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THE

CIUDAD

SOUTHERN CROSS

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER AND REVIEW

68th Year—No. 3511

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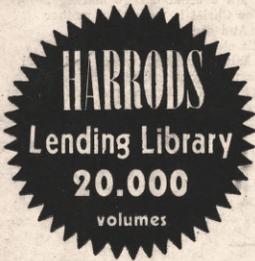
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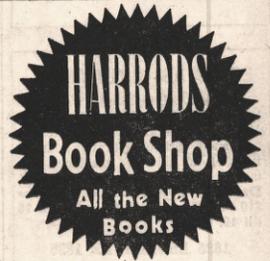
BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1942

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| Correos Argentinos | FRANQUEO PAGADO |
| | TARIFA REDUCIDA |
| | Concesión 1473 |

This issue contains:



The Campman's Forum p. 7
 About People p. 11
 Around the Home p. 20



• • • • • SAINT Patrick's Home for the Aged depends entirely on voluntary contributions. In order to make giving an easy and pleasant operation, the Committee is holding the great Bazaar on the 25th and 26th inst.

We have a duty towards the Home. It is a specifically Irish-Argentine charity; the latest in point of time, but not the least deserving. It has no endowments other than the goodwill of the community; no support other than the generosity of the people. The Home came into being as a result of everybody's effort; and will be kept in existence by everybody's cooperation. We appeal to our readers to turn up at the Salon Suizo on the appointed days. And when you have turned up, turn out your pockets!

• • • • • THE Junta Argentina de Aviación now possesses eighty planes ready for use; ten more will soon be put into service. It will be recalled that the original purpose was to train five thousand civilian pilots. So far, four thousand two hundred candidates have presented themselves for medical examination.

The President of the Junta, Ing. Julio A. Noble has resigned his post, not without pointing out that he has experienced considerable difficulties in his task. "The enemies of the Junta," he declares, "are the enemies of the country, for no one else has any reason for desiring that the air forces of the country should continue in their present precarious situation, which acts as a stimulant on the appetites of the robber nations."

• • • • • "FIRST, potatoes; then, nickels; now, naphtha and kerosene", sums up the opinion of the average resident of Buenos Aires on the latest shortage in this city. In other words, the people refuse to believe that there is a real shortage of liquid fuels. "The Corporation is at it again", one will tell you.

"The Railways are at the bottom of it," another opines. "The Yankees are trying to strangle us" sentences a third.

Life has been so easy and comfortable for so long in this pleasant city of the Good Airs that we simply cannot accept the idea that the war raging around us must affect more than the luxury trades, the importation of expensive lip-sticks, French champagnes and caviare. We are deluding ourselves. By this time next year, unless the war miraculously ends, we will be painfully short of necessities. Our coal stocks, our petrol supplies must run out because there are not enough ships to renew them and because the countries which used to sell us these goods require them for themselves.

• • • • • ARGENTINE secondary education may benefit greatly by the new Decree published on Saturday by the Ministry of Public Instruction. The principle of the new educational charter is that promotion will in future be ruled by class work and not by examinations. Class reports thus become of paramount importance. It is specially worthy of note that the incorporated schools are, in all essential features of the new system, equiparated with the official establishments.

The new system is open to two major objections. Are the Argentine secondary teachers sufficiently qualified to pass on the abilities of their pupils, without the aid of the traditional examination? Are the students sufficiently conscious of the responsibility which will attach to individual study throughout the year?

Time alone will tell. There does not appear to be any other method of educational advance than the system of trial and error. Meanwhile, the principle of the new method seems to us correct; whether the conditions for its application are right, we cannot say.

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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.

From My Mother In Ireland

I.
Thy joy is come, alanna,
That I watched for through the years,
And my heart is full of blessing,
But my eyes are full of tears.
The joy is come, alanna,

And I am far away—
The mother will not see her boy
Upon his first Mass Day.

II.
Sweet day of all my longing,
Sure, why should I complain?
I'd bear, to have my boy a priest,
A thousand years of pain.
But oh, to see you with the cup,
In vestments gold and white,
Dear Lord, this would be heaven
To a poor mother's sight.

III.
To watch you at the altar
And hear you read the book;
And, when you turn around to pray,

Observe your holy look.
And oh, my child, to bow with you
At that most solemn hour
When our dear Christ is present
Unto your words of power.

IV.
Some say I would not know you now,
You are so changed, Astore;
Och, I would know you, darling,
If an Angel's wings you wore.
Little they feel a mother's love
Who, doubt, when face to face,
That twenty years of waiting
Can live in one embrace.
Now, do not feel alone to-day,
Ma bouchal 'shore machree;
For Christ is more than mother
And son to you and me.
It's o'er the seas I'd roam
With a little shamrock and a sod
To make you feel at home.
Sure, if I thought you'd shed a tear.

Irish News

CENTENARIAN
DEAD.—

Mrs. Mary O'Callaghan, of Gunpoint, Schull, whose death occurred recently, had reached the age of one hundred years. Relatives and friends came from all parts of West Cork to pay tribute to her memory at the funeral, there being no fewer than twenty-three grand children in attendance.

FIND.—

Michael Clarke, Bailieborough, Co. Cavan, when digging for sand on his farm found an earthen bi-conical food vessel six inches high, probably dating from 600 B.C. It was outside a small stone grave, three feet long, which was unfortunately destroyed.

FOR
HEILING.—

A sentence of one month's imprisonment was imposed in Belfast, on Joseph Arbutnot for having stood in Shaftsbury Square, Belfast, very recently and given the Nazi salute to passing soldiers shouting: "Heil Hitler."

SYNTHETIC RUBBER AND
ARTIFICIAL SILK.—

It is believed that a form of synthetic rubber and a type of artificial silk can be extracted from seaweed, known as wrack, found in great quantities on the Donegal coast. The Department of Lands is encouraging the gathering of the seaweed, for which 30s. a ton will be paid.

COLERAINE DOCTOR LEFT
£18,000 FOR THE POOR.—

Dr. Adams Mathers, Coleraine, who died in July, 1941, aged 84 years, directed in his will that the residue of his estate, amounting to approximately £18,000 gross, should be divided by his executor and trustee, between the different religious denominations, without exception, in Coleraine for the relief of the necessitous poor, not "the deserving poor," which he described as "an abominable phrase." Necessity was to be the only test. It was the testator's wish that the share allotted to

the Salvation Army should equal in amount that of the largest participant in the fund, and his desire also that the share allotted to each participant should be used to provide fuel, clothes, tools, and assistance generally, so that a little extra comfort might be added to "lives that need some brightening."

A CRACK AT
BELFAST.—

Readers will remember the trouble that was caused in North Ireland by the refusal of the Belfast authorities to allow the cines to be opened on Sundays for the entertainment of American and British troops. The Belfast Sunday, as miserable as a wet week-end, brought this remark from an American doughboy:—
"Say, this is the first cemetery I've seen with traffic lights."

EIRE SCHOOL AGE TO
BE INCREASED.—

"The school-leaving age will probably be increased soon, and parents will have to send their children to school until they are fifteen." Justice McCann said this at Rathfarnham when dealing with a number of school attendance cases. Fines of 8s. were imposed in each case.

FLOATING SAWMILL
IN WATERFORD.—

In an effort to solve transport problems, Daniel Hayden, a Waterford haulage contractor, has equipped one of his steam-driven barges with a miniature sawmill operated by an American oil engine.

By this means he intends to connect with timbered country along the banks of the River Suir and its tributaries and bring to Waterford and other centers fire logs already cut and ready for use.

FOOD FROM
SEAWEED.—

Meal made from seaweed and manufactured in a Clare mill before being fed to pigs was the subject of a paper read by Prof. E. J. Sheehy, U.C.D., at a meeting of the R. D. S., in Dublin.

Prof. Sheehy said that he had made use of materials supplied to him by Prof. T. Dillon, U.C.G., who had been working on the Laminaria weed.

Should other types of seaweed show similar results the discoveries would probably be of considerable importance.

The seaweed meal was fed with cereals in a digestive experiment which showed that seaweed is of considerable nutritive value to farm stock.

It had been ground to a meal containing only 10½ per cent moisture, which proved to be twice as nutritive as potatoes. Presumably, it is even more valuable for cattle feeding.

OPENING OF IRISH ACADEMY.—

Members of the Government, foreign diplomats, members of the Supreme and High Courts, and representatives of the arts and the professions were among those who attended the opening of the Hibernian Academy, Dublin. It was the largest gathering for many years.

The President of the Academy, Dr. Dermot O'Brien, received the guests.

The Minister for Local Government and Mrs. MacEntee, and the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs and Mrs. Little, were amongst those present.

FATHER DUFFY HONORED.—

A joint memorial service for Father Duffy was held before his statue in Duffy Square, New York, Sunday, May 24th, by the American Legion, the Catholic War Veterans and the Jewish War Veterans.

Reminder that the noted priest won the Distinguished Service Cross as captain of the old 69th Regiment in World War I was included in an address by Assistant U. S. Attorney General Rao, commander of Vigo Post American Legion.

VALUABLE KELP.—

The Irish Government has decided to advance the price for kelp by £1 per ton and to purchase all that can be provided. It will be used for fertilizer purposes. The price of kelp is £6 10s. per ton now.

NO WALKING AT MOTOR FUNERALS.—

Cork undertaking firms have decided that walking will no longer be permitted at motor funerals in the city or county and that motor hearses and cars will drive direct from the church to the cemetery.

Walking will be permitted only when the hearse is horse-drawn.

The decision was made with a view to saving petrol.

MORE MILK USED.—

Every day last year people in the Dublin Milk Board District, which includes the city and county and the urban district of Bray, used 2,000 gallons of milk more than in 1940.

The average daily supply for the district in 1941 was 40,000 gallons.

The increased consumption is partly attributed to government free milk schemes.

Among bodies which supply milk free to poor people are the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

The Catholic Social Service Conference supplies from sixty to 80 gallons a week free at food centers.

PRICE FIXED ON IRISH-GROWN TOBACCO.—

The effect of an emergency order is to assure tobacco growers in 1942 of at least as good a price as last year and to give them the benefit of any increase in the price of imported tobacco.

The order provides that the price will be equivalent to that of imported tobacco of similar grade or to the price paid to growers in 1941, whichever is higher.

The price for the 1941 crop would, an agricultural authority stated, average slightly in excess of 1s. 1d. a pound, in addition to which growers benefit by the rebate of 7½d. a pound paid by the government.

RIGID ECONOMY IN NORMAL SERVICES.—

The Minister for Finance, Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly, speaking on the second stage of the Central Fund Bill in the Seanad recently, said that only for essential emergency services there would be a £609,017 supply services reduction.

When they considered that in addition to £3,780,000 for new emergency services, £8,942,062 was needed for the Army, £7,170,331 over 1938-39 provision, it would be obvious that most rigid economy was being exercised on normal peace-time services.

Compared with 1938-39 expenditure, the 1942-43 estimates, apart from the huge Army vote increase, and emergency services costs, showed a reduction of £86,882, despite rising cost of materials reflected through many of the ordinary services and expansion of Government activity necessitated by present conditions.

Senator D. Fitzgerald said there should be a two-house committee to examine army expenditure.

RUNAWAY MISHAP NEAR ARDARA.—

A runaway bogey in operation in the Scadaman stone quarries, Ardara, injured three men working in the quarry before it was stopped.

The bogey was loaded with heavy stones at the time, and the brakes slipping on a steep incline the vehicle gathered great speed on the way to the quarry before it finally overturned into a field. The three injured men, whose injuries were only minor, however, were working at a bend in the line when the bogey passed them travelling at a furious speed.

The presence of mind of one man, James McHugh, of Scadman, probably prevented a more serious accident.

HOPE TO MAKE PAYMENT IN KIND.—

Six County authorities have offered compensation for the services rendered in Belfast by the fire brigades of Dublin Corporation and other local authorities after German air raids there, according to a statement made in the Dail by Finance Minister Kelly.

He reported, however, that it was stated in reply that no payment was expected, and that no claim would be presented, as authorities in the Twenty-Six Counties were glad to render any assistance in their power.

"I may add," O'Kelly said, "that in asking for information as to the expenditure involved, the Northern authorities have made it clear that they regard the services rendered by our fire brigades in Belfast as not measurable on a cash basis, and have expressed the hope of being able to repay the services in kind should the need, unfortunately, ever arise."

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BEHALF OF THE BRITISH LEGION.

General News From Home and Abroad.

THE LACK OF FUEL—

Fast on the heels of the currency crisis has come the fuel question, which

became definitely acute last week-end. Coal is practically non-existent, save for the utility services, fuel oil is very scarce and now kerosene, which is a dire necessity, especially for the hum-

bler homes, is difficult to secure. The situation is rendered all the more painful by the fact that this year we have experienced the worst winter in fifty years. Since the beginning of May the average temperature on sixty days has been nine degrees below the normal for Argentine winters. Central heating is now known only to the favoured few, electric stoves are not procurable and the common kerosene stove is out of action, due to the lack of the necessary fuel.

Some sympathy has been expressed with private motorists on account of the lack of naphtha. Private cars are a luxury and we can all remember when the world was very happy without a single motor-car on the streets of Buenos Aires.

nant, Edgar rolled out Brutus' reply:

You wronged yourself to write in such a case.

Before he had reached the end of the scene, Edgar was glowing warm with righteous wrath. Once a policeman, noting this queer conduct, approached him.

"What's the matter with you, boy?"

"N-nothing, sir."

"Feeling light-headed?"

"Yes, sir."

"You better push off 'ome, then," said the policeman.

TRAFFIC DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND BOLIVIA.—

A special committee, nominated by the Argentine government, leaves this week for Bolivia with the hope of improving the communications by rail and road between the two countries. The move is timely for there are certain commodities that we could receive with benefit from our Northern neighbours, whilst they would be glad to receive much of our agricultural and pastoral wealth. At this time when oil is such a necessity and is so lacking in this country, it is pathetic to think that Bolivia has an excess of the mineral, but there is no way of transporting it at reasonable prices to Argentine markets. It is sincerely to be hoped that the dynamic committee nominated will be able to straighten out the existent difficulties.

FAMILY WAGE—

Archbishop Mannix, in a recent address in Melbourne, had some striking things to say on the economic problem and its solution. He said that he thought they would be nearer that solution if, instead of talking of, or aiming at, a family wage, they were to start with a basic wage from the employer for the individual single man or woman, and if the State then supplemented that wage by a marriage bonus, by helping the married pair to acquire the ownership of a decent home; and by providing an endowment for each child of the marriage, including the first. While it was important that the wage-earners should get a fair deal from employers, it was equally important that wage-earners should give a fair deal to one another. The single man and woman, as he thought, should get equal pay for equal work. The higher the wage they got the better, provided always that the industry can afford that wage and that they are not taking for themselves part of the national wealth which should go to those with family responsibilities.

KING LEOPOLD'S FEAST DAY.—

Sir Lancelot Oliphant, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Belgian Government, represented his Majesty the King at a "Te Deum" in the Belgian Church, Camden Town, London, recently, in celebration of King Leopold's feast day. Also represented were the Queen of Holland, the King of Greece, the King of Yugoslavia, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and the Governments of Poland and Czechoslovakia. When M. Pierlot and members of his Cabinet arrived in the church, troops presented arms and a bugler



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HOW TO KEEP WARM.—

When Edgar Wallace, aged 11, was a newsboy, he found a way to keep warm, even in the icy winds of London. He would blow on his little hands, stamp his little feet, and recite in a vigorous mutter the quarrel scene from *Julius Caesar*.

CASSIUS

That you have wronged me doth appear in this: You have condemned and noted Lucius Pella For taking bribes here of the Sardians; Wherein my letters praying on his side Because I knew the man, were slighted of.

Whinnying and cringing, Cassius spoke these words through the little newsboy's lips. Then, wrathful and indig-

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sounded a salute. Similar honours were given to the representatives of royalty and foreign governments. Members of the Belgian community filled the remainder of the church and hundreds were left outside. The rector of the church intoned the "Te Deum," assisted by four other Belgian priests.

POSTAL INTERCHANGE.—

Amongst the arrivals last week in this capital was Dr. Raul Juliet Gomez, the leading postal authority in Chile, who has come to this city to confer with the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Dr. Horacio Rivarola, on the best way that the existent defects in the international exchange of correspondence can be eliminated. Delays and loss of correspondence have been too frequent and costly and any means that can be devised by the respective Directors to right matters will be much appreciated by the ever growing number of people, who are extending their commercial relations in the respective countries.

FRENCH FOOD RATIONS.—

The French News Agency gives the following particulars of food rations there:—
 Bread: 3½ ounces per day for children under 3; 7 ozs. per day for children between 3 and 10 and for people over 70, and 9½ ozs. for adults.
 Meat: 6½ ozs. per week.
 Cheese: 1¼ ozs. per week.
 Fats: 15¼ ozs. per month.
 Sugar: 2 lbs. 3 ozs. per month for infants up to 3 years; 1 lb. 1½ ozs. for others.
 Rice: 10½ ozs. for infants per month; 7 ozs. for children between 3 and 10 and for people over 70.

PLANTS WITHOUT SOIL.—

Several experiments have been carried out by British scientists with various systems of water culture. One method is to suspend the plants in a wire tray over a tank containing the nutrient solution, into which the roots drop. In other systems which have yielded good results plants are grown in sand, gravel or clean chinders to which the nutrient solution is applied. The simplest method of all is the

"hand-watering" system which requires no special equipment. All that is needed is a barrel for the nutrient solution, administered by an ordinary water-can in measured doses to plants grown in pure-washed sand in pots or well-drained beds. Numerous experiments both out of doors and under glass have been made with this method, and with the right technique no difficulty has been found in getting from 8 to 10 lbs. of tomatoes per plant. Equally satisfactory yields of carrots, turnips, potatoes, lettuce, and other crops have been obtained. It is now simple enough to supply the right amount of plant food, and any intelligent gardener can prepare nutrient solutions either from pure chemicals or from fertilizers and high-grade commercial salts, provided he keeps exactly to the quantities specified for each mixture.

JOSE MANUEL ESTRADA.—

It can be said that the celebrations in honour of the centenary of the birth of Estrada culminated on Sunday last. In the morning a solemn High Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral by the Cardinal Primate in the presence of the President of the Republic. Later in the morning the foundation stone of the monument, that will be erected in Plaza Congreso at the expense of the nation, was solemnly laid. Cardinal Copello blessed the foundation stone and several brilliant speeches were delivered, eulogizing the life work of Estrada. The one outstanding characteristic of his life was his innate love of justice. At least that is the impression conveyed by the panegyrics on many platforms during the past ten days and on Sunday last.

"RIO SEGUNDO."

The nascent Argentine merchant marine has been receiving a series of setbacks and one hears some "clever" folk sarcastically remark that "we are not a marine race" and that we are well-advised to remain land-lubbers. Rome was not built in a day and it would be sheer stupidity to imagine that Argentina can build up a merchant marine overnight. The latest jibes have been caused by the accident to the "Rio Segundo", which ran aground off the Uruguayan coast, whilst on her way to Buenos Aires with a very valuable cargo of general merchandise, including some three thousand tons of newsprint. Fortunately at the time of writing it seems certain that the ship is safe and that her cargo will not be damaged.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS.—

It appears that the National Government is about to take steps to control the telegraphic communications between this country and the Axis powers. It is rumoured that very valuable information has been sent over seas enabling Axis leaders to know the exact position of allied ships, plying to and from this port. The news of the fiscalization has given much satisfaction in London and Washington.

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

TWEEDS

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The Vatican Resists the Pressure of the Fascists.

(By CAMILLE M. CIANFARRA)

We reprint the subjoined article from America. It appeared originally in the New York TIMES.

Since Italy's intervention in the war the relations between the Vatican and the Fascist Government have become increasingly strained as a result of Premier Benito Mussolini's policy of curbing the temporal activity of the Pope.

It would be an exaggeration to say that the Pope today is a prisoner in the Vatican, as was Pope Benedict XV during the first World War. Yet the fact remains that many important clauses of the 1929 Lateran Treaty between the Holy See and Italy that were drawn with the specific aim of safeguarding the temporal independence of the Pontiff were systematically violated when they did not fit in with Signor Mussolini's plans.

The geographical position of the Vatican State, in the heart of Italian territory, makes this policy easy to pursue. Signor Mussolini has many means with which to disturb the temporal life of the tiny State and is taking full advantage of them to apply pressure to the Pontiff in an effort to win the moral support of the Catholic Church for the Axis.

Yugoslav Minister Ousted.

When Italy and Germany invaded Yugoslavia in April, the Yugoslav Minister to the Holy See was ordered to leave Italy. He protested that he intended to take up residence in the Vatican, where quarters were already being prepared for him. He pointed out that an article of the Concordat clearly specified that members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See might reside within the Vatican grounds. In reply, the Italian Government ordered him to leave Italy within twenty-four hours. A strong protest by the Papal Secretariat of State failed to alter this decision.

Another example of Fascist tactics occurred soon after Italy's intervention in the war. The Vatican newspaper *Osservatore Romano* was limited by Signor Mussolini almost exclusively to religious news. The fault of that was the printing of impartial dispatches which, by their very fairness, contradicted those appearing in the Italian press.

For a few days the *Osservatore Romano* continued its editorial policy of absolute impartiality. As a result every issue was seized as soon as it came out, and Italians who asked for it at newsstands found waiting Blackshirts who clubbed them on the charge of being traitors.

The Church has been humiliated in Italy, its clergy having the alternatives of cooperating with the Fascists or going to concentration camps. Scores of parish priests are now in such camps or in jail as "defeatists" because they refused to support the Fascist warlike propaganda and insisted on preaching peace and forgiveness instead of "hatred," as Signor Mussolini had ordered.

Situation Worse.

The situation has become worse in the past year, or, to be exact, since August, 1941, when Pope Pius refused to come out in favor of the Axis war

against Bolshevik Russia. Signor Mussolini, this writer learned from reliable Vatican circles, suggested that the Pontiff sanction what the Fascist press termed the "Christian crusade against the Russian atheists." Pope Pius, however, refused to commit himself. His silence showed more significantly than anything else up to that time the grave concern of the Church over a possible Nazi victory in Europe.

As a result the Vatican is now regarded as an enemy by the Axis. Its representatives are watched as closely as the agents of a hostile power. Italian spies are inside the Vatican grounds and report to the OVRA (Italian secret police) on the activities of the residents. The Pope has been compelled to adopt a rationing system, Vatican mail is being censored and Italians who have contacts with the Vatican personnel are shadowed and questioned.

An open breach between Italy and the Holy See has been avoided by the fact that the Catholic Church always tries to compromise on temporal questions as long as the tenets of the Faith are not menaced, and because Signor Mussolini is fully aware of the worldwide moral power of the Church.

As a result, official and unofficial Vatican circles have been making increasingly clear, as the war progresses, that the Church sees in a democratic victory over the totalitarian states its only chance of avoiding an era of persecution.

In many of his speeches Pope Pius has left no doubt as to what he regards as the "evil forces" of the world. He has not, of course, come out openly in favor of an Anglo-American victory, for, in keeping with the traditional policy of the Church, he must preserve at least a semblance of impartiality. But those who can read between the lines have now a clear idea of his attitude.

The *Osservatore Romano* recently printed a series of articles illustrating

(continued on page 8)

A new Tea
Biela V
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\$ 5.— packet of 400 grs. and \$ 2.55 packet of 200 grs.

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This popular Irish-Argentine Athletic organisation, whose spacious grounds are situated at Calle Santo Tomé Nº 4168 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 4168, Buenos Aires, or to any member of the Committee.

Members fees: Married couples \$4, Gentlemen \$3, Ladies \$1.50, Juniors under 18 \$1.50. U. T. Devoto 5603.

The Campman's Forum.

—By "CAMP-ROVER"

WHAT IS QUICK FREEZING?

During the past week the writer has been asked on several occasions what really constitutes the new system of quick freezing mentioned in these notes last week. In the following lines the process will be described as clearly as possible, though it is a matter not easy to understand fully except by seeing the meat go through the different phases of the process. One thing, however, must be borne in mind. It is an Argentine invention developed by the technical staffs of the Corporation of Meat Producers and the Smithfield and Argentine Meat Co. Ltd., the system having been patented all over the world in the name of these two concerns.

As to the importance of this invention, it is sufficient to state that Mr. E. Norman, representative here of the British Ministry of Food, has requested the inventors to allow other frigorificos in this country to use this system in the preparation of meat for the British Government.

The process starts with the boning of the beef while still in a warm condition after slaughtering, thus the fat of the carcass itself acts as a lubricant to assist the introduction of the meat into the moulds where it is compressed and frozen. At first it was boned in a cold state and fats added to help the packing into the moulds, but this was later improved upon as above. The quarters (at present hinds are used) are then cut into two pieces each, and these two pieces are placed together and slid over a tray ending in a funnel into a tapered sheet-iron frame. The actual introduction of the meat into the mould does not take more than about ten seconds.

Before placing the meat in the mould there is put in a perforated grid with a strap at each end. The meat rests on this perforated grid, and the straps are used for assisting to pull the meat out of the mould after being frozen. Once filled the moulds are transferred to the freezing chamber.

The freezing chamber in this case is a large tank equipped with wooden racks to carry the moulds in an upright position, and the moulds are placed in these racks by means of an overhead transporter bridge. In between each row of moulds are numerous brine sprays and the refrigeration is accomplished at a temperature of 26 degrees below zero (centigrade). The actual time required for the freezing process is only six hours, whereas utilizing former methods six days, at least, were necessary to obtain the same results.

After the freezing process is terminated, the moulds containing the meat are removed from the brine tanks and are transported to a thawing chamber.

Here each mould is sprayed with water steam jets on the outside surface, and in less than one minute the block of frozen beef is sufficiently thawed on its surface and freed from the mould from which it is lifted by an overhead crane. The straps and perforated grid mentioned above are then removed, and the frozen block of meat, looking very like a six-inch plank, is then sent to the packing room to be covered with sacking and finally finds its way to the refrigerated chambers to await shipment.

The advantages of this system over the old methods can be best gauged from the economy in shipping space it implies. It is estimated that in what is considered a normal good refrigerated ship's hold this meat will stow at 50 cubic feet per ton. The various methods of packing ordinary frozen beef utilised by the frigorificos vary, but the average figure used in calculating the stowage capacity of steamers is 78 cubic feet per ton, thus the difference in favour of the new method is very considerable, as apart from the saving of space effected on ships, the same saving is effected in the refrigerated chambers in the plants, and what is more important in the cold storage warehouses in Great Britain.

With this, the question asked the writer is answered to the best of his ability.

Dri-Sol Process For Wool:—

There are many processes that are still in their trial stages to achieve this object, but one that was invented in Nottingham, England, several years ago and is now soundly established and being extensively used commercially, is apt to be overlooked. It is known as the Dri-Sol process and is very simple, the essential features consisting of steeping air-dry wool, that is wool containing about 14 per cent. moisture, in a one to two per cent. solution of sulphuric chloride in white spirit. The wool is then hydro-extracted and washed with water, containing a suitable amount of an alkali to neutralise the acid which is present. None of the subsequent processes such as dyeing or finishing are affected in the slightest by the treatment, irrespectively of at what stage of manufacture the operation is carried out. Wool may be treated by the Dri-Sol process directly after scouring in the top form, in the yarn—either in the oil or after washing—or in the skin form.

A reporter of the Australian *Pastoral Review* says that he had an opportunity of inspecting this process in operation and it appears to require relatively little skilled supervision, while the plant can be easily installed and occupies only a small space. Dri-Sol treated blankets, which passed through the same drastic laundry treatment as that received by untreated blankets at one of the public hospitals in Melbourne, bore eloquent testimony to the efficiency of the process, and it was pointed out that the simplicity and relatively low cost of the Dri-Sol treatment renders possible the use on a wider scale for hospital and medical purposes, of woollen materials which formerly were considered to be quite unsuitable.

Quite a number of Dri-Sol unshrinkable wool plants are in use in Australia which handle substantial quantities of fabrics, blankets, yarn in hanks and wool tops.

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THE VATICAN RESISTS THE PRESSURE OF THE FASCISTS.

(continued from page 6)

the Pontiff's ideas for "a just and permanent peace" which may be regarded as official, in view of the fact that they were written in accordance with instructions issued by the Papal Secretariat of State.

As Italy is about to enter her third war year, the ideological conflict between the Italian ruling class and the national clergy is becoming more apparent. Although highly patriotic, the Italian priest regards Fascism as a natural enemy of the Church because of its subservience to and alliance with neopagan Nazism.

Faith Comes First.

The clergy know that, should the Axis win the war, the Church will be dealt with by the conquerors as an enemy. They believe that the spreading of the Catholic Faith and the survival of the Church come before patriotic feeling, and, though disciplined and obedient to the lay authorities, they confine their mission mainly to alleviating the sufferings of the masses.

The priest's mission is made easier by the fact that the majority of the people have shown no enthusiasm for Italy's participation in the war. After years of conflict in Ethiopia and Spain, the Italians felt a strong desire for peace.

This attitude still prevails today. It explains the apathy of the army, the "civil disobedience" at home and why Signor Mussolini was forced in one of his speeches to advocate a policy of "hatred." The priest who preaches peace is regarded as a friend by the masses.

Unlike during the first World War, the Vatican today has means with which to make its attitude clear, throughout the Catholic world. Pope Benedict XV was to some extent criticized by both belligerent factions during the 1914-18 war.

This, Vatican circles told the writer, was due to the fact that the Pontiff's speeches were distorted to suit the conveniences of the Governments of the belligerent countries, with the result that the Catholics received a false impression of his attitude.

Popes Influence at Peak.

Pope Pius today is in a much happier position. He is able through the Vatican radio station to speak directly to all Catholics. The possibility of misunderstandings has thus largely been eliminated.

Pope Pius's moral influence over the Italian people is greater today than at any other time during his pontificate. Copies of his speeches advocating peace and a new world order sell by the hundreds of thousands. The popular interest is so great that the *Osservatore Romano*, with its forcibly limited circulation, has been found, unfortunately, totally inadequate.

To remedy this situation, a number of parish priests decided to publish a sheet they called the *Parola del Papa* (Word of the Pope). This small newspaper, which appears only when the Pope makes a speech, started a year ago with a circulation of 5,000 copies. Today it has reached a circulation of about 200,000 and is expected to top the half million before the end of this year.

The *Parola del Papa* is sent to parish priests throughout Italy, who distribute it among the faithful. In this way the masses have been kept fully informed of the activity of the Pope, and the favorable reaction of the peo-

ple to his entreaties for peace has given the Church an accurate picture of the national feeling toward the conflict. Petty Fascist hierarchies in small provincial towns and villages have attempted to stop the distribution of this newspaper.

The Vatican has repeatedly protested against arrests of priests as "defeatists." It considered this an arbitrary action on the part of the Fascist Government, basing its arguments on the 1929 Lateran Treaty. The protests have gone unheeded, however.

This and many other instances of flagrant violation of the Concordat, both in Italy and in Germany, are responsible for the feeling today among the Italian clergy that only a peace dictated by a victorious United States will enable the Church to carry on its mission unimpeded throughout the Catholic world. This belief is strengthened by the knowledge of the satisfactory way in which the Church is thriving in the United States, as contrasted with conditions in the Axis countries.

Prelate Quoted.

"The Church regards Nazism as its real enemy," said a high Vatican prelate—who cannot be further identified for obvious reasons—to this correspondent less than a month ago.

"Atheist Bolshevism is less preoccupying for the reason that, although it has forcibly eliminated God, man cannot live without believing in a superior being. On the other hand, Nazism has replaced God with a pagan theory which, though it does not meet his spiritual needs, yet gives him something to look up to.

"When the time of reconstruction comes it will be more difficult for the Church to eradicate the false neopagan theory of the Nazis from the consciousness of the masses than to instill in the soul of the atheist the belief in God, for this belief will answer a natural craving of man's soul, while the neo-pagan masses may not feel it equally strongly."

The Italian clergy, he continued, who are aware of this danger, advocate victory in sermons and preachings, but they are always careful to specify "a victory for the common good"—that is, for the good of Christianity. This, he said, would not obtain in the event of an Axis victory.

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Do You Know This?

- 311) Why Is Stuffy Room Unhealthy?
- 312) How Is Air Conditioned?
- 313) How Does Smoke Cause Fog?

See Answers on page 24.

THE IRISH CONCERT.

The entertainment at the Irish Concert by the pupils of the Academy took place, as advertised, on Sunday, 5th July.

The Concert opened at half past three with the singing of the Argentine and Irish Anthems.

When the curtain rose, there was a numerous appreciative audience which kept on increasing till the hall was filled to overflowing, scarcely leaving standing room for late comers.

The programme, given below, was varied and interesting and exceedingly well carried out; far beyond the average young amateurs' performance.

Each item was well chosen and showed a high degree of culture and taste in the selection, and it was refreshing to see the modesty and dignity with which each young performer carried out her part and gained well merited applause.

At the conclusion of the Concert a very interesting and amusing Exhibition of Films of St. Ethnea's College, Bella Vista, was kindly given by Mr. Ernest Cox which the visitors enjoyed immensely.

The evening was a most enjoyable one to judge by the merry faces and smiles all around and when it was announced the tea-rooms were opened nothing remained to complete the perfect joy of the feast.

After tea several games were started and it was only when the darkening twilight gave warning of the lateness of the hour that reluctant good-byes were said and all dispersed for home.

PROGRAMME:

- 1—The Argentine Anthem; The Irish Anthem, School Choir; Piano Srta. E. De Maria.
- 2—Four-hand Reel: Kathleen Rattagan, Kitty O'Sullivan, Maureen Kenny, Edith Cox; Piano Accompt: Nessa Williams.
- 3—Recitation: "THE OWL CRITIC" by Fields; Lucy Kenny.
- 4—Songs: a) Canto Humorístico . . . the Babies; b) Canción de Cuna. Primary Pupils; Piano Accompt: E. Cox.
- 5—Dance: Irish Jig, Teresita Flynn, Susie Victory, Gloria Ledwith, Hebe Geoghegan; Piano Accompt: Nessa Williams.
- 6—Songs: a) Believe me Moore; School Choir; b) Zapateado Entrerriano: Pupils 1st year; Piano Accompt: Srta. de Maria.
- 7—Piano: Invitación al Valse . . . Weber, Nessa Williams, Alicia Lartirigoyen, Enid Cox; 4th year pupils.
- 8—Zarzuela: "LA QUINTA DE LOS

OMBUES" 2 actos; Reparto: Misia Dolores, dueña de la quinta, Maria Rosa Smerilli; Misia Nicolasia, que intenta adueñarse de la quinta, Rita Kenny; Mariana, hija adoptiva de Dolores, Carmen Burello; Anita, criada de confianza de Dolores, Madge Wade.

—2—

Core de Paisanas: Raquel Otamendi, Kathleen Rattagan, Eileen Hogan, Maureen Kenny, Mabel MacLoughlin, Kitty O'Sullivan, Nélida Enrico. Piano Accompt: Srta. De Maria.

9—Dutch Dance: Kathleen Wade, Teresita Wade, Ellie Usher, Mary Ellen Oneto, Ercilia Oneto, Baby O'Sullivan. Piano Accompt: Enid Cox.

10—Piano Duet: "The Minstrel Boy", Mary Teresa Diaz, Edith Cox. 1st. year pupils.

11—Dance: "Jota Aragonesa", Mary Esther Grob, Dora Chavez. Piano Accompt: Rita Kenny.

12—Recitation: "A Legend of Saint Patrick", Mary Carrigy.

13—Core humorístico: "Las Viejecitas", Eva Ferros, Blanca Serantes, Maureen Kenny, Kitty O'Sullivan, Carmen Burello, Kathleen Rattagan, Molly Victory, Nélida Enrico.

14—Dance: "The Fairy Reel", Baby O'Sullivan, Susie Victory; Piano Accompt: Nessa Williams.

15—Songs: a) "Come back to Erin"; b) "Tranco a tranco", School Choir. Piano Accompt. Srta. De Maria.

—3—

16—Film: St. Ethnea's College Activities.

THE SELECT FOOD



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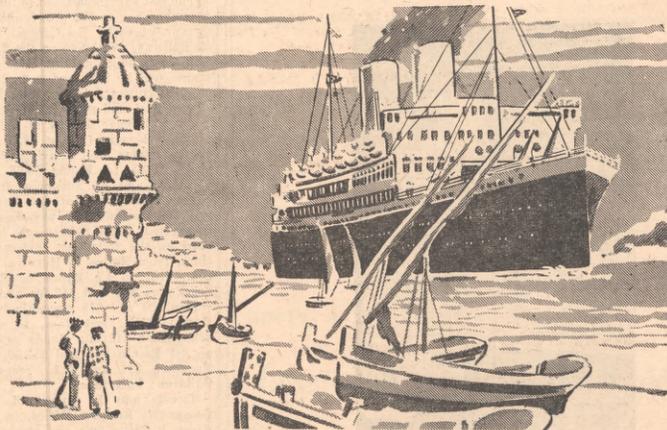
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COME in your car or COME on your bike
COME along quick or you'll be late
COME along Bridget, make it a date
COME with your cash to the great bazaar
COME with your sister, your dad and your Ma.
COME with chickens and Ducks and Pies
COME along folks, you know how time flies!
COME along mothers, bake a nice cake
COME along brothers, what else can you take?
COME from the farm with carrots and spuds
COME in your best clothes or come in your duds
COME look in the larder and bring us a Ham
COME look in the storeroom and bring us some Jam
COME with anything good to eat
COME with vegetables, fruit or meat
COME with honey, all gold in the comb
COME with money for Saint Patrick's Home
COME whether you're sixty or forty or twenty
COME and help old folks to peace and to plenty.

**CENTRAL ARGENTINE
RAILWAY.**

EXCURSION TO THE NORTH.

The last excursion train to the North, corresponding to the programme already announced by the Central Argentine Railway, will leave on the 22nd instant, after which date no more of these trains will be run, owing to the serious difficulties arising from the scarcity of fuel and material. This special train will leave Retiro at 6.30, stopping at Rosario (N) at 10.25 to pick up passengers, and arriving at Herrera at 18.30, La Banda 20.55, Santiago 21.25 and at Tucumán at 24 o'clock. A maximum of 150 first class and 200 second class passengers will be carried, single tickets only being issued at the following prices: first class, from Retiro to Herrera \$29, second \$15; to La Banda or Santiago del Estero \$35 and \$17.50; and to Tucumán \$34 and \$18 respectively; from Rosario (N), first class, to Herrera \$23, second \$12; La Banda or Santiago del Estero \$24 and \$13.50, and to Tucumán \$27 and \$14, respectively. Children: half fare.

Tickets may be purchased at the Company's Booking Office, in Buenos Aires, B. Mitre 299, and at the offices of Villalonga/American Express, Exporter and E.V.E.S. in Rosario, at the Railway Information Office, calle Jujuy 1516, Villalonga/American Express and at the station-masters' offices at Rosario (N) and (C).

EXCURSION FROM THE NORTH

The same Railway also announces that, on the 24th instant, a similar train will be run from Tucumán, Santiago, La Banda and Herrera to Rosario and Buenos Aires.

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

Bear in Mind...

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

SEPTEMBER 5. San Antonio de Areco Dance.

SEPTEMBER 12—St. Paul's Club Dance.

OBITUARIES

Lizzie Langford de Byrne, 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 rights of holy church and papal Blessing, Lizzie L. de Byrne delivered up her soul to God on the 7th. July. During her illness she was constantly attended by Fathers Joseph, C.P., and Ronano, of Villa Urquiza. She leaves to mourn her loss two daughters, one son-in-law, five grandchildren and two great-grandsons, nieces and nephews.
May she rest in peace!

OTHER DEATHS.

Carolina Leonor Carmody de Benson—(July 11, City).
Elisa McManus—(July 12, City).
Patricio Eduardo Whelan (Domingo)—(July 13, San Antonio de Areco).
Mary Redmond (July 15th, Banfield).
Maria Clara Cash de Finnegan, (July 14th, City).

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About People

Last week our contemporary "The Buenos Aires Herald" made some kind remarks on some lines published in our columns about the Fourth of July. We appreciate the spirit in which these remarks have been made. But it is not correct that in the days of the last war *The Southern Cross* prayed for the victory of the ex-Kaiser, or that our views have changed since 1914. They have developed with time, that is all.

We regret that space pressure compels us to hold over an Obituary Notice of Mr. Thomas Carey of Mercedes.

After two months' under medical treatment, Mr. Willie R. Hayes, of Pergamino, is completely restored to health and will sail for England as volunteer to the British Army about the beginning of the next month.

Friends of Mr. Harold Hyland (jun.) who left Argentina some months ago on war service, will be glad to learn that he has arrived safely and is at present in training in Scotland.

Mr. M. C. Hearne arrived in town last week-end from Colon.

The entrance tickets for the Bazaar at Rodriguez Peña 254 on the 25th and 26th instant in aid of St. Patrick's Home will be \$1.— for adults and \$0.50 for children up to twelve years of age. These tickets will be valid from 3.30 p.m. to mid-night and anybody wishing to leave the hall during that time may return on the same ticket. A delicious tea will be served for \$1.00 and cold supper for \$2.00. Gordon Stretton's Band will play and make everybody feel happy and gay. Don't miss the fun. Enjoy yourself in a good cause.

IRISH-ARGENTINE CULTURAL CIRCLE.

The Irish-Argentine Cultural Circles 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.

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Mr. Eugene Nannery, who was laid up for some three weeks, is now convalescent.

A generous benefactor, Señor Manuel A. Bó, has donated \$1,000.—m.n. to the funds of the Catholic Club Guild to be utilized for Red Cross supplies.

Mrs. Edward Buchanan and the ladies of the Tea Stall will be most grateful for any contributions of cakes or sandwiches for St. Patrick's Home Bazaar to be held on the 25th and 26th instant. Just send along your contribution, marked Tea Stall, to Rodriguez Peña 254 either in the morning or afternoon of Saturday the 25th or Sunday the 26th.

Mrs. Victor Dowling, who has been on the sick list, is now reported as much improved.

Mr. Patricio McCarthy returned to town on Sunday last having spent four days shooting in the Pirovaco district.

On Sunday last on the grounds of the Venado Tuerto Athletic Club, the tournament for the Balfour Cup terminated with the victory of the Venado Tuerto team formed by Fred Webster, Robert Cavanagh, Juan Cavanagh and J. Marina Fox.

Parcels for the Food Stall of St. Patrick's Home Bazaar may be sent directly to the Salón Suizo, Rodriguez Peña 254, from Monday.

We are sorry to report that Dr. Guillermo W. Dillon of this city, has been unwell for the last six weeks; his numerous friends will be glad to know that he is recovering his usual good health, and will soon be about again.

Her many friends will regret to learn that Mrs. J. B. Sullivan is on the sick list.

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 6.30 p. m. The lecture will be delivered in English, and the general public may attend.

The following numbers won prizes at the July 8th. Raffle in 24 de Noviembre 865:

First prize, N° 3126; second, 1029; third, 1012; fourth, 0374; fifth, 0377; sixth, 3560, seventh, 4854. Winners are requested to present tickets to receive prize.

Mr. and Mrs. Christopher T. Hope left on Wednesday by Panair for Rio de Janeiro, where they will spend the season.

On Sunday last the President of the Uruguayan Jockey Club was the guest of honour at a lunch given in his honour at the San Isidro raccourse by the committee of the Argentine Jockey Club.

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CORRESPONDENCE

July 8th, 1942.

To the Editor of THE SOUTHERN CROSS,
Dear Sir:

I read with considerable interest your short but interesting article on *Pessimism—a Disease* in your issue of the 3rd July.

Pessimism—a Disease. A disease? Is it not a frame of mind? And when it is not a settled frame of mind is it not insight into the presumable inanity of things and the apparent futility of human endeavour? You do less than justice (I say it with great respect) to those philosophers, notably Spengler, who perceived that there is a term to western civilisation. Societies, as you know (and who better?) rest upon certain fundamental principles which, having served their purpose, lose their purpose, lose their efficacy or, let us say, their immediate efficacy—for nothing is ever lost. Ours is a 19th century civilisation—a continuous civilisation, if you will; but you find in it distinct, though frameless, characteristics of the 19th century which were unlike those of any preceding century. It was, or still is, an Economic civilisation, excessively elaborate and, therefore, artificial, complicated, advantageous to some, disadvantageous to others—a slice of life, in any case and all its harbours of beauty and ugliness, joy and suffering. This civilisation witnessed the birth of a new phenomenon, namely, a huge increase in population everywhere within the short—too short—space of a century, and the immense uncontrollable growth of cities from what once were either villages or tiny boroughs became depopulated. Within the womb of this civilisation vast social changes had been taking place. These changes could not be arrested by the conservatism inherent in every social aggregation for the very reason that the huge population referred to above was resistant to the maintenance of social traditions hallowed by long usage. The changes had been accelerated by wars—and their aftermath—culminating in the great war of 1914-1918. Part of this population, although contemptuous of restraint was not prepared for a quickened tempo. It lost its balance in consequence. Hence the social and consequential intellectual disintegration which has overtaken Europe in particular. From that to argue that our civilisation has floundered or will wholly flounder would be inadmissible. We must not mistake an apparent social preparedness exhibited side by side with spiritual unpreparedness for swift economic and other changes, for a serious symptom of disintegration.

You look upon the philosophers of Pessimism as dreary. Dreary? Is not there a vein of pessimism in every philosophy worth its salt? Melancholy and sadness are the darling concomitants of Pessimism; both, as you and I who carry our beloved Ireland in our soul are aware, are vital in intellectual and spiritual makeup. And, in any case, let us, as fellow Gaels, condescend, for once to notice human things. Is not there a sense of tears in what man does? The struggle nought availeth, wrote the poet. The spirit of which you write with the eloquence which, as a Gael is your birth-right, hardly sanctifies the elaborate and, not infrequently, inane doings of man and what the spirit neither sanctifies nor endorses is hardly worth doing. You write of "forms of civilisation which men have been enabled to give themselves". I am at one with you if by "forms of civilisation" you mean a civilisation based on aesthetic concepts. If not, I would take the liberty to demur. For, surely, a civilisation evolves through the ages. It is an organic whole—not a form. Nor is man "enabled" to give it to himself. Enabled? Who enabled poor erring, bewildered man to give it to himself? Surely, a variety of circumstances beyond man's control superimpose civilisation upon him. And that is what had happened in the last century. Your judgment that the civilisation of our time has been over-rated needs, in my submission, some qualification or explanation. I should say: that the trouble is that it has not been rated at all. It was lived or taken for granted. Those who came late in the 19th and 20th centuries saw in it what was not there (a falling, this, as we know, of the Gael) and proceeded to argue from the wrong premise. You deplore that the machinery which men call civilisation tended to divide humanity into two portions. The fact is, I submit with great respect, our civilisation, which is partly old and partly new and will, manifestly continue to be so, is not a machinery which is novel if not new. Further, humanity is divided into more than two portions. Division is an un-escapable social tradition. It is even intellectual AND spiritual. It is common to every society and every civilisation. It is an incontestable biological fact and, therefore, inherent in human nature itself. Nor, indeed, is it division but such division as is apparent in variety—variety which is plentifully manifested in mother nature herself. Prevent or destroy that variety (call it division if you will) and you do violence to nature which has a way of recoiling destructively.

Man, I was recently instructed, is a perennially bewildered animal. My honoured and much respected mentor wandered away from consecrated aristotelian nomenclature. (Thank heavens he did so). But the division you deplore in your article is surely a measure and condition of the animal's constant bewilderment. Now: is the division irreparable? Nothing indeed, is permanently reparable or remediable. Nature will have it so. And as to division, my submission would be that it ought not to be reparable or remediable. Why? Because it is a condition of what we euphemistically style progress or, as I should prefer to call it: the flowering of human capacity.

You cannot safely regiment and you cannot cope with nature's adamant persistence in a line of action. And we must not arrest man in his efforts, in his own way, to grope through trial and tribulation, for some perfection, some ideal condition of things where he could think he has found his soul's lost heritage. But only think. Virtue must continually shine in the search. Achievement is a flower: but what is the life-time of a flower, the rose, for example, one of the loveliest? You allude to wealth and poverty and other social conditions as living incongruously side by side. But what do you gain by the softening of the aggressiveness of the one and the elimination of the other?

You want a state of things where harmonisation (rather than harmony?) leads to human felicity. Is not human felicity of the spirit? And, in any case, in reference to what you wrote: do not the rich suffer like, or even more than, the poor? Are they more welcome in that divine habitation above—the only habitation that matters? Do not they hate with a warmth equal to that of the poor? And if they hate, do they escape harm to the inward soul? You mention comfort and fear. But I have seen in Europe, in our green Ireland itself, poverty ex-

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The Passing of Dr. Ortiz

WHEN the ex-President of the Argentine Nation felt that his end was at hand, he sent for his old friend, Monsignor de Andrea. The latter found him surrounded by his children. His words, whose simple beauty has made a profound impression in the whole country, were later placed on record by the prelate.

"I have sent for you", the statesman said, "as a friend and as God's Minister. I have wished to do so now, while I am still in possession of the feelings of my heart and the lucidity of my mind. I am facing the supreme trial, but God has given me tranquillity of mind, as He gave it to me before in other trials.

When I signed my resignation of the Presidency, I raised a barrier to an epoch of my life which was concluded, and behind it remained the bitterness of that life which I recall no more. Since then I have devoted myself to my children and my friends, and now I deliver myself entirely to God, accepting His sovereign will, as I did before when my illness proved irremediable.

In this hour, how unimportant are the things which seemed to matter during life; and how petty the feelings and the resentments which absorb and divide human beings!

I do not think I have willfully done wrong, and I have always tri-

ed to do good, though I have fallen into shortcomings. My spirit is at peace, and my soul freed from the world and fixed in God.

These are my confidences to my children and my friend; now do



for me as a Minister of God. . ."

Dr. Ortiz then made his confession and received the Last Sacraments.

What words can anyone write which will be more worthy of the man than these? May he rest in peace! His death occurred at 7.35 on Wednesday morning.

HURLING CLUB

isting side by side with comfort and fear—if you can make a Gael fearful. (Thank God, you cannot. No one can.) No. It is all thought. Thought makes it so, said the poet. There is peril in our attempt to rationalize life; to harmonize what is fundamentally incompatible. The truth is: our civilisation has become too scientific. Nor that the influence of science is harmful. But man made it so. It incapacitates man from seeing life steadily and seeing it whole, as Sophocles recommended. Remedy that and you will have solved your problems. Incidentally, you will help civilisation (or what we understand by civilization) to become in your eloquent words: "a thing of the spirit."

Yours sincerely,
Francis M. Scully, M.A. D.Litt.

The argument of our article was:

Some thinkers of the present time despair of Western civilization. Their despair is founded on two errors: that the civilization of the nineteenth century has been a highest tide; and that men must lapse back into barbarism once the mechanical forms of that civilization are taken away.

Industrialism has generated its own decay by increasing fear and depressing in man the sense of personality. The social effect of the nineteenth-century concept of civilization has been division: riches and poverty; fear and hatred.

But that civilization was not utterly wrong. (There was in it a faith in freedom; a hope for the minimum standard of human dignity; a love for the lesser knowledge).

The valuable elements in nineteenth-century civilization are conquests of reason, which is ageless, and they will not be lost, despite the new orders.

It seems necessary to remind contemporary men that they must not despair of reason and civilization because the Industrial Age is falling to pieces under our eyes. (We shall never forget the awful despair which so many unprepared spirits experienced after the fall of France).

Our concept of civilization and culture is of something which each generation of man gives to its successor. There can be a pendulum-swing in the intensity of that something, and the swing is produced by some mysterious human factor, some right reason wrongly used.

Now, our point is that when man comes up against the downward operation of this factor he is tempted to sin the sins against Hope, which are Presumption and Despair. Either he presumes the swing is non-existent, or that its intensity is not such; or else he despairs that the balance will turn again. The fixed pessimism of the moderns is, in our view, a despair. For civilization is a human operation and it is in us to rule its action, even as against the factor of some right reason wrongly used.

Ed. S. C.

AN EXPEDITIONARY TO THE ARRECIFES.

To the Editor of *The Southern Cross*, Dear Sir:

I wonder if you realize what a responsibility is yours? A few weeks ago I glanced at *The Southern Cross*, and perceived there was to be a dance in Arrecifes. Good old Arrecifes! It is a famous old town in the annals of our community. Years had passed since I last visited it, and I had been hearing about the well-known dances at the Irish Hall, so I made up my mind, in fear and trembling, to go and

SOCIALS.

In view of the success of the dance held on the 8th instant, the Directing Committee of the Club have decided to hold an evening dance on Saturday, August 1st, from 18.30 to 24 o'clock. Professor De Lillo's orchestra has also been engaged for this occasion.

LADIES' HOCKEY.

The Club's ladies' hockey team obtained two more points at the expense of Arrow Girls on Saturday last and thus ended the first series of the league Championship in second place. Though on Saturday they only managed to win by the single goal, they well deserved their victory and had it not been for some fine goalkeeping by Berutti in the last line of defence for the visitors, the margin would have been a wider one.

Notwithstanding the fact that their team proved to be inferior to their opponents, Berutti continued to put up a marvellous display of good goalkeeping which made her side appear as unbeatable at times when she stopped shots sent in with terrific force from every angle and distances which were never more than five metres. Nevertheless the home team managed to beat such a magnificent custodian just five minutes before the final whistle, and scored the only goal of the game, which finally meant victory for them. This came after a good movement initiated by the homesters half-back line, the ball being passed out to Maggie Wade on the left wing, the latter go-

find out for myself. Was it true what people were saying about them, that they are the most pleasant social events you can possibly attend?

Well, partly like Julius Caesar, I went, I saw, and I was conquered. I looked on the Irish colleens, tipping it to and fro, and I reflected, with some sorrow, that when I was there last, some of them were babes in arms and others were toddling about. And how pleased to note that the *Arrecifes* shed all their sorrows, their depression about the bad times, their apprehension at the lack of gasoline, when they get out on the floor, to the strains of good Domingo's orchestra! I joined a few "older inhabitants" on the sideline, and thought of Goldsmith: "The young contending as the old surveyed."

But we had our revenge, we greybearded ones, for we were first at the loaded tables which were spread for the midnight refreshments. As I bustled into the spacious dining-room I brushed against the splendid billiard-table which the Society sports, a donation from Mr. Bernard Duggan. My *Arrecifes* friends told me of the kind and beneficent interest taken in the Society by the former Chaplain, Fr. Alphonsus Rooney, C.P., and by the present Chaplain, Fr. Victor O'Carolan, C.P.

I cannot omit to state how impressed I was to see the *Arrecifes* keeping up another old tradition of the place: We all marched abreast, as day was dawning, to hear Mass in the parish church before dispersing to our several destinations. Mine was far away, but, health and weather permitting, I shall visit Arrecifes again at no very distant date: to wit, when they have their next dance!

I am, truly yours,

Kevin.

ing straight for the goal in a speedy rush and when the opposing custodian ran out to clear, she sent in a magnificent shot which rebounded on the goalkeeper's pads but Dora MacAllister was alert and gathered the ball immediately to net it in the goal, amidst the cheers and enthusiasm of sidelineers who at last had their anxiety rewarded. Five minutes later the match, which was about the most exciting witnessed this year at the Hurling Club, ended with the following score: Hurling Club 1 goal, Arrow Girls 0. The winning team lined up as follows: L. Fox, M. Leaden, B. Harte, K. Fox, I. Lange, I. Jack, G. MacAllister, L. Fox, D. MacAllister, M. McC. de Suarez and M. Wade.

A remarkable note of this match was the great number of spectators present, who cheered the home girls with great enthusiasm, I really think they never had such support before in any of their matches and their followers amongst the Club members seem to be increasing day by day, consequently they can rest assured that they will have good sideline support in their future matches.

The position of the teams after all the matches of the first round, which ended on Saturday last, been played, is as follows:

P. W. D. L. Pts.

| | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|---|----|
| Cent. Argentine | 10 | 10 | — | 20 |
| Hurling Club | 10 | 8 | — | 16 |
| San Isidro Club | 11 | 7 | — | 14 |
| C. A. San Isidro | 11 | 6 | — | 13 |
| Municipalidad | 10 | 6 | — | 12 |
| Spitfires | 10 | 5 | — | 12 |
| Arrow Girls | 10 | 3 | — | 6 |
| Belgrano | 10 | 3 | — | 6 |
| Lomas | 10 | 1 | — | 2 |
| Pacifico | 10 | 2 | — | 4 |
| Old Northlanders | 10 | — | — | 0 |

TOMORROW'S MATCH.

Tomorrow the Hurling Club's team will travel out to Quilmes to meet Spitfires in their first match of the second round.

MEN'S HOCKEY.

As previously announced the exhibition match between Buenos Aires and Gimnasia y Esgrima first division teams took place on Sunday last at the Club's field in Villa Devoto, a fair number of spectators turning up for the occasion. Besides these teams, authorities of the Argentine Hockey Association and members of the visiting Clubs were present. Before the match started the Captains of both teams lined up their players on the field and presented them individually to the President of the Hurling Club, Mr. William Fleming. This was the first men's hockey match played within the institution and had aroused considerable interest amongst the members, especially amongst those who are practising to form the Club's representative team in this game. After a good match

Not all will be buying and selling at Rodriguez Peña 254 on the 25th and 26th instant when St. Patrick's Home committee are holding their annual bazaar. Trade will be brisk of course but it will not interfere with the fun of the fair. A special committee is taking charge of everything connected with entertainments, and it guarantees that nobody will be bored, not even if they try ever so hard. The entertainment committee is as follows: Presidents: Mesdames Lucy H. Moore and May T. Gahan. Assistants: Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hearne, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Torney, Mesdames: C. M. Hearne, Claire Bayona, C. L. Bradley, John Rossiter, Angelica R. Fox and Julia F. Gill, and the Misses: Winnie Kelly, Lizzie Fox, Patricia McLoughlin, Julieta MacKoon, Eileen Grehan, Thelma Rossiter, Mary Carmody, Dolly Kelly, T. and A. Harkins, T. and L. Flynn, M. and A. Torney, E. and M. Dowling, Hebe Rossiter, G. Rossiter, Ana Kelly, Kathleen Byrne, Ana Carrigy, Rosaleen McLoughlin, Agnes Savage, Eileen Carrigy, Margot McLean, Tessie Maguire, E. Greenway Irene Harrington, Lucille Moore, Lily Harrington, Catita Hearne, Ana L. Rooney, Celia Sheridan and Alice and Mary Murphy.

Gimnasia y Esgrima finally proved to be a better side and ran out winners by 4 goals to 1. After the match, take was served to all the visitors and the Committee wish to extend a word of thanks to all the good ladies who brought along cakes and scones for the occasion, which allowed the Club authorities to give the visitors a great treat and leave them with the best impressions of Irish-Argentine hospitality.

TENNIS.

The Ladies' and Men's American Tournaments which started on Saturday last will continue on Saturday next from 14 o'clock onwards and on Sunday morning from 9 o'clock, to end on Sunday afternoon. The distribution of prizes to the winners of these competitions will take place on Sunday evening.

RUGBY.

The Club's Rugby team travelled out to Lomas de Zamora on Sunday afternoon to meet the Lomas A. C. third division team, and after an interesting game beat the homesters by 21 points to three, and notwithstanding the fact that the Lomas side did not put up such a good combination as that which visited the Hurling Club a month ago and won a very interesting match, last Sunday's game proved quite interesting and gave the visitors a new chance to show the improvements they are achieving with these friendly matches. A great help for the Hurling Club are the services of Elliot, the famous South African player, who remained in this country after the South African vi-

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Wedding Bells.

Ballesty—Laino.

Holy Cross was the scene of a brilliant religious and social function when Mr. Mariano Tomas Laino, son

altar. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion; the ceremony was performed by Father Michael Deane, C.P.

The bride, who was given away by



of Mr. and Mrs. Domingo Laino of Saenz Peña, led Miss Thelma Maria Elena Ballesty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Ballesty, to the hymeneal

her father, wore a charming gown of white brocade, with a full skirt ending in a circular train, and the bodice embroidered in tiny ivory beads. Her

sit and for several years brilliantly defended the colours of the local Hindu first division team. He is now a veteran and for some time had not taken active part in Rugby activities but has kindly responded to the request of the Hurling Club's boys to join up in their three quarter's line, with the result that his reinforcement means a big improvement in the movements of this line. Mr. Elliot has joined up mainly to teach the Hurling Club's three quarters and abstains from trying to score tries in their friendly matches, but his advice and his experience are very valuable, and his enthusiastic and disinterested support is duly appreciated by his new team-mates and his fellow members.

The following players were responsible for points in last Sunday's game. Four non-converted tries scored by Ronayne, Schanou, and Fitzpatrick (2), a try by E. Shanley converted by Fitzpatrick and a drop-goal scored by Harten. The Lomas three points being due to a non-converted try.

The winning team lined up with the following players: Sills, Elliot, E. Shanley, Schanou, G. Kelly, Harten, Ronayne, D. Kelly, L. Shanley, Aguirre, McLoughlin, Rush, Carmody, Fitzpatrick and Ferro.

45 TOURNAMENT.

Inscriptions for the 45 Tournament to take place on the 1st and 2nd August next, are still open to all members and those interested in participating can apply to any member of the Directing Committee or to the members of the respective sub-committee, Messrs. J. P. Ronan, J. Rush and Jeremiah Dowling. Members who intend participating in this tournament are reminded that the knock-out series will start on Saturday August 1st. at 3 o'clock p.m., sharp, and as there will be a dance at the Club on the same evening all intending participants are requested to be punctual.

MESSAGE FROM THE PROVISION STALL.

A group of ladies have been named by the Committee of St. Patrick's Home to take charge of the PROVISION STALL at the Bazaar which will be held at Casa Suiza, Rodriguez Peña 254, Buenos Aires, on the 25th and 26th of this month (July) in aid of St. Patrick's Home at Villa Elisa, P. C.S.

They hope that with your usual generosity you will help towards giving the old folks of our community a happy and peaceful old age by sending along a contribution to the above address. For your guidance they give below a short list of articles suggested:

Lams, beef, turkeys, chickens, ducks, geese, partridges, butter, eggs, cheese, coffee, tea, cocoa, tinned foods, sausages, biscuits, wines, liqueurs, mineral water, whisky, brandy, hams, bacon, jams, jellies, honey, bottled fruit juice, corned beef, vinegar, pork pies, tomato juice, mustard, hampers of fruit or wine, etc. etc.

Your cooperation in helping them furnish the Provision Stall will command our most sincere gratitude.

Mary M. Bowen Sara N. Holahan

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veil was of tulle d'illusion held by small orange blossom clusters, and she carried a bouquet of rosebuds and muguet. Bridesmaids were the Misses Sylvia M. Ballesty, Nelly Laino, Norma Ballesty and Emilia Laino; all very tastefully decked in light blue dresses, with bouquets of pink rosebuds and ferns. The sponsors were Mr. Michael Ballesty and Mrs. Emilia Fanesi Laino,

and the duties of groomsmen were carried out by Messrs. Willie Ballesty, Alec P. Ballesty, John Laino, and Alfredo M. Ballesty.

After the ceremony, numerous-attended reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. The honeymoon is being spent in the Hills of Córdoba. Our warm congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Laino.

Furey—Bardi.

Holy Cross Church was the scene of a very picturesque wedding on June the 19th, when the marriage of Miss Elisa Furey, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Furey, and Mr. Jo-

seph Bardi, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. José Bardi of this city, was celebrated in the presence of a large crowd of friends of the contracting parties. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Father Stephen Quaine, C.P. Rector of Holy Cross Church, which was artistically decorated for the occasion with clusters of lights and white chrysanthemums. The



cé Francisco Bardi, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. José Bardi of this city, was celebrated in the presence of a large crowd of friends of the contracting parties. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Father Stephen Quaine, C.P. Rector of Holy Cross Church, which was artistically decorated for the occasion with clusters of lights and white chrysanthemums. The

Mendelssohn's Wedding March, accompanied by her brother-in-law, Mr. Dimas Fuijol, who also acted as sponsor. Miss Carmen Bardi, sister of the bridegroom, acted as sponsor for him. During the ceremony a selection of music appropriate to the occasion was rendered, and upon the bride and bridegroom leaving the Church, a selection from Tanhauser was rendered on the organ. An intimate reception was held at the Castelar Hotel, the newly wedded couple leaving shortly after on a trip to the Cordoba hills. Upon going away the bride changed into a turquoise ensemble with silver fox fur and black accessories. Mr. and Mrs. Bardi were very much congratulated by their numerous friends, and were the recipients of many and valuable gifts. Also a large number of telegrams of congratulations were received. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a diamond platinum ring and the bride's gift to the bridegroom was a pair of gold cufflinks.

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(Molly Bawn)

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BIRTHS

HOWLIN.—On the 12th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Howlin (née Alice Kennedy) at the Clinica Bethesda, a son, Roderick. 1568—J.17

MacLOUGHLIN.—On July 11th at Tigre, to Mr. and Mrs. Marcos MacLoughlin a daughter (Ana Inés).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The family of the late Thomas Sills are very thankful to all kind friends who attended at the Mass celebrated in St. Patrick's, San Antonio de Areco. 1567—J.17

SPIRITUAL FAVOURS

In thanksgiving to the Sacred Heart of Jesus the Blessed Virgin and Santa Teresita for the great favour that has been granted to me.

M. W. M.
1566—J.17

DEATHS

ELIZA McMANUS, R.I.P.—Departed this life on July the 12th, conformed with the rites of the Catholic Church and Papal Blessing. Leaves to mourn her loss nieces, nephews and other relatives. Her remains were laid to rest on Monday the 13th in the British Cemetery. 1571—J.17

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JOHN BELTON, R.I.P.—On the 13th at the British Hospital, fortified by the last rites of the Church. Born in Suipacha 50 years ago. May he rest in peace. 1575—J.17

MASSES

† The Ladies of St. Joseph's Society are having a Mass celebrated in the Chapel of the Keating Institute on Thursday July 23rd. at 10 o'clock for the repose of the souls of deceased members and benefactors of the society. 1570—J.17

† JOHN AND MARY MULLEN, R.I. P.—A Novena of Masses for the repose of the souls of John and Mary Mullen will commence in the Parish Church of Suipacha on Monday 20th July. Mass every day at 8 o'clock. friends are kindly invited to attend. 1572—J.17

† JOHN AND FRANK B. MORAN, R. I.P.—A Mass will be said for the repose of the souls of the late John and Frank B. Moran, of Castilla, F.C.P., at the Victoria Church, on the 21st July, at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. 1572—J.1

† TOMAS ROSSITER, R.I.P.—On July 20th, a Novena of Masses will commence at the Fahy Institute for the repose of the soul of Tomás Rossiter. 1574—J.17

† THOMAS M. LENNON, R.I.P.—Masses for the repose of the soul of the late Thomas M. Lennon will be celebrated at Holy Cross Church on Monday, July 20th, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1570—J.17

† THOMAS CAREY, R.I.P.—Gregorian Masses for the late Thomas Carey began at St. Patrick's, Mercedes, on the 5th of July, and will continue until the 3rd. of August. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. 1569—J.17

† JAMES O'BRIEN, R.I.P.—A Solemn 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—J.10-17

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Cobbett's Advice to Young Men.

LETTER TO A YOUTH.

(continued)

"No," said Mr. Johnstone, "but I mean to do something a great deal better for him." "What is that?" said Sir John. "Why," said the other "teach him to shave with cold water and without a glass." Which, I dare say, he did; and for which benefit I am sure that son has good reason to be grateful. Only think of the inconvenience attending the common practice! There must be hot water; to have this there must be a fire, and, in some cases, a fire for that purpose alone; to have these there must be a servant, or you must light a fire yourself. For the want of these the job is put off until a later hour; this causes a stripping and another dressing bout; or you go in a slovenly state all that day, and the next day the thing must be done, or cleanliness must be abandoned altogether. If you be on a journey, you must wait the pleasure of the servants at the inn, before you can dress and set out in the morning; the pleasant time for travelling is gone before you can move from the spot; instead of being at the end of your day's journey in good time, you are benighted, and have to endure all the great inconveniences attendant on tardy movements. And all this from the apparently insignificant affair of shaving! How many a piece of important business has failed from a short delay! And how many thousands of such delays daily proceed from this unworthy cause! "Toujours prêt!" was the motto of a famous French general; and pray let it be yours, be "always ready;" and never, during your whole life, have to say, "I cannot go till I be shaved and dressed." Do the whole at once for the day, whatever may be your state of life; and then you have a day unbroken by those indispensable performances. Begin thus in the days of your youth, and having felt the superiority which this

practice will give you over those in all other respects your equals, the practice will stick by you to the end of your life. Till you be shaved and dressed for the day, you cannot set steadily about any business; you know that you must presently quit your labour to return to the dressing affair; you therefore put it off until that be over; the interval, the precious interval, is spent in lounging about; and, by the time that you are ready for business, the best part of the day is gone.

Trifling as this matter appears upon naming it, it is, in fact, one of the great concerns of life; and, for my part, I can truly say that I owe more of my great labours to my strict adherence to the precepts that I have here given you than to all the natural abilities with which I have been endowed; for these, whatever may have been their amount, would have been of comparatively little use, even aided by great sobriety and abstinence, if I had not, in early life, contracted the blessed habit of husbanding well my time. To this, more than to any other thing, I owed my very extraordinary promotion in the army. I was *always ready*; if I had to mount guard at ten, I was ready at nine; never did any man, or anything, wait one moment for me. Being at an age under twenty years raised from corporal to sergeant-major at once, over the heads of thirty sergeants, I naturally should have been an object of envy and hatred; but this habit of early rising and of rigid adherence to the precepts which I have given you really subdued these passions, because every one felt that what I did he had never done, and never could do. Before my promotion, a clerk was wanted to make out the morning report of the regiment. I rendered the clerk unnecessary; and long before any other man was dressed for the parade, my work for the morning was all done, and I myself was on the parade, walking, in fine weather for an hour perhaps. My custom was this: to get up in summer at daylight, and in winter at four o'clock; shave, dress, even to the putting of my sword belt over my shoulder, and having my sword lying on the table before me, ready to hand by my side. Then I ate a bit of cheese, or pork, and bread. Then I prepared my report, which was filled up as fast as the companies brought me in the materials. After this I had an hour or two to read, before the time came for any duty out of doors, unless when the regiment or part of it went out to exercise in the morning. When this was the case, and the matter was left to me, I always had it on the ground in such time as that the bayonets glistened in the rising sun, a sight which gave me delight of which I often think, but which I should find in vain endeavour to describe. If the officers were to go out, eight or ten o'clock was the hour, sweating the men in the heat of the day, breaking in upon the time for cooking their dinner, putting all things out of order and all men out of humour. When I was commander, the men had a long day of leisure before them: they could ramble into the town or into the woods; go to get raspberries, to catch birds, to catch fish, or to pursue any other recreation, and such of them as chose, and were qualified, to work at their trades. So that here, arising solely from the early habits of one very young man, were pleasant and happy days given to hundreds.

(To be continued.)

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THERE was a painless stage of incubation that lasted twenty-five years, and then it broke out on me, and people said I was it.

But they called it humor instead of measles.

The employees in the store bought a silver inkstand for the senior partner on his fiftieth birthday. We crowded into his private office to present it.

I had been selected for spokesman, and I made a little speech that I had been preparing for a week.

It made a hit. It was full of puns and epigrams and funny twists that brought down the house—which was a very solid one in the wholesale hardware line. Old Marlowe himself actually grinned, and the employees took their cue and roared.

My reputation as a humorist dates from half-past nine o'clock on that morning.

For weeks afterward my fellow clerks fanned the flame of my self-esteem. One by one they came to me, saying what an awfully clever speech that was, old man, and carefully explained to me the point of each one of my jokes.

Gradually I found that I was expected to keep it up. Others might speak sanely on business matters and the day's topics, but from me something gamesome and airy was required.

I was expected to crack jokes about the crockery and lighten up the granite ware with persiflage. I was second bookkeeper, and if I failed to show up a balance sheet without something comic about the footings or could find no cause for laughter in an invoice of plows, the other clerks were disappointed.

By degrees my fame spread, and I became a local "character." Our town was small enough to make this possible. The daily newspaper quoted me. At social gatherings I was indispensable.

I believe I did possess considerable wit and a facility for quick and spontaneous repartee. This gift I cultivated and improved by practice. And the nature of it was kindly and genial, not running to sarcasm or offending others. People began to smile when they saw me coming, and by the time we had met I generally had the word ready to broaden the smile into a laugh.

I had married early. We had a charming boy of three and a girl of five. Naturally, we lived in a vine-covered cottage, and were happy. My salary as bookkeeper in the hardware concern kept at a distance those ills attendant upon superfluous wealth.

At sundry times I had written out a few jokes and conceits that I considered peculiarly happy, and had sent them to certain periodicals that print

Confessions Of A Humorist

(By O. HENRY.)

such things. All of them had been instantly accepted. Several of the editors had written to request further contributions.

One day I received a letter from the editor of a famous weekly publication. He suggested that I submit to him a humorous composition to fill a column of space; hinting that he would make it a regular feature of each issue if the work proved satisfactory. I did so, and at the end of two weeks he offered to make a contract with me for a year at a figure that was considerably higher than the amount paid me by the hardware firm.

I was filled with delight. My wife already crowned me in her mind with the imperishable evergreens of literary success. We had lobster croquettes and a bottle of blackberry wine for supper that night. Here was the chance to liberate myself from drudgery. I talked over the matter very seriously with Louisa. We agreed that I must resign my place at the store and devote myself to humor.

I resigned. My fellow clerks gave me a farewell banquet. The speech I made there was coruscated. It was printed in full by the Gazette. The next morning I awoke and looked at the clock.

"Late, by George!" I exclaimed, and grabbed for my clothes. Louisa reminded me that I was no longer a slave to hardware and contractor's supplies. I was now a professional humorist.

After breakfast she proudly led me to the little room off the kitchen. Dear girl! There was my table and chair, writing pad, ink, and pipe tray. And all the author's trappings—the celery stand full of fresh roses and honeysuckle, last year's calendar on the wall, the dictionary, and a little bag of chocolates to nibble between inspirations. Dear girl!

I sat me to work. The wall paper is patterned with arabesques or odalisks or—perhaps—it is trapezoids. Upon one of the figures I fixed my eyes. I thought me of humor.

A voice startled me—Louisa's voice. "If you aren't too busy, dear," it said, "come to dinner."

I looked at my watch. Yes, five hours had been gathered in by the grim scythe-man. I went to dinner.

"You mustn't work too hard at first," said Louisa. "Goethe—or was it Napoleon?—said five hours a day is enough for mental labor. Couldn't you take me and the children to the woods this afternoon?"

"I am a little tired," I admitted. So we went to the woods.

But I soon got the swing of it.

Within a month I was turning out copy as regular as shipments of hardware.

And I had success. My column in the weekly made some stir, and I was referred to in a gossipy way by the critics as something fresh in the line of humorists. I augmented my income considerably by contributing to other publications.

I picked up the tricks of the trade. I could take a funny idea and make a two-line joke of it, earning a dollar. With false whiskers on, it would serve up cold as a quattrain, doubling its producing value. By turning the skirt and adding a ruffle of rhyme you would hardly recognize it as *vers de société* with neatly shod feet and a fashion-plate illustration.

I began to save up money, and we had new carpets, and a parlor organ. My townspeople began to look upon me as a citizen of some consequence instead of the merry trifter I had been when I clerked in the hardware store.

After five or six months the spontaneity seemed to depart from my humor. Quips and droll sayings no longer fell carelessly from my lips. I was sometimes hard run for material. I found myself listening to catch available ideas from the conversation of my friends. Sometimes I chewed my pencil and gazed at the wall paper for hours trying to build up some gay little bubble of unstudied fun.

And then I became a harpy, a Moloeh, a Jonah, a vampire, to my acquaintances. Anxious, haggard, greedy, I stood among them like a veritable killjoy. Let a bright saying, a witty comparison, a piquant phrase fall from their lips and I was after it like a hound springing upon a bone. I dared not trust my memory; but, turning aside guiltily and meanly, I would make a note of it in my ever-present memorandum book or upon my cuff for my own future use.

My friends regarded me in sorrow and wonder. I was not the same man. Where once I had furnished them entertainment and jollity, I now preyed upon them. No jests from me ever bid for their smiles now. They were too precious. I could not afford to dispense gratuitously the means of my livelihood.

I was a lugubrious fox praising the singing of my friends, the crows, that they might drop from their beaks the morsels of wit that I coveted.

Nearly every one began to avoid me. I even forgot how to smile, not even paying that much for the sayings I appropriated.

No persons, places, times, or sub-

jects were exempt from my plundering in search of material. Even in church my demoralized fancy went hunting among the solemn aisles and pillars for spoil.

Did the minister give out the long-meter doxology, at once I began: Doxology—sockology—sockdolager—meter—meet her."

The sermon ran through my mental sieve, its precepts filtering unheeded, could I but glean a suggestion of a pun or a bon mot. The solemnest anthems of the choir were but an accompaniment to my thoughts as I conceived new charms to ring upon the ancient conicalities concerning the jealousies of soprano, tenor, and basso.

My own home became a hunting ground. My wife is a singularly feminine creature, candid, sympathetic, and impulsive. Once her conversation was my delight, and her ideas a source of unending pleasure. Now I worked her. She was a gold mine of those amusing but lovable inconsistencies that distinguish the female mind.

I began to market those pearls of unwise and humor that should have enriched only the sacred precincts of home. With devilish cunning I encouraged her to talk. Unsuspecting, she laid her heart bare upon the cold, conspicuous, common, printed page I offered it to the public gaze.

A literary Judas, I kissed her and betrayed her. For pieces of silver I dressed her sweet confidences in the pantalettes and frills of folly and made them dance in the market place.

Dear Louisa! Of nights I have bent over her cruel as a wolf above a tender lamb; hearkening even to her soft words murmured in sleep, hoping to catch an idea for my next day's grind. There is worse to come.

God help me! Next my fangs were buried deep in the neck of the fugitive sayings of my little children.

Guy and Viola were two bright fountains of childish, quaint thoughts and speeches. I found a ready sale for this kind of humor, and was furnishing a regular department in a magazine with "Funny Fancies of Childhood." I began to stalk them as an Indian stalks the antelope. I would hide behind sofas and doors, or crawl on my hands and knees among the bushes in the yard to eavesdrop while they were at play. I had all the qualities of a harpy except remorse.

Once, when I was barren of ideas, and my copy must leave in the next mail, I covered myself in a pile of autumn leaves in the yard, where I knew they intended to come to play. I can't bring myself to believe that Guy was aware of my hiding place, but even if he was, I would be loath to blame him for his setting fire to the leaves, causing the destruction of my new suit of clothes, and nearly cremating a parent.

Soon my own children began to shun me as a pest. Often, when I was creeping upon them like a melancholy ghoul, I would hear them say to each other: "Here comes papa," and they would gather their toys and scurry away to some hiding place. Miserable wretch that I was!

And yet I was doing well financially. Before the first year had passed I had saved a thousand dollars, and we had lived in comfort.

But at what a cost! I am not quite clear as to what a pariah is, but I was everything that it sounds like. I had no friends, no amusements, no enjoyment of life. The happiness of my family had been sacrificed. I was a bee, sucking sordid honey from life's fairest flowers, dreading and shunned on account of my sting.

One day a man spoke to me, with a pleasant and friendly smile. Not in months had the thing happened. I was

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passing the undertaking establishment of Peter Heffelbower. Peter stood in the door and saluted me. I stopped, strangely wrung in my heart by his greeting. He asked me inside.

The day was chill and rainy. We went into the back room, where a fire burned in a little stove. A customer came, and Peter left me alone for a while. Presently I felt a new feeling staling over me—a sense of beautiful calm and content. I looked around the place. There were rows of shining rosewood caskets, black palls, trestles, hearse plumes, mourning streamers, and all the paraphernalia of the solemn trade. Here was peace, order, silence, the abode of grave and dignified reflections. Here, on the brink of life, was a little niche pervaded by the spirit of eternal rest.

When I entered it, the follies of the world abandoned me at the door. I felt no inclination to wrest a humorous idea from those sombre and stately trappings. My mind seemed to stretch itself to grateful repose upon a couch draped with gentle thoughts.

A quarter of an hour ago I was an abandoned humorist. Now I was a philosopher, full of serenity and ease. I had found a refuge from humor, from the hot chase of the shy quip, from the degrading pursuit of the panting joke, from the restless reach after the nimble repartee.

I had not known Heffelbower well. When he came back, I let him talk, fearful that he might prove to be a jarring note in the sweet, dirigible harmony of his establishment.

But, no. He chimed truly. I gave a long sigh of happiness. Never have I known a man's talk to be as magnificently dull as Peter's was. Compared with it the Dead Sea is a geyser. Never a sparkle or a glimmer of wit marred his words. Commonplaces as trite and as plentiful as blackberries flowed from his lips no more stirring in quality than a last week's tape running from a ticker. Quaking a little, I tried upon him one of my best pointed jokes. It fell back ineffectual, with the point broken. I loved that man from then on.

Two or three evenings each week I would steal down to Heffelbower's and revel in his back room. That was my only joy. I began to rise early and hurry through my work, that I might spend more time in my haven. In no other place could I throw off my habit of extracting humorous ideas from my surroundings. Peter's talk left me no opening had I besieged it ever so hard.

Under this influence I began to improve in spirits. It was the recreation from one's labor which every man needs. I surprised one or two of my former friends by throwing them a smile and a cheery word as I passed them on the streets. Several times I dumfounded my family by relaxing long enough to make a jocose remark in their presence.

I had so long been ridden by the incubus of humor that I seized my hours of holiday with a schoolboy's zest.

My work began to suffer. It was not the pain and burden to me that it had been. I often whistled at my desk, and wrote with far more fluency than before. I accomplished my tasks impatiently, as anxious to be off to my helpful retreat as a drunkard is to get to his tavern.

My wife had some anxious hours in conjecturing where I spent my afternoons. I thought it best not to tell her; women do not understand these things. Poor girl!—she had one shock out of it.

One day I brought home a silver coffin handle for a paper weight and

a fine, fluffy hearse plume to dust my papers with.

I loved to see them on my desk, and think of the beloved back room down at Heffelbower's. But Louisa found them, and she shrieked with horror. I had to console her with some lame excuse for having them, but I saw in her eyes that the prejudice was not removed. I had to remove the articles, though, at double-quick time.

One day Peter Heffelbower laid before me a temptation that swept me off my feet. In his sensible, uninspired way he showed me his books, and explained that his profits and his business were increasing rapidly. He had thought of taking in a partner with some cash. He would rather have me than any one he knew. When I left his place that afternoon Peter had my check for the thousand dollars I had in the bank, and I was a partner in his undertaking business.

I went home with feelings of delirious joy, mingled with a certain amount of doubt. I was dreading to tell my wife about it. But I walked on air. To give up the writing of humorous stuff, once more to enjoy the apples of life, instead of squeezing them to a pulp for a few drops of hard cider to make the public feel funny—what a boon that would be!

At the supper table Louisa handed me some letters that had come during my absence. Several of them contained rejected manuscripts. Ever since I first began going to Heffelbower's my stuff had been coming back with a alarming frequency. Lately I had been dashing off my jokes and articles with the greatest fluency. Previously I had labored like a bricklayer, slowly and with agony.

Presently I opened a letter from the editor of the weekly with which I had a regular contract. The checks for that weekly article were still our main dependence. The letter ran thus:

Dear Sir:

As you are aware, our contract for the year expires with the present month. While regretting the necessity for so doing, we must say that we do not care to renew same for the coming year. We were quite pleased with your style of humor, which seems to have delighted quite a large proportion of our readers. But for the past two months we have noticed a decided falling off in its quality.

Your earlier work showed a spontaneous, easy, natural flow of fun and wit. Of late it is labored, studied, and unconvincing, giving painful evidence of hard toil and drudging mechanism.

Again regretting that we do not consider your contributions available any longer, we are, yours sincerely,

The Editor.

I handed this letter to my wife. After she had read it her face grew extremely long, and there were tears in her eyes.

"The mean old thing!" she exclaimed indignantly. "I'm sure your pieces are just as good as they ever were. And it doesn't take you half as long to write them as it did." And then, I suppose, Louisa thought of the checks that would cease coming. "Oh, John," she wailed, "what will you do now?"

For an answer I got up and began to do a polka step around the supper table. I am sure Louisa thought the trouble had driven me mad; and I think the children hoped it had, for they tore after me, yelling with glee and emulating my steps. I was now something like their old playmate as of yore.

"The theatre for us to-night!" I shouted; "nothing less. And a late,

(Continued on page 23)

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AROUND THE HOME

WINTER COMPLEXION CARE.

Examine your face in a mirror to-day, and ten to one you will agree that your complexion is well below par. Confess now! Doesn't your skin look drab and jaded, and as different from the glorious sun-tanned complexion of some time ago as is chalk from cheese?

But don't despair. Tired-looking skin is almost a universal complaint at this time of year, owing to the winter, and to changes in our diet and habits. Faces which have been used to fresh air and sunshine are bound to protest when they are suddenly exposed to the harsh action of cold winds, fog, central heating, and blazing fires. Matters are not improved either by our tendency to take less exercise and eat richer food.

Also, however scrupulous you are about cleansing your face in the ordinary way, it is quite possible that its present dingy appearance is due partly to insufficient cleansing, for in winter a surprising amount of dust and dirt manages to become ingrained in the skin. Ordinary washing with soap and water does little more than remove surface dirt, and in any event it has a drying action on the skin which does not improve its texture.

Cleansing with cold cream is much more effective, but you must allow twice the normal summer ration to cleanse the skin thoroughly. A cold cream cleansing has not done its job until the tissues with which the cream is wiped off show not a single speck of grime, and for this result at least two applications of cream are essential. Then, and only then, can you be sure that all the dust and impurities have been brought to the surface and removed.

But you must not be satisfied with cold cream cleansing alone; you must pay attention to internal cleansing measures, too. You should continue to eat plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables, drink several glasses of water a day, and get plenty of fresh air in your lungs. Don't be frightened of the crisp air of winter and its bracing winds. To wrap up warmly and take a brisk walk will do you no end of good.

Your complexion will not suffer in the slightest degree, if you will only take a few precautions. Providing it is softened and lubricated with cold cream every night, all it will need—out-of-doors is a protective film of vanishing cream and fine powder. If the vanishing cream is smoothed carefully all over the skin it will be an effective safeguard against dryness and chapping.

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE CHILD.

Nail-biting is one of the commonest symptoms of nervousness in children, and with it are allied such habits as fidgeting with the hair, twisting buttons and belts and chewing objects such as pencils, pens and corners of books.

These habits are the outcome of some small hidden fear or the result of un-

harmonious environment, and, when established, needed care and tact to eradicate.

As with most nervous symptoms, punishment increases rather than decreases the tendency. Bitter aloes are an acquired taste, it is true, but a confirmed nail-biter will, after a few attempts, sack the bitter decoction off and continue to bite. Very often the habit persists for many years, and, as well as being most unattractive to observe, often spoils the finger tips permanently.

One of the best methods of curing a small nailbiter is to appeal to vanity, especially in the case of a girl. Show her pictures of beautiful well-kept hands, and point out how attractive they are to look at and how pleasant it would be to possess them. A manicure set, consisting of nail scissors, file, orange stick and a buffer, will often work wonders, and a visit to a professional manicurist, who has been primed with some words of wisdom beforehand, has sometimes more influence than parental advice.

Seeing her nails closely cut and as neat as a first treatment can make them, the little nail-biter is inspired to personal efforts with the orange sticks and buffer, and, even if a few lapses occur, this is recognised as one of the best cures.

At the same time, the cause of the nervous habit should not be overlooked, and, on its discovery, should be remedied as soon as possible. It may be that fear of the dark, bullying at school, bickering parents, or ridicule from elders over some personal foible is causing the child to bite his nails or tug at his hair in order to hide his discomfort and unhappiness.

Recipes

RABBIT EN CASSEROLE.

This is one of the best and simplest ways of cooking a rabbit, preferably a young one. Cut him up in pieces, and fry them in a casserole with a piece of butter till they are golden. Add a few button onions, salt and pepper, put on the lid and cook in a moderate oven till the rabbit is tender, about three-quarters of an hour. You should lift off the cover now and then, not so much to see how he is getting on, but to let the water off it run into the casserole. This with the butter and juices from the rabbit will make all the sauce you need.

HOT BISCUITS.

One pound flour, one teaspoonful sugar, one teaspoonful baking powder, pinch of salt, one ounce butter, one half-pint milk. Blend the flour, sugar, baking powder and salt together, and rub them through a sieve. Put the butter into one naggin of milk and heat till the former is melted, then add another naggin of milk and the dry ingredients. Beat quickly with a spoon,



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and drop the dough into small buttered tins. Bake in a quick oven and serve hot.

FISH IN BATTER.

Clean fish, remove skin, dry thoroughly, cut in two or leave whole according to size. Mix flour, pepper and salt in a basin; add enough milk to make a thick batter. Allow to stand for half an hour if possible. Melt dripping in pan; dip pieces of fish in batter and when fat is smoking hot put into pan. This hardens the covering and keeps in the juices. When brown on one side, turn, and brown and cook on other side. Drain on kitchen paper. Serve hot.

BEEFSTEAK PUDDING.

Line the basin with thin suet crust. Cut some rump-steak into slices (first removing the fat and gristle); mix a little pepper and salt together, and dip the slices into it, then place the slices round the basin in layers until nearly full. Fill the middle with oysters or mushrooms, tie up tightly in a scalded and floured cloth and boil for three hours. Have a little extra hot gravy to pour into the pudding when carving.

Health Talks.

(By A Physician.)

About Glands.

This week I want to remind you that we all have numbers of little glands hidden away in our necks, armpits and many other places. Glands have very important work to do, because it is their job to fight the germs that are introduced into our systems. Remember, therefore, that glands do not swell of their own free will. They are urged into action by the presence of some poison or other and their struggle against the foe causes the swelling. That is why a doctor, when he has to deal with a case of swollen glands looks somewhere else for the cause. For instance, it is possible for a sore finger to be the cause of swollen glands at both the elbow and in the armpit. Sometimes a patient gets quite cross when a doctor, having examined an inflamed finger, wants to look at the armpit. But his reason for so doing is a sound one, if only the patient would trust him.

Enlarged Glands.

When the glands in the neck become enlarged it is because they are irritated by some germs that creep in by various ways. Septic tonsils are a favourite gateway, so it would be use-

less trying to cure the glands unless the tonsils were first removed. Sometimes a bad tooth will cause a gland to swell, so you can imagine how stupid it would be to try and rub ointment on the gland to try and reduce the swelling when the only cure is a visit to the dentist to have the offending tooth removed.

Keeping Germs at Bay.

A gland is attacked by germs, and that is the reason of its swelling, and to a very large extent it rests with you whether the gland wins the battle or whether the cruel germs become too much for the little gland and kill it dead. If the gland is put out of action an abscess is formed. The abscess is a horrid collection of matter and it increases in size every hour. When it gets near the skin it causes inflammation and redness and then it finally bursts. The matter which, of course, contains millions of tiny living germs, is collected on a dressing, which should be destroyed in the fire at once so that the germs cannot do any more wicked work. Never leave an abscess alone, and if the kind doctor advises an early opening let him get the matter out before it has time to work worse havoc. My final reminder is that the great antidote and preventive to germs is cleanliness, and that there are always hosts of germs around us always on the look out for unhealthy tonsils, septic teeth, neglected cuts and abrasions, so that they can enter the stronghold of our bodies and test the fighting power of our glands. The wise person, however, prefers not to give them the opportunity.

Hints

Damask napkins will be smooth if ironed from hem to hem with the grain. To polish, iron, from selvage to selvage. Then fold so that the under edges will not show.

If the person who has tender feet is going on a long hike, and will grease the hose with vaseline or candle grease before starting, it will prove a great relief.

To clean the felt in the bottom of the silverware drawer, place the drawer on the floor and clean it with the attachment of the vacuum cleaner.

Pickles that are left over from a meal should be replaced in their brine. Otherwise they will shrivel.

After cleaning the brass that is exposed to outside air and elements, rub it with paraffin, then polish, and it will hold its luster much longer.

A little furniture cream rubbed on metals will keep the surface from discoloring and will not detract from the brightness.

Dried egg shells crushed up and put round the roots of roses make an excellent tonic and give a larger flower.

Like human beings, pianos are subject to chills—keep in a position free from draught and always in an even temperature.

Cotton wool dipped in methylated spirit will clean a photograph without injuring the surface.

Meat will be hard, however good in quality it may be, if when being roasted it is not put for the first five minutes into an oven hot enough to seal the outside of the meat and so prevent the juices from escaping.

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Catholic News

Mexican Clergy—

Accusations that Catholic clergy in Mexico are acting as fifth columnists have been followed by a statement by the Foreign Minister, Señor Padilla, that he has no proof that Catholics are working with the Axis, and the Archbishop of Mexico has denied the charges.

The accusations were made by the Governor of the State of Jalisco and repeated by leaders of the Labour and Government parties, says The Times.

Starving Greeks—

The Holy Father has sent to the Apostolic Delegate in Athens a large sum of money for setting up and maintaining food kitchens.

When the Pope heard of the food situation in Greece, says Vatican Radio, steps were taken at once to secure food from various sources. Milk and milk powder were obtained from Switzerland and flour from Hungary.

Vatican Radio referred to "obstacles" encountered.

Iceland Has A New Bishop—

Iceland, now under occupation by British and American troops, has a new Bishop-elect in 35-year-old Fr. John Gunnarson, of Reykjavik, who has been appointed Vicar Apostolic in succession to the late Bishop Meulen-berg.

Mgr. Meulenberg, titular Bishop of Holar, was born in Hillemsberg, Germany. The new Bishop appears to be a Dane or a native of Iceland.

The Oldest Priest in the World—

Believed to be the oldest priest in the world, 96-year-old Mgr. John H. Oechtering, former Vicar General of the Fort Wayne diocese, U.S.A., has died in Germany. The news has been sent to the Bishop of Fort Wayne by Cardinal Maglione, Papal Secretary of State.

Mgr. Oechtering retired 15 years ago when he returned to his homeland, living in Reisenback, in the Muenster diocese.

The Master And His Labourer—

In the American Magazine *Preservation of the Faith*, Jerome Donegan tells of a parish priest who noticed that a certain labourer was in the habit of making a daily visit to the Blessed Sacrament—but an extremely brief visit.

All he did was to hurry into church, genuflect and hurry out.

The priest questioned him. What prayer, he asked, could he say in so short a time?

The labourer answered: "I speak to the Master as to a friend I have come to see, and for want of time to do more I just say: 'Jesus, it is Jimmy.'"

Sometime later the priest was called to the man's house: he was dying. After hearing his confession the priest placed the Blessed Sacrament on the

dying man's tongue.

As he did so, the priest says, he distinctly heard a voice saying: "Jimmy, it is Jesus."

Pioneer Missionary Bishop—

Veteran fighter against the slave trade in Africa, Bishop Maturin Guillemé, of the White Fathers, for 58 years a missionary in Central Africa, has died in Nyassaland at the age of 83.

While working in Zanzibar in the latter part of the last century he gathered valuable information concerning the slave trade by frequent visits to the slave markets of the island and mainland. This information he passed on to Cardinal Lavigerie, the great African apostle, and to the British officials engaged in suppressing slavery.

Later, when stationed on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, he crossed the lake at least once a month in a native dhow to visit the slave market at Ujiji. There he bought slaves himself so that he could set them free.

When the Bishop, then a missionary priest, left one station on the Tanganyika coast for another about 500 miles inland, he was followed by nearly 3,000 natives.

He became a great friend of Sir Harry Johnson, the famous British explorer and administrator.

Fr. Guillemé was given charge of the North Rhodesia missions in 1889 and in 1904 was appointed regional superior for the missions of Upper Congo, Tanganyika, Nyassaland and North Rhodesia. Seven years later he became Vicar Apostolic of Nyasa.

When Bishop Guillemé, a Frenchman, celebrated his golden jubilee as a priest and the 50th anniversary of his arrival in Africa eight years ago he was publicly invested by the Governor of Nyassaland with the insignia of a Companion of the Order of the British Empire.

The following year, having seen the Christians of his vicariate grow from none to 43,000 in nine mission stations, he resigned. He went to live in the mission at Bembeke, spending his last years hearing confessions and doing other work and receiving hundreds of visitors who came from many parts of the continent to seek his advice.

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WIT AND HUMOUR.

Brown: I see your daughter is getting married. Is she really fit for the battle of life?

Green—Well, she should be. She has been in four engagements already.

"Hi!" shouted the greengrocer to the small boy loitering near the apple case, "are ye trying to take an apple?"

"No, I was tryin' not to."

On his return from his first dancing lesson Bobby was asked how he liked it.

He replied: Ah, it's easy. All you have to do is to turn round and keep wiping your feet.

"Do you know if the editor has looked at any of the poems I sent him?" asked the long-haired caller.

"Yes," replied the office boy.

"Oh—just a cursory examination, I suppose?"

"You're right, sir. I never heard such language in all my life."

Uncle—"How are you getting on at school, boys?"

Reggie—"I'm first in history."

Uncle—"And you, George?"

George—"I'm first in the street when it's time to go home."

At a dog show two sailors were gazing at a valuable skye terrier which had so much hair that it looked more like a woolen mat than a dog.

"Which end is its head, Tom?" asked one.

"Blowed if I know," was the reply. "But I'll stick a pin in him and you look which end barks."

"Willie, what is an adult?"

"An adult is one that has stopped growing except in the middle."

Daughter: "How does my new hat look?"

Father: "It looks like a week's wages."

The angry and impatient traveller looked at his watch for the twenty-second time.

"Look here," he shouted at the porter, "when is the next train from this forsaken spot?"

"Half-past eight, sir," the porter told him.

"Damnation! Isn't there one before that?"

"No, sir, I'm afraid there's not," said the porter quietly. "You see, sir, we never run one before the next."

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 8.

(311) Chiefly because of the heat and the excessive moisture of the air. The heat makes it difficult for the body to lose heat, and the moisture makes it difficult for the body to cool itself by the evaporation of perspiration. Moreover, in a stuffy room the air is usually very still, a condition which makes it even more difficult for the body to lose heat and moisture. If people with colds or other infectious conditions are in the room, the risk to other of infection is increased by the presence of disease-germs multiplying under the most favourable conditions.

(312) There are several methods in use for air-conditioning, but the general principle of all of them consists in drawing fresh air from the outside atmosphere, cleansing, humidifying and heating or cooling it according to the season of the year, and finally discharging it without draught at convenient points of the rooms. The air is usually impelled by an electric fan, which draws it through all the conditioning process in succession. In a typical apparatus, the air passes first through a pre-heater to increase its moisture-absorbing capacity. It then

enters the spray-chamber, in which water is atomized under pressure through fine nozzles; this cleanses and humidifies the stream of air, which next passes through metal baffles which trap surplus moisture particles. Finally, it is reheated by hot pipes or electric radiators—or cooled by a refrigerator, if desired—and enters the ducts which distribute it through the building. In some cases the heating and cooling are effected by regulating the temperature of the spray-water. Control of the air temperature can also be made automatic by means of a thermostat.

(313) A fog is a cloud at or near the ground. A cloud is a condensation of water vapour into minute drops of water. Each of these drops must form round some solid body. Smoke, which consists of very fine particles of solid matter floating in the air, supplies the solid bodies. If the air at the surface of the earth is cooler than that above, it cannot rise and be warmed; when such a condition occurs fog will be both persistent and virulent, especially in cities and towns. The thicker the fog gets, the more it prevents the sun's rays from warming this cold layer of air. Thus the fog perpetuates its own existence, until wind drives it away.

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