going to look for it. It does not exist in the abstract; there must be a vehicle, a medium, to embody it. The higher your conscious aim, perhaps the less likely is happiness; assuredly, the more concrete your big aim, the less possible it is of achievement so complete that happiness can result.

There is no such need of proof when some gentle modest happiness falls into its unassuming place in the natural scheme of things. Physical well-being is a kind of it; an unselfish person who has good health gives daily of his strength, or of hers.

Serenity goes with such health, and serenity is a great part of happiness; it is what makes nuns' happy faces. Perhaps because they have shut off from their lives great fields of energy, serenity comes easier to them, and perhaps happiness, with limitations, is more attainable.

But to reach Aristotle's full standard, happiness must live in the world, it must be in touch with the vital currents of delight; and it comes best of all when it is the answer to long desire, the reward of long labour.

Do You Know This?

308) Why Do Gloves Keep Our Hands Warm?

309) How Are Bananas Kept Fresh On Board Ship?

310) How Is Tobacco Cured?

See Answers on page 24.

Wedding Bells

Toledo—Tobin.

A very pretty wedding took place on the 20th of June in the San Isidro Church, Jesus María, Córdoba, when Miss Beatriz Toledo and Mr. Charles A. Tobin, formerly of Rojas, spoke their nuptial vows. Mr. Miguel Oyhanarte and Mrs. Maruca Tobin de Oyhanarte acted as sponsors. The ceremony was performed by Father Magnon Castro. On the conclusion of the Church service a reception was held at the bride's home, where a large number of friends congratulated the young couple. When the champagne was uncorked and the wedding cake

cut by the groom and bride, lunch was served to over two hundred people. After lunch dancing commenced and continued until the early hours of the following day. On the 19th a Mass for the spiritual and material welfare of the newly wed was offered up by the Societies, St. Vincent de Paul, The Catholic Association and Daughters of Mary, of which Miss Toledo is a member. Also they received many valuable presents and a large number of telegrams.

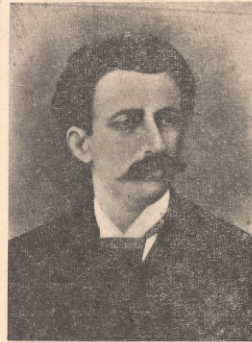
Mr. and Mrs. Tobin left for Alta Gracia where they will pass their honeymoon.

They carry with them the best wishes of their many friends for a long and happy life.

Kelly—Farrell.

On March 7th 1942, in Saint Patrick's Long Island City, New York, the marriage took place of Miss Mary Kelly and Radio Officer Francis Stanislaus Farrell. The bride, a daughter of the late James and Ann Lynch de Kelly, was born in Navarro, Buenos Aires, while the bridegroom is the youngest son of the late William and Elizabeth Fox Farrell Co. Wexford. The bride was given away by her brother Mr. James Kelly. She was attended by Miss Mary Tuohy whose brother, Mr. John Tuohy ably performed the duties of best man.

Because of Lenten regulations the ceremony was brief and simple. It was witnessed by a few immediate friends who later attended a reception at the Hotel Victoria. The honeymoon was spent at Houston Texas. To both we wish many years of wedded happiness.



José Manuel de Estrada, the eminent man of letters, statesman and professor, whose memory is being recalled.

Bear in Mind...

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

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For the simple quality of happiness, nothing else in literature can touch folk-song; just because it is so impersonal, the joy of living felt by the race. It may be melancholy in aspect—it often is; but you can enjoy being melancholy, like Jacques. Nobody can enjoy being unhappy.

Away out beyond folk lyric, lies the unearthly happiness of birdsong. There may be a greater volume of joy in the lark's music, and one aspect of happiness at least in the faculty of joy; but for choice, give me the wren: his note is so courageous, he has such confidence on a cold March afternoon that spring is at the door.

It is assuredly not possible to be happy and think that the cause is losing and bound to lose all the time. Those who think that, lack the talent for happiness.

I like a courageous happiness. Physical courage allied to happiness is superb and makes its own atmosphere, dispersing misery and turning the balance, where it wavers for so many, between collapse and resistance.

Yet finer infinitely than any physical courage is the courage of those hearts who, having in them a beautiful capacity for happiness, find it again and again smothered by ugly chances, and who yet, when the sky clears even a little, break out into the wren's song.



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Obituaries



'BLESSED ARE THE DEAD

WHO DIE IN THE LORD.'

Michael Daly, R.I.P.

The Irish community has lost one of its most pious and fervent members—Michael Daly—son of Alice and Patrick Daly from Rojas.

He was born in Mercedes 69 years ago and with him disappears the last of the large and well-known Daly family.

In his early youth he took up residence in Rojas and, although he was always a strong and healthy man, some two months ago Fate lay its cruel hand on him and he was taken ill. He came to Buenos Aires where he entered the British hospital for treatment under the skilled and kind hand of Dr. Notzwanger, but unfortunately, all that was done for him was in vain; God had decided to take his pure soul into his heavenly kingdom and he departed this life on Monday, 22nd June.

A true Catholic, during his stay in hospital he had the comfort and consolation of Fr. Joseph Campion who attended to his spiritual duties and was by his side at his last hour to recommend his soul to the Lord. Resignation was his motto and never was a sad or harsh word heard from him. He was well prepared and willing to meet his Pilot.

He was laid to rest at Chacarita cemetery, where the grave and coffin were blessed and the farewell words were pronounced by Fr. Bernard Geraghty.

He leaves to mourn his sad loss, nieces and nephews and a large number of friends who, like myself, will miss his noble and cheerful company. May he rest in peace.

A Friend.

William Donnelly, R.I.P.

Another much esteemed member of our Irish Community of the Province of Santa Fé passed away from amongst us last month in the person of Mr. William Donnelly, whose death took place at his home in Cañada Rica at the age of 72. The deceased had been in delicate health for years, having spent long spells every now and then in a Rosario Sanatorio during which he suffered much. His sufferings, however, did not make him morose, he was always with smiling face. He was a man of deep Faith, and was determined to follow his Divine Master, bearing his cross patiently as He did.

The deceased's life was indeed uneventful. He lived on the land he inherited from his father at Cañada Rica. He was blessed with a large family, which by his teaching and example he made a model Catholic one. If families in general followed the example of the Cañada Rica Donnelly family the world today would be very different from what it is.

The deceased was attended by his parish priest during his last illness and at the graveside, and Mgr. Sheehy attended the wake the day before.

His remains were laid to rest in the Peyrano Cemetery.

To his bereaved wife and his family the writer offers his sincere condolence in their great grief.

A Friend.

Mary M. Mullen, R.I.P.

After a painful and protracted illness, borne with truly christian patience and resignation to the holy will of God and fortified with the rites of Holy Church and Papal Blessing, Mary M. Mullen delivered up her pure soul to God on June 22nd. at her home in Suipacha. Born in Lujan some 67 years ago, she deceased was the third daughter of Thomas Mullen and Rose Kerrigan of Westmeath, Ireland. Mary resided for the past thirty years in Suipacha with her sister Ellen and her much lamented brother John, who was called to his reward some six months ago.

During her illness she was constantly attended by the Pallottine Fathers. Inheriting the best Irish traditions, she was a faithful member of the church and the visit of the Priest was one of her greatest delights.

She leaves to mourn her loss two sisters, one brother, two brothers-in-law; and one nephew. Sacred Heart of Jesus have mercy on her soul.

A Friend.

YO — HO — HO — !!!!

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(Molly Bawn)



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About People

Miss Betty Duggan, daughter of the late Mr. Hubert and Mrs. Angela Casey of Duggan, has been appointed social secretary to Lady Kelly, wife of the new British Ambassador to Argentina. The appointment is an excellent one from every point of view as Miss Duggan possesses in a singular degree all the attributes necessary for making a remarkable success of her important post.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar O'Neill, who arrived in town by Panagra plane on Saturday last, are registered at the Plaza Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Moore have been recent arrivals in town and are staying at the Phoenix Hotel.

Amongst the arrivals from the United States by Panagra plane on Saturday last were Mr. Edward and Mrs. Cora Cavanagh de Huerdo, accompanied by the Misses Patricia Cavanagh, Mary O'Farrell and Moira Murphy.

Mr. Miguel Oyhanarte and Mrs. Mărca Tobin de Oyhanarte are staying in Jesus Maria for a few days.

The death occurred in this city on Sunday last of Don Narciso M. Ocampo, who was widely known and highly esteemed in commercial and social circles in this city. His death has been sincerely lamented and his funeral on Tuesday at the Recoleta was largely attended.

Dr. Francis Scully will lecture on the literary theories of Cardinal Newman at the Instituto de Cultura Religiosa Superior, Rodriguez Peña 1054, on Saturday July 18th, at 6 pm. The lecture will be delivered in English, and the general public may attend.

IRISH-ARGENTINE CULTURAL CIRCLE.

The Irish-Argentine Cultural Circle announces that a lecture on: "Irish imagination as exhibited in Irish fairy tales and folklore" will be delivered at the American Club on Friday, July 17th, at 7 p.m. by:

Mr. Francis M. Scully, B. Litt., M.A., D. Litt.
All friends of the Circle will be welcome. There is no charge for admission.

Dr. Carlos Maria de Alvear has been nominated Secretary of Finance of the Municipality in succession to Dr. Luis Mariano Zuberbuhler, who was killed in the tragic aviation accident in Santiago del Estero.

Mr. Patricio Rattagan is a recent visitor to this city and is staying at Hotel Frossard.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Moore are recent arrivals in town from their estancia in Santa Fe and are registered at the Phoenix Hotel.

Mrs. C. A. Godwin, of estancia "Las Cabezas", Entre Rios, arrived in town early in the week and is staying at the Plaza Hotel.

Mr. L. Wheelan left by Pan American plane on Monday last for the United States.

Recent arrivals by plane from Rio were Mr. and Mrs. M. Ford.

On August 6th, at the Merced Church the marriage will take place of Miss A. Rodriguez Chaves and Mr. Juan Lalor (junior).

The Catholic Club of Our Lady are organizing a bridge-tee to take place on September 4th in aid of the various charities which they support.

Mr. E. Bradley left early in the week by Panagra plane for Tucuman.

Sir Cornelius J. Gregg, K.B.E., Deputy Chairman of the British Board of Inland Revenue, a well-known and well-beloved Kilkennyman, was recently appointed Chairman, in succession to Sir Gerald Bain-Canny, who has retired from the public service. The news was received in his native city with immense satisfaction and pride.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hurley, of Elmira, Limerick, who died recently, left personal estate in Eire valued at £2,308. Probate has been granted to her son, Michael Hurley. She left her property specifically to her children, Michael and Mary.

On Sunday last Miss Dolly Nash entertained a large number of friends at her delightful home in this city.

Mr. Santiago Neilan, who was a recent visitor in this city, has returned to his home in Rosario.

Foxford, Co. Mayo, world-famous for its woollen mills, recently celebrated the centenary of the birth of Mother Mary Arsenius, who started the mills the golden jubilee of the Convent and the golden jubilee of the Providence Woollen Mills. The celebrations began with High Mass, at which the Bishop of Achonry, Most Rev. Dr. Morrisroe, presided, assisted by the Bishop of Killybegs, Most Rev. Dr. Naughton. The special preacher was Very Rev. Denis Gildea, P.P., Tubbercurry, author of "The Life of Mother Arsenius." Many of our readers will remember Father Gildea, who visited Argentina some twenty years ago.

Congratulations to Mr. Rodolfo R. Torney, son of Mr. Thomas T. Torney of this city and the late Isabel Gaynor de Torney, who after a brilliant examination with high qualifications has obtained his title as Procurador Universitario.

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

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Is Agriculture Doomed in Argentina?

LARGE numbers of chacareros are losing faith in the plough. They are driven to this despair by the progressive deterioration in grain prices observable since the great crisis of 1929 and by the deliberate policy of the Ministry of Agriculture, which is now advancing money to chacareros in order to enable them to change over from agriculture to cattle-raising.

We regard the decline of the agricultural spirit in Argentina as a grave loss to the nation. Consider how the industry arose. In 1852 Sarmiento, then Minister of Government in the Province of Buenos Aires, founded the first agricultural colony in Chivilcoy. In 1854 another colony was founded in Baradero; and in 1856 Aaron Castella's established the famous "La Esperanza" colony in Santa Fe. The agricultural industry gradually made necessary the importation of implements and tools; in the great Córdoba Exhibition of 1871 sowing and threshing machines, two-furrow ploughs and iron harrows were viewed with admiration and purchased with enthusiasm.

Argentina commenced to export agriculture produce in 1873, when 4,241 tons were shipped abroad. One modern ship could have carried our entire agricultural exports in one voyage! Sixty years later, in 1931, this trade had grown to the enormous figure of 16 million tons.

In good years the value of our agricultural exports has reached the sum of one thousand five hundred million pesos, more than twice the value of the meat trade. The country cannot afford to neglect

so profitable a business as the grain trade.

The war, of course, gravitates enormously on our agriculture. In 1941 it was not found possible to export more than four and one-half million tons of grain, and in the current year the figures are steadily falling.

All this is due to the sudden and dramatic collapse of our markets in Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France and the other occupied countries of Europe and until the conclusion of the war there is little hope of improvement, unless bold steps are taken to open up markets on this continent. It seems to us that the territory has not been sufficiently explored in South America. Surely it is not only possible but easy to allocate large grain shipments amongst our neighbours, provided that some financial sacrifice is made.

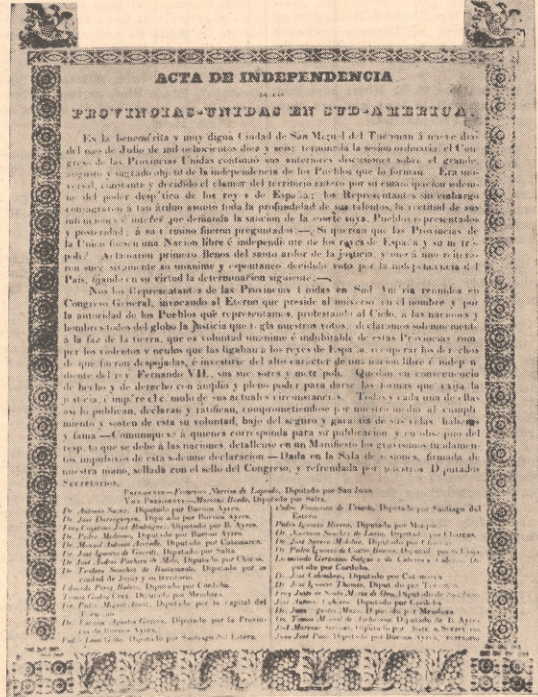
In our opinion it is a fatal mistake to leave our ploughs to rust away. It is, in the long run, a bad plan to turn an agriculturist into a cattle-raiser, for it is economical, and psychologically, difficult to turn him back again. We have no doubt that the day will come when Argentine wheat and grain of all kinds will find an open market, but by that time, Argentine ploughmen will be few.

To defend our agriculture just now is an expensive process, but it is necessary for the present and future welfare of the country. The old adage has it that it is a mistake to put all the eggs into one basket. We must not base the future prosperity of Argentina on the cattle trade alone. There have been

The Clerical Signatories to the Argentine Act of Independence

"The clerical element," writes Mitre in his *Historia de Avellaneda*, Chap. 27, "predominated in the Congress of Tucumán, a fact which is explained not only by the greater degree of learning which one must suppose existed in that class, but also because the clergy, the religious orders and

religion." The Congress which met in Tucumán in 1816 was later transferred to Buenos Aires and ceased in its functions in 1820. During its existence, several Deputies resigned or died, and others were incorporated. Clergymen differ as to the number of clergymen



TEXT OF THE ACT OF INDEPENDENCE.

the lawyers decided very early in favour of the new ideas, and became their most ardent apostles."

The same fact is noted by Avellaneda, who remarked that "the majority of the men who took part in the Tucumán Congress were clergymen who, while emancipating themselves from their king, took precautions against emancipation from their God and their

who sat in this Congress. Some say there were in all seventeen, whereas others state there were fourteen. The truth probably lies in an intermediate figure, perhaps fifteen, for various ancient authorities state that the majority of the Congress consisted of priests.

THE ACT OF INDEPENDENCE OF July 9th, 1816, was signed by twenty-nine Deputies. How many of these were priests? Monsignor Cabrera, the celebrated Cordobese historian, states positively that eleven signatories were priests. Some confusion as to the figure has existed because Dean Funes, who had been elected to the Congress, did not take possession of his seat; because the Rev. Dr. Miguel del Corro, an original member of the Congress was absent on a Congressional mission in the actual day of the signing; because Dr. Mariano Sánchez de Loria, signatory to the Act, subsequently became a priest; and because the Rev. Dr. José Agustín Molina, who was present at the act of signing, was not a Deputy, but the Pro-Secretary of the meeting.

The following are clerical signatories of the Act of Independence:

Bazaar In Aid Of St Patrick's Home

RODRIGUEZ PEÑA 254.

July 25th and 26th from 3.30 p.m. to Mid-night.

FANCY STALL.

President: Mrs. Ana Maria O'F. Cayol.

Assistants: Mesdames:

- Isabel Hope Harrington
- Luisa Torres Duggan de Larri-
viere
- Marcela T. D. de Helguera
- Lucy Ham Dubau
- Susana Torres Duggan Cavanagh
- Luisa McK. Cavanagh
- Maggie Ham Duggan
- Lola H. Greaven
- Margarita M. Martin
- Marjorie H. O'Farrell
- Maria Ana L. Tooley
- A. Cayol Moore
- Bridget L. Araujo
- M. O'B. Watson

Misses:

- Mary and Agustina O'Farrell
- Eva Hutchison
- Maria Inés and Bella Morgan

SWEETS AND FLOWERS STALL.

Presidents: Mesdames:

- May Nelson O'Farrell
- Lily M. Nelson

Assistants: Mesdames:

- Olive N. Deane
- L. C. Angel
- P. Browne
- Olivia M. Duggan
- Maruja D. Nelson
- Shelah D. Kenny
- Morna D. Hope
- J. J. O'Farrell
- J. N. Bobbett
- E. Macadam
- Inés Maxwell Seré

ARRECIFFS DANCE.

As it was expected, all records went over-board when Arreciffes dance came off on last Saturday. Once more our community showed up for the occasion and thus manifested the keen interest and enthusiasm this social event had aroused in all circles.

The traditional Irish beauty shone in all its magnificence in the persons of the young ladies present from the Capital, Venado Tuerto, Solis, Baradero, Ramos Mejia, San Antonio, Monte Sarmiento, Carmen de Areco, and other districts, which, added to the considerable number of fine young men present made this ball what can be called the event of the season. Every detail was carefully foreseen by the active members of the committee, and the kind and untiring generosity of the ladies, who ruled at the tea-tables left nothing undone to make everybody hap-

py and content.

During intervals Miss Chapman from Venado Tuerto played some sweet pieces on the piano, which were highly appreciated. In the small hours of the morning the party broke up, and the general feeling was that another great event had been staged, and all hope to be present when the Irish Society announces their next dance.

Thanks to everybody who helped towards the success of this dance, and let us hope the happy hours spent during it, will only be forgotten when the brilliance of the next surpasses this Ball!

Marion.

Holy Cross Benevolent Society

- Patrick Keena (deceased) . . \$ 5.-
- Christopher Keena (deceased) . . 5.-

- The Reverend Manuel Antonio Acevedo, Deputy for Catamarca.
- The Reverend Dr. Pedro Miguel Araoz, Deputy for Tucumán.
- The Reverend Dr. Pedro Ignacio de Castro Barros, Deputy for La Rioja.

- driguez, O.F.M., Deputy for Buenos Aires.
- The Reverend Dr. Jos. Ignacio Thomas, Deputy for Tucumán.
- The Reverend Dr. Pedro Francisco de Uriarte, Deputy for Santiago del

[Handwritten signatures and names of the signatories to the Act of Independence, including various officials and representatives.]

Firmas de los diputados del Congreso de Tucumán

SIGNATURES TO THE ACT OF INDEPENDENCE.

- The Reverend Dr. José Eusebio Colombres, Deputy for Catamarca.
- The Reverend Dr. Pedro León Gallo, Deputy for Santiago del Estero.
- The Reverend Father Cayetano Ro-
- Estero.
- The Reverend Father Justo de Santa Maria de Oro, O.P., Deputy for San Juan.

9 DE JULIO

El nuevo aniversario de la magna fecha patria encuentra a nuestro país en paz, mientras la guerra se desenvuelve, amenazadora, por los continentes y los mares todos del globo terráqueo. Ningún argentino hay que no agradezca al Altísimo por esta muestra de su benevolencia.

Las tormentas que cubren el cielo del universo no podrán pasar sin provocar inmensos daños en el patrimonio de la humanidad. ¿Seremos inminentes nosotros, aquí en nuestra feliz tierra, o, por el contrario, tendremos que sufrir los azotes de la tempestad? Nadie puede satisfacer la tremenda interrogación. Pero esto sabemos, que los argentinos no renegaremos de la fé en la libertad, esa fé que animó a los firmantes del Acta Inmortal de Tucumán. "Sin la libertad, la vida no vale la pena de ser vivida," ha dicho en estos días un argentino esclarecido, y sus palabras resuenan en todos los corazones de esta tierra. La triple invocación de nuestro Himno fija, para siempre, nuestra posición, y la bandera está clavada al mástil. ¡Al gran pueblo Argentino, salud!

HURLING CLUB

MEN'S HOCKEY.

The exhibition match to be played at the Hurling Club between first division teams of the Argentine Hockey Association will take place on Sunday next at 3 o'clock p. m. The teams engaged for this match are Buenos Aires and Gimnasia y Esgrima de Bs. As., and the referees will be Messrs. W. G. Watson and R. H. Rasmussen, both official referees of the Arg. Hockey Association. This match is sure to be of great interest as the teams mentioned have been friendly rivals for many years and have often put up very tough tussles, the peculiar note of their matches being the different techniques they display, as the Buenos Aires team, belonging to a Club which in this Country, plays in the English style, while the Gimnasia y Esgrima team, which is a real Argentine Club with all native-born players, plays with a proper style of its own which could be denominated the "criollo" style.

The Committee of the Hurling Club are very pleased at the success of their efforts in having this exhibition match played at the Club and feel very thankful to the authorities of the Argentine Hockey Association for having attended their request. Now they expect that a good number of members will turn up to witness the match, in order to prove to the authorities of the Association that there is really interest for the game within the Club. This is the first time there will be a men's hockey match played at the Club and consequently all members are cordially invited to honour the occasion with their presence.

LADIES HOCKEY.

The Club's second division ladies' hockey team added two more points to their tally on Saturday last and continue to maintain their enviable position on the League Table. On Saturday they had to fight very hard against Pacific A.C. for victory, as the latter put up a very good display and made the result of the match appear rather uncertain up to a few minutes before the final whistle when the winners managed to score their second goal which assured them the game. Though placed low on the Championship table, the Pacific girls put up tough fight and gave the Hurling Club's team great work to win, though it must be admitted that the latter did not play in their usual style, besides lacking one of their best players. Nevertheless they carried away two points and thoroughly deserved their victory. During the first period neither of the

teams was successful in scoring, though the Hurling Club was rather unlucky in not scoring at least one goal, as it held the upper hand in exchanges during most of the time and notwithstanding the fact that Pacific's defence was in great form and made many a brilliant save, on two or three occasions it was only through bad luck that the winners didn't score. The second period again found the Hurling Club doing most of the attacking and after five minutes play Maggie Wade put an end to a very nice forward movement by scoring an intelligent goal which gave her team the lead. About half way through this period the home team made some good efforts to try and even the match but all their attacks found the Hurling Club's defenders in their place; the winners gradually taking over advantage in exchanges once more and with seven minutes to go for the final whistle D. MacAllister scored N° 2 which virtually assured them the match, consequently the last minutes were not as interesting and exciting as the rest of the game. The final score was 2 goals to nil and the Hurling Club's team was formed by the following players:

- Lizzie Fox, Lily Fox, B. Harte, K. Fox, I. Lange, I. Jack, G. MacAllister, Lucy Fox, D. MacAllister, M. Mc C. de Suarez and M. Wade.

3rd. DIVISION TEAM.

The Club's third division team played their first friendly match on Sunday morning against America Hockey Club, the game ending in a draw. It was very pleasant to see the improvements these new players are making, which allowed them to force a draw against a team which is already playing in official encounters of the Ladies' Hockey Association. The final score was 3 goals each, the scorers for the Home team being E. Farrell (2) and I. Hussey (1). The Hurling Club lined up as follows: M. McDermott, L. Fox, L. Carmody, I. McDermott, V. Hussey, M. Casey, D. Fleming, C. Norton, E. Farrell, E. Dillon and S. Norton.

The team will continue to play friendly matches in future in order to acquire more experience before joining up for official competitions; any captains of third division teams wishing to arrange friendly games can do so by getting in touch with the captain of the team, Miss C. Norton. (U. T. 33-2905).

TOMORROW'S MATCH.

Tomorrow the second division team will meet Arrow Girls in their official

championship match to be played at the Hurling Club at 15 o'clock.

RUGBY.

On Sunday the Hurling Club's team will travel to Lomas de Zamora to meet

the Lomas A.C. third division team in a friendly encounter which is to start at 3 o'clock p.m. Train leaves Constitución at 1.56 o'clock p.m., and all players are requested to be punctual as members of the home team will a-

wait the Hurling Club's arrival at Lomas station on the prays of this train.

"45" TOURNAMENT:

The 45 Sub-committee is organizing a special tournament for the 1st. and 2nd. of August next. This tournament will be open to all members, the knock-

out series taking place on Saturday August 1st, the final to be played between the winners of the different series on Sunday, August 2nd. Members interested in participating can apply for inscription to any of the members of the Sub-Committee, Messrs. James Rush, Joseph P. Roman and Jeremias Dowling.

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Names of Stations in Argentina

MR. Enrique Udaondo, Director of the Luján Museum, has recently published a valuable historical work dealing with the nomenclature of Argentine railway stations (*Significado de la nomenclatura de las estaciones ferroviarias de la República Argentina, por Enrique Udaondo. Buenos Aires. Talleres Gráficos del Ministerio de Obras Públicas. 1942*). Many of these names are Irish, English and American. We consider that a catalogue of them will be of interest to our readers, so we have extracted them from Mr. Udaondo's work, with acknowledgments to the learned author. We note that Messrs. John Gordon Davis, John Walter Maguire, Guillermo H. Moore, Guillermo White and John MacLean assisted Mr. Udaondo in the compilation of the book.

ABBOTT.

This station takes its name from Mr. Samuel Abbott, Chief engineer and later Manager of the Southern Railway. Abbott is situated in the partido of Monte.

ALLEN.

This station, in Neuquen is named for Mr. Henry Charles Allen, President of the Directorio of the Southern Railway in 1924.

ALMIRANTE BROWN.

Partido in the Province of Buenos Aires, named in honour of Admiral William Brown, the Irish-born founder of the Argentine Navy.

ANDERSON.

A station in Alberti, Province of Buenos Aires, named after Mr. John Anderson, first President of the Southern Railway in 1864.

BANFIELD.

Town situated in Lomas de Zamora, named after Mr. Edward Banfield, engineer of the Southern Railway in 1865.

BARCKER.

Station in the partido of Juárez, named after Mr. C. O. Barcker, Manager of the Southern Railway in 1887.

BARROW.

Station in the partido of Tres Arroyos, named after Mr. D. F. W. Barrow, Manager of the Southern Railway in 1890.

BATHURST.

Station in Coronel Suarez, named after Captain William Bathurst who fought under Admiral Brown. He was shot by order of Rosas.

BEAZLEY.

Station in San Luis, named after Captain Francis Beazley, who was a commander under Admiral Brown.

BELL (HENRY).

Situated in Chivilcoy; named after Mr. Henry Bell, Manager of

the Western Railway from 1890 to 1927.

BERNARD.

Station in Santa Fé; named after Mr. Charles Beck Bernard, a Dutch colonist who came to Argentina in 1857.

BOWEN.

Station in Mendoza, which commemorates Mr. Albert Bowen, President of the local board of the Southern Railway.

BUCHANAN.

Station near La Plata, named after the proprietor of the land where the station is situated.

CANNING.

A station in Esteban Echeverría; commemorates the British statesman George Canning (1770-1827).

CAPTAIN JUAN PAGE.

Station in Salta, named after Captain John Page, who explored the Bermejo in 1854.

CASEY.

Station in Guaminí, which perpetuates the memory of Edward Casey (1846-1906).

CITY BELL.

Named in honour of Sir Henry Bell, railway director. Situated near La Plata.

CLASON.

Station in Iriondo, Santa Fé; named after Mr. Walter Clason, on whose land the station was placed.

CLAYPOLE.

Station in the partido of Almirante Brown, named after Mr. Pedro Claypole, the donor of the station land.

CLARKE.

Station in the Province of Santa

EN CAÑUELAS, F.C.S.

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

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Fé; named after Mr. J. Percy Clarke, Manager of the Southern Railway in 1907.

COCHRANE.

Station near Bahía Blanca; named in honour of Lord Cochrane, the British Admiral.

COGHLAN.

Station within the city of Buenos Aires; named after Mr. John Coghlan, an Irish engineer (1824-1890) who took part in railway construction in Argentina.

COLMAN.

Station in Rauch; named after Mr. Martin Colman, proprietor of the station lands.

COLONIA BARON.

Station in La Pampa; named after Wilfrid Baron, proprietor of the lands about the station.

COMANDANTE GRANVILLE.

Station in San Luis; named after William Henry Granville (1793-1836) an English sailor who fought under Brown.

CORBETT.

Station in 9 de Julio, (Bs. As.); recalls the name of Mr. George Corbett, proprietor of the station land.

CRAIK, JAMES.

Station near Córdoba; named for Mr. James Craik, Manager of the Central Argentine Railway.

CULLEN.

Station in Santa Fé; named after Guillermo Cullen (1791-1839), born in the Canary Islands, of Irish origin, who was slain by Rosas in San Nicolás.

DARWIN.

Station in Rio Negro; named after Charles Robert Darwin, the British naturalist.

DENNEILY.

Station in the partido of 9 de Julio; named after the proprietor of the station lands.

DON ROBERTO.

Station in Entre Rios; so named in honour of Robert Cunningham Graham (1852-1936).

DANIEL DONOVAN.

Station in San Luis; named after Dr. Daniel Donovan, the well-known Irish-Argentine lawyer who died in 1913.

DRABLE.

Station in General Villegas; named after Mr. George W. Drable, who died in 1899 and was a Director of the Southern Railway.

DRYSDALE.

Station in Carlos Tejedor; named after the proprietor of the station lands, Mr. José N. Drysdale.

DUGGAN.

Station near San Antonio; named after Mr. Thomas Duggan, who gave the land for the station.

(To be continued)

SUGGESTIONS.

READER!! Pause... take note... These suggestions are for you.

Do you wish to know how you may help St. Patrick's Home if you are not wealthy and are not likely to be able to endow the Home with a bequest of a couple of hundred thousand pesos at your death?

SUGGESTION 1:

By a subscription or donation; even \$1.00 would help. Remember the widow's mite.

SUGGESTION 2:

By making this good work known among your friends and acquaintances. Propaganda is an all-powerful weapon in these days.

SUGGESTION 3:

By donations in kind, if not in cash. Anything that adds to the wellbeing of the old people will be most welcome. Perhaps there are some good old Irish books fattening mice in your attic or cellar—the old people would just love to read them (I know one young person who enjoys them).

SUGGESTION 4:

By donating goods to the different stalls of the GRAND BAZAAR, to be held on the 25th and 26th inst. Camp readers may help by sending such welcome items as turkeys, lambs, sucking pigs, etc.

SUGGESTION 5:

By attending the GRAND BAZAAR where you will enjoy yourself, meet your friends, drink a "cup-o'-tea" and, last but not least, help ST. PATRICK'S HOME.

(Molly Bawn)

About People

(Continued from page 11.)

Mr. Albert Stringa and Mrs. Catita Tobin de Stringa and their little son Horacio, of Belgrano, have been visiting their friends in Córdoba and Alta Gracia.

Mrs. Nena Flaherty de Cornejo of Ireneo Portela wishes to thank through the columns of *The Southern Cross* all relatives and kind friends who visited or made enquiries about her husband during his recent grave illness, and is very glad to report Mr. Cornejo is progressing very favourably.

Mrs. Petronila B. de Tobin and her son Robert Francis are visiting their friends in Cordoba and Jesus Maria.

Miss Dolly Flaherty Rooney of Tres Sargentos is staying with her sister Mrs. Maggie F. de Cornejo in Ireneo Portela.

THE SELECT FOOD



Nourishing yourself well does not mean eating lavishly, or filling up on those dishes you fancy most, which may be poor in energy or digestively heavy.

The select food should be made up completely from nutritive and invigorating elements, easily assimilable. You will find these requisites in OVOMALTIMA, a Swiss scientific product, which is a concentrated invigorator, delicious in taste.

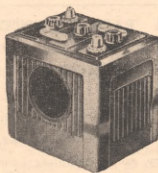
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Mr. Pedrito MacCormack, who is now teaching in Colegio Acassuso, Martinez, was recently complimented by some of his ex-pupils from St. Paul's College.

We regret to learn that Mr. Edward L. Culligan of Capilla is gravely ill.

Mr. Richard Joseph Tobin of Cordoba is visiting his friends in Belgrano and Lanus.

The wellknown store Sporting Step- per, commences its liquidation on the 13th inst.

Miss Katie Scally has removed from Harosteguy to Calle Moreno 494, Las Flores, F.C.S., whose correspondence must in future be addressed.

Canon Duff, of San Martin, is pro-

gressing favourably after an operation in the Sanatorio Otamendi.

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APPROACHING WEDDING.

BALLESTY—LAINO.

The wedding between Thelma Maria Elena Ballesty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Ballesty of this city, to Mariano Tomás Laino, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Domingo T. Laino, of Saenz Peña, will take place at Holy Cross Church on the 11th inst., at 8.30 p.m. 1551—j10

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Passionist Fathers most sincerely thank all the good friends who attended at the wake, Mass and funeral of the late much lamented Rev. Fr. Bernard Geraghty, as also all who sent messages of condolence, and prayed for the repose of his soul. 1562—j10

The family of the late James Scally wish to return sincere thanks to all the relatives and kind friends who attended the wake, funeral and Month's Mind Mass, also to those who sent messages of condolence. 1564—j10

DEATHS

WILLIAM DONNELLY, R.I.P.—Departed this life on June 5th, comforted with the rites of the Catholic Church at his home in Cañada Rica, C.G.B.A., at the age of 71 years, from bronchitis. He leaves to mourn his loss a sorrowing wife, nine children, grandchildren, two brothers, three sisters, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, nephews, nieces and many relations and friends. May he rest in peace. 1556—j10

MASSES

MARCELLA E. RUSH, R.I.P.—Mass will be offered at Holy Cross Church, on Sunday 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, for the eternal repose of the soul of the late Marcella Rush. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. 1565—j10

PETER GAYNOR, R.I.P.—A Novena of Masses for the eternal repose of the soul of the late Peter Gaynor of, O'Brien F.C.O., will commence in the Chapel of the Keating Institute, on Tuesday, July 21st, at 6.45 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1563—j10

ANA TORMEY DE FITZPATRICK AND KATIE TORMEY DE GAYNOR, R.I.P.—A Novena of Masses for the repose of the souls of the late Ana M. de Fitzpatrick and Katie M. de Gaynor, will commence in Holy Cross Church, on Saturday, July 11th at 6.30 o'clock. Last day of Novena, Sunday, July 19th. Mass at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1560—j10

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CECILIA BROWN, R.I.P. A So- lemni Mass of Requiem for the eter- nal repose of the soul of the late Cecilia Brown will be offered up in Holy Cross Church on Monday, July 13th at 9.30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. 1559—j10

HUGO PICCOLI, R.I.P.—Month's Mind Masses for the repose of the soul of the late Hugo Piccoli will be celebrated in the church of Nuestra Señora de la Consolación, Canning and Córdoba, on July 13th at 10.30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1558—j10

REV. FR. BERNARD GERAGHTY, R.I.P.—Gregorian Masses for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. Fr. Bernard Geraghty are been celebrated in Holy Cross Church at 6.30 o'clock. All are kindly invited to attend. 1561—j10

JAMES O'BRIEN, R.I.P.—A So- lemni Mass for the repose of the soul of the late James O'Brien will be celebrated in the Parish Church of Carmen de Areco on July the 27th., at 10 o'clock. All relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. 1555—j10-17

SANTIAGO WOOLSEY, R.I.P.—A Novena of Masses for the souls of Santiago Woolsey and his son Henry Patrick will commence on the 12th and finish on the 20th at Saint Patrick's Church Rosario. Mass every morning at eight o'clock on Sunday at 8.30. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1554—j10

WILLIAM DONNELLY, R.I.P.—A Mass for the repose of the soul of the late William Donnelly will be celebrated in Santa Teresa, F.C.C.A., Church, on July 18th at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1557—j10

LIZZIE CUNNINGHAM DE WALSH, R. I. P.—A Novena of Masses for the repose of the soul of the late Lizzie Cunningham de Walsh will begin in Holy Cross Church, on the 4th inst. Mass every morning at 7. The last Mass will be on Sunday 12th at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1545—j3-10



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Gobbett's Advice to Young Men.

LETTER TO A YOUTH.

(continued)

If you have to choose, choose companions of your own rank in life as nearly as may be; but, at any rate, none to whom you acknowledge inferiority, for slavery is too soon learned; and if the mind be bowed down in the youth it will seldom rise up in the man. In the schools of those best of teachers, the Jesuits, there is perfect equality as to rank in life: the boy who enters there leaves all family pride behind him, intrinsic merit alone is the standard of preference; and the masters are so scrupulous upon this head, that they do not suffer one scholar, of whatever rank, to have more money to spend than the poorest. These wise men know well the mischiefs which must arise from inequality of pecuniary means amongst their scholars. They know how injurious it would be to learning if deference were by the learned paid to the dunce, and they therefore take the most effectual means to prevent it. Hence, amongst other causes, it is that the scholars have ever since the existence of their Order, been the most celebrated for learning of any men in the world.

In your manners be neither poorish nor blunt, but even these are preferable to simpering and crawling. I wish every English youth could see those

of the United States of America; always civil, never servile. Be obedient where obedience is due; for it is no act of meanness, and no indication of want of spirit, to yield implicit and ready obedience to those who have a right to demand it at your hands. In this respect England has been, and I hope always will be, an example to the whole world. To this habit of willing and prompt obedience in apprentices, in servants, in all inferiors in station, she owes, in a great measure, her multitudes of matchless merchants, tradesmen, and workmen of every description, and also the achievements of her armies and navies. It is no disgrace, but the contrary, to obey cheerfully lawful and just commands. None are so saucy and disobedient as slaves; and, when you come to read history, you will find that in proportion as nations have been free has been their reverence for the laws. But there is a wide difference between lawful and cheerful obedience, and that servility which represents people as laying petitions "at the king's feet," which makes us imagine that we behold the supplicants actually crawling upon their bellies. There is something so abject in this expression, there is such horrible self abasement in it, that I hope that every youth who shall read this will hold in detestation the reptiles who make use of it. In all other countries the lowest individual can put a petition into the hands of the chief magistrate, be he king or emperor; let us hope that the time will yet come when Englishmen will be able to do the same. In the meanwhile I beg you to despise these worse than pagan parasites.

Hitherto I have addressed you chiefly relative to things to be avoided; let me now turn to the things which you ought to do. And, first of all, the *hus. banding of your time*. The respect that you will receive, the real and sincere respect, will depend entirely on what you are able to do. If you be rich, you may purchase what is called respect; but it is not worth having. To obtain respect worth possessing you must, as I observed before, do more than the common run of men in your state of life; and, to be enabled to do this, you must manage well your time; and, to manage it well, you must have as much of the daylight and as little of the twilight as is consistent with the due discharge of your duties. When people get into the habit of sitting up merely for the purpose of talking, it is no easy matter to break themselves off it; and if they do not go to bed early, they cannot rise early. Young people require more sleep than those that are grown up; there must be the number of hours, and that number cannot well be, on an average, less than eight; and if it be more in winter time it is all the better, for an hour in bed is better than an hour spent over fire and candle in an idle gossip. People never should sit talking till they do not know what to talk about. It is said by the country-people that one hour's sleep before midnight is worth more than two are worth after midnight; and this I believe to be a fact; but it is useless to go to bed early, and even to rise early, if the time be not well employed after rising. In general, half the morning is loitered away, the party being in a sort of half-dressed half-naked state; out of bed indeed, but still in a sort of bedding. Those who first invented morning gowns and slippers could have very little else to do.

THE CAMPMAN'S FORUM.—

(Continued from page 7)

agement of Peter Kihlberg—and these bulls were keenly hidden for. First choice cost Clemente Zabaleta \$5,000 and he took out a son of Lord Mark 24 of La Celina; second choice also went to this breeder for \$4,600, and he added the get of the imported Evasion of Kinermony to his previous purchase. The third bull in the champion pen was bought by the Estancias Unidas del Sud for \$3,000; this pen, therefore, made an aggregate of 12,600, or an average of \$4,200 per head.

The reserve champion pen from Severino Pampillo e hijos contained one very good bull, sired by a "Meridiano" bull after Pelonus of Bywell, and many bidders were after him. He eventually made the top price of the sale \$5,400 to Horacio Sanchez Elia. The other two bulls in this lot went cheaply in comparison so the reserve pen averaged \$3,200. The rest of the bulls offered sold to a steady market at satisfactory prices.

When the "Curamalan" champion pen of heifers went into the ring it was seen that several breeders were interested in them and the three were taken by the Estancias Unidas del Sud for \$1,550 each, while the same buyers took the reserve pen, from the same herd, at \$1,050 a piece. Altogether it was a good sale.

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EN TAPALQUE - F.C.S.	A las 14 horas	EL JUEVES 30

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These things are very suitable to those who have had fortunes gained for them by others; very suitable to those who have nothing to do, and who merely live for the purpose of assisting to consume the produce of the earth; but he who has his bread to earn, or who means to be worthy of respect on account of his labours, has no business with morning gown and slippers. In short, be your business or calling what it may, dress at once for the day; and learn to do it as quickly as possible. A looking glass is a piece of furniture a great deal worse than useless. Looking at the face will not alter its shape or its colour; and perhaps, of all wasted time, none is so foolishly wasted as that which is employed in surveying one's own face. Nothing can be of

little importance if one be compelled to attend to it every day of our lives; if we shaved but once a year, or once a month, the execution of the thing would be hardly worth naming; but this is a piece of work that must be done once every day; and as it may cost only about five minutes of time, and may be, and frequently is, made to cost thirty, or even fifty minutes; and as only fifteen minutes make about a fifty-eighth part of the hours of our average daylight, this being the case, this is a matter of real importance. I once heard Sir John Sinclair ask Mr. Cochrane Johnstone whether he meant to have a son of his (then a little boy) taught Latin.

(To be continued.)

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LA MAYOR DEL MUNDO

Sarriente y Florida Buenos Aires

Schools and Schools

(By O. HENRY.)

OLD JEROME WARREN lived in a hundred-thousand-dollar house at 35 East Fifty-South Street. He was a downtown broker, so rich that he could afford to walk—for his health—a few blocks in the direction of his office every morning and then call a cab.

He had an adopted son, the son of an old friend named Gilbert—Cyril Scott could play him nicely—who was becoming a successful painter as fast as he could squeeze the paint out of his tubes. Another member of the household was Barbara Ross, a step-niece. Man is born to trouble; so, as old Jerome had no family of his own, he took up the burdens of others.

Gilbert and Barbara got along swimmingly. There was a tacit and tactical understanding all round that the two would stand up under a floral bell some high noon, and promise the minister to keep old Jerome's money in a state of high commotion. But at this point complications must be introduced.

Thirty years before, when old Jerome was young Jerome, there was a brother of his named Dick. Dick went West to seek his or somebody else's fortune. Nothing was heard of him until one day old Jerome had a letter from his brother. It was badly written on ruled paper that smelled of salt bacon and coffee-grounds. The writing was asthmatic and the spelling St. Vitus's.

It appeared that instead of Dick having forced Fortune to stand and

deliver, he had been held up himself, and made to give hostages to the enemy. That is, as his letter disclosed, he was on the point of pegging out with a complication of disorders that even whiskey had failed to check. All that his thirty years of prospecting had netted him was one daughter, nineteen years old, as per invoice, whom he was shipping East, charges prepaid, for Jerome to clothe, feed, educate, comfort, and cherish for the rest of her natural life or until matrimony should them part.

Old Jerome was a board-walk. Everybody knows that the world is supported by the shoulders of Atlas; and that Atlas stands on a rail-fence; and that the rail-fence is built on a turtle's back. Now, the turtle has to stand on something; and that is a board-walk made of men like old Jerome.

I do not know whether immortality shall accrue to man; but if not so I would like to know when men like old Jerome get what is due them?

They met Nevada Warren at the station. She was a little girl, deeply lumbered and wholesomely good-looking, with a manner that was frankly unsophisticated, yet one that not even a cigar-drummer would intrude upon without thinking twice.

Looking at her, somehow you would expect to see her in a short skirt and leather leggings, shooting glass balls or taming mustangs. But in her plain white waist and black skirt she sent you guessing again. With an easy exhibition of strength she swung along a heavy valise, which the uniformed porters tried in vain to wrest from her.

"I am sure we shall be the best of friends," said Barbara, pecking at the firm, sunburned cheek.

"I hope so," said Nevada. "Dear little niece," said old Jerome, "you are as welcome to my house as if it were your father's own."

"Thanks," said Nevada. "And I am going to call you 'cousin,'" said Gilbert, with his charming smile. "Take the valise, please," said Nevada. "It weighs a million pounds. It's got samples from six of dad's old mines in it," she explained to Barbara. "I calculate they'd assay about nine cents to the thousand tons, but I promised him to bring them along."

It is a common for refer to the usual complications between one man two ladies, or one lady and two men, or a lady and a man and a nobleman, or—well, any of these problems—as the triangle. But they are never unequal triangles. They are always isosceles—never equilateral. So, upon the coming of Nevada Warren, she and Gilbert and Barbara Ross lined up into such a figurative triangle; and of that triangle Barbara formed the hypotenuse.

One morning old Jerome was lingering long after breakfast over the dulllest morning paper in the city before setting forth to his down-town fly-trap. He had become quite fond of Nevada, finding in her much of his dead brother's quiet independence and unsuspicious frankness.

A maid brought in a note for Miss Nevada Warren. "A messenger-boy delivered it at the door, please," she said. "He's waiting for an answer."

Nevada, who was whistling a Spanish waltz between her teeth, and watching the carriages and autos roll by in the street, took the envelope. She knew it was from Gilbert, before she opened it, by the little gold palette in the upper left-hand corner.

After tearing it open she pored over the contents for a while, absordedly. Then, with a serious face, she went and stood at her uncle's elbow.

"Uncle Jerome, Gilbert is a nice boy, isn't he?"

"Why, bless the child!" said old Jerome, cracking his paper loudly; "of

course he is. I raised him myself."

"He wouldn't write anything to anybody that wasn't exactly—I mean that everybody couldn't know and read, would he?"

"I'd just like to see him try it," said uncle, tearing a handful from his newspaper. "Why, what—"

"Read this note he just sent me, uncle, and see if you think it's all right and proper. You see, I don't know much about city people and their ways."

Old Jerome threw his paper down and set both his feet upon it. He took Gilbert's note and fiercely perused it twice, and then a third time.

"Why, child," said he, "you had me almost excited, although I was sure of that boy. He's a duplicate of his father, and he was a gilded diamond. He only asks if you and Barbara will be ready at four o'clock this afternoon for an automobile drive over to Long Island. I don't see anything to criticize in it except the stationery. I always did hate that shade of blue."

"Would it be all right to go?" asked Nevada, eagerly.

"Yes, yes, yes, child, of course. Why not? Still, it pleases me to see you so careful and candid. Go, by all means."

"I didn't know," said Nevada, demurely. "I thought I'd ask you. Couldn't you go with us, uncle?"

"I? No, no, no! I've ridden once in a car that boy was driving. Never again! But it's entirely proper for you and Barbara to go. Yes, yes. But I will not. No, no, no, no!"

Nevada flew to the door, and said to the maid:

"You bet we'll go. I'll answer for Miss Barbara. Tell the boy to say to Mr. Warren, 'You bet we'll go.'"

"Nevada," called old Jerome, "pardon me, my dear, but wouldn't it be as well to send him a note in reply? Just a line would do."

"No, I won't bother about that," said Nevada, gayly. "Gilbert will understand—he always does. I never rode in an automobile in my life; but I've paddled a canoe down Little Devil River through the Lost Horse Cañon, and if it's any livelier than that I'd like to know!"

Two months are supposed to have elapsed.

Barbara sat in the study of the hundred-thousand-dollar house. It was a good place for her. Many places are provided in the world where men and women may repair for the purpose of extricating themselves from divers difficulties. There are cloisters, waiting-places, watering-places, confessionals, hermitages, lawyers' offices, beauty parlors, airships, and studies; and the greatest of these are studies.

It usually takes a hypotenuse a long time to discover that it is the longest side of a triangle. But it's a long line that has no turning.

Barbara was alone. Uncle Jerome and Nevada had gone to the theatre. Barbara had not cared to go. She wanted to stay at home and study in the study. If you, miss, were a stunning New York girl, and saw every day that a brown, ingenious Western witch was getting hobbles and a lasso on the young man you wanted for yourself, you, too, would lose taste for the oxidized silver setting of a musical comedy.

Barbara sat by the quartered-oak library table. Her right arm rested upon the table, and her dextral fingers nervously manipulated a sealed letter. The letter was addressed to Nevada Warren; and in the upper left-hand corner of the envelope was Gilbert's little gold palette. It had been delivered at nine o'clock, after Nevada had left.

Barbara would have given her pearl necklace to know what that letter con-

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tained; but she could not open and read it by the aid of steam, or a pen-handle, or a hair-pin, or any of the generally approved methods, because her position in society forbade such an act. She had tried to read some of the lines of the letter by holding the envelope up to a strong light and pressing it hard against the paper, but Gilbert had too good a taste in stationery to make that possible.

At eleven-thirty the theatre-goers returned. It was a delicious winter night. Even so far as from the cab to the door key were powdered thickly with the big flakes downpouring diagonally from the east. Old Jerome growled good-naturedly about villainous cab service and blockaded streets. Nevada, colored like a rose, with sapphire eyes, babbled of the stormy nights in the mountains around dad's cabin. During all these wintry apostrophes, Barbara, cold at heart, sawed wood—the only appropriate thing she could think of to do.

Old Jerome went immediately upstairs to hot-water-bottles and quinine. Nevada fluttered into the study, the only cheerfully lighted room, subsided into an armchair, and, while at the interminable task of unbuttoning her elbow gloves, gave oral testimony as to the demerits of the "show."

"Yes, I think Mr. Fields is really amusing—sometimes," said Barbara, with a smile, "I can only guess. The envelope has that queer little thing in one corner that Gilbert calls a palette, but which looks to me rather like a gilt heart on a school-girl's valentine."

"I wonder what he's writing to me about," remarked Nevada, listlessly.

"We're all alike," said Barbara; "all women. We try to find out what is in a letter by studying the postmark. As a last resort we use scissors, and read it from the bottom upward. Here it is."

She made a motion as if to toss the letter across the table to Nevada.

"Great catamounts!" exclaimed Nevada. "These centre-fire buttons are a nuisance. I'd rather wear buckskins. Oh, Barbara, please shuck the hide off that letter and read it. It'll be mid-night before I get these gloves off!"

"Why, dear, you don't want me to open Gilbert's letter to you? It's for you, and you wouldn't wish any one else to read it, of course!"

Nevada raised her steady, calm, sapphire eyes from her gloves.

"Nobody writes me anything that everybody mightn't read," she said, "Go on, Barbara. Maybe Gilbert wants you to go out in his car again to-morrow."

Curiosity can do more things than kill a cat; and if emotions, well recognized as feminine, are inimical to feline life, then jealousy would soon leave the whole world catless. Barbara opened the letter, with an indulgent, slightly bored air.

"Well, dear," she said, "I'll read it if you want me to."

She slit the envelope, and read the missive with swift-travelling eyes; read it again, and cast a quick, shrewd glance at Nevada, who, for the time, seemed to consider gloves as the world of her interest, and letters from rising artists as no more than messages from Mars.

For a quarter of a minute Barbara looked at Nevada with a strange steadfastness; and then a smile so small that it widened her mouth only the sixteenth part of an inch, and narrowed her eyes no more than a twentieth flashed like an inspired thought across her face.

Since the beginning no woman has been a mystery to another woman.

Swift as light travels, each penetrates the heart and mind of another, sifts her sister's words of their cunningest disguises, reads her most hidden desires, and plucks the sophistry from her wildest talk like hairs from a comb, twiddling them sardonically between her thumb and fingers before letting them float away on the breezes of fundamental doubt. Long ago Eve's song rang the door-bell of the family residence in Paradise Park, bearing a strange lady on his arm, whom he introduced. Eve took her daughter-in-law aside and lifted a classic eyebrow.

"The Land of Nod," said the bride, languidly flirting the leaf of a palm. "I suppose you've been there, of course?"

"Not lately," said Eve, absolutely unstagged. "Don't you think the applause they serve over there is execrable? I rather like that mulberry-leaf tunic effect, dear; but, of course, the real fig goods are not to be had over there. Come over behind this il-lustrated bush while the gentlemen split a celery tonic. I think the caterpillar-holes have made your dress open a little in the back."

So, then and there—according to the records—was the alliance formed by the only two who's-who ladies in the world. Then it was agreed that women should forever remain as clear as a pane of glass—though glass was yet to be discovered—to other women, and that she should palm herself off on a man as a mystery.

Barbara seemed to hesitate.

"Really, Nevada," she said, with a little show of embarrassment, "you shouldn't have insisted on my opening this. I—I'm sure it wasn't meant for any one else to know."

Nevada forgot her gloves for a moment.

"Then read it aloud," she said. "Since you've already read it, what's the difference? If Mr. Warren has written to me something that any one else oughtn't to know, that is all the more reason why everybody should know it."

"Well," said Barbara, "this is what it says: 'Dearest Nevada—Come to my studio at twelve o'clock to-night. Do not fail.'" Barbara rose and dropped the note in Nevada's lap. "I'm awfully sorry," she said, "that I knew. It isn't like Gilbert. There must be some mistake. Just consider that I am ignorant of it, will you, dear? I must go upstairs now, I have such a headache. I'm sure I don't understand the note. Perhaps Gilbert has been dining too well, and will explain. Good night!"

IV

Nevada tiptoed to the hall, and heard Barbara's door close upstairs. The bronze clock in the study told the hour of twelve was fifteen minutes away. She ran swiftly to the front door, and let herself out into the snowstorm. Gilbert Warren's studio was six squares away.

By aerial ferry the white, silent forces of the storm attacked the city from beyond the sullen East River. Already the snow lay a foot deep on the pavements, the drifts heaping themselves like scaling-ladders against the walls of the besieged town. The Avenue was as quiet as a street in Pompeii. Cabs now and then skimmed past like white-winged gulls over a moonlit ocean; and less frequent motor-cars—sustaining the comparison—hisser through the foaming waves like submarine boats on their jocund, perilous journeys.

Nevada plunged like a wind-driven storm-petrel on her way. She looked up at the ragged sierras of cloud-capped buildings that rose above the

(Continued on page 23)

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THE LITTLE AILMENTS.

Headache in children should always be looked upon as a matter for serious inquiry and care; for they may be excited by very many causes. Even the headaches of children are divided into various classes. Thus, there is the school headache, the headache which is peculiar to periods of rapid growth; the headache which is caused by bloodlessness and nervous exhaustion, and that which is peculiar to any strain. The exciting causes are generally excessive fatigue, exhaustion of mind or nerve, digestive disorder, changes in the weather, badly heated and ill-ventilated rooms, want of exercise, poverty of the blood by various impurities developed in the system, over-work, undue exposure to heat or cold, colds in the nose and back of the throat or decayed teeth.

Headaches caused by bloodlessness should give rise to careful investigation of the diet, and lead one, as a rule, to decide that plenty of blood-making food, such as mutton broth, green vegetables and iron tonics are required, while a great deal of outdoor exercise is absolutely necessary. It must be remembered that not every pale-faced child is suffering from poverty of blood, and that others who are well supplied with fat may have poor blood. If the child is really suffering in this way, the insides of the eyelids and gums are invariably of a pale yellowish colour, the colouring of the lips and cheeks do not afford so good a test.

When a child complains of headache after study, or using the eyes over close work, such as reading, writing, drawing or sewing, it should be taken to an oculist, for very often the use of glasses is imperative, owing to some defect in the eyes, which not uncommonly is found to be owing to the fact that sight in one eye is different to that in the other. Headaches caused by chronic cold are, of course, only to be removed by treatment for this complaint, and the same applies to those due to decayed teeth, or the pressure on the nerves due to an over-crowded jaw. Nervous headaches in the children of parents who suffer from rheumatism or gout depend much on the weather, and yield to anti-rheumatic treatment, and especially warmth, warm bathing, sulphur, and sunshine. For headaches attributed to indigestion, the food should be altered and in some cases it is desirable to peptonise the food. In severe cases a doctor should be consulted, as frequently he will find some contributory cause.

Hysterical or imitative headaches are some times found in the children of parents who suffer in a similar way, and in those accustomed to associate with people constantly complaining of headaches. In these cases the treatment, of course, is mainly moral, but the patient will generally require to be given a good tonic, good plain food, salt-water baths (cold), gymnastics, and to be kept out-of-doors as much as possible. The good, old-fashioned remedy of hot footbaths, combined with mustard are often found invaluable, and the application of a small mustard plaster to the back of the neck is an excellent remedy for acute pain.

CLOTHES FOR THE WOMAN WHO IS SHORT AND NOT SLIM.

If you are short and not slim, you have many dress problems. If you are tall and slim, or even just slim, to dress well is a comparatively simple

matter. But if you are neither tall nor slim, you have to think well before you choose your clothes.

Do not think that you are particularly unfortunate in this respect. Nearly all the film stars—among whom are some of the most admired women in the world—are short, and many of them are by no means so slim as they appear.

About five foot three is the average height of the women film stars. Many of them are inches shorter.

Often they appear slender and tall merely because they have experts to design clothes for them. And here are some of the lines along which these clothes experts think.

To begin with, they use "down lines"—lines which cause the eye to run downwards, and never those which invite the eye to run across the figure.

Points—such as the V neckline, and the V-shaped hip-yoke—are particularly good.

The figure is seldom allowed to be "cut" by lines which run across the figure, such as by trimmings or violent colour contrasts above and below.

The jacket and skirt in contrasting shades, for example, is not a good style for a short, not-slim figure. If this style must be worn, have the jacket very short, finishing a little above the waistline, and try not to have it in a colour which contrasts too vividly with the skirt.

A much better idea would be to have a suit, including the hat, carried out in one colour, such as beige, or navy blue. The fact that the hat is the same colour as the suit will make you look much taller than if your hat were in a contrasting shade.

Shoes are important, too, especially in the evenings.

Some short women, in an effort to appear taller, add an inch or two to the hem of an already long dress model, so that the skirt trails on the ground. The effect is not that of suggesting height, but rather that the wearer has chosen a frock too long for her!

A much better idea would be to wear a frock of instep length, with shoes of exactly the same shade as the frock. These shoes will help you to look taller. But if you choose, say, a white frock, and wear with it green or red shoes, the coloured shoes will have the effect of making you look shorter.

Shoes to match your suit are also a good idea. To-day, it is so easy to buy shoes in navy blue, brown, grey or black, to match exactly in colour the suit that you wear every day.

Some people will tell you that plaits are good for you, if you are short. So they are if they are narrow enough. Do not choose wide plaits.

If you wear ruffles at neck and wrist, let these ruffles be very small. If you wear collar and cuffs of contrasting shade to your frock, let these be as small and neat as possible. Do not overload yourself with large beaded necklaces, or long ear-rings, or any exaggerated jewellery of that sort.

Have your sleeves particularly well-fitted, too, and do not go in for "freak" sleeves unless your arms are really slim.

Have the flares of your skirts as subdued as possible, and let your hip-line be as closely and neatly moulded as you can.

These are some of the details to which the film stars pay attention. Instead of bemoaning the fact that they are not tall and queenly, they study their mode of dressing instead. And

thus they come to be known as the world's well-dressed women.

Recipes

HOT-POT.

This is a dish generally reserved for cold weather. Take two pounds of the best end of a neck of mutton and three sheep's kidneys. Trim them neatly and cut off most of the fat of the chops. Cut the kidneys in half and skin them. Dip each into flour, treat the chops in the same manner, season well with pepper and salt. A deep, round casserole is the best for this dish. Lay the chops at the bottom, sprinkle with pepper and salt and finely-minced onion; then add some kidney sliced, then another layer of chops, then kidney again, until nearly full; add some good gravy flavoured with mushroom ketchup then cover with sliced raw potatoes, and bake in a moderate oven. A dozen oysters, if procurable, should be added; they greatly improve the dish.

EGGS BAKED IN TOMATO.

1 tablespoonful chopped green pepper; 1 small onion, chopped; 1 tablespoonful butter; 2 cupfuls tomatoes; 1 teaspoonful salt; 1-8 teaspoonful fine pepper; 6 eggs; 1-2 cupful grated cheese.

Cook the onion and green pepper in the butter for five minutes, add the tomatoes and cook slowly about fifteen minutes, pour into a shallow baking dish or glass platter and break the eggs carefully into the tomato. Sprinkle with the cheese and bake in a moderate oven for about fifteen minutes, or until the eggs are firm. Serve in the dish in which they are baked.

In preparing eggs Benedictine, use an egg poacher, or buttered muffin tins. This dish consists of a round of toast, ham and a poached egg topped with mayonnaise.

Health Talks.

(By A Physician.)

Rheumatism and Children.

Most people know that rheumatism is a crippling disease, and at the present time an effort is being made to stop rheumatism in young children. It is crippling, not only because of the damage done to the joints, but also on account of the effect on the heart. If you could see inside your heart you would find four chambers, through which the blood has to travel; it is directed along its course by valves. These valves act by preventing the

blood from passing through the wrong channels and guiding it through the right ones. When rheumatism attacks the valves, the result is that the regular and orderly circulation of the blood is disturbed. This is called heart disease, the symptoms being a rapid pulse, breathlessness on exertion, and, perhaps, an altered colour, the lips being bluish. Rheumatism is caused by a germ; damp, lack of sunshine, poor food and dark houses all favour the germ's action. The way to prevent the germ from working is a combination of all those happy circumstances which are associated with a holiday at the seaside.

The least we can do, if we can't go to the seaside, is to bring the lovely fresh air to our bodies. Why not take advantage of all the open spaces? We should encourage the children to play in the parks and on the commons when the sun is shining; this is the way to avoid rheumatism. Another important point! There is no such complaint as "growing pains." It is natural to grow and not at all painful. Easy-going parents fill their souls and consciences by ascribing to these imaginary causes the actual symptoms of rheumatism. The moment a child complains of a pain in the leg or any joint he ought to be examined all over, especially with a view to discovering any valve disease in the heart.

Another Cup of Tea?

When your hostess offers you another cup of tea, and you know very well that it has been stewing for half an hour, refuse politely but firmly. Tea is so popular as a beverage that I must be very careful how I talk about it. Like all good things, you can have too much of it. Did you know that it is possible to be poisoned by excess of tea. You see, tea contains tannin; tannin is constipating; constipation leads to anaemia, and so you get the blood affected. The argument against tea for children is that it contains no material for forming blood, bone or brawn. After all, tea is only a stimulant; it is not a food. Children like to drink tea because they feel that it is a promotion from the milk in the nursery. If you must give the child tea, see that it is weak and that it contains a liberal supply of milk and sugar; milk and sugar are foods and the tea helps them down.

Hints

If dried fruit is required quickly the best way to prepare it is to pour boiling water over and add a little baking soda. Stand for an hour, then cook. It will be as tender as though soaked all night, and less sugar will be required.

Washing the hands in vinegar will remove the odour left after peeling onions.

Onion juice will remove scorch stains from white materials.

To make a home-made distemper scald seven pounds of ordinary whitening with two quarts of boiling water. Stir well until there are no lumps in it, then add a large basin of size. Scald three dyes of each of the colours required in an old basin until the desired shade is reached, then mix well with the whitening. When cold, it will be ready for use.

To whiten handkerchiefs and garments which have become yellow, allow to soak in cold water with cream of tartar—a teaspoonful of cream of tartar to a quart of water.

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CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOK, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cox, O.M.I.	10.—
THE CATHOLIC GIRL'S GUIDE, by Father Lasance	15.—
CATHOLIC SUNDAY MISSAL, by Rev. C. J. Callan, and Rev.	18.—
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THE CATHOLIC VADE MECUM, a Manual of Prayers Com-	5.—
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EPISTLES AND GOSPELS	3.—
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GARDEN OF THE SOUL	\$5.50, \$8.—
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THE LITTLE CHILDREN'S PRAYER BOOK, by Mother Mary	3.—
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BOY'S AND GIRLS' PRAYER BOOK, by Father Finn	2.50
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John Dunford	
IMITATION OF CHRIST, by Thomas A. Kempis	\$2.80
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ST. ANTHONY'S TREASURY	\$7.50
THE SHRINE OF THE SACRED HEART, by a Dominican Fr.	6.—
THE SACRED HEART BOTK, by Rev. F. X. Lasance	\$14.—, 22.—
REJOICE IN THE LORD, by Rev. F. X. Lasance	\$12.—, 18.50
THE POCKET MISSAL, Compiled by Fr. Aloysius O.M.Cap.	6.50
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Catholic News

Canadian Catholics— Keep Up Population.—

French-Canadian Catholics, who in 1931 numbered 27.7 per cent of the population of Canada, have supplied about half the total gain in population in the past decade, the latest Canadian census shows. This was taken in June last year.

The French-Canadians, it is estimated, have contributed about 400,000 to Quebec's gain of 442,986 and about 100,000 to the gain in Ontario.

Otherwise, Canada's population increase has been much less than was expected. The total population is now 11,419,896, an increase of 1,043,110 in the past 10 years.

St. Sulpice Society Is 300 Years Old.—

The Society of Priests of St. Sulpice—the Sulpicians—celebrates this year the 300th anniversary of its foundation.

The society was founded in Paris with the object of educating and perfecting ecclesiastics. Its practical aim was to train directors for seminaries. Centres have been opened in Canada and especially in the U.S.A. A number of English priests have been educated at Issy, Seine, the Paris college.

For the third centenary the Holy Father has sent a letter to the Superior General, Fr. Peter Boisard, praising the valuable work it has done and is doing.

Prisoner Bishop.—

Bishop Wade, Vicar Apostolic of the North Solomon Islands, and two American missionary priests are prisoners in a Japanese internment camp at Rabaul, states a message received by Catholic authorities in Melbourne.

Bishop Olano, Vicar Apostolic of Guam, and 13 priests from the island, have, as stated in the Universe last month, been interned at Kobe, Japan.

The last previous report about Bishop Wade was that he had declared that whatever happened he would remain at his post. At that time a Japanese warship had appeared off Kieta, capital of the islands. He said that if the Japanese landed he would don his episcopal vestments to meet the invaders and ask them to respect religion.

He is an American-born Bishop, and has been Vicar Apostolic for 11 years. His father came from Rosemond.

The vicariate takes in a vast expanse of the Southern Pacific.

Irish missionaries of the Society of St. Columbanus have been released from internment in Korea, said Radio Vatican recently.

Ex-Naval Officer is Now Chaplain in American Army.—

Naval lieutenant in the last war, Fr. Robert White, Dean of the School of Law at the Catholic University of America, Washington, has now been appointed a naval chaplain with the rank of commander.

During the last war Fr. White served in England, France, Italy and Yugoslavia. Afterwards he qualified and practised as a lawyer before beginning his priestly studies. He inau-
g

rated the Red Mass in Washington for the opening of the legal year.

Fr. White visited Argentina two years ago.

Archbishop Kinane.—

Never before has the Church been so manifestly confronted with the forces of anti-Christ, said Archbishop Kinane, the new Coadjutor of Cashel, when he returned to Waterford for a Legion of Mary ceremony in the Cathedral.

In this great struggle the seclusion of Ireland from the great world was no longer possible, His Grace said.

"This is no remote island in the western seas. We are in hourly, daily contact with the pulsating life of Europe and the world.

"The cinema, the radio, the world's Press, the theatre, the world's output of books are here and cannot be kept out. The spirit which they mostly create is one of hostility or indifference to our traditional Faith and practices—without malicious purpose, perhaps, but nevertheless persistent and evident."

His Grace said he was optimistic. "The portents of danger are more than counteracted by contrary indications such as the existence of groups of laity banded together and organized to promote the cause of religion. Foremost among these is the Legion of Mary."

Old Testament in Japanese.—

A Japanese version of the Book of Genesis has been published and presentation copies have been given to the Holy Father and Cardinal Fumasoni-Biondi, Prefect of Propaganda, reports Vatican Radio.

Hitherto Japanese Catholics have had only the New Testament at their disposal, but a few years ago the Japanese Bishops undertook to produce the Old Testament and had hoped to complete the work by 1948 in celebration of the fourth centenary of the arrival of St. Francis Xavier. For this purpose they were contributing an annual subsidy.

War conditions, Vatican Radio said, would scarcely allow the plan to be completed in time.

Translation difficulties were encountered because the Japanese language does not contain equivalents to technical theological terms.

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SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLS.—
(continued from page 19)

streets, shaded by the night lights and the congealed vapors to gray, drab, ashen, lavender, dun, and cerulean tints. They were so like the wintry mountains of her Western home that she felt a satisfaction such as the hundred-thousand-dollar house had seldom brought her.

A policeman caused her to waver on a corner, just by his eye and weight. "Hello, Mabel!" said he. "Kind of late for you to be out, ain't it?"

"I—I am just going to the drug store," said Nevada, hurrying past him. The excuse serves as a passport for the most sophisticated. Does it prove that woman never progresses, or that she sprang from Adam's rib, full-fledged in intellect and wiles?

Turning eastward, the direct blast cut down Nevada's speed one half. She made zigzag tracks in the snow; but she was as tough as a piñon sapling, and bowed to it as gracefully. Suddenly the studio-building loomed before her, a familiar landmark, like a cliff above some well-remembered cañon. The haunt of business and its hostile neighbor, art, was darkened and silent. The elevator stopped at ten.

Up eight flights of Stygian stairs Nevada climbed, and rapped firmly at the door numbered "89." She had been there many times before, with Barbara and Uncle Jerome.

Gilbert opened the door. He had a crayon pencil in one hand, a green shade over his eyes, and a pipe in his mouth. The pipe dropped to the floor.

"Am I late?" asked Nevada. "I came as quick as I could. Uncle and me were at the theatre this evening. Here I am, Gilbert!"

Gilbert did a Pygmalion-and-Galatea act. He changed her from a statue of stupefaction to a young man with a problem to tackle. He admitted Nevada, got a whiskbroom, and began to brush the snow from her clothes. A great lamp, with a green shade, hung over an easel, where the artist had been sketching in crayon.

"You wanted me," said Nevada, simply, "and I came. You said so in your letter. What did you send for me for?"

"You read my letter?" inquired Gilbert, sparring for wind.

"Barbara read it to me. I saw it afterward. It said: 'Come to my studio at twelve to-night, and do not fail.' I thought you were sick, of course, but you don't seem to be."

"Aha!" said Gilbert, irrelevantly. "I'll tell you why I asked you to come, Nevada. I want you to marry me immediately—to-night. What's a little snowstorm? Will you do it?"

"You might have noticed that I would, long ago," said Nevada. "And I'm rather stuck on the snowstorm idea, myself. I surely would hate one of those flowery church noon-weddings. Gilbert, I didn't know you had got enough to propose in this way. Let's shock 'em—it's our funeral, ain't it?"

"You bet!" said Gilbert. "Where did I hear that expression?" he added to himself. "Wait a minute, Nevada; I want to do a little 'phoning." He shut himself up in a little dressing-room, and called upon the lightnings of the heavens—condensed into unromantic numbers and districts.

"That you, Jack? You confounded sleepy-head! Yes, wake up; this is me—or I—oh, bother the difference in grammar! I'm going to be married right away. Yes! Wake up your sister—don't answer me back; bring her along, too—you must. Remind Agnes of the time I saved her from drowning in Lake Ronkonkoma—I know it's

caddish to refer to it, but she must come with you. Yes! Nevada is here, waiting. We've been engaged quite a while. Some opposition among the relatives, you know, and we have to pull it off this way. We're waiting here for you. Don't let Agnes out-talk you—bring her! You will? Good old boy! I'll order a carriage to call for you, double-quick time. Confound you, Jack, you're all right!"

Gilbert returned to the room where Nevada waited.

"My old friend, Jack Peyton, and his sister were to have been here at a quarter to twelve," he explained; "but Jack is so confoundedly slow. I've just 'phoned them to hurry. They'll be here in a few minutes. I'm the happiest man in the world, Nevada! What did you do with the letter I sent you to-day?"

"I've got it cinched here," said Nevada, pulling it out from beneath her opera-coat.

Gilbert drew the letter from the envelope and looked it over carefully. Then he looked at Nevada thoughtfully.

"Didn't you think it rather queer that I should ask you to come to my studio at midnight?" he asked.

"Why, no," said Nevada, rounding her eyes. "Not if you needed me. Out West, when a pal sends you a hurry call—ain't that what you say here?—we get there first and talk about it after the row is over. And it's usually snowing there, too, when things happen. So I didn't mind."

Gilbert rushed into another room, and came back burdened with overcoats warranted to turn wind, rain, or snow.

"Put this raincoat on," he said, holding it for her. "We have a quarter of a mile to go. Old Jack and his sister will be here in a few minutes." He began to struggle into a heavy coat. "Oh, Nevada," he said, "just look at the headlines on the front page of that evening paper on the table, will you? It's about your section of the West, and I know it will interest you."

He waited a full minute, pretending to find trouble in the getting on of his overcoat, and then turned. Nevada had not moved. She was looking at him with strange and pensive directness. Her cheeks had a flush on them beyond the color that had been contributed by the wind and snow; but her eyes were steady.

"I was going to tell you," she said, "anyhow, before you—before we—before—well, before anything. Dad never gave me a day of schooling. I never learned to read or write a darned word. Now if—"

Pounding their uncertain way upstairs, the feet of Jack, the somnolent, and Agnes, the grateful, were heard.

V

When Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Warren were spinning softly homeward in a closed carriage, after the ceremony, Gilbert said:

"Nevada, would you really like to know what I wrote you in the letter that you received to-night?"

"Fire away!" said his bride.

"Word for word," said Gilbert, "it was this: 'My dear Miss Warren—You were right about the flower. It was a hydrangea, and not a lilac.'"

"All right," said Nevada. "But let's forget it. The joke's on Barbara, anyway!"

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SANTA FE 1825
 U. T. 44 - 1734



WIT AND HUMOUR.

The charge that was being heard in Court was one of dangerous driving.

"So you were speeding, which means you were driving to the common danger," said the magistrate to the man in the dock. "How many times have you been before me?"

The man in the dock shrugged his shoulders. "Never, your Worship," he replied. "I've often tried to pass you on the road, but my bus will only do about sixty miles an hour."

The ethereal being with the un-shorn locks was shown into the editorial sanctum.

"I have written a poem on the dog," he said.

"Whose dog?" demanded the editor, fiercely.

"It is not any particular dog," faltered the poet.

"Do you mean to say you took advantage of the dog because it was not particular, and wrote your poem on it?"

"I am afraid you do not understand me. I wrote the poem regarding the dog—"

"But why were you regarding the dog at all? What had it done that you should regard it?"

"If you will allow me to explain, I had been inspired by the dog's fidelity—"

"If the dog was faithful, why should you seek to hurt its feelings by writing a poem on it? And how did you manage to write a poem on it, at

any rate? Did you have the poor brute shaved, and tattoo the verses on its back, or did you brand them on? Perhaps you—"

But the poet had disappeared like the mists of the morning.

A teacher instructing a class in composition, said: "Do not attempt any flights of fancy: be yourselves, and write what is in you."

The following day a bright pupil handed in the following: "We should not attempt any flights of fancy; write what is in us. In me there is my stomach, lungs, heart, liver, two apples, one piece of cake, three sticks of toffee and my dinner."

The colonel's wife sent the following note to Captain Green:—

"Colonel and Mrs. Brown request the pleasure of Captain Green's company to dinner on the 20th."

Captain Green's reply gave her a shock. It read:—

"With the exception of four men on leave and two men in the guard-room, Captain Green's company have great pleasure in accepting your invitation."

A negro Bishop was introducing an English Churchman of high rank.

"Breedern," he said, "it is not often I arise to present a white speaker in this church. But you can be sure he has a powerful message for you. An while his skin may be white his heart is as black as any of us!"

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 8.

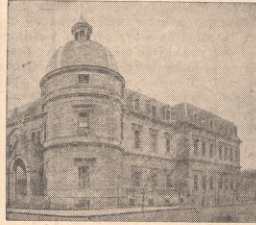
(308) By preventing heat from being carried away from our flesh by the moving air around us. Loosely-woven woolen gloves are often very "warm" because the threads enclose a lot of air which cannot easily escape into the open air, and as air is a very bad conductor of heat, the body warmth is retained in the "air-pockets" inside the glove material.

(309) By keeping the holds in which they are packed at exactly the right temperature. Before the loading of the ship commences the holds are cooled to a temperature of approximately 53 degrees Fahrenheit. The bunches of bananas are packed two layers on end with a third layer in a horizontal position, and so on until the hold is filled. The hatches are battened down to render each hold absolutely airtight, and then a cooling system is

brought into use to keep the temperature in the hold at approximately 53 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the voyage. Air is forced by fans over brine coils and distributed throughout the ship, and then drawn out again into the atmosphere by suction pumps. After unloading, the bananas are placed in specially-constructed rooms to ripen.

(310) There are two processes, sun-curing and air-curing. The former is still practised in the East, but has been given up in America. Air-curing is carried out in barns through which air circulates freely. When necessary, and particularly in wet weather, fires are lit to assist the drying. Some tobaccos are cured quickly by flue-heat. When the tobacco is dry it is piled in heaps to ferment; this takes normally about a month (with tobacco cured by flue-heat this process is omitted). After fermentation the leaf is packed and stored to mature; the length of this process depends upon the kind and quality of the tobacco; for good varieties it may last years.

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