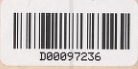


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THE

SOUTHERN CROSS

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER AND REVIEW

68th Year—No. 3617

Office: Medrano 107.

Price 30 cents.

ESTABLISHED 1875

BUENOS AIRES,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1942

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| Correc Argentin | FRANQUEO PAGADO |
| | TARIFA REDUCIDA Concesión 1473 |



This issue contains:

Two Languages p. 12

The Campman's Forum p. 13

Fifty Years Ago p. 8



• • • • • BRAZIL, a powerful nation of nearly fifty million inhabitants, is at war. There is a strong military tradition in our northern neighbour which will certainly express itself in the formation of a large army and navy, equipped with whatever materials the United Nations can spare (a quantity which will increase rapidly with the passage of time) and with such weapons as the war industries of Brazil can themselves furnish.

The fact is of paramount importance to Argentina: the most important fact which has occurred since the Paraguayan War. That historical fact we faced by arming ourselves. Can we face this by any other way?

• • • • • HISPANITY, like the wasp, has the sting in its tail. Hispanist enthusiasts in Argentina advocate spiritual and cultural unity with Spain, but they are unable to foresee that the next logical step after these things is political unity. An apologist for Hispanity, writing in an important Catholic paper in this city, dismisses the possibility airily, by remarking that the times are not set in that direction. So too the person unacquainted with wasps opines that the sting is not set in that direction. But he gets bitten just the same.

Hispanity does not differ substantially from the twin totalitarianisms of Nazism and Fascism. The true Argentine must not allow himself to be deceived.

• • • • • THE proposal that alcohol made from maize and sugar cane should be used to eke out the petrol supply is being taken very seriously. We have the raw materials, we can build the distilling machinery; all that is wanted is the capital and the will to go ahead.

Unless the petrol supply is increased in this manner, two serious effects will follow: the mobility of the country will decrease by thirty per cent, and the income for road-building will decline in the same proportion.

• • • • • THE most striking difference between barbarism and civilization is that the latter is ruled by law while the former rests on brute force.

The killing of hostages is a typical example of barbarism in action. "Civilized people" President Roosevelt said the other day, "long ago adopted the basic principle that no man should be punished for the deed of another". This basic principle has given way to the awful slaughter of innocent men and women, one hundred lives for one, which is taking place in many regions of Europe. This is barbarism enthroned, and the longer it continues, and the more widespread it becomes, the harder becomes the task of restoring civilized practices once more.

• • • • • THE city of Buenos Aires saw a remarkable spectacle on Sunday morning: sixty thousand girls who gathered in the open square before the General Post Office to hear Mass and communicate, and then marched processionaly to Luna Park, where the final oration of a three-day Congress was delivered. The Congress was held in over forty sectional meeting-places and was graded according to occupations: Teachers, Students, Servants, Employees, Factory Workers and Independents. Not since the Eucharistic Congress has there been such a manifestation in Buenos Aires. It was organized by the girls' section of Catholic Action.

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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.

A Song of Graig-Na-Managh

(By KATE O'LEARY)

A vale I love all vales above,
Where the winding Barrow flows
Past woodland shade and sunlight
glade
Where many a wild flower blows
Oh, pleasant there the morning air,
In nearly twilight grey,
When birds awake in bush and brake
At the Dawning of the Day!

Old Brandon brown is looking down,
By the early sunbeams kissed;
Mount Leinster, blue, is showing
through

The wreathing silv'ry mist;
Oh, calm and pure the early morn,
With birds' song clear and gay;
May glad eyes bright e'er greet that
sight
At the Dawning of the Day!

Now sweet bells toll, soft echoes roll
O'er Graig-na-managh quaint,
As oft they tolled in days of old
For white robed monk and saint;
May sad eyes there be ever rare,
Fresh breezes gently play
Where sunlight falls by Abbey walls
At the Dawning of the Day!

Through sounding street, with hurried feet,

Some go to work or pray,
And gaily greet with old words sweet
Each other on the way;
Dear Friends of youth, may faith and truth

illumine like morning's ray,
Each kindly face with God's own grace
At the Dawning of the Day!

Irish News

MR. MOSES BOLGER
OF COOLNALEEN.—

Mr. Moses (Mogue) Bolger, P.C., Coolnaleen, Camolin, County Wexford, aged 88, leading farmer and popular member of Wexford County Council, died last month in tragic circumstances.

He and his cousin, Mr. George Murphy, were feeding turpits to sheep in one of the fields. Mr. Bolger was leading the pony, a young one, and Mr. Murphy was in the car, throwing out the turpits. Suddenly the pony took fright at the sound of a tractor in another field, and ran away. Mr. Murphy jumped clear. Mr. Bolger pluckily held on to the reins, but a shaft of the car struck him in the side and a wheel went over his chest. He was rendered unconscious and was attended by Rev. Fr. Cloney, C.C., Ferns, and Dr. E. G. O'malley, Gorey, and removed to Gorey Hospital, where he died about 11 o'clock that night.

A DISLOYAL
CITIZEN.—

"You are a disloyal citizen when you won't do your duty to the public," stated District Justice Reddin at Dunshaughlin Court, when he imposed a fine of £8 on Thomas Dunne, Kiltone, Dunboyne, for failure to comply with the Tillage Order.

MORE BUS
CUTS.—

The G.N.R. Co. announces further bus restrictions.

The 1.30 p.m. service, Dublin to Cavay via An Uaimh and Ceanannus Mor, and the 1 p.m. Cavay to Dublin service, will be discontinued, while the services from Dublin to Skerries will be reduced during slack periods of the day, and the 8.10 p.m. bus from Dublin to Dundalk will run as far as Skerries only.

FINAL
PROFESSION.—

The many friends of Miss Enda Foley, St. John's Avenue, Limerick (in religion Sister Mary Helen), will be pleased to learn of her final profession in the Presentation Order, at Church Park Cathedral, Madras, S. India. In preparation for the solemn

ceremony, the Sisters attended a Retreat conducted by the Rev. Father Fox, C.S.S.R., late Director of the Arch-Confraternity of the Holy Family in Limerick, who, it will be remembered, had a terrifying experience when the ship conveying himself and Father Maloney, C.S.S.R., to India was torpedoed and sunk, Sister Mary Helen is daughter of Mr. James Foley, of the staff of Messrs. J. and G. Boyd, Limerick.

BISHOP'S WARNING
TO YOUTH.—

The Bishop of Derry, Most Rev. Dr. Farren, at a Confirmation ceremony in Omagh recently, said that nowadays boys, animated with love of country, were played on by unscrupulous people and brought into organisations which, under the guise of patriotism, were doing the devil's work.

He asked parents to guard against their boys being led blindly into such organisations in which the principles of justice and right were little cared for, and where the teaching of Church and State were despised.

The absence of parental control, he said, was one of the causes—perhaps the most striking cause—of the infidelity in the world to-day.

There were dangers abroad which were unknown to older generations.

Young girls, unfortunately, just after leaving school, were allowed to visit places of danger, to frequent dangerous dance halls and spend hours in the company of dangerous people.

A serious duty developed upon parents in this matter.

SIR E. COEY
BIGGER.—

Sir Edward Coey Bigger, M.D., who has died at his home, Glenageary, Co. Dublin, was a senator for several years from 1925.

Born in Belfast in 1861, he was a former Medical Commissioner of the L.G.B., Chairman of the Public Health Council, Chairman of the Central Midwives Board and of the General Nursing Council for Ireland. He was a representative for Ireland on the General Medical Council.

As a physician, he was identified with the Ulster Hospital for Women and Children, Belfast, and the Belfast Infectious Diseases Hospital.

He wrote the "Irish Report on the Physical Welfare of Mothers and Children," for the Carnegie Trust.

His son, Dr. Joseph W. Bigger, is Professor of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine in T.C.D.

DEFECTIVE RAID SHELTERS.—

Charged with "affecting a public mischief by erecting defective air-raid shelters" in three Belfast streets and "by fraudulently departing from the terms and specifications laid down by the Belfast Civil Defence Authorities," Thomas Gray (37), Clifton Park Avenue, Belfast, who described himself as a merchant tailor, and John Jos. Mulvenna (30), Main Street, Ballyclare, bricklayer, were remanded in custody at Belfast Police Court recently.

Dist. Inspector Kennedy said that Gray had obtained a contract from the Belfast Civil Defence Authority to erect shelters and Mulvenna was employed by him as a foreman. The shelters had to be demolished and replaced by structures built by other contractors.

Head Const. McClelland said that Gray, when cautioned, said he would make a statement, later on when he got his solicitor. Mulvenna said he never saw the specifications and just carried out orders as he received them from Gray.

When Mr. G. Magee, solicitor for accused, asked for bail, Dist. Inspector Kennedy said that, having regard to the gravity of the case and the punishment likely to follow conviction, there was every possibility of both defendants absconding outside the jurisdiction of the court. Bail was refused.

DONEGAL D. J. BLAMES BLACK MARKET.—

When Patrick McDaid, Glenties, Glengad, was charged at Malin with selling tea in excess of the fixed price, it was stated that he had sold it at 5/- per lb.

District Justice Walsh marked the case proved, and imposed no penalty. In parts of Donegal, he said, 25/- per lb. was being charged for tea. In West Donegal there were people starving. Two schools had been pledged. On Arranmore Island they had no potatoes, oatmeal or flour. This was not due to want of food, but to faulty distribution and mainly to the black market.

James Faulkner, Colourt, Malin,

was fined 35/-, with £1 6/8 expenses, for failing to keep records of purchase and sale of tea and sugar. At Carndonagh Court David Quigley, Carndonagh, was fined 5/- on each of four summonses for a similar offence.

PAPER FROM FLAX PLAN.—

Clondalkin Paper Mills, County Dublin, are considering entering into contact with farmers in the present season for growing flax to be used as a supplementary raw material for paper writes an Irish Press reporter.

In cultivating flax for this purpose there is no necessity for the amount of labour normally required for the crop.

The mills only require that the flax be either pulled or cut, bound in sheaves and delivered at the mills.

Mr. J. O'Mahony, secretary, told me last night that everything depended on the price expected by the farmers.

"If the price will be an economic one for the mills, we would seriously go into the question immediately and enter into contracts with the farmers," he added.

I understand, writes our reporter, that 200 acres would give approximately 400 tons of flax which would yield about 200 tons of fibre or paper. The flax, however, would only be used with other available raw materials, principally straw pulp.

TIME MARCHES BACK.—

Mr. Owen Egan, who lives on one of the lake islands between Oughterard and Headford, Co. Galway, plans to re-establish the sailing boat goods service to and from Galway, which he ran for more than 30 years until the motor lorry drove him out of business.

Last month, after a 12 hours journey down the Corrib from Hill of Doon, Oughterard, he tied up his boat at Wood Quay, Galway, and unloaded ten tons of logs.

ALAS, THE FATE OF DEAR INNISFAIL!—

Giant toads, imported into Queensland, Australia, from Hawaii to stamp out insects in the sugar-fields, have begun a mass emigration in the Innisfail district of the State.

Hundreds have crossed the Johnstone River by means of the Jubilee Bridge.

Dozens have been killed by cars, but hordes of them have already reached a suburb of East Innisfail itself.

ARMS FOUND IN SCHOOL.—

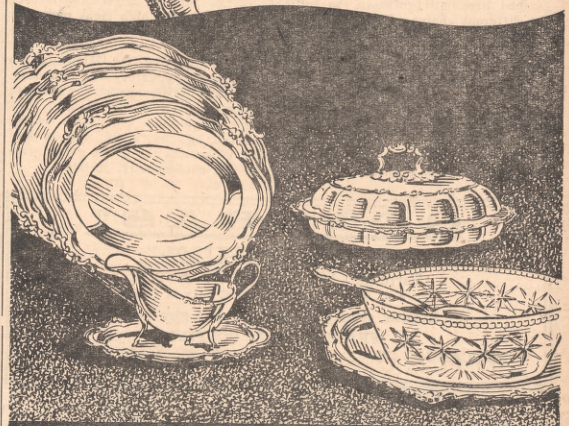
Police, searching Derryclone P. E. School, Co. Antrim, found 15 service rifles, 9 revolvers, several Mills bombs about 2,000 rounds of ammunition and other equipment in an attic. "The Loyal North."

MESSAGE FROM THE POPE.—

The Bishop of Kilmore, Most Rev. Dr. Lyons, who came to Argentina for the Eucharistic Congress and stayed with Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Gahan has received the following telegram in reply to a message from the League of Prayer for the Canonisation of Blessed Oliver Plunket sent to the Holy Father on his episcopal jubilee: "From a grateful heart the Holy Father bestows on the League of Prayer for the Canonisation of Blessed Oliver Plunket a special Apostolic blessing."—Cardinal Magliano.

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General News From Home and Abroad.

ADHESION TO BRAZIL.—

At a special meeting of the "Colegio Libre de Estudios Superiores" held on Monday last it was decided to send a message of adhesion to Brazil on the historic occasion of her declaration of war on the Axis Powers and at the same time the governing body decided to create a chair of Brazilian studies and invite some distinguished Brazilian professors to fulfil the different chairs. The same evening a cable was dispatched to Dr. Getulio Vargas advising him of the decision taken. The resolution was signed by the following well-known men of letters in this country:

J. J. Diaz Arana, Adolfo Dorfman, José Gilli, Roberto F. Giusti, Gregorio Halperin, Ricardo M. Ortiz, Telma Roeca, José Luis Romero, Luis Reissig, Francisco Romero, Alejandro E. Shaw

and Jorge Thenon.

THE ETERNAL QUESTION.—

People are encouraged on every side to build their own home, but it is practically impossible to do so, unless you belong to the moneyed classes. It is not the question of the price of the land, nor yet of construction costs, which are pretty high right now. The fly in the ointment is the cost of paving the streets and sidewalks. The prices charged by the Municipalities are simply confiscatory and how often one reads in the auctioneers' advertisements: "Pavement Paid". The people lodge their complaints by the thousand, but they simply fall on deaf ears. When will the public get a hearing, and consequently, justice

TREE DAY.—

On Saturday last "El Dia del Arbol" was celebrated throughout the country with more than usual animation. In this city the President of the Nation, some of his ministers and the ubiquitous Lord Mayor of the city were present at the official event and Dr. Castillo used the spade to some purpose, planting a tree on his own. It is futile to endeavour to stress the necessity of forestation in Argentina. If a day comes when the countryside is a mass of trees, everything will be improved a hundredfold. All our presidents since the days of Sarmiento have been preaching the necessity of planting trees, but in the main they have been preaching in the wilderness. It would appear that there is a change in the situation.

THE PORT OF GOYA.—

The port of Goya is a pretty spot on the upper reaches of the Paraná in the province of Corrientes. Some thirty years ago, the North East Argentine railway obtained a concession for the construction and use of a port for thirty years. On the termination of the concession the port was to be returned free of charge to the Nation. In October last the concession matured and the railroad was not disposed to hand over the port without compensation. They claimed construction costs and the value of the land. The government has studied the question and has formally advised the company that by September 12th, the port must be returned gratis to the Nation in accordance with the terms of the concession.

FRANCE AND THE FUTURE.—

Father Trahan told his countrymen recently of his belief in the resurrection of France. "France, unlike the other conquered nations of Europe," he said, "has a comparatively sound economy. It is the decay of faith in France which brought her downfall. France with her predominantly peasant population, has a nice balance between agriculture and industry, and her people are accustomed to self-reliance, and frugality and her traditions and manners are a product of centuries of Catholicism. She needs only the faith to make her once splendid civilisation throb again with life and vitality.

"No one who witnessed the scenes I saw in France can believe that the French people have failed to see the

emptiness and misery inherent in the materialism which ruled in France prior to the downfall. The devastation of their homes, their wasted fields, the empty chairs around the hearth, the thousands upon thousands of refugees who poured out of Belgium and northern France and who still are wanderers, the rumbling German tanks and trucks, the continual subjection they must suffer under the heel of the German—all this has brought home to the French people the necessity of faith in God and morality in public and private life."

STANDS UP TO IT.—

To be knocked down only four times during a ring career extending over seven years proves that the boxer with such a record can stand up to it. The world champion, Joe Louis, can claim this record, the opponents who have succeeded in flooring him being Schmeling, Braddock, Galento (alias "Twoto Tony"), and Buddy Baer. Louis, as previously mentioned, has lately been drafted into the U.S.A. Army, his particular section being something do with morale. One would have thought that a man nicknamed "The Brown Bomber" would have joined up with the Air Force. On the other hand, maybe the morale job is the better, seeing that Joe is used to fighting with the gloves on.

MILLIONAIRE'S RUSE.—

In the course of building up huge fortunes, millionaires naturally become martyrs of finesse, and a good story is told of one of these wealthy men who, having finished a golf match and lost it, asked his opponent if he could lend him half-a-crown. "Certainly," said his friend, and pulled the coin from his pocket just as they were approaching the club house. Afterwards the millionaire handed back the money, together with another half-a-crown to pay his debt. "Why on earth," said his friend, "did you borrow the half-a-crown?" "Oh!" replied the other. "I did not want the money, but I thought it would look better from the club windows that you should be seen paying the money!"

BRAVE WORDS IN GERMANY.—

An extract from Bishop von Galen's sermon in Munster Cathedral—its ending—is as follows: "I cry out, as a German, as an honest citizen, as a representative of the religion of Christ, as a Catholic Bishop: we demand justice. If this cry remains unheard and unheeded, if the reign of justice is not re-established, then, despite the heroism of our soldiers and their glorious victories, internal decomposition and corruption will lead our German people and our country to ruin."

"These brave words, uttered in the midst of the Nazi terror, together with the fact that their authenticity has been recognised in the highest circles in England and U.S.A., should forever silence the petty anti-Catholic Hierarchy spleen which is so beloved by "loyal" Orange Lodge publication, "John A. Lee's Weekly," and the organ of the so-called "Rationalist Society."

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Such spleen is woefully out of date and manifests amazing ignorance.—New Zealand Tablet.

* * *

THE RIO SEGUNDO—

Following some six weeks of tireless effort, this vessel belonging to the National Merchant Marine, has been taken off the rocks in the district of Rocha, Uruguay. Bad weather and low tides prevented the ship being refloated earlier but on Sunday last with higher tide and favourable sea, she was eventually taken off the rocks and is now on her way to Buenos Aires under her own steam. Most of the cargo was saved and a large part of same has already reached this port.

* * *

SALES AT SAN JUSTO.—

At the sales in Palermo, which came to an end on Saturday last, all told some four and a quarter million of pesos were spent on the various categories of livestock, which represents a cool million more than in the year 1941. It has been a record year in Palermo, but the good work has not terminated there. At the sales in San Justo, which were inaugurated on Monday last, excellent prices have been paid for Shorthorn and on the first day Don Federico Bullrich sold 116 bulls, which gave an average of 2300 pesos m. n. This all goes to show the determination of Argentine "estancieros" to maintain the high quality of their herds, despite all the difficulties created by war and the rumours of war.

* * *

ARGENTINE WHEAT IN BRAZIL—

Brazil imports annually from this country about one million tons of wheat. At the moment that is an important matter, when exports to Europe are practically nil. In Argentina at the moment, it is estimated that we have a superavit, sufficient to cover two years of local consumption. Hence leading organs of the local press are requesting the government to take steps to approach the Brazilian authorities with the hope of increasing the exports to that country. The best means to secure this much desired end is to eliminate the

private exporters, who maintain high prices in Brazil. If Argentina dealt directly with Brazil, prices could be considerably reduced and the volume of exportation largely increased. The question deserves deep consideration.

* * *

CHANGE OF ROUTE.—

On Monday last the information was afforded by the Governing body of the National Merchant Marine that the Rio de la Plata, which has been plying between this port and New Orleans, will now go South, pass through the Magellan straits and proceed to San Francisco, calling at Valparaiso, El Callao, Guayaquil, Buenaventura, Balboa and Manzanillo. She will carry first and second-class passengers and general cargo. On the return trip she is expected to carry a goodly cargo of lumber.

* * *

FOUL LANGUAGE BLITZED.—

We take the following from an Australian exchange:

"In several Northern units of the Army militia men have successfully blitzed unclean speech. For a start they blitzed themselves. After a week in camp a few of them woke up to the fact that they had quite unwittingly drifted into the habits of the mob. First, one by one, they cut out anything savouring of disrespect for Jesus Christ and they eliminated foully suggestive words—there are only one or two.

"With heads screwed on the right way, they didn't get at all squeamish and het-up about the relatively harmless crudities that blissfully and borngly began with b's. But the dirt went west. It was a good effort. Because Catholics had begun with themselves and the active-co-operation of intelligent Protestant Christians, it was not long before the effort successfully spring-cleaned the speech of the unit.

It is now time to brush up the speech of the army throughout Australia. Any private or N.C.O. knows that soldiers who swear like troopers don't always fight like men. Unclean talk is dirt-cheap.

Unclean and intelligently expressive speech throughout the Army lies, of course, in the force of example. Australians who are efficient soldiers and efficient Catholics will have little difficulty in making the Army an instrument of education and morale. A willingness to oblige, the friendly hand of comradeship, good soldiering and high spirits will enable the defenders of Australia to win for Christ the battle of clean speech.

* * *

✓ SENSIBLE MOVE.—

Whatever may be said of the actual Lord Mayor of Buenos Aires, nobody can deny that he is a practical man. One of his latest measures to be subjected to the "Comision de Vecinos" is the prohibition of private cars cruising around the central streets at the theatre hours, waiting to pick up their owners as they emerge from the different cinemas or playhouses. It has caused endless trouble this custom of allowing the private cars to be favoured in this manner. Owners can park their cars in adjacent streets and they should have sufficient energy to walk a couple of squares to find their car. The project of Dr. Pueyrredon merits well and it is to be hoped that the "Comision de Vecinos" will approve it without discussion.

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Defence Versus Attack

THE war in Russia continues to be of absorbing interest, though it is becoming increasingly difficult to make up one's mind as to what is actually happening there. In their first great drive against Russia nearly a year ago, the Germans smashed forward at almost the same rate that they had gone through France and the Low Countries. But even then it was apparent that the Russians had the right idea of how to defend themselves against the blitzkrieg. This was in a phrase "defence in depth." Defence in depth is not a new idea. It was already emerging towards the end of the last war, but conditions then were very different to those prevailing to-day. An offensive in the last war developed on these lines. The attacking force assembled an enormous amount of guns and ammunition and at a given hour they opened fire on the enemy lines opposite them. When they thought they had killed all or enough of the enemy in the front trenches they lifted the barrage by extending the range of their artillery to batter the second line trenches where the enemy reserves were, and so prevent them sending forward reinforcements while their own infantry went forward to try and occupy what was left of the original enemy front line. In actual practice it soon became apparent that an adequate attack would always take the front line, but the draw-back was that a single day's attack was usually limited to a few miles, being the limit of the range to which the fire of stationary guns could be extended. The longer-range guns being bigger and more expensive, were usually well in the rear, and it never became really practicable to move forward the whole mass of artillery during a battle. What in practise happened was that the attack, even if successful, halted when the infantry reached the limit that could be covered by their own guns, and had to wait until the guns and shells could be hauled forward to new positions. The counter to this form of offensive was to hold the front trenches with pill-boxes—small concrete forts each holding one machine-gun crew and erect two or three lines of trenches behind them, spaced at intervals, so that the last line was out of range of the enemy from his initial gun emplacements. Thus the front line was thinly held. The men in the pill-boxes were safe from all except a direct hit by a fairly heavy shell, and the defending force could calculate on holding the first assault after it had gone a few miles with comparatively small losses to the defenders, and a heavy wastage of ammunition to the attackers.

The invention of the dive-bomber in the present war changed this situation. The dive-bomber took the place to some extent of the artillery barrage with this important difference, that the barrage laid down by the dive-bomber could be moved forward practically indefinitely. Thus an invading force having smashed a gap right through the enemy line, could rush his mechanised troops through in tanks and tractor-borne lorries and get into open country behind the enemy defence system. As it was not practicable to construct line after line of trenches extending back for a depth of twenty or thirty miles or even more, the Germans simply burst through the Allied lines, and then all was over. With the example of the campaign in France and Flanders be-

fore them, the Russians evolved the technique to meet this new form of warfare. It was in effect an enormous development of the pill-box principle. Instead of regular continuous lines of great length but shallow width, they constructed a whole series of staggered strong points, small forts and redoubts concealed as well as possible and arranged in great depth. These let the dive-bomber barrage pass over them. They suffered losses, of course, but owing to the fact that they were dotted here and there at irregular intervals, a lot of the dive-bomber's bombs were wasted and sufficient of the strong points remained when the dive-bomber barrage had passed to present a formidable opposition. Next came the attacker's tanks and mechanised divisions. These naturally followed roads and places where the ground was comparatively level, but even when they had blasted their way through, many "strong points" remained from which concealed tanks frequently emerged and took a terrible toll of the supporting infantry as they moved up to support their own tanks which had gone on before them.

The old technique had gone in which battles were fought out on the "no man's land" between the opposing armies. Now an attacker was fighting in the enemy's lines, and his infantry was fighting hard, though his mechanised divisions might be twenty miles in front of them. In France and Flanders, with the old, straight, shallow lines, the campaign was to all intents won by the Panzer Divisions, the infantry simply marched through the gaps they made, but in the new fighting in depth, the infantry were engaged as well, and once again casualty lists began to soar. Also the possibility of a breakthrough began to be remote again. Dive-bombing barrage, artillery fire, and tanks, not even all three, could be relied upon to blast away every strong point in their path, and so once again the speed of the real advance was brought down to the speed of the advancing infantry, and, while tanks and planes might by-pass strong points, the infantry must pass up every surviving strong point before it could advance with safety. With the attack proceeding at pedes-

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trian pace, and the new great depth of the defensive system, the prospect of a break-through became more remote than ever.

On the other hand, the new system of defence in depth lacked mobility. The strong point which had let the advance guard of the enemy flow past it, found it difficult to retreat. In effect, unless the attackers were repulsed, the men who manned the strong points had little chance to do more than fight it out until they were killed or their supplies exhausted. The attacking force could not break through, but it could bite huge chunks out of

the enemy's defensive system by working round and cutting the communications and supply routes of the strong point garrison. Of course, as this method of war developed, the defending army becomes more skillful in withdrawing strong point garrisons at the last possible moment, but, nevertheless, in this system of fighting, defence in depth, if the attackers continue to advance steadily and fairly rapidly, the defenders are bound to suffer enormously greater losses in prisoners and war material captured than in the old system under which each army tried to keep all its effectives in front of the enemies' most advanced troops.

WHERE AMERICANS AND JAPS CONTEND.

THOUGH the Solomon Islands were among the first in the Far East to be discovered by European navigators, it was not until comparatively recent times that the outside world began to know about them. There are some very rich individual spots of land lying in the deep bosom of the Pacific Ocean, but it is conceded by those in a position to judge that there is no more valuable group of islands in Eastern waters than that known as the Solomons. There are seven islands in all, each of considerable size, with a total area of 12,000 square miles. Malaita is 120 miles long by 25 wide; Guadalcanar is 80 by 40 miles, and San Cristoval is 80 by 25 miles. Bougainville and Bogotu are even larger. The group possesses some high mountain ranges which ensure a regular and ample rainfall, and there are vast level areas which are easily cultivated. The soil is most fertile, and is capable of growing all the more important tropical products in great quantity.

SMALL, STURDY RACE.

There is no other group of islands in the Western Pacific either that can compare with the Solomons in regard to suitability for the growing of coconut palms, firstly, on account of the greater fertility of the soil, and, secondly, from the fact that hurricanes and droughts are unknown there. Produced in abundance there, too, are sugar-cane, bananas, rubber, cocoa, coffee, and tobacco. The climate is none too trying for Europeans. The rainfall is about 30 inches per annum. The islands are of great beauty, with the mountain slopes densely wooded and the sandy shore a gleaming white. Deep natural harbours abound, while in some parts

of the group there are broad lagoons formed by the patient coral animal. As regards the people, they are a small, sturdy race, about 5 ft. 4 ins. in average height, and well-proportioned. They are much more pleasant in appearance than the natives of the New Hebrides. Their brows overhang their eyes, which are deeply sunk in their heads, the racial nose is short and flat, the lips are fairly thick, and the chin recedes. They possess a degree of intelligence surprising in a people so savage and barbarous.

GHASTLY TROPHIES.

The group was dubbed the Savage Solomons by reason of its people being the most inveterate head-hunters to be found in the Western Pacific. Fighting and butchery were the main business of their life, and their genius showed itself in the weapons they fashioned. The arrows, shields, clubs, axes, and spears then made were renowned not merely for their effectiveness in battle but also for the elaborateness of their finish. Most of these things were carved with sedulous care, and inlaid upon them with a wealth of design were mother-of-pearl and other rare shells. They also built wonderfully good canoes and finished them with great skill. The planks therefore were split and adzed in the bush, and were then fitted and sewn together, caulked, and ornamented with inlay work. In these war canoes they travelled long distances on their head-hunting expeditions, and returned with ghastly trophies hanging from the mast head or from the waists of the conquerors.

LAND LAWS.

Though the people of the Solomons went about with practically no clothing, they made for themselves fairly good houses as well as displaying a certain amount of taste in decorating them. However, the domestic arts did not rise to any great height, as the constant wars or preparations thereof made the development of the gentler sciences almost impossible. What we might term their land laws were exceptionally equitable and far from being considered in any way rigorous. Since there was soil in plenty, whoever cleared the scrub or undergrowth from a piece of land held it in right of utilisation, and could, on these terms, secure it to his children. It was in this way that the tribe grew, for father and sons and daughters' husbands gradually spread over a portion of land, and thus formed a community and a unit. It was scarcely ever necessary to fight for land rights, but women were often a *cousin belli*. Revenge for indignities or insults was also a common cause.

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Hirsch's Experiment.

"More than two hundred Jewish families from Santa Fé took passage for Europe by the British steamer Hydame; many other shiploads of Baron Hirsch's colonists had previously left the country. They say they are thoroughly disgusted with the Argentine Republic and regard it as little better than Russia."

Ceremony at Passionist Church.

"The ceremony of receiving a new member of the Passionist Order took place on Sunday afternoon at the Holy Cross Church in this city. There was a very large congregation present and so anxious did they seem to witness the ceremony that the sacred edifice, particularly the portion nearest the altar railings was unusually crowded. When the Rosary and other preliminary prayers were said, the postulant, who is a son of Mr. James Moore Kelly of Capilla del Señor, and who has taken in religion the name of Dominic of the Assumption, presented himself kneeling on the altar-steps... The novice received from the superior a book which we suppose was either a bible or a New Testament. A wooden cross was then placed on his shoulders, and a crown of thorns on his head and finally the badge of the Passionist Order was placed on his breast..."

Bombo.

This wonderful "bombo" is one of our oldest, most important and most cherished institutions. Through many stormy epochs and through many momentous national vicissitudes it has stood firmly and unflinchingly by this interesting republic. It has added glory to our military history... On the night of the 29th of July 1890 I saw hundreds of valiant revolutionary citizens marching homewards from the direction of the Parque. They were not over-particular about keeping the middle of the street, not over-confident in passing street corners. I only noticed one man who wore the ribboned insignia of command which, through modesty, he had removed from his button hole and was carrying in his hand. There may have been many other commanders among them, but they were, I dare say, modest, unpretentious kind of men, not in any way anxious for fame. On the following 6th of August, when Juarez Celman was laid in his political grave I noticed that all these folk took the middle of the street to themselves and that they valiantly stood at the street corners now and then to shout for the Revolution, for themselves and for liberty. I noticed also that quite a large number of them wore bunches of ribbons at their button holes, signifying of course that they had commanded a "canton" or a battery or a barricade, or some other fellow's rations goodness knows what they all commanded... All this was because "bombo" had given his verdict in favour of the Revolution."

Deaths.

Owen Albert Malone, in Chascomus, on August 29th.
David Fahy, in Ayacucho, on August 17th.

Poverty of Whitman.

"Walt Whitman seems to have died amidst surroundings of anything but a comfortable character." When I described a recent visit to Walt Whitman (writes a critic) I did not say half I thought of the squalor and wretchedness of his surroundings. The room faced the north and the little light that might have shone upon him was kept out by dirty windows and closed shutters. I doubt if the room had ever been swept, much less thoroughly cleaned. The dirty carpet, the piles of old newspapers, the unmade bed, the rickety stove that gave out enough heat to dry up a much more vigorous body than that of the old poet—all had the most depressing effect on me..."

View of Elections.

"Double, double, toil and trouble". You would think that for the last week we had been recasting constitutions for the entire South American continent—so much voting, squabbling, fassing and rockets. The net result of all this confusion, is confusion worse confounded."

Dangerous Ghost.

'A person' named Count Hugo Salvatori Baschieri is under arrest on a very extraordinary charge... He resurrected from the dead the mother of a family... It is also reported that Hugo administered a powder to the members of the Family of which he himself would not partake, and there is every reason to believe he was slowly poisoning them with a view to get hold of their property..."

EN CAÑUELAS, F.C.S.

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

Do You Know This?

- 329) What Are Infra-Red Rays?
- 330) Who Discovered X-Rays?
- 331) What Is Sound?

See Answers on page 24.

Tribuna Abierta

En homenaje al derecho de defensa, damos cabida a esta carta de la distinguida escritora Dña. Eugenia Silveyra de Oyuela. Su carta no ha sido publicada en las columnas de nuestro colega

"El Pueblo", a pesar del hecho que el ataque del cual se lamenta la Sra. de Oyuela partió de allí.

Ed. S. C.

SOBRE EL "MITO" DE LA HISPANIDAD.

En los días 15 y 16 de julio pasado, "El Pueblo" publicó una colaboración de Barrantes Molina, "Errores de la Hispanidad", comentando ciertos conceptos míos que, sobre el "racismo hispano" desarrollé en un artículo publicado en "La Nación" el 30 de junio bajo el título "Nuevo Mito Internacional".

En el comentario de Barrantes Molina se me cambiaba el sexo y la religión, presentándose como "un articulista de tesis protestante". Más como no se mencionaba mi nombre, ni el título o día de mi artículo, se dejaba al lector fuera de la realidad; por lo cual creí conveniente replicar al autor, solo en privado, señalándole la falta de lealtad en que había incurrido y agregando algunos conceptos doctrinarios y otros de índole personal que espero no habrá olvidado.

Pero el 5 del cte., casi al final de la cuarentena de mi artículo de "La Nación", aparece otro comentario sobre el, firmado por el P. Badanelli, aplaudiendo la actitud de Barrantes Molina y entregando al mismo tiempo detalles suficientes como para ser reconocida como el blanco de esos ataques. Levandose en esta forma, a la necesaria aclaración, que por ética periodística no se me puede negar, ante mis antiguos lectores de "El Pueblo" que podrían llegar a creer, si no en el cambio de sexo, al menos en una vergonzosa claudicación de mi fe.

Gracias a Dios, ni lo uno ni lo otro ha sucedido. Sigo siendo la mismísima hija de Eva, admiradora de mi sexo, profundamente compasiva de los interminables errores del eterno Adán que han arrojado al mundo en esta catástrofe de guerra y confusión. Y, sobre todas las cosas, sigo siendo ferviente hija de la Iglesia Católica, Apostólica Romana, cuya gloria y esplendor defiendo, hoy más que nunca, frente a la terrible persecución que le inflinge el totalitarismo racial.

He afirmado desde "La Nación" muchas cosas, para demostrar que, tal cual se realiza la propaganda de Hispanidad entre nosotros, ello involucra establecer un mito racial: El hispánico, en un todo semejante al racismo nórdico. Efectivamente, establecer los valores de la raza hispánica como fundamento esencial e indispensable para la expansión y gloria de nuestra gentinidad, significa desconocer los principios básicos de nuestra fe cristiana que determinan, en forma absoluta, como valor fundamental de la perfección del hombre, a los valores del

alma humana, creada directamente por la S.S. Trinidad, y enriquecida por los dones de la Gracia, en precio de la Redención del Verbo Humanado.

Sería monstruoso considerar que la S.S. Trinidad provee a la creación de almas, condenadas por su destino racial a una permanente inferioridad e inaccesibles por tanto, a la fundación de la Gracia por la Sangre de Cristo. O por el contrario, destinadas otras a esplender en el mundo, con privilegios espirituales, por raza de excepción.

La doctrina de la Iglesia enseña que todos los individuos bautizados, cualquiera fuere su raza, están llamados a ser santificados por el Espíritu Santo y a escalar las cumbres de la perfección... Y todos los individuos bautizados, cualquiera que fuere su raza, son susceptibles de caer en la abominación del mas espantoso pecado. Sin que el caer o elevarse lo pueda proveer o evitar su raza de origen.

De aquí que me repugne se nos hable de hispanidad, no para aumentar el caudal de nuestros conocimientos clásicos, místicos o literarios, si no para establecer la necesidad de apoyarnos en ella para consolidar y conservar los valores espirituales de nuestra raza.

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Y que se nos afirme que la gesta de nuestra epopeya emancipadora, corresponde también a los valores de nuestra raza: la hispana.

"Necio sería discutir o negar los valores de la hispanidad, pero mucho más necio es sacarlos de su verdadera esencia, desorbitarlos de su propia virtud", había afirmado yo en "La Nación". Porque Dios concede su Gracia de acuerdo a las necesidades individuales y colectivas de la Humanidad, y siempre en vista del bien supremo universal: la consumación de la Redención.

No fué la raza hispana quien provoló a la Nación española de santos y de héroes. Fué la Providencia de Dios. La humanidad necesitó de santos y de héroes en tierra española, para impedir la conquista de Europa y la destrucción de la civilización cristiana del Occidente por el Islam. Y volverá a prodigarlos doquiera fuere necesario salvar a la Iglesia y a la civilización cristiana. Este es el significado de la promesa.... "No prevalecerán contra Ella".

No es tampoco la raza hispana como raza quien tiene la gloria de la evangelización de América. Fué la Iglesia, sus misioneros en continua lucha con la ambición de los conquistadores. Particularmente los hijos de S. Ignacio, que si en ese entonces partían de España para las Indias, hoy salen de Estados Unidos para evangelizar a la China... Llevados siempre por la sed de Cristo, de conquistar a las almas. Y fueron los sacerdotes, de las Casas, Lainez, Suárez, Vitoria... quienes defendieron la dignidad de hombres e hijos de Dios, en los pobres nativos, considerados por los conquistadores como hombres no aptos para la fé! Y fué el Papa Pablo III en su Bula "Sublime Deus" quien tuvo que refirmar como artículo de fé, la igualdad espiritual de la raza incaica y la raza hispana.

Y si Cristo estuvo siempre con los misioneros españoles, no estuvo jamás con aquellos hispanos que, como a muchos otros, quemaron en parrillas al Inca Cuambumoc y a su ministro, para arrancarles el secreto del escondite de sus tesoros.

El P. Badanelli, agrega además que mi artículo de "La Nación" es inoportuno, antipático y tendencioso... Dejemos lo de antipático librado a las inferioridades de la pasión humana, y volvamos por lo de inoportuno y tendencioso.

Mis conceptos sobre los errores políticos de la Inquisición española, no son protestantes como afirma Barrantes Molina. El historiador eclesiástico Ruiz Amado, jesuita y español, dice así: El desconocimiento del carácter mixto de este tribunal, ha promovido la controversia sobre el carácter civil o eclesiástico de la Inquisición española. Y de este desconocimiento se colege cuan injustamente se han atribuido a *crusades de la Iglesia Romana, las penas de la Inquisición*; las cuales no tenían su origen en las leyes eclesiásticas, si no en las civiles y en las prácticas comunes a la justicia criminal de aquella época de hierro. (H. E. Edad Med/ III, P. 88).

Los reyes de España para consolidar la unión espiritual del imperio, arrancaron al Papa Sixto IV, la célebre Bula de 1478, por la cual se desligaba casi completamente de Roma al tribunal del S. Oficio, subordinado desde entonces a la Corona; sin que el Papa, a pesar de sus esfuerzos ulteriores motivados en las quejas de los abusos cometidos, lograra recobrar la suprema instancia.

Por mi parte, creo sinceramente que la política española de la Inquisición, fué un error formidable de la hispanidad, cuyo daño aún perdura como un obstáculo insalvable en muchas almas,

para acercarse a la Iglesia. Y el creerlo así, no es ninguna herejía, si no un criterio filosófico, común a muchos católicos, y legítimamente encuadrado dentro de la mas severa ortodoxia.

Entiendo también que en estas épocas de confusionalismo, es oportuno y bueno, el aclarar que los métodos de la Inquisición española, aún cuando hayan contado con la aprobación personal de ciertos eclesiásticos, no deben atribuirse ni a la Iglesia ni a la aplicación de la doctrina católica. Porque el creerlo así, puede inducir a su adopción a nuestros nacionalistas, en su afán de imitar los sistemas totalitarios.

Estos regímenes, sabido es que para conservar su unidad racial e ideológica, reconocen lo útil e imprescindibles para su política, de recurrir a estos métodos inquisitoriales, aún cuando entre los tormentos modernos para la sumisión de las masas, no existan parrillas ni ruedas. Pues bastan las migraciones en masa, el arrasamiento de las aldeas, la dispersión de las familias, las "Purgas" de los partidos políticos... etc.

¿Y a nosotros los argentinos, no ha de significarnos nada que la mayoría de los escritores y políticos partidarios del totalitarismo, consagrados a la restauración del "Restaurador" y de su Mazorca en la conciencia nacional, sean quienes formen a la vez, la vanguardia de la propaganda de eso que se quiere llamar hispanidad?

Esto no es una simple coincidencia, si no un secreto nacional a voces. Estamos en presencia de la subversión de todos los principios, de la deformación de todos los conceptos, de la demolición de todas las virtudes, para poder construir sobre las ruinas, el monstruoso engendro del hombre totalitario, en su doble forma esencialmente necesaria: el dirigente sin entrañas y el dirigido sin dignidad.

Las glorias de la Hispanidad corresponden al poder y a la provisión de Dios. Y las naciones, para poder alcanzar esa misma gracia de Dios es necesario que comencen a Dios por medio de la palabra de Cristo, antes que buscar su comprensión en la alabanza de las pasadas glorias de una nación.

Mantengamos nuestro argentino sin extrangerismos: Argentina. Nuestra etolictad sin herejías: Apostólica Romana. Nuestro Cristo sin nacionalismos: Evangélico. Y nuestra democracia sólidamente consolidada por la unión de las Américas.

Es ésta toda la tendenciosidad de mis artículos, y doy por ello incesantes gracias al Espíritu Santo.

Saluda al señor Director atentamente

Eugenia Silveyra de Oyuela



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About People

Persons who wish to be present at the Blessing of the Foundation Stone of the Passionist's new Preparatory College in Vicente Casares, may avail themselves of the Altar Society's special pullman which leaves Holy Cross at 13.30 to-morrow, Saturday. More details by 'phone, 45-6286.

All future correspondence sent to Mr. and Mrs. Patrick and Bridget F. de Cummins de Rojas, must be sent to calle Necochea N° 330, Hurlingham, F. C. P.

Mr. Antonio Cormack Lynch from Navarro has been on a visit to this city during the week.

As we go to Press we learn the sad news of the death of Fr. William Cushing, C.P., who passed away peacefully on Thursday at Holy Cross Monastery in this city. Father William has laboured so long and so fruitfully amongst us that his name is universally known and many a prayer will accompany him to his place of rest. Next week we hope to publish an extended obituary of the good priest. R. I. P.

Sub-Lieutenant Edward McLoughlin who has received his Commission as an air officer in Córdoba, has been named standard-bearer of his class.

Canon John Duff is progressing very favourably. He is now at his home in San Martin.

Mr. John Murray, of Lincoln, is in rather delicate health, and is under doctor's care at his sister's, Miss Ana Murray, in Belgrano.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Moore have been recent visitors from the camp and are staying at Phoenix Hotel.

Amongst the departures by Panagra plane for Santiago de Chile on Tuesday last was Mr. D. Morgan.

Mr. Nicholas P. Murphy has been a recent arrival in town from his estancia near Elortondo, Santa Fe.

Mr. Julio Perkins left on Monday last for his estancia "La Cascada", Gutumulan. Mr. Perkins was the exhibitor of the champion Aberdeen Angus bull at the recent show in Palermo and which made an all time record price in the sale ring of seventy two thousand pesos, approximately six thousand pounds sterling.

Two Irish Passionist Fathers recently gave a mission in Oldcastle, County Meath, and never in the history of the chapel in that town had there been seen such large congregations at the different services.

On Wednesday last Professor Francis Scully was the guest of honour at a lunch offered in his honour by Dr. Tomas J. de Estrada, president of "La Camara Argentina del Libro" at the Plaza Hotel. Several members of the national cabinet, distinguished members of the Diplomatic Corps and prominent local writers attended the event. The lunch was offered by Dr. Estrada and Mr. Scully suitably replied. Dr. Scully is giving a series of lectures at the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters.

The well-know firm of Milton, established in Diagonal Norte 827, is realizing a liquidation of a stock of articles of first-class quality and the prices of same, enormously reduced, can be seen in the advertisement, which Milton publishes weekly in this review. Amongst the different articles being offered are hats, shirts, pullovers, dressing gowns, socks, ties, hats, etc. In fact, everything that the well-dressed man requires. The same firm has annexed a department of the well-known tailoring outfitters Boragina, importers of the best English cloths, and possessors of some of the finest cutters in the town.

Mr. J. W. Swanston left last week by Panagra plane for the United States on a business trip to Boston.

A bronze spearhead, believed to be about 2,500 years old, was discovered by Mr. J. Ward, Ballinderry, while turf-cutting on Lynn Bog, near Mullingar. It is in an excellent state of preservation, and has been offered by Mr. Ward to the National Museum.

Mrs. John Walter Maguire, who has been confined to her rooms, is now reported to be on the high road to recovery.

The many friends of Mrs. Annie Feeny de Maelod, who has been seriously ill at the British Hospital, will be glad to learn she is now convalescent and on Wednesday last returned to her home in Belgrano.

Miss Nancy Breerton was a recent arrival from the United States by Panagra plane.

Mr. John Clarey, of Arreeifes, has been visiting his little son, Chito, at "St. Gabriel's", Vicente López.

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ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

The bazaar for St. Patrick's Hall will take place at the Salón Suizo on November 7th and 8th.

Miss Dollie O'Neill has returned to this city after spending the holidays at her mother's residence in Rojas.

Amongst the list of recently nominated sub-lieutenants to the Aviation school was Eduardo McLoughlin, who belongs to a well-known Irish-Argentine family.



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THE SOUTHERN CROSS, Vol. 1, No. 1.

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

Annual Subscription: \$12.—; U.S.A. and Latin-America, \$12.50;
Other Countries, £1.5.0.

Single Copies, 30 cts.

The Southern Cross Publishing Co., Medrano 107, Buenos Aires.
U. T. 62 (Mitre) 1371.

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Two Languages

A YOUNG man entering Trinity College was being examined by a Classical Professor. "What is the chief advantage which the ancient Greeks had over us?" he was asked.

"That they had not to learn Greek," replied the student.

It was a true, if not a wise answer, and it comes as a surprise, when we realise that the Greeks were the only race that never sought a Classical education. Their own language was enough for them.

It was otherwise with the ancient Romans. They were, as we would say nowadays, native speakers of Latin. Every man of them had Latin from the cradle. They respected Greek more than their own tongue, however, and every patrician family had a Greek nurse or pedagogue to teach the children the older tongue.

Whatever elegance and intellectual refinement the Romans possessed, they owed to their being a bilingual people and to continually testing one language by the other—the language of life by the language of the classroom.

Ever since the Romans, the nations of Europe have practised bilingualism. Down the centuries, dead Latin was the main subject of education, so that every lad who attended a grammar school was drilled in an ancient language.

William Carleton, who caricatured the "hedge-schools," admitted that he left just such a school in Tyrone better able to compose in Latin than in English, and his remarkable command of English is directly due to his Latin drilling.

With the passing of the ancient Classics, the nations have not ceased to practice bilingualism, but have taken up a second modern, in place of an ancient tongue, as the essential part of literary education.

When we consider the nations, it is astonishing to find how few have only one language at their command.

All the small nations, cherishing their local tongues, naturally give their children also one of the world languages, so that they can have access to the riches of science and history, and can transact business with other peoples. The Welsh have English, the Bretons have French, the Catalans and Basques have Spanish, and the small peoples of central Europe have German, as their second tongue.

These small peoples make up so large a part of European population, that they alone make bilingualism almost the rule.

The larger nations, however, are bilingual, too. In Switzerland, every child is taught both French and German—the principal languages of the cantons—and furthermore is required to learn a third language, having choice of English or Italian.

In Belgium, every child is taught French; the Flemings are taught Flemish also, and both races in that country learn German as a supplementary tongue. Almost all Dutch and Scandinavian pupils learn English as well as their native language. An educated German who does not know English, to a working degree, is a rarity, and most

know French.

Formerly, French was so much the tongue of culture in Russia, that in many homes it was used more than Russian. All Poles are taught French, to a proficient measure.

It is curious that France, the nation whose tongue is most widely learnt among others as a supplementary language—so that French is the modern *lingua Franca* like Latin of old—is the one nation, save perhaps England, in which a second language is not common.

England has the excuse of insular solitude for not practising a second language, though modern English speech and writing shew the hurt that comes from lack of bilingualism, and the men who excel in English life are usually bilingual exceptions—Welsh speakers, or classical scholars.

The French people seem conti-

tentionally unable to acquire other tongues. Perhaps their delight in their own inimitable idiom makes them thus inflexible.

Europe is not unique in bilingual bias. The vast subcontinent of India is universally bilingual. Its 300,000,000 speak a variety of languages, of different families, but all use Hindustani as a means of general intercourse.

These facts are little realised. People who think it hard that children should be taught two languages—and so equipped to become expert in the very nature of language itself—forget that the teaching of two languages is regarded everywhere as normal, and is found universally to be a valuable mental training.

If we had only one language, we would be rarities in the world, and our intellectual growth would be stunted. We do not wish this for any child of earth.

Wedding Bells.



O'Connor—Baralia.

The wedding of Miss Aileen O'Connor, daughter of the late James O'Connor and Mrs. Agnes K. de Daly, to Mr. Michael Baralia took place on Saturday at the Basilica of the Holy Ghost (Guadalupe Parish). The sponsors were the mother of the bride and her brother, Mr. James O'Connell. The winsome bride was decked in a

white organdie period gown with long-waisted bodice trimmed with Brussels lace. A brief veil of tulle was held in place by a lace Juliet cap, and she carried a bouquet of white sweet-peas.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother. The honeymoon is being spent in Córdoba.

CHILDREN OF MARY KEATING INSTITUTE.

The Children of Mary of the Keating Institute are holding their annual concert on the 6th of September at

Calle Estados Unidos 3141.

The concert will commence at 15.30, during the interval of which a good Irish cup of tea with home made cakes will be served.

We hereby extend a cordial invitation to all.

The Campman's Forum.

—By "CAMP-ROVER"

PALERMO SHOW RESULTS.

As was to be expected in view of the high prices obtained for the champions, this year's Palermo Show proved to be one of the most successful as regards the sales of the past five years.

Official figures prove that the sales totalled \$4,355,592, made up as follows: Cattle \$3,172,870; sheep \$800,295; horses \$211,000; donkeys \$3,000; pigs \$139,020; poultry and rabbits \$29,407. The total for the previous year, considered a good one, was \$2,986,399, so that the great increase this year stands out.

As usual the bulk of the sales were in the Shorthorn cattle section, where there was an excellent trade all through. The aggregate for the breed was \$1,801,300 for 260 animals sold; this makes an average of \$6,928 per head. The steady nature of the trade can be gathered from the fact that 96 bulls were sold at prices between \$8,000 and \$60,000.

Although the Aberdeen-Angus grand champion bull made a record price of \$60,000, a number of animals in this breed made low amounts with the result that the general average worked out at around \$4,600. Herefords also gave a grand average of over \$8,000, but there were only 76 bulls offered of this breed.

Another happening that must be mentioned is the sale of New Zealand Lincolns, where the grand champion ram made the world record price for an English Breed sheep. This ram was bred by Jose Maeceiras and he was bought by Santiago Soulas for \$18,000 the previous best price for a ram of this breed was \$15,200 obtained by Juan Lavayen a few years ago at Palermo.

Shorthorn Show at San Justo:—

The Argentine Shorthorn Breeders' Association held its 20th. annual show of corral-reared pedigree bulls at San Justo over the week-end. It was one of the most successful yet held by the association, both as regards quantity

the same, for the "India Muerta" bulls won from those bred at "Chapadmalal".

On Saturday the judging was carried out by Ing. Pedro A. Lacau, who worked hard all morning to finish the class judging by lunch time, leaving the awarding of the championships and special prizes for the afternoon. A large crowd of interested spectators watched the judge at work during the whole time.

The champion pen from Garcia Victoria Bros's "India Muerta" herd contained two sons of Garguserto Resolute—sire of the Palermo grand champion from the same herd—and one by Bapton Aerial, a Royal Show supreme champion. Of a good breed type, stocky, low-set, and of a nice red colour, the three bulls were much sought after in the sales and they made \$10,500, \$8,500 and \$6,100, to average \$8,336 apiece; this is average only once passed at this show, and that was in 1937 when the "La Chacra" herd got \$20,000 for a bull and an average of \$9,300 for the champion pen. The reserve champion pen was also a grand one, with two sons of Heatherwick Chainbearer and one by the 1940 Palermo grand Champion, Highland Welfare. This pen made an average of \$4,233 at the sales on Monday last.

Other first prize winners were: Casimiro Polledo S. A., Bartolomé Ginocchio e hijos Ltda.; S. A. La Candelaria; and Juan J. aurin Sales on Monday totalled 116 bulls to aggregate \$287,950, this being an average of \$2,309 per head. Last year the average was \$2,233 for 121 bulls sold.

The "Sittyton" and "Santa Aurelia" Sales:—

To-morrow (Saturday) the annual sale of Shorthorn and Hereford pedigree and non-pedigree cattle will take place at "Sittyton", Duggan station, P. C. C. A. During recent years Mr. Bernard L. Duggan has discontinued his showing at all shows except Palermo, reserving the entire production



The New Zealand Lincoln grand champion ram that made the world record price of \$18,000 at Palermo Show sales.

of the exhibits as the high quality of the same. When the eight first prize pens paraded for the championship they were of such an even quality that practically any one of them could have been made champion. A coincidence was that the dour fight for supreme honours there was fought out by the same two herds that met in the final on the Palermo showgrounds ten days before—and the result was also

of his "Sittyton" and "San Juan" herds for a sale held annually at the "San Ramon" estancia. This has now become one of the main fixtures of the sale season and the most successful events of the year. With the present high prices for bulls it is quite on the cards that a record sale will be seen there to-morrow.

The "Santa Aurelia" sale is to be held in Gonzalez Moreno (Pampa)

A DAY OF PRAYER.

In accordance with the wishes of King George VI that September 3rd be set apart as a Day of Prayer, the following services have been arranged for Catholics, in the Blessed Sacrament Church:

At 9 a.m. a Communion Mass will be offered up. Confessions will be heard from 8.30.

At 7 p.m. the evening service will open with the Apostles Creed followed by the Litany of the Saints. Please bring your prayer books with you for the responses.

The sermon will be preached by Fr. Vincent, P.S.M.

The Day of Prayer will conclude with Benediction.

All English-speaking Catholics are earnestly requested to attend.

THE IRISH CONCERT IN ARRECIFES.

"Land of Song", said the warrior bard, "Though all the world betray thee; One sword, at least, thy rights shall guard

One faithful Harp shall praise thee."

T. Moore.

Ireland has been a "land of song" for long centuries, since before St. Patrick chanted his latin hymns when ascending the hill of Tara, at whose court he first heard Gaelic bards sing to their tuneless harps, in sweet Celtic tones. The bards also accompanied the nation's warriors on the battlefield and fired their souls with patriotic fervour in the midst of the fray and thus powerfully helped to ward victory. Now-a-days it appears that the soldiers are fired with a less noble kind of stimulant, and we hear little about the military bands on the battle field. The Irish bard sung by Moore in his manly poem: "The Minstrel Boy", not only took his harp to the battle, but also his sword and fell fighting for Erin's glory, as he had erstwhile sung for Erin's joy and valour.

The national anthem of Ireland today is: "The Soldier's Song", a warlike music and sentiment that becomes Erin at the present crisis in her history, when she boldly challenges any enemy attack her, at the risk of his annihilation!

It is a pity that some of our Irish-Argentine's don't know even the words of this fine anthem, full of martial spirit and step; so necessary in these strenuous days of the world's history.

We invite them to the Irish Tea and Concert in Arrecifes next October when they will hear this fine Irish song well sung, to the accompaniment of young Irish-Argentine artists on piano and violins.

Colmille.

Bigger and Better than Ever!

SAN ANTONIO DE ARECO'S ANNUAL IRISH DANCE!

This traditional get-together will be held on the evening of:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th.,

AT THE "SALON VIEYTES" — SAN ANTONIO DE ARECO.

All details have been carefully attended to, and in inviting you most cordially, the organizing committee can guarantee a really enjoyable evening.

PRESIDENT: MR. MATTHEW J. KELLY
VICE-PRESIDENT: MR. THOMAS GAYNOR
TREASURER: MR. JULIAN KELLY
SECRETARY: MR. THOMAS M. RATTAGAN.

Invitations have been issued, but if you have not received yours, come along and welcome, this is a family gathering!

IN MEMORY OF PADDY FINUCANE.



There was a large congregation at Holy Cross on Sunday, when Mass was offered for the repose of the soul of the late Paddy Finucane, the Dublin-born R.A.F. ace, whose death occurred a few weeks ago. The Mass was bespoken by a group of Irishmen and Irish-Argentines in this city. Before the service commenced, Father Dominic

Moore spoke a few words, recalling the gallantry of the young airman and his selfless devotion to his chosen cause. Paddy Finucane died at the age of twenty-two. In the accompanying photo, which was taken a year ago, the aviator is shown with a stick, recovering from wounds received in service.

OBITUARIES

Catherine Geoghegan de Kiernan, R. I. P.

It is with profound sorrow that I record the death of the above-named venerable lady, who peacefully passed away at her home in Marcelino Ugarte (Salto) on August 17th. inst. surrounded by her dear ones, at the grand old age of 96.

Notwithstanding her advanced age, which she bore with charm and grace, she enjoyed the use of all her faculties practically to the very last and those who had the privilege of knowing her will ever remember her Irish wit and charming personality.

Deceased, who was constantly visited by Rev. Fr. Benedict, C.P., from whom she received the last rites of Holy Church and Papal Blessing, was, indeed, well prepared to meet her Creator.

Mrs. Catherine Geoghegan de Kiernan, last surviving member of the Geoghegan-Ballesty family, was born in the Parish of Mullingar, County Westmeath, Ireland, on March 2nd, 1846 and arrived in Argentina some ninety two years ago with her parents Thomas Geoghegan and Honoria Ballesty. Married to the late Thomas Kiernan in 1873, they resided some time in Lujan and later moved out to Rojas where they founded a happy and comfortable home, but on the death of

her husband she came to reside in the town of Salto, where she dedicated herself entirely to the upbringing and education of her four children, two of whom survive her—Mrs. John Leonard (Laboulaye) and Mrs. William Ham (Salto)—and no doubt, it must have been a source of satisfaction to her to have lived to see her great-great-grandchildren.

She was one of the oldest, if not the oldest, member of the Irish community in this country and, I believe, one of the first subscribers of "The Southern Cross", and she was loved and respected by all who had the privilege of her acquaintance.

The wake and funeral were very well attended. Following a Mass of "cuerpo presente" in the parish church of Salto, the remains were conveyed by train to Rojas and laid to rest, in compliance with her own request, in the same grave with those of her beloved husband. R.I.P.

J. M.

FOR ST. ETHNEA'S, BELLA-VISTA.

A meeting will be held on Monday, August 31st, at 11 o'clock, at the Convent of Mercy, Calle 24 de Noviembre 865, to make arrangements for the coming feast at St. Ethnea's, Bella Vista.

The Sisters kindly ask their good friends to attend the meeting.

Holy Cross Benevolent Society.

- Thomas Nally (dec.) . . . \$ 5.—
- Cristina S. Nally (dec) . . . " 5.—
- William Nally (dec) . . . " 5.—
- Catherine M. Dalton (dec.) . . . " 5.—
- Miss Kittie Dowd (Bs. As.) . . . " 5.—

HURLING CLUB

DINNER.

A comradeship dinner will take place on Saturday 5th. September at 20.30 o'clock. This dinner is reserved for members exclusively, and tickets (\$2.—) must be necessarily bought before-hand, from any member of the D. C.

CONCERT.

Members and friends are requested to take note that the annual concert will take place on October 10th. and not on September 26th. as previously announced. More details later.

TENNIS.

The mixed-doubles american tournament will come off next week-end. All participants are hereby requested to be punctual. The games will commence on Saturday at 14 o'clock.

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The Philippines Now

THE only Eastern peoples who have resisted the Japanese invaders so far are the Chinese and the Filipinos. It is unnecessary to refer to Chinese resistance: the whole world knows it. But what about the Filipinos? The Japanese are transmitting little or no information about how they are going on in the conquered archipelago—this in itself is a sign that they are not going on too well.

When the Japanese planes raided the Philippines six hours after Pearl Harbor, bombs rained out of the sky on the defenceless population; and then, a cloud of leaflets. "We are not fighting against the Filipinos", the leaflets said, "we are fighting only against the Americans. Japan is your friend. Japan will liberate you from American tyranny!"

The Filipinos did not believe these cheerful messages, coming after the exploding shells. The Filipino Army fought shoulder to shoulder with the American forces against the landing parties; and when the black hour of retreat sounded, Filipinos as well as Americans retired to Batan and Corregidor for the great last stand. What prevented the Filipinos from resisting more strenuously was the lack of armaments. The same story of Belgium, Holland, Norway, Poland, all over again!

Prosperity Propaganda.

As soon as armed resistance was accounted for, Japanese propaganda turned on the campaign for "East Asia Co-Prosperity Spheres". "Look," the Filipinos were told, "the Americans have abandoned you. We have destroyed the American Navy in Pearl Harbor and the Java Sea. Join the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and keep Asia for the Asiatics!"

And to add a semblance of sincerity to their protestations of friendship, the Japanese, shortly after the fall of Manila, formed a temporary government, designated as the Executive Commission, with former Under-Secretary Jorge Vargas as Chairman, and prominent Senators and former officials of President Quezon's Cabinet as members. This Commission is, of course, under the immediate control of the Commanding General of the Japanese Army of Occupation. The Filipinos know that these men have been forced against their will into the positions which they now occupy. And therefore as long as their cooperation with the Japanese is merely of the kind that confines itself to maintaining public order and looking after the welfare and safety of the inhabitants of the Philippines, Filipinos will regard their position merely as a necessary evil. They will not consider these men as traitors to their country. But at the same time there is no danger that all this Japanese propaganda will meet with success; the people of the Philippines will not lose their loyalty to the United States, nor will they lose the hope in the ultimate victory of the forces of freedom. The Filipinos know full well what Japanese victory and Japanese conquest of the Philippines would mean to them and to their children. They are not deceived by the honeyed promises of Japan.

Preparing Slavery.

Economic subjugation of the sternest form follows the flag of the Rising Sun. The people of the Philippines are now experiencing what this servitude means.

Farm labourers are ordered to cultivate all available ricefields under the

supervision of expert Japanese farmers. Sugar centers in Luzon and in the Visayan Islands are being operated for the benefit of the Japanese army. Throughout the occupied provinces, the only legal currency is the paper money issued by the Japanese occupation army. Freedom of speech and freedom of the press are gone. Listening to foreign broadcasts is a punishable crime—becoming rarer because of the confiscation of short-wave radio sets being carried out by the Japanese army. In June, 1942, eight Filipino patriots were executed by the Japanese or secretly listening to American propaganda broadcast from the United States. Previously, sixty-five Filipinos were sentenced to death or imprisonment for violating military laws restricting their freedom. No newspaper or magazine publication is allowed to be printed unless it has the approval of Japanese authorities. Japanese culture and the Japanese language are to be taught in the schools. One hundred and thirty licensed Japanese teachers are on their way from Japan to begin Japanese language courses in Manila, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Baguio. Tokyo reports that "a hundred thousand experts in all subjects will shortly be imported from Japan to complete the Japanization of the Philippines!"

Cultural Spearhead.

Shortly after the occupation of Manila, the Japanese burned all the books of the University of the Philippines, which referred in any way to democracy or Anglo-Saxon culture or civilization. A text-book board has been set up in Manila to eliminate all reference to democracy in the textbooks to be used in the schools. And as a genuine contribution of Japanese culture, "red-light zones" are to be designated and protected in the very city of Manila.

To such a despotic pagan regime, the people of the Philippines will never submit. Given the arms and the means necessary, guerilla warfare will go on indefinitely in the mountains of Luzon, Mindanao and the Visayas. Three months ago, in May, the Japanese burned the City of Cebu to the ground, in reprisal for the resistance which its people put up against the entry of the Japanese army.

There are sixteen million Filipinos who live for one hope: the day when the invader will have to withdraw his troops from the archipelago. That day will dawn, and until it does, the Filipinos will resist with the courage of all those who hope in freedom.

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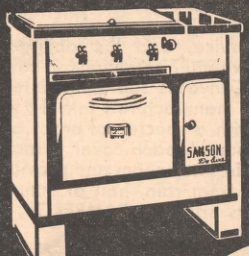
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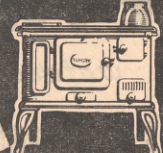


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About People

(Continued from page 11.)

★ ★
Mr. Paddy Fahy, of "La Negra," Avellaneda, has had to undergo an operation for appendicitis, and is still under medical care in the Teodoro Alvarez Hospital.

★ ★
Among the recent visitors from Arrecifes to this city were Mr. Pablo Reddy, Mr. John Clarey and Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Geraghty.

★ ★
Mr. Ricardo F. Pearson Hale has returned to this city from a visit to relatives in Pehuajó.

★ ★
Mr. Denis Duane, of Morón, is rather seriously ill.

★ ★
On September 1st, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Limpenny will give a lunch at the Plaza Hotel in honour of Sir Victor and Lady Kelly.

Lady offers her services as companion to invalid lady. Write to N. B., this office.

Bear in Mind...

SEPTEMBER 5.—San Antonio de Areco Dance.

SEPTEMBER 5.—Hurling Club Supper (For members only)

SEPTEMBER 12.—St. Paul's Club Dance.

SEPTEMBER 26.—Variety Concert at the Hurling Club.

OCTOBER 3.—Hurling Club's Dance.

OCTOBER 11.—Open-air Feast at St. Ethnea's College, Bella Vista.

OCTOBER 18.—Concert in Arrecifes.

NOVEMBER 7 and 8.—Bazaar for St. Patrick's Hall.

DECEMBER 5.—Hurling Club's Bazaar.

Useful Addresses.

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

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

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

St. Patrick's Church.—Estomba 1940, U. T. 73, 4780.

The Irish Girls Home.—Salguero 550, U. T. 79, 2296.

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

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

DEATHS

CATHERINE GEOGHEGAN DE KIERNAN, R. I. P.—On the 17th. inst. at Marcelino Ugarte (Salto), in her 97th. year, Catherine Geoghegan de Kiernan, relict of the late Thomas Kiernan, R.I.P. 1617—a28

MASSES

† SISTER MARY ALPHONSUS EIVERS and SISTER MARY CAMILLUS DEANE, R. I. P.—The Children of Mary and Ex-pupils of St. Bridget's invite all members, relatives and friends to the Mass which will be offered for the eternal repose of the souls of the esteemed Sisters whose names head these lines, at St. Bridget's on Sunday 6th. September at 10 o'clock. 1619—a28.4

† MARY ROURKE, R. I. P.—A Solemn Mass of Requiem for the eternal repose of the soul of the late Mary Rourke, will be offered up in Holy Cross Church, on Wednesday, September 2nd. at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1618—a28

† DELIA FOX DE HOWLIN, R.I.P.—A Solemn High Mass will be offered up for the repose of the soul of Delia Fox de Howlin in Holy Cross Church, on Saturday, September 12th, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. 1620—a28.4

† MARGARET FLOOD DE MACLOUGHLIN, R.I.P.—A Novena of Masses for the repose of her soul will begin at St. Patrick's Chapel, Salto, on September the 3rd. Mass every morning at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. 1621—a28

† EDWARD McDERMOTT, R. I. P.—Gregorian Masses for the repose of the soul of the late Edward McDermott commenced at the Parish Church of Suipacha on the 7th. August. The last Mass will be on Saturday 5th September at 10.30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are most cordially invited to attend. 1622—a28

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Cobbett's Advice to Young Men.

LETTER TO A YOUNG MAN.

(continued)

When you come to history, begin also with that of *your own country*; and here it is my bounden duty to put you *well on your guard*; for in this respect we are peculiarly unfortunate, and for the following reasons, to which I beg you to attend. *Three hundred years ago*, the religion of England had been during *nine hundred years* the Catholic religion; the Catholic clergy possessed about a third part of all the lands and houses, which they held in *churches*, and for the relief of the poor, the widow, the orphan, and the stranger; but at the time just mentioned the king and the aristocracy changed the religion to *Protestant*, took the estates of the church and the poor, to themselves as their own property, and faced the people at large for the building and repairing of churches, and for the relief of the poor. This great and terrible change, effected partly by force against the people, and partly by the most artful means of deception, gave rise to a series of efforts, which has been continued from that day to this, to cause us all to believe that that change was for the better; that it was for our good; and that, before that time, our forefathers were a set of the most miserable slaves that the sun ever warmed with his beams. It happened too that the art of printing was not discovered, or at least it was very little understood, until about the time when this change took place; so that the books relating to former times were confined to manuscript; and besides even these manuscript libraries were destroyed with great care by those who had made the change and had grasped the property of the poor and the church. Our "historians," as they are called, have written under fear of the powerful, or have been bribed by them, and, generally speaking, both at the same time; and accordingly their works are, as far as they relate to former times, masses of lies unmatched by any others that the world has ever seen.

The great object of these lies always has been to make the main body of the people believe that the nation is now

more happy, more populous, more powerful, than it was before it was Protestant, and thereby to induce us to conclude that it was a good thing for us that the aristocracy should take to themselves the property of the poor and the church, and make the people at large pay taxes for the support of both. This has been, and still is, the great object of all those heaps of lies; and those lies are continually spread about amongst us in all forms of publication, from heavy folios down to halfpenny tracts. In refutation of those lies we have only very few and rare ancient books to refer to, and their information is incidental, seeing that their authors never dreamed of the possibility of the lying generations which were to come. We have the ancient acts of parliament, the common law, the customs, the canons of the church, and the churches themselves; but these demand analysis and argument, and they demand also a really free press and unprejudiced and patient readers. Never in this world before had truth to struggle with so many and such great disadvantages!

To refute lies is not at present my business; but it is my business to give you, in as small a compass as possible, one striking proof that they are lies, and thereby to put you well upon your guard for the whole of the rest of your life. The opinion sedulously inculcated by these "historians" is this, that before the Protestant times came England was comparatively an insignificant county, having few people in it and those few wretchedly poor and miserable. Now take the following undeniable facts. All the parishes in England are now (except where they have been united, and two, three, or four have been made into one), in point of size, what they were a thousand years ago. The county of Norfolk is the best cultivated of any one in England. This county has now 731 parishes, and the number was formerly greater. Of these parishes 22 have now no churches at all; 74 contain less than 100 souls each; and 268 have no parsonage houses. Now observe, every parish had in old times a church and a parsonage house. The county contains 2,092 square miles; that is to say, something less than three square miles to each parish, and that is 1,920 statute acres of land; and the size of each parish is, on an average, that of a piece of ground about one mile and a half each way; so that the churches are, even now, on an average, only about a mile and a half from each other. Now the questions for you to put to yourself are these: were churches formerly built and kept up without being wanted, and especially by a poor and miserable people? Did these miserable people build 74 churches out of 731, each of which 74 had not a hundred souls belonging to it? Is it a sign of an augmented population, that 22 churches out of 731 have tumbled down and been effaced? Was it a country thinly inhabited by miserable people that could build and keep a church in every piece of ground a mile and a half each way, besides having in this same county 77 monastic establishments and 142 free chapels?

(Continued)

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ON AN east-bound train I went into the smoker, and found Jefferson Peters, the only man with a brain west of the Wabash River who can use his cerebrum and cerebellum, and medulla oblongata at the same time.

Jeff is in the line of illegal graft. He is not to be dreaded by widows and orphans; he is a reducer of sur-

plusage. His favorite disguise is that of the target-bird at which the spend-thrift or the reckless investor may shy a few inconsequential dollars. He is

The Ethics of Pig

(By O. HENRY.)

readily vocalized by tobacco; so, with the aid of two thick and easy-burning brevas, I got the story of his latest Autolycean adventure.

"In my line of business," said Jeff, "the hardest thing is to find an upright, trustworthy, strictly honorable partner to work a graft with. Some of the best men I ever worked with in a swindle would resort to trickery at times.

"So, last summer, I thinks I will go over into this section of country where I hear the serpent has not yet entered, and see if I can find a partner naturally gifted with a talent for crime, but not yet contaminated by success.

"I found a village that seemed to show the right kind of a layout. The inhabitants hadn't found out that Adam had been dispossessed, and were going right along naming the animals and killing snakes just as if they were in the Garden of Eden. They call this town Mount Nebo, and it's up near the spot where Kentucky and West Virginia and North Carolina corner together. Them States don't meet? Well, it was in that neighborhood, anyway.

"After putting in a week proving I wasn't a revenue officer, I went over to the store where the rude fourflushers of the hamlet lied, to see if I could get a line on the kind of man I wanted.

"Gentlemen," says I, after we had rubbed noses and gathered 'round the dried-apple barrel. "I don't suppose there's another community in the whole world into which sin and chicanery has less extensively permeated than this. Life here, where all the women are brave and propitious and all the men honest and expedient, must, indeed, be an idol. It reminds me," says I, "of Goldstein's beautiful ballad entitled 'The Deserted Village,' which says:

'Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey;

What art can drive its charms away?
The judge rode slowly down the lane,
mother.

For I'm to be Queen of the May.'
"Why, yes, Mr. Peter," says the storekeeper. "I reckon we air about as moral and torpid a community as there be on the mounting, according to censures of opinion; but I reckon you ain't ever met Rufe Tatum."

"Why, no," says the town constable, "he can't hardly have ever. That air Rufe is shore the monstrouslest scallawag that has escaped hangin' on the galluses. And that puts me in mind that I ought to have turned Rufe out of the lockup day before yesterday. The thirty days he got for killin' Yankee Goodloe was up then. A day or

two more won't hurt Rufe any, though."

"Shucks, now," says I, in the mountain idiom, "don't tell me there's a man in Mount Nebo as bad as that."

"Worse," says the storekeeper. "He steals hogs."

"I think I will look up this Mr. Tatum; so a day or two after the constable turned him out I got acquainted with him an invited him out on the edge of town to sit on a log and talk business.

"What I wanted was a partner with a natural rural make-up to play a part in some little one-act outrages that I was going to book with the Pit-fall & Gin circuit in some of the Western towns; and this R. Tatum was born for the rôle as sure as nature cast Fairbanks for the stuff that kept *Eliza* from sinking into the river.

"He was about the size of a first baseman; and he had ambiguous blue eyes like the china dog on the mantel-piece that Aunt Harriet used to play with when she was a child. His hair waved a little bit like the statue of the dinkus-thrower in the vacation at Rome, but the color of it reminded you of the 'Sunset in the Grand Cañon, by an American Artist,' that they hang over the stove-pipe holes in the saloons. He was the Reub, without needing a touch. You'd have known him for one, even if you'd seen him on the vaudeville stage with one cotton suspender and a straw over his ear.

"I told him what I wanted, and found him ready to jump at the job.

"Overlooking such a trivial little peccadillo as the habit of manslaughter," says I, "what have you accomplished in the way of indirect brigandage or non-actionable thriftiness that you could point to, with or without pride, as an evidence of your qualifications for the position?"

"Why," says he, in his kind of Southern style of procrastinated accents, "hain't you heard tell? There ain't any man, black or white, in the Blue Ridge that can tote off a shoat as easy as I can without bein' heard, seen, or cotched. I can lift a shoat," he goes on, "out of a pen, from under a porch, at the trough, in the woods, day or night, anywhere or anyhow, and I guarantee nobody won't hear a squeal. It's all in the way you grab hold of 'em and carry 'em afterwards. Some day," goes on this gentle despoiler of pig-pens, "I hope to become recognized as the champion shoat-stealer of the world."

"It's proper to be ambitious," says I; "and hog-stealing will do very well for Mount Nebo; but in the outside world, M. Tatum, it would be considered as crude a piece of business as a bear raid on Bay State Gas. However, it will do as a guarantee of good faith. We'll go into partnership. I've got a thousand dollars cash capital; and with that homeward-plods atmosphere of yours we ought to be able to win out a few shares of Soon Parted, preferred, in the money market."

"So I attaches Rufe, and we go away from Mount Nebo down into the lowlands. And all the way I coach him for his part in the grafts I had in mind. I had idled away two months on the Florida coast, and was feeling all to the Ponce de Leon, besides having so many new schemes up my sleeve that I had to wear kimonos to hold 'em.

"I intended to assume a funnel shape and mow a path nine miles wide through the farming belt of the Middle West; so we headed in that direction. But when we got as far as Lexington we found Binkley Brothers' circus there, and the blue-grass peasantry romping into town and pounding the Belgian blocks with their hand-peggered sabots as artless and arbitrary as an extra session of a Datto

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Suipacha 146

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Bryan duma. I never pass a circus without pulling the valve-cord and coming down for a little Key West money; so I engaged a couple of rooms and board for Rufe and me at a house near the circus grounds run by a widow lady named Peevy. Then I took Rufe to a clothing store and gents-outfitted him. He showed up strong, as I knew he would, after he was rigged up in the ready-made rutabaga regalia. Me and old Misfitzky stuffed him into a bright blue suit with a Nile-green visible plaid effect, and riveted on a fancy vest of a light Tuskegee Normal tan color, a red necktie, and the yellowest pair of shoes in town.

"They were the first clothes Rufe had ever worn except the gingham layette and the butternut top-dressing of his native kraal, and he looked as self-conscious as an Igorrote with a new nose-ring.

"That night I went down to the circus tents and opened a small shell game. Rufe was to be the capper. I gave him a roll of phony currency to bet with and kept a bunch of it in a special pocket to pay his winnings out of. No; I didn't mistrust him; but I simply can't manipulate the ball to lose when I see real money bet. My fingers go on a strike every time I try it.

"I set up my little table and began to show them how easy it was to guess which shell the little pea was under. The unlettered hinds gathered in a thick semicircle and began to nudge elbows and banter one another to bet. Then was when Rufe ought to have single-footed up and called the turn on the little joker for a few tens and fives to get them started. But, no Rufe. I'd seen him two or three times walking about and looking at the side-show pictures with his mouth full of peanut candy; but he never came nigh.

"The crowd piked a little; but trying to work the shells without a capper is like fishing without bait. I closed the game with only forty-two dollars of the unearned increment, while I had been counting on yanking the yemen for two hundred at least. I went home at eleven and went to bed. I supposed that the circus had proved too alluring for Rufe, and that he had succumbed to it, concert and all; but I meant to give him a lecture on general business principles

in the morning.

"Just after Morpheus had got both my shoulders to the shuck mattress I hears a houseful of unbecoming and ribald noises like a youngster screeching with green-apple colic. I opens my door and calls out in the hall for the widow lady, and when she sticks her head out, I says: 'Mrs. Peevy, ma'am, would you mind chocking off that kid of yours so that honest people can get their rest?'

"'Sir,' says she, 'it's no child of mine. It's the pig squealing that your friend Mr. Tatum brought home to his room a couple of hours ago. And if you are uncle or second cousin or brother to it, I'd appreciate your stopping its mouth, sir, yourself, if you please.'

"I put on some of the polite outside habiliments of external society and went into Rufe's room. He had gotten up and lit his lamp, and was pouring some milk into a tin pan on the floor for a dingy-white, half-grown, squealing pig.

"'How is this, Rufe?' says I. 'You flimflammed in your part of the work to-night and put the game on crutches. And how do you explain the pig? It looks like back-sliding to me.'

"'Now, don't be too hard on me Jeff,' says he. 'You know how long I've been used to stealing shoats. It's got to be a habit with me. And to-night, when I see such a fine chance, I couldn't help takin' it.'

"'Well,' says I, 'maybe you've really got kleptopia. And maybe when we get out of the pig belt you'll turn your mind to higher and more remunerative misconduct. Why you should want to stain your soul with such a distasteful, feeble-minded, perverted, roaring beast as that I can't understand.'

"'Why, Jeff,' says he, 'you ain't in sympathy with shoats. You don't understand 'em like I do. This here seems to me to be an animal of more than common powers of ratiom and intelligence. He walked half across the room on his hind legs a while ago.'

"'Well, I'm going back to bed,' says I. 'See if you can impress it upon your friend's ideas of intelligence that he's not to make so much noise.'

"'He was hungry,' says Rufe. 'He'll go to sleep and keep quiet now.'

"I always get up before breakfast and read the morning paper whenever I happen to be within the radius of a Hoe cylinder or a Washington handpress. The next morning I got up early, and found a Lexington daily on the front porch where the carrier had thrown it. The first thing I saw in it was a double-column ad, on the front page that read like this:

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD

The above amount will be paid, and no questions asked, for the return, alive and uninjured, of Beppo, the famous European educated pig, that strayed or was stolen from the side-show tents of Binkley Bros.' circus last night.

Geo. B. Tapley, Business Manager. At the circus grounds.

"I folded up the paper flat, put it into my inside pocket, and went to Rufe's room. He was nearly dressed, and was feeding the pig the rest of the milk and some apple-peelings.

"'Well, well, well, good-morning all,' I says, hearty and amiable. 'So we are up? And piggy is having his breakfast. What had you intended doing with that pig, Rufe?'

"'I'm going to crate him up,' says Rufe, 'and express him to ma in Mount Nebo. He'll be company for her while I am away.'



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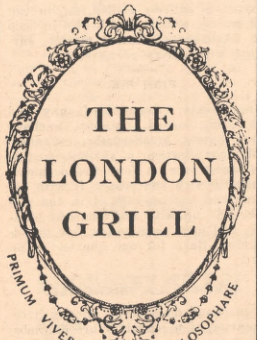
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PRIMUM VIVERE DEINDE PHILOSOPHARE

Oyster - Bar

RECONQUISTA 455

U. T. Retiro (31) 2223

(Continued on page 23)



slice of bacon, pour the stock round and bake in a moderate oven for three quarters of an hour. Place the liver on a hot dish, add the sauces to the stock, boil up and pour round the liver. Serve very hot.

Health Talks.

(By A Physician.)

Take Care of Your Eyes.

We are lucky enough in this life to get two sets of teeth, and even when both are gone we can have imitation ones. But we can never have another pair of eyes, nor artificial ones that can see, as well as looking like eyes. When we think how carelessly we treat these wonderful and delicate organs it is extraordinary how well they serve us, and it is worth our while to give them a little attention. We clean our teeth twice daily, but frequently we let our eyes go for weeks without a bath.

Let us just consider these organs for a moment, without going into very technical details of terms. The eye, which is almost circular in shape, consists of a hollow chamber divided into two compartments. The front is a small one, filled with transparent fluid, and the back one contains a clear, jelly-like substance. Between the two compartments is the pupil, similar to the lens in a camera. In front of this again is the coloured iris, which is really a thin muscular curtain with a central opening. The iris is the mechanism which controls the focussing of the eye, and can be compared to the "stop" of the camera. The inverted image is thrown upon the light-sensitive retina or "film" at the back of the eye-ball and conveyed by the optic nerve to the brain, which records the visual impression. The eyes themselves are protected first by the inner covering or cornea, and then by the eyelids, which are fringed with lashes. The eyelids are lubricated by a plentiful supply of tears, which automatically increase if the eye is irritated by the presence of a foreign body, such as dust or grit, in Nature's endeavour to rectify the matter. Should this not be successful the eye should be washed with a good eye-lotion. It is not always possible, however, to do this, as, for instance, when away from home, and in such a case the foreign body may be removed with the corner of a clean handkerchief. Should it be under the upper lid, this can be turned back by lifting the lashes over a clean match-stick. Unless the speck can be removed easily, a doctor's aid should be invoked. The eye is such a tender and delicate organ that dangerous results may follow un-

skilled handling.

Styes.

These are small boils which occur on the eyelashes, due to eye-strain, a run-down condition or infection of a hair-root. The latter cause explains why sometimes one sty follows another, and emphasises the need for extreme care in the treatment. When slight they can usually be cured by the application of a simple disinfectant ointment, but if they become large and painful, hot water fomentations and bathing with boracic lotion may be necessary. If styes are of frequent occurrence a qualified oculist should be consulted.

Eyestrain.

The prevention of eyestrain is particularly important during childhood and adolescence. Children are most liable to sustain damage by reading in poor light and by holding the book or paper in a position which tires the sight. Any indication of short-sightedness, such as holding the book too close to the eyes, constant headaches, or squinting, should be treated seriously, and advice sought. It is important that the eyes should never be consciously strained. When reading or writing, the book or paper should be at right angles to the line of vision, and the distance between it and the eyes. A sloping desk is desirable for this reason, and reading in bed undesirable, owing to the difficulty of sustaining the correct position.

Spectacles.

When the wearing of glasses becomes advisable they should be correctly made and fitted, or they will be more harmful than beneficial. Spectacles are so attractive in these days that no one should feel sensitively averse to wearing them. They should be kept scrupulously clean, and the eyes should be tested every year or so to allow of necessary corrections.

Hints

Old felt hats can be made use of in many ways, so don't throw them away. They will make warm socks for wearing in rubber boots or ordinary shoes. A nice round piece covered with a gay ermine makes a useful iron or kettle holder. Cut into strips of the right width, soaked in vinegar, and then dried, they are turned into extra special damp wicks, giving a splendid, clear light.

If you are going to a picnic, and your flask has been lying idle all winter, clean it by putting in a little vinegar and a spoonful of salt. Shake this about, and then rinse with clear water. Obstinate stains need to be treated with sand, instead of salt.

Bath salts contain a certain amount of soda which has a softening effect on the surface of the enamel, and in time would undoubtedly cause marks to appear.

On sweeping day make a good suds in a pail of warm water and soap, add three tablespoons of kerosene oil, dip your broom in this and shake the water off, then sweep in the usual way. Dip the broom frequently, for it will take up lots of dirt. You will find that it will brighten your carpet, and there will be no dust to settle back again on the furniture.

Small pieces of kid or wash-leather sewn underneath big buttons prevent them from being torn out and leaving holes in the garment.

Pídale hoy mismo! . . .

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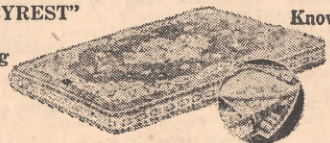
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Assumption Stamps.—

Stamps depicting Our Lady were issued by the Dominican Republic to mark this year's Feast of the Assumption. Our Lady of the Assumption is patroness of the republic.

Vatican Radio has announced that the stamp which it was intended to issue to commemorate the Holy Father's jubilee has been withdrawn.

Ethiopians Fete The Pope In 13 Languages.—

The priests and students of the Ethiopian College in the Vatican City celebrated the Holy Father's episcopal jubilee in 13 languages, including Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Amharic and Bhoaz.

Vatican Radio remarked recently

Catholic News

that this is the only seminary within the Vatican State and that the students for their recreation use the Pope's own gardens.

"They are our close neighbours," added the announcer. "In their comings and goes the staff of Vatican Radio often meet their smiling, dusky neighbours, inhabitants of longer standing in the Vatican gardens."

The future missionaries of Abyssinia held an academy for the jubilee under the presidency of Cardinal Tisserant, Secretary of the S. Congregation of the Oriental Church. Two or three pieces of Abyssinian music performed during the celebrations were composed by one of the native professors, Abba Hailu.

Australian Catholic Statistics.—

That all the religious at the present day in Australia are not natives of the island-continent or have come from English-speaking countries is evidenced by the fact that members of many French Orders are among the mission workers serving there. This is shown in a report recently submitted.

Among these missionaries are Daughters of Charity, Dames of St. Maur, Sisters of St. Joseph of the Apparition, Franciscan Sisters, Missionaries of Mary, Daughters of the Sacred Heart, Little Sisters of the Poor, Brothers of the Sacred Heart, Picpus Fathers, Christian Brothers, members of the Paris Foreign Missions and Pallotine Fathers.

According to recent returns there are 1,244,835 Catholics in Australia, with 839 parishes, 2,276 churches, 1,504 diocesan priests and 645 belonging to Orders, 1,200 Brothers, 10,401 Sisters, 42 hospitals, 41 orphanages, and 62 charitable institutions.

Religious education, the cost of which is borne by the Catholic community, is imparted in 19 ecclesiastical colleges with 573 seminarists, six University colleges, 27 training colleges, 115 boys' secondary schools, 282 girls' secondary schools, 22 preparatory boarding schools for boys, 26 intermediate schools, 21 technical and agricultural schools, 1,084 commercial, primary, and sub-primary schools with 135,000 pupils.

The raising of the Vicariate Apostolic of Cookstown to the status of a diocese, administered by the Augustinians, is to be noted. It is called the diocese of Caerius and its Bishop is Most Rev. James Heavey, O.S.A.

Cardinal Baudrillart.—

Cardinal Baudrillart is to be buried in the Institut Catholique in Paris beside Frederic Ozanam, the founder of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and one of the pioneers with Lacordaire of the Catholic revival in France after the revolution. The Cardinal's own work as rector of the Institut made it the chief focus of all Catholic Action in France in later years and he was steeped in memories of the earlier conflicts. Some years ago during the civil war in Spain he made a memorable speech recalling the murderous and obscene outrages against many innocent priests and nuns in Paris, and insisting that the fires of hatred still smouldered very close to the surface in Paris itself. The Institut where he lived contains a crypt in which are still preserved the bones of the Carmelites who were massacred in the Reign of Terror in 1793. That constant reminder of anti-religious revolution made him deeply conscious of the Communist menace. In his later years the Blum régime in France and the Communist outrages in Spain made him frequently denounce Russian Communism to an extent that suggested more conservative political views than he actually held.

Italian Lawyer Is Exhumed.—

Following the approval of the two miracles proposed for the beatification of Prof. Contardo Ferrini—a personal friend of Pope Pius XI and one of the

greatest authorities on Roman Law—his body has been exhumed from the family vault in Milan for removal to the chapel of the Catholic University there.

The Ven. Contardo Ferrini died in 1902 at the age of 43.

One of his friends was the present Prefect of the Vatican Library, Cardinal Mercati.

Beatification Cause Of Famous Nun.—

The Cause for the Beatification of the nun who inspired the late Pope Leo XIII of venerable memory to consecrate the world to the Sacred Heart has been introduced.

A member of the Order of the Good Shepherd, in religion Sister Mary of the Divine Word, she was related on the maternal side to the famous Von Galen family of Muenster. A member of the same is the present Bishop of Muenster, Most Rev. Dr. Von Galen.

It was the late Cardinal Merry del Val, who was Under-Secretary of State under the late Pope Leo XIII, who gave testimony in a letter that it was through Sister Mary's inspiration that the great Pontiff consecrated the world to the Sacred Heart on June 11, 1899, three days before the holy nun—her mission ended—died.

M. Claudel's Protest.—

M. Paul Claudel, the former French ambassador to Washington, wrote from unoccupied France last Christmas eve a letter to the Grand Rabbi of France which has now reached America. "I must write to tell you of my disgust, horror and indignation," he wrote "at the iniquities, spoliation and ill-treatment of all kinds of which my Israelite compatriots—all good Frenchmen and especially the Catholics—are now victims." Claiming to have had frequent relations with Jews of all nations, the great man of letters and ambassador declares that he has "always found among them not only open minds but generous and delicate hearts. I am proud to have so many friends among them. A Catholic cannot forget that Israel is always the eldest daughter of the promise, as today she is the eldest daughter of sorrow. But "blessed are they who suffer persecution for justice sake." May God protect Israel on this redeeming road." Recent reports of anti-Jewish measures in Unoccupied France are not easy to reconcile with such protests from eminent Frenchmen like M. Claudel and Cardinal Gerlier, who have great influence at Vichy.

José C. Trevisan

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- BLESSED SACRAMENT BOOK, by Father Lasance \$ 18.—
- CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOK, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cox, O.M.I. 10.—
- THE CATHOLIC GIRL'S GUIDE, by Father Lasance 15.—
- CATHOLIC SUNDAY MISSAL, by Rev. C. J. Callan, and Rev. 18.—
- McHugh
- THE CATHOLIC VADE MECUM, a Manual of Prayers Com- 5.—
- plied from Approved Sources
- EPISTLES AND GOSPELS 3.—
- CATHOLIC PIETY 8.—
- GARDEN OF THE SOUL \$5.50, \$8.—
- BIJOU PRAYER BOOK 3.—
- THE LITTLE CHILDREN'S PRAYER BOOK, by Mother Mary 3.—
- Loyola
- BOY'S AND GIRLS' PRAYER BOOK, by Father Finn 2.50
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- 18.—
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- MY GOD AND MY ALL, by Rev. F. X. Lasance 6.—
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THE ETHICS OF PIG.—

(continued from page 19)

"He's a mighty fine pig," says I, scratching him on the back.
 "You called him a lot of names last night," says Rufe.

"Oh, well," says I, "he looks better to me this morning. I was raised on a farm, and I'm very fond of pigs. I used to go to bed at sundown, so I never saw one by lamplight before. Tell you what I'll do, Rufe," I says, "I'll give you ten dollars for that pig."
 "I reckon I wouldn't sell this shoot," says he. "If it was any other one I might."

"Why not this one?" I asked, fearful that he might know something.
 "Why, because," says he, "it was the grandest achievement of my life. There ain't any other man that could have done it. If I ever have a fire-side and children, I'll sit beside it and tell 'em how their daddy toted off a shoot from a whole circus full of people. And maybe my grandchildren too. They'll certainly be proud a whole passel. Why," says he, "there was two tents, one openin' into the other. This shoot was on a platform, tied with a little chain. I seen a giant and a lady with a fine chance of bushy white hair in the other tent. I got the shoot and crawled out from under the canvas again without him squeakin' as loud as a mouse. I put him under my coat, and I must have passed a hundred folks before I got out where the streets was dark. I reckon I wouldn't sell that shoot, Jeff. I'd want ma to keep it, so there'd be a witness to what I done."

"The pig won't live long enough," I says, "to use as an exhibit in your senile fireside mendacity. Your grandchildren will have to take your word for it. I'll give you one hundred dollars for the animal."

"Rufe looked at me astonished. "The shoot can't be worth anything like that to you," he says. "What do you want him for?"

"Viewing me casually," says I, with a rare smile, "you wouldn't think that I've got an artistic side to my temper. But I have. I'm a collector of pigs. I've scoured the world for unusual pigs. Over in the Wabash Valley I've got a hog ranch with most every specimen on it, from a Merino to a Poland China. This looks like a blooded pig to me, Rufe," says I. "I believe it's a genuine Berkshire. That's why I'd like to have it."

"I'd shore like to accommodate you," says he, "but I've got the artistic temperament, too. I don't see why it ain't art when you can steal a shoot better than anybody else can. Shoots is a kind of inspiration and genius with me. Specially this one. I wouldn't take two hundred and fifty for that animal."

"Now, listen," says I, wiping off my forehead. "It's not so much a matter of business with me as it is art; and not so much art as it is philanthropy. Being a connoisseur and disseminator of pigs, I wouldn't feel like I'd done my duty to the world unless I added that Berkshire to my collection. Not intrinsically, but according to the ethics of pigs as friends and coadjutors of mankind, I offer you five hundred dollars for the animal."

"Jeff," says this pork esthete, "it ain't money; it's sentiment with me."

"Seven hundred," says I, "Make it eight hundred," says Rufe, "and I'll crush the sentiment out of my heart."

"I went under my clothes for my money-belt, and counted him out forty twenty-dollar gold certificates.

"I'll just take him into my own room," says I, "and lock him up till after breakfast."

"I took the pig by the hind leg. He turned on a squeal like the steam calliope at the circus.

"Let me tote him in for you," says Rufe; and he picks up the beast under one arm, holding his snout with the other hand, and packs him into my room like a sleeping baby.

"After breakfast Rufe, who had a chronic case of haberdashery ever since I got his trousseau, says he believes he will amble down to Misfitky's and look over some royal-purple socks. And then I got a busy as a one-armed man with the nettle-rash pasting on wall-paper. I found an old negro man with an express wagon to hire; and we tied the pig in a sack and drove down to the circus grounds.

"I found George B. Tapley in a little tent with a window flap open. He was a fattish man with an immediate eye, in a black skull-cap with a four-ounce diamond screwed into the bosom of his red sweater.

"Are you George B. Tapley?" I asks.

"I swear it," says he. "Well, I've got it," says I.

"Designate," says he. "Are you the guinea pigs for the Asiatic python or the alfalfa for the sacred buffalo?"
 "Neither," says I. "I've got Beppo, the educated hog, in a sack in that wagon. I found him rooting up the flowers in my front yard this morning. I'll take the five thousand dollars in large bills, if it's handy."

"George B. hustles out of his tent, and asks me to follow. We went into one of the side-shows. In there was a jet black pig with a pink ribbon around his neck lying on some hay and eating carrots that a man was feeding to him.

"Hey, Mac," calls G. B. "Nothing wrong with the world-wide this morning, is there?"

"Him? No," says the man. "He's got an appetite like a chorus girl at 1 a. m."

"How'd you get this pipe?" says Tapley to me. "Eating too many pork chops last night?"

"I pulls out the paper and shows him the ad.

"Fake," says he. "Don't know anything about it. You've beheld with your own eyes the marvelous, world-wide porcine wonder of the four-footed kingdom eating with preternatural sagacity his matutinal meal, unstrayed and unstole. Good-morning."

"I was beginning to see. I got in the wagon and told Uncle Ned to drive to the most adjacent orifice of the nearest alley. There I took out my pig, got the range carefully for the other opening, set his sights, and gave him such a kick that he went out the other end of the alley twenty feet ahead of his squeal.

"Then I paid Uncle Ned his fifty cents, and walked down to the newspaper office. I wanted to hear it in cold syllables. I got the advertising man to his window.

"To decide a bet," says I, "wasn't the man who had this ad. put in last night short and fat, with long black whiskers and a club-foot?"

"He was not," says the man. "He would measure about six feet by four and a half inches, with corn-silk hair, and dressed like the pansies of the conservatory."

"At dinner time I went back to Mrs. Peevy's.

"Shall I keep some soup hot for Mr. Tatum till he comes back?" she asks.

"If you do, ma'am," says I, "you'll more than exhaust for firewood all

the coal in the bosom of the earth and all the forests on the outside of it."

"So there, you see," said Jefferson Peters, in conclusion, "how hard it is ever to find a fair-minded and honest business-partner."

"But," I began, with the freedom of long acquaintance, "the rule should work both ways. If you had offered to divide the reward you would not have lost—"

Jeff's look of dignified reproach stopped me.

"That don't involve the same principles at all," said he. "Mine was a legitimate and moral attempt at speculation. Buy low and sell high—don't Wall Street indorse it? Bulls and bears pigs pigs—what's the difference? Why not bristles as well as horns and fur?"

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WIT AND HUMOUR.

"Do you know what happens to little boys who tell lies?"

"Well, I've heard all the tales about it, but I've tried three times and nothing has happened."

"What do you think of an artist who painted cobwebs on the ceiling so truthfully that the servant wore herself into an attack of nervous prostration trying to sweep them down?"

"There might have been such an artist, but never such a servant."

Passer-by (to angler): "Good river for fish?"

Angler: "It must be, I can't persuade any to come out."

The masked carnival was in full swing. As the clock struck twelve the hostess said to a lady near her: "You can now take off your mask."

"Madam," replied the lady with a freezing glare, "it is not a mask!"

The coloured preacher was reading the lessons to a crowded congregation in a little American township. In the middle of his reading he was interrupted by two dogs, who started a fierce fight in the church porch.

The preacher waited a moment, and then held up his hand for silence.

"Brothas and sistahs," he remarked impressively, "Ah can see your attention has strayed from this book, so Ah closes it. But Ah opens another one, an' right now Ah lays five to foah on the black dawg."

"Lady, could yer gimme a shilling to get where my family is?"

"Certainly, my poor man, Here's the shilling. Where is your family?"

"Gone to the pictures!"

Little Nellie was asked the difference between the quick and the dead.

"The quick are those who get out of the way in time; the dead are those who don't."

The old stranger shuffled into the country inn.

"Sixty-two years ago," he said, "I left this place, a penniless boy with no prospects. All I had was five shillings lent me by my school-fellow Burrows I suppose Burrows is dead."

"That he isn't!" cried an aged voice "I'm Jack Burrows, and let me be the first to welcome you back, rich and famous, to your old home."

All the villagers cheered. "I'm wondering," said the returned native, "if you could lend me another five bob."

The policeman managed to leap to safety as the car flashed past. The young lady at the wheel was obviously a learner, and when the car stopped the policeman hastened to reprimand the driver.

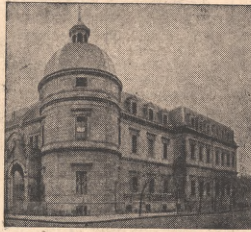
"Do you know anything about traffic rules?" he demanded heatedly.

"Yes," she replied sweetly, "what is it you want to know?"

unconsciously been often produced before, it is believed as early as 1785. James Clerk Maxwell (1831-1879), the distinguished British physicist, whose electro-magnetic theory did so much to help Rontgen to his discovery, proved mathematically that they must exist.

(331) Two things—air vibrations caused by motion, and the response made by the auditory nerve of the brain when these vibrations strike the ear drum. This last does not react to all vibrations of the air; it is sensitive only to those ranging from approximately sixteen a second to 30,000 a second. The slower the vibrations the lower the note we hear. At sixteen vibrations a second this resembles the lowest note on a large organ; at 30,000 a very shrill thin squeal. A few people can hear sound vibrating at over 30,000, but more cannot reach to this height. Similarly, many people cannot hear sounds as low as sixteen to the second. Sound requires matter for its transmission; a perfect vacuum would be absolutely soundless.

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