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PALMA DE MALLORCA
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1935

25 CTS.
THE COPY

ON THE ISLAND

As this is being written the festive season has Palma, both City and suburbs, firmly in its grip and shows no inclination to let go before its destined end on the Feast of *Reyes*, or Twelfth Night if that term be preferred. Lena's is a veritable forest of Christmas trees a-crawl with fearsome-looking creatures which fortunately are but painted toys, while at Tito's, the Trocadero and other places where they dance there have been revels which are evidently but the lusty prelude to an amusing season.

That being so, and the printshop having been closed for two days and so on, it was out of the question to try to adorn this space with the portrait that usually graces it. The custom will be resumed when the pace slackens somewhat.

ACCIDENT:—

Encouraging reports are the latest from the Clínica Valdés, where Mr. Lawrence Dundas has been spending a very quiet Christmas owing to an unfortunate accident. Mr. Dundas slipped and fell in the market square last weekend and broke his leg.

For a time it was feared that he would lose the limb, but that danger has been averted and he is now reported to be doing very well. It will probably be some time before he is seen again in his usual haunts, however.

ANOTHER:—

Another accident, fortunately without grave results, befell Lieut.-Commr. Harry Green on Saturday evening. In stepping aboard his yacht, the *Thyra*, from the vessel moored next to her he tripped over a box which someone had left on the gunwale of the other vessel, and fell between them.

The two vessels began to close together, as is the dangerous habit of vessels in such cases. Prompt action by Mrs. Green however resulted in the Commander's clambering on to his own deck, distinctly damp but otherwise uninjured.

TRAVELLER:—

The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, who recently spent a week at Formentor, neither remained in Barcelona nor returned to England for Christmas. Instead, he sailed for Cadiz, Algeciras and Tangiers on Saturday, December 21 accompanied only by his secretary, Mrs. Churchill having left for London the previous day. Rumour connects the visit to Tangiers with that of the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, who was also seeking warmth in Africa.

ARRIVED:—

Mlle. Liliane Van der Elst arrived in Palma early in the week bearing gifts for her mother, Mrs. Doris Cameron. Mother and daughter dined on Christmas Day with the Rev. and Mrs. F. Faustmann at the Grand Hotel.

Mrs. Cameron gave a luncheon on Friday for Señoritas Isabel and Conchita Roses, Don Lorenzo Roses, Professor C. Nichols and the Rev. and Mrs. Faustmann.

HOSTESS:—

Mrs. «Addie» Craven gave a dinner on Tuesday to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Esten, Mlle. Yvonne Lassère, Miss Jill Salaman and Professor Nichols. On Wednesday Mrs. Craven gave a party for Mrs. Doris Cameron and Mlle. Van der Elst. The other guests were the same as on the previous day.

ENGLAND:—

Miss Audrey Malcolm was due to leave for England on Saturday. With her goes her small brother David, who is going to school there.

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PALMA'S ANNUAL FESTIVAL

CITY TO HONOUR ITS SONS

THE CONQUEST

The anniversary of the conquest of Mallorca from the Moors will be celebrated in accordance with ancient custom on Tuesday, December 31.

The portrait of King Jaime the Conqueror will be brought out as usual from the Council Chamber of the City Hall and placed in the large middle window on the ground floor, while the windows are adorned with their crimson hangings. The conquering king's standard will be placed in the hole cut in the pavement for it and will receive its annual salute.

At noon in the Council Chamber the two names recently added by the Council to the roll of Illustrious Sons of Mallorca will be solemnly proclaimed. They are those of the painter Don Fausto Morell and the historian Don Gabriel Llabrés Quintana, both deceased.

As a part of the ceremony the biographies of Señores Morell and Llabrés will be read. They have been specially written for the occasion, the biography of the painter by Don José María Tous y Maroto, *Mestre en Gay Saber*, and that of the historian by Don Juan Pons Marqués, librarian and archivist.

On Tuesday morning the Municipal Band will give a concert in the Plaza de Cort, and in the afternoon wreaths will be laid at the foot of the equestrian statue of King Jaime in the Plaza de Eusebio Estada, in front of the railway stations. The first, of monumental

(Continued on page 8)

FLOODS IN SPAIN

MADRID, Saturday

Eighteen people are so far known to have lost their lives as the result of the violent storms which swept northern and western Spain yesterday. The damage to property is estimated at many millions of pesetas.

The rivers Guadiana and Tormes have risen ten feet, flooding vast areas in the provinces of Badajoz and Salamanca. Several bridges have been swept away by the raging waters and many houses have collapsed.

BETHLEHEM

ITALO-ETHIOPIAN CHRISTMAS

Italian and Ethiopian priests knelt side by side in the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem on Christmas Eve, surrounded by crowds of pilgrims who had come from every Christian country to adore their Lord on what tradition says was the very spot where he was born.

Outside, British and Palestinian police were constantly on guard, for it was rumoured that there would be trouble when Ethiopians and Italian pilgrims met.

At midnight the priests placed an image of the Child Jesus where the manger is supposed to have stood. At the same hour, in the Coptic church near Jerusalem, special prayers began, imploring divine intercession to secure a permanent peace and the independence of Ethiopia.

The service at Bethlehem was wirelessly all over the world, as in previous years. The congregation at the Church of the Nativity consisted mainly of Palestinian Christians, for the number of pilgrims was much smaller than in previous years, several shipping companies having cancelled their usual Christmas cruises to Palestine on account of the war in Ethiopia.

It was Christmas in Bethlehem and in Rome, but not in Addis Abbaba. According to the Coptic calendar, which is that used by

(Continued on page 8)

THE «GORDO» IN CIUDADELA

15,000,000 PTAS. WINDFALL

WILD REJOICING

Unknown to the rest of the world, the citizens of Ciudadela, Menorca, were wild with joy last Saturday night over a windfall of 15,000,000 pesetas.

As was reported in our last edition, the «gordo» of the Christmas lottery went to number 25,888. The ticket bearing that number in one of the two series was sold in Madrid, while the other went to Barcelona.

When the result of the draw came through, Barcelona reporters and press correspondents sought high and low for the winner of the big prize. As he did not appear at the lottery office to claim his winnings, they reluctantly came to the conclusion that the whole ticket was held by one person, and that he was out of town.

They were right in a sense. The ticket had been bought by Don Antonio Prats, who keeps a tobacco shop in the Calle del Rosario, Ciudadela. He had taken it there and sold shares in it to his customers, who subdivided them to such an extent that more than half the population of the place benefit by the whim of fortune.

(Continued on page 8)

STUDENT MUSICIANS' VISIT

The Tuna Escolar Universitaria de Madrid has spent Christmas in Palma.

A tuna is an amateur band formed by students and consisting largely of guitars and other stringed instruments. Their members wear a modification of sixteenth century Spanish students' dress, black doublet and hose and cloak with ruffles and ornaments of gold cord.

The Madrid tuna consists of thirty-two musicians drawn from the different faculties of the Central University and other centres of higher learning in the capital. Don José de Santallana is its President and conductor. It is touring Spain to collect funds for the completion of the Ciudad Univer-

sitaria, the university suburb which is growing up on the outskirts of Madrid, and in which several faculties are already installed.

The tunos paid official visits to the City Hall and the Diputación Provincial on Tuesday, being received by the Mayor and the President of the Diputación. They performed a short selection from their repertoire at each place in return for the welcomes extended to them in the name of the City and of the Province.

Later in the day they gave a concert at the Ateneo, which was well attended and applauded. Other concerts were given on Thursday morning in the Teatro Lírico and on Thursday afternoon at the Círculo Mallorquín.

ENTERTAINMENT

Cinemas

Teatro Lirico, Plaza Libertad: Mayral-Gimeno repertory company.

Cine Born, Paseo del Borne. Sunday last day: *The Crusades* with Henry Wilcoxon and Loretta Young (in Spanish). Monday: *Rumba* with Marco Lynne Obermann, Monroe Owsley, Iris Adrian and Gail Patrick (in Spanish).

Salón Rialto, Calle San Felio. Till Wednesday: *Julietta Compañía un Hijo* with Catalina Bárcena (in Spanish). Thursday: *Curly Top* with Shirley Temple (in Spanish).

Cine Moderno, Plaza Santa Eulalia. Till Wednesday: *El Campeón Ciclista* with Joe E. Brown (in Spanish). Thursday: *60 Horas en el Cielo* with Alady and Lepe (in Spanish).

Teatro Principal, Plaza de Weyler. All week: Romea Theatre company of Barcelona with Antonia Herrero and Nicolás Navarro. Next week: *Barcarola* with Gustav Frohlich and Lida Baarova (in German).

Teatro Balear, Calle Zanoguera: Circus.

Cine Protectora, Calle Protectora. Till Wednesday: *The Blonde Venus* with Miriam Hopkins (in Spanish) and *El Perro de Flandes*. Thursday: *The Informer* with Víctor McLaglen and Heather Angel (in Spanish).

Cabarets & Dancing Places

Tito's, Plaza Gomila, Terreno. Florida Dance Hall, Calle Vallori. Los Pinos, Calle 14 de Abril, Terreno. Closed. Jardín Bellver, Calle 14 de Abril, Terreno. Closed. Trocadero, Rambla. Lido, Calle Brondo. Macarena, Calle Teatro Balear.

Bars & Restaurants

Lena's, Avda. Antonio Maura. Joe's Bar, Calle 14 de Abril, Terreno. Picadilly Bar, Calle Bellver and Calle 14 de Abril, Terreno. Triana, Calle Yeseros. Oriente, Paseo Borne. Parisián, Plaza Libertad.

Dog Racing

Every Sunday, at the track behind the Instituto, top of the Rambla.

Horse Racing

Every Sunday, at the track on the Carretera de Estallenchs.

Basque Pelota

Every night except Monday, starting at 10 p.m., at the Fronton, Calle Hornabeque.

HEAVY SNOW IN PYRENEES

SKIERS START FOR ANDORRA

CATERPILLARS

Snow three metres deep was reported on Christmas Day from the Balira pass, in the Andorran Pyrenees.

Several parties of Catalan skiing enthusiasts immediately set out for that district to seize the opportunity of practising their favourite sport. On the French side of the pass cars with caterpillar tracks were used to take visitors to the top.

Reports of a good snowfall anywhere in Catalonia can always be counted upon to set in motion as many skiers as can comfortably find room on the slopes, especially if it happens anywhere within easy reach of Barcelona. In that city a little snow falls perhaps once every five years, a circumstance which seems to whet the ardour of the local sportsmen and women.

Nuria and La Molina are the two places nearest to the Catalonian capital where there are useful slopes and a sufficiency of snow can be counted on for at least part of the winter. The first named is considered rather bourgeois by the serious *esquiadores*, who are apt to be bank clerks and other members of the «black-coated proletariat».

It is these who walk to the office every morning for months so that the saved tram fares may accumulate into the hire of a pair of skis for the season. It is they also who cut short their sleep to catch *el tren de la neu* (the snow train), which leaves the Norte station at the chilly hour of 4 a.m. every Sunday as long as a flake of snow is believed to exist anywhere in the mountains.

The plutocrat who owns his own skis is a rare bird at La Molina. You hire them by the season, have them loaned to you by your club or arrive unequipped and hire them for the day.

The company at La Molina is apt to be preponderantly masculine. The ladies prefer Nuria. It comes a bit more expensive, but when a girl has pinched and scraped and studied the fashion papers till she has just the outfit that would do her credit at Chamonix, it is worth while to go the whole hog and provide it with the right background.

LE PRINTEMPS

Autumn Novelties - Latest Imported Materials Tailoring, Dressmaking - San Nicolás, 5

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF BRITISH AIR MAIL IN EXHIBITION

MINISTER PROMISES TRANSATLANTIC SERVICE AT OPENING

«The Empire's Airway» is the title of a remarkable exhibition organised by Imperial Airways Ltd., which is being held at the Science Museum, South Kensington, London, and which will be open till January 31, 1935.

Besides illustrating every phase of the organisation and operation of the British Imperial air lines, the exhibits give some fascinating glimpses into the future of long-distance air transport. Important indications of developments to be expected in the near future were given by Lord Swinton, Secretary of State for Air, when he declared the exhibition open.

«Before very long,» he said, «we shall see four or five services a week to India, three to Singapore, and to Hong Kong (already linked by experimental flights) a permanent service. We are looking forward to two regular flights a week to Australia, and two to Cape.»

«It is our hope that in 1937 all first class Empire mail will be carried by air to India, Malaya, Australia, the East African Colonies, North and South Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and the Union of South Africa. The great flying-boats and land-planes for these widely-extended and improved services are already on order.»

«I am justified in feeling confident, where so much has been accomplished, that a transatlantic service will become a reality.»

A striking feature of the Exhibition is the display of working models which show, among other things, how air liners are guided and how those in the control tower at Croydon regulate traffic in and out of the airport during conditions of bad visibility.

Accurate scale models show the development of the passenger air liner from the first machines used by Imperial Airways in 1924 to modern giants of the «Hannibal» and «Heracles» types; while models are also to be seen of the still

larger and faster aircraft now under construction for the Empire routes, and of the «composite» aircraft which is being developed for Atlantic air transport. In this last-mentioned apparatus a long range seaplane is carried up into the air on the wing of a big flying-boat, being launched in mid-air when a suitable operating height has been attained.

Maps and panoramas of the main Empire routes show how it has now become possible to despatch a letter by air to some distant point, and obtain a reply, in the time which would be taken to send such a letter in one direction only by surface transport.

Air mail progress is epitomised by the fact that during the quarter ending September 30, 1935, the weight of letter-mail outward-bound from Great Britain was 76 per cent heavier than in the corresponding quarter of 1934.

The development of Imperial Airways, since the Company's establishment in 1924, is illustrated by many striking figures. In its first year (1924-1925) Imperial Airways carried 11,395 passengers. By 1934-1935 the total had grown to 62,382. In 1924-1925 200,000 letters were carried. By 1934-1935 the figure had increased to 17,600,000. In 1924-1925 the air liners of Imperial Airways flew 853,000 miles. By 1934-1935 this mileage had increased to 2,885,800.

During 1934-1935, taking the continental routes in and out of London as a whole, the air liners of Imperial Airways carried more passengers than all the foreign air transport companies put together.

When it first began operations, Imperial Airways served one continent and six countries. Today the Company's air liners, and those of its associated companies, fly over four continents and 29 countries—the total mileage of routes having increased from 1,700 in 1924 to more than 20,000 in 1935.

TRAGIC CHRISTMAS MEMORIES

INTERVIEW WITH SANJURJO

HISTORIC DATE

The night of December 24-25 is a historic date in Spain, bringing with it both stirring and tragic memories.

One of the latter is recalled by General Don José Sanjurjo, the veteran soldier who sacrificed his career by conspiring against the Republic in 1931, in an interview published this Christmas Eve in Madrid by the evening newspaper *Ya*. The interview took place at Mont'Estoril, Portugal, which has been the General's retreat since his release from prison by the passing of the amnesty for those concerned in his revolt.

Ensign Sanjurjo left the Military Academy to go straight to the war in Cuba. He fought well in that campaign, winning his promotion first to the rank of lieutenant and then to that of captain.

His patriotism and his military pride alike received a rude shock when he realised that the war was lost and the island was to be evacuated by Spain and occupied by the Americans. While waiting at Matanzas for his regiment to be sent back to Spain he spent what he describes as «the most dramatic Christmas of my life, the one which I shall never forget.»

A Spanish general of an earlier day, the famous Espartero, made a decision on the night of December 24, 1836 which had a vital effect on the outcome of the Carlist War. Bilbao was undergoing its third siege at the hands of the Carlists. The situation of the chief stronghold of the loyalists in the North was critical, and General Espartero was in command of a column sent to relieve it.

The General was in bed with a fever, but he came to the conclusion that the attack must be made at daybreak. Ignoring the advice of the doctors he had himself dressed by his orderly, mounted and gave the order to march.

The loyalists forced the passage of the river Nervión at Luchana, below Bilbao, and carried the heights of Archanda, from which the Carlist batteries commanded the town, in a blinding snowstorm which buried the dead and wounded where they fell. General Espartero dismounted later in the day in a Bilbao street, and discovered to his astonishment that he no longer had the slightest trace of fever.

MODERNO

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THE ANDORRANS AND THEIR PRINCE

CHRISTMAS GIFT TO BISHOP

ANCIENT CUSTOM

The Principality of Andorra sent its traditional Christmas present to its Prince, the Bishop of Urgel, early last week.

The present, in accordance with immemorial tradition, consists of capons, cheeses and hams, which are contributed by the half-dozen parishes that make up the tiny Pyrenean state in proportion to their wealth. Its collection and despatch are the principal business of the session of the Council of the Valleys which takes place on Saint Thomas' Day, December 21.

The Council therefore met last weekend, each Councillor bringing with him the offerings of his parish. First of all the question of the elections held in Andorra the previous week was raised, and a Committee was appointed to examine and report on their validity.

Then another Committee was appointed to go as a deputation to Seo de Urgel and deliver the present to the Prince-Bishop, Doctor Guitart. He received them in the throne room of the episcopal palace and sent them back with a message expressing his affection for all his subjects and the members of the Council in particular.

Andorra, which disputes with the Principalities of Monaco and Liechtenstein and the Republic of San Marino the title of the smallest state in Europe, is also one of the oldest. It was founded by Charlemagne, and owes its continued independence to the fact that he gave it two feudal overlords, the Count of Urgel in Catalonia and the Bishop of the same place.

The rights of the Counts of Urgel passed by way of the Counts of Foix and the Kings of Navarre to the French crown, so that the other co-Prince of Andorra is now the President of the French Republic, acting through the Prefect of the Department of the Pyrénées Orientales. Having one overlord in France and the other in Spain, the Andorrans have been able to escape absorption into either country and to attain almost complete self-government.

The language of Andorra, as of the adjoining parts of France and Spain, is Catalan, a fact which helped to prevent an awkward situation two years ago when there was something like a revolution over the question of implanting universal suffrage, and general dardmes from Perpignan were sent in to keep the peace. The invading army of Frenchmen with steel hats and rifles was accepted as a party of peaceful visitors when the Andorrans found that the newcomers spoke their own language.

«WHEN WE WERE VERY YOUNG»

By K. Horan

Most of us have read and laughed over «1036 and all that,» but how many have realised that half its charm, apart from its historical accuracy, lay in the fact that it told stories about real people; it made them live in our eyes; it made us conjure up in our imaginations living visions of those Kings and Commoners; what they did and how they did it.

Why were we taught History so badly?

We were given lists of dates to learn by heart; hosts of dry facts without any seeming relationship; pages of Laws and Constitutions set down with a logical terseness incredibly boring in its austerity.

And what has remained in our memories?

Alfred and the cakes; Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley burning at the stake; Guy Fawkes and his gunpowder; King Charles in the oak-tree in Boscobel Woods. In other words those little human stories that mean so much.

What is History but a series of pictures, and as such it has been written throughout the ages.

From crude rock drawing to painted missal; from pyramid and cairn to St. Peter's and the Taj Mahal; from feather and wampum-belt to the scarlet and bearskin of the Brigade of Guards.

We enact history daily. Listen to any ordinary conversation. Most of us, when we talk, only narrate what we have seen or what we have done. Few speak of what we have dared to think! Cut narrative out of our lives and conversation would evaporate into a few pools of speech, and, in a great many cases, would dry up altogether.

I read somewhere that there are three ways of writing history, and surely that implies learning it also. The old Victorian way, picturesque but largely false; the modern way, false without being picturesque; the obvious way, using and enlarging upon the picture as a symbol of truth; for it is this picture, this touch of reality, that lives in the memory.

It was never pointed out to us that these Laws and Constitutions are not History, but the bare walls of the house in which History lives. The essential furniture consists not of Parliamentary Acts or politicians, but of the Phoenician mariners, the Italian masons, the Gentlemen Adventurers, the long forgotten train of alchemists and artisans who ploughed their furrows «for unrecognised mercies» and who jointly succeeded in teaching us how to think and how to act.

I believe that it was entirely due to the Hentys, the Ballantynes and the Marryats that most boys kept on the rails at all.

The whole Saxon Heptarchy was summarised into the first page of our history books. Nobody thought of telling us of that not unimportant wassall-night when the two black-browed brothers, Hengst and Horsa, decided to go

a man-hunt in Britain, the boar-hunt at home having got overcrowded. And so a few hungry Angles made an English Nation and, incidentally, created you and me.

Take again the case of the Crusades. We knew there were four or five. We knew Richard Coeur de Lion had something to do with it. We were probably taken to the Abbey and shown recumbent figures of knights, clad in chain mail, and, awed by the sense of death, longed hopelessly for the more vital horrors of Madame Tussauds!

But the history and the poetry of that marvellous story meant nothing to us for we were never shown the road.

The journeyings of the «mightiest mob in history» and their destruction in the desert. Godfrey standing on the battlements while the city flamed to destruction beneath him, and then refusing the crown of gold under the shadow of the crown of thorns. Lion Heart, after Acre, throwing his lance to earth and turning his back on Jerusalem that «he might not see what he must not save.»

Those are the vital pictures of History. What men did; what men felt; what men suffered. Is it too much to expect that our children and our children's children will be taught differently?

Take Allenby's campaign in Palestine, the latest and greatest Crusade.

Let them be taught not the effect of the Palestine or Syrian mandate upon Arab or Jew; not the date of the Battle of Beersheba; not even, at first, the effect of the campaign on the general history of the war, but the little human realities that paint the picture. That Chetwoode had raging toothache when he wrote his masterly appreciation, upon which Allenby acted; that Allenby's very name coincided with El Nebi, the Prophet, a very vital factor in the outlook of the fanatical Arab; that the prophecy that Jerusalem would never be taken until the waters of the Nile flowed into the Jordan became fulfilled, when the last link in the pipe-line from Kantara was screwed home.

One word of warning as to the reading of history. It must not always be taken too literally — just as a parable has been wittily described as a Heavenly story no earthly meaning so must history be read with a sense of proportion. Let me take one more example from the same campaign.

Allenby is driving the Turkish forces eastwards towards Jerusalem, over the mountains of Judea. Night is coming on. From his military training he has two courses open to him. Firstly to stay where he is, consolidate his gains, get up his rations, water and ammunition, and give his men a much needed rest. The other course is to push on relentlessly with every man he can throw in, giving the enemy no time to reorganise and using the hours of darkness to

minimize his own casualties.

Which is he to do? He turns to History for guidance and what does he find? An exact replica of the situation three thousand three hundred years before. A beaten enemy is fleeing along those same Judean Hills; night is coming on and the Israelite commander has the same problem to solve. Which course does he take? The answer is apt to be misleading to a modern general for Joshua «spoke to the Lord, and he said in the sight of Israel, Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon; and thou, Moon, in the Valley of Ajalon.»

Taken literally it does not help, but as an illustration, as something to stick in a child's memory, it does. It teaches history, it teaches geography, and it reads like a boy's adventure story if properly explained.

May I plead for a return to the old fashioned story; for the picturesque incident plus its significance; for the telling of a myriad romantic tales that have never yet been told. The Troubadours, the Jousting, the Crusades; when knights in armour were not too proud to fight, but entered the Lists with their lady's glove as their only standard, and blazoned their names on history as very human beings in a very human world.

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ALWAYS IGNORE ADVICE

MORAL OF LUCK IN LOTTERY

THE «GORDO»

Always ignore your wife's advice, especially if it is backed by your mother-in-law.

That seems to be the moral of the story of José Jurado Escalona, one of the winners of the Christmas «gordo» in Madrid. What is more, his wife, his mother-in-law and the rest of his family can hardly dispute that he did the right thing, for they all had shares in the winning number.

Señor Jurado, who works in a furrier's shop, bought a twentieth part of a ticket to be shared by his family and the other workers in the shop. When he brought home number 25,888 nobody liked it. Señora de Jurado, her mother, her father and Señor Jurado's brother all agreed that it was a horrible number, and no luck was to be expected of it.

In view of this unanimous decision, the furrier got up to go out and change his vigésimo. His father-in-law stopped him. «Never change a lottery ticket,» he said; «you may regret it afterwards.»

The event proved that there is more wisdom to be found in fathers-in-law than in mothers-in-law, at any rate when it is a question of luck.

Before becoming a furrier Señor Jurado had worked in a bank. There was a strike, and he left. Before leaving he told his fellow-clerks, «Well, I'm leaving this place as a clerk. One of these days I'll be back as a shareholder.»

Actually it was as a depositor that he walked in to that bank on Saturday morning and handed in the winning vigésimo for collection. But it was sufficiently like his prophecy to allow him the luxury of telling his former companions, «I told you so.»

The fourth prize in the Christmas draw went to a gambler in Oran, whose name the lottery agent steadfastly refused to divulge, for Spanish lottery tickets are contraband in French Morocco, as Irish Sweepstake tickets are in England. To one very persistent reporter the dealer said; «Do you want to get the man in jail?»

The reporter was not in the best of humours at missing his story. He answered; «He deserves it for having so much money.»

LATEST WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

ADDIS ABBABA, Saturday

The Emperor's terms for peace, according to a semi-official source, are complete withdrawal of the Italian forces, an indemnity payment by Italy, recognition of Ethiopia as a sovereign state, frontier rectification and foreign assistance in the economic, financial and administrative spheres, excluding Italy.

ROME, Saturday

The Indian community of Asmara (Erytrea) has offered the Italian Government approximately 18,000 lire and 635 grammes of gold as a protest against sanctions.

A group of armed Ethiopians was repulsed by an Italian reconnoitring detachment in the Takazze territory near Agaza on Thursday afternoon, according to the eighty-first official Italian bulletin, which adds that the Ethiopian losses were great. The Italian losses are given as six Italian soldiers and three Erytreans killed, and four officers, nine Italian soldiers and thirty-seven Erytreans wounded.

Contradictory reports come from unofficial sources, the Ethiopians claiming to have routed Italian outposts at Tembien and captured machine guns. This is denied here. In the South Ethiopians are stated to have been repulsed in skirmishes near Dolo.

BRUSSELS, Saturday

The allegation that Ethiopian troops are armed with Belgian machine guns of recent pattern, contained in an Italian official war bulletin, is denied categorically by the Belgian Government. It is pointed out that neither the state arms factory at Liège nor the gun factory at Liège make machine guns, and therefore the Italian report must be erroneous.

PARIS, Saturday

France sides with Japan against maintaining the naval ratios, according to a statement made by M. Piétri, the French Minister of Marine, and published here yesterday by the *Petit Journal*. Meanwhile it is understood that a French memorandum which may indicate a way out of the impending deadlock at the Naval Conference will be submitted soon.

M. Piétri declared in the interview that France considers it dangerous to commit herself for several years to come, because the present situation might change considerably. The Conference should therefore content itself with establishing a reign of mutual confidence between the naval powers, and try to reach an agreement under which they would communicate to each other their respective naval programmes for each succeeding year.

Once such an agreement was concluded, went on the Minister, one might think of concluding cer-

tain other agreements, for instance of vessels but not total tonnage. M. Piétri expressed regret that the question of qualitative armaments, on which far less difference of opinion exists, was not raised at the outset of the Conference, and said that he hoped that when the Conference reassembles it will be possible for the French delegation to suggest a scheme which, although based on the French standpoint, may nevertheless prove acceptable to all the interested powers.

PARIS, Saturday

An attempt to bring about the dissolution of the French Masonic lodges will be made in the Chamber today in the course of the debate on the bill dealing with the political leagues. The Right wing Deputy M. Dommange will move an amendment the effect of which would be to extend the application of the measures directed against the leagues to all «secret political societies», including Masonic lodges.

M. Dommange justifies his amendment by the argument that the lodges are in a position to carry on activities susceptible of imperilling the safety of the state.

PARIS, Saturday

M. Laval opened the eagerly awaited debate on foreign politics in the Chamber yesterday afternoon. The debate is continuing today.

First of all the Premier recalled what he told the Chamber ten days ago about his efforts to achieve an amicable settlement of the East African conflict in accordance with the principles and the spirit of the League of Nations. Since then, he said, events of grave moment had taken place.

Sir Samuel Hoare had resigned and the British Government had declared the proposals worked out by him and M. Laval dead. The Ethiopian Government was perturbed by the sacrifices it was proposed it should make. The Italian Government, in examining the proposals, had not shown the understanding that one would have been justified in expecting. Moreover, certain speeches had not helped matters.

What the Chamber had now to decide, said the Premier, was whether the policy pursued by the Government was in accordance with the interests of France or not, whether he had failed in the obligations which France had undertaken as regards the League of Nations, and whether the present or future safety of France had been imperilled.

M. Laval declared that in accordance with Article 6, Paragraph 3 of the League Covenant he had without hesitation undertaken to support Britain at sea, on land and in the air if as the result of sanctions Britain were attacked by Italy. The Premier

added that he attached importance to repeating this publicly, so that all existing misunderstandings by international public opinion might be removed.

The declaration to this effect, made first to the British Ambassador in Paris and afterwards in Paris to Sir Samuel Hoare, involved a grave responsibility, but it was an inevitable consequence of the League of Nations Covenant. This responsibility implied a duty to try everything to effect a relaxation of the tension between Britain and Italy.

M. Laval admitted frankly that he had feared the occurrence of some unforeseen incident that would have plunged France into war. It was with this peril in mind that he discussed with Sir Samuel Hoare the question of oil sanctions. The result was that they together sought a mode of procedure that would maintain peace and protect the interests of their two countries within the framework of international organisations.

After pointing out that Franco-British cooperation was the strongest factor in preserving the peace of Europe, M. Laval declared that he did not regret what he had done, since its aim was to bring the conflict to an end. That he did not succeed had not discouraged him.

Come what might, declared the Premier in conclusion, he would work unceasingly in the cause of peace.

Other speakers in the debate included M. Léon Blum, the Socialist leader, who emphasised France's readiness to accept every sacrifice in the interests of collective security, and added that if all states were similarly prepared to fulfil their League obligations the danger of the Ethiopian conflict spreading would be nullified; and M. Reynaud, the former Finance Minister.

M. Reynaud's speech made a great impression. Its keynote was the gravity of sacrificing everything for the friendship of Italy, coupled with the assertion that Britain's reaction to the peace plan, not because it endangered her interests but because it rewarded the aggressor, was one of the most magnificent events in her history.

The choice, declared the ex-Minister, was now between Italy the aggressor and Britain the guardian of the League, with all that that implied in the matter of international mutual assistance.

ABERDEEN, Saturday

The Conservative leaders at the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen have invited the Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald to stand as National Government candidate at the forthcoming universities bye-election, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald will probably be the Liberal Association candidate at the Ross and Cromarty bye-election. The

final decision is being taken today.

NEW YORK, Saturday

The United States Air Force is now unfit for war, and the 3,000,000,000 dollars spent since the Great War have not advanced aviation owing to its manipulation by financiers, according to Brigadier-General Mitchell. He made this statement in giving evidence before the Congressional Patents Committee.

TOKIO, Saturday

An invitation from the Nanking Government to that of Japan to attend a conference in which all the questions at issue between their respective countries shall be discussed was handed to Mr. Shigemitsu, the Deputy Foreign Minister, by the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires here yesterday. Only the Nanking and Tokio Governments would be represented at these deliberations.

Mr. Shigemitsu accepted the invitation on behalf of the Japanese Government, but at the same time drew attention to the increasing momentum of the anti-Japanese movement in China, which he said destroyed confidence. He also emphasised that the invitation was accepted on the assumption that the proposals brought forward by Japan would be seriously considered, especially those for collaboration between both countries and North China.

The meeting between the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires and the Deputy Foreign Minister lasted two hours.

PARIS, Saturday

Growing unpopularity of Stalin, as well as of several of his closest collaborators, is reported in an agency despatch from Moscow published here. The message states that the increasing hostility of masses of the population to the central Soviet Government has been demonstrated recently by various incidents in numerous provinces throughout the Soviet Union.

Portraits of Stalin and of the People's Commissary for Communications were torn down in nearly all the Underground stations in Moscow on November 7 last, while the bust of Stalin in a park in

the City of Saratoff was destroyed a few days later. The message goes on to say that eighteen students have been arrested in the City of Sverdlovsk for distributing leaflets considered insulting to Stalin, and that similar incidents have occurred among workers in the factories at Ivanovo.

BELFAST, Saturday

Four masked men attempted to break into Campbell College, Belfast, where there is a dépôt of arms for military training purposes, but owing to the rapid intervention of the police the attempt failed. In the course of a fierce fight between the police and the intruders one policeman was severely injured and several others slightly. The assailants escaped in their car under cover of the darkness. The authorities are inclined to believe that the attempt bore a political character.

MILAN, Saturday

A Swiss sleeping car attendant and four Austrians have been arrested for attempting to smuggle cash and securities across the frontier. The attendant had concealed banknotes to the value of 200,000 lire in a sleeping car, while on the Austrians were found sums totalling 100,000 lire in banknotes as well as 200 share certificates.

The arrested men will have to pay fines equal to the sums they tried to smuggle, and which have been confiscated. They will then be expelled from the country.

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 R. B. Leaman

HAPPY NEW YEAR?

On this last weekend of the year many eyes and imaginations are certainly being strained for signs that may serve as a basis for guesses at what lies beyond the threshold of 1936.

Both individuals and nations are rightly concerned with what their own fortunes will be during this fresh major unit of time. Over their special anxieties looms the shadow of an international situation which is bound to affect them all for better or worse.

The year, which began under the threat of war in Africa, ends with that threat realised. Moreover the conflict has managed to involve the very structure devised to secure the peace of the world and of Europe in particular.

During 1936 the statesmen of Europe will have need of every quality that may entitle them to that name. They will probably avert a major catastrophe; but there will certainly be perilous and anxious moments.

In this corner of the Mediterranean we are remote from these things, and have every reason to hope that these islands will continue to live up to their reputation as a haven of rest. The Balearic war scare, based on the historical browsings of amateur strategists who ignored the plain fact that war is no longer conducted under the conditions of the early nineteenth century, seems to have died a natural death.

More recent and more deliberate propaganda against the Balearics, conducted in certain sections of the British press, also seems to have spent its venom. It is therefore fair to suppose that the islands will continue to attract more and more travellers and foreign residents to their shores.

They will find that the climate has not altered for the worse; that the scenery continues to be what sea and sun and mountain and pine and palm have made it; that it is still possible to live here cheaply; and that this Archipelago, this Island and this City are inhabited, as of old, by peaceful, law-abiding, friendly, likable folk.

Here at least is one part of the world which has a right to look forward with confidence to happy and prosperous New Year.

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER

Article I. *There shall be a constant peace and a perpetual friendship between the Ethiopian Empire and the Kingdom of Italy.*

Article II. *The two Governments mutually engage not to undertake, under any pretext, any action which might harm the independence of the other, and to safeguard the interests of their respective countries.*

Article V. *The two Governments engage to submit to a procedure of conciliation or of arbitration any question arising between them which it shall not have been possible to solve through the ordinary diplomatic channels.* — From the Italo-Ethiopian Arbitration Treaty of August 2, 1928.

«Count Bonin-Longare considers that the request of Ethiopia is a homage rendered to the League of Nations. This homage has the greater value since it comes from a distant nation... which, by the admirable firmness which it needed in order to preserve through the ages its religious faith and its national character, has won titles of nobility to which it is fitting to render here the justice which is due to them.

«...These results of our inquiries have not led us to the conclusion that an unreceptive attitude should be opposed to the request of Ethiopia, but on the contrary, her application for admission being an evident proof of her goodwill, it seemed clear to us that we should encourage it by granting the application.» — From the official report of the declaration made by the Italian delegate in Geneva on the subject of the Ethiopian application for admission to the League of Nations in 1923.

Before the war in Ethiopia started, the preparations for it had been costing Italy 1,800,000 francs a day for three months. The expenditure was charged to «Exceptional enterprises on behalf of the East African colonies.»

A hundred years ago the following notice appeared in the Madrid papers:

List of towns to which the chief prizes have gone in today's lottery. First prize of 25,000 duros, number 1,480, Algeciras; second, 10,000 duros, 3,027, Haro; third, 9,000, 11,147, Algeciras; fourth, 8,000, 3,378, Santiago; fifth, 7,000, 149, Cádiz; sixth, 6,000, 7579, Madrid; seventh, 5,000, 1,080, Almenáralejo; eighth, 4,000, 1,101, Madrid; ninth, 3,000, 1,972, Cádiz and tenth, 2,000 duros, 6,016, Saragossa.

And not a smell in Palma.

The town of Jijona makes two and a half million kilos of turrón every year. They sell for 13,000,000 pesetas, and the stuff is made exclusively from the produce of the provinces of Alicante, Valencia and Castellón de la Plana.

TURNING THE PAGES

by Bibliófilo

THIRTEEN GHOST STORIES, sort and another. Research into matters concerning the Church history of Denmark brought Mr. Anderson to the hotel in Viborg with the extra room; a Professor of Ontography (whatever that may be) found that nasty whistle with the Latin inscription on the site of a preceptory of the Templars; while the man who peeped through those field glasses is simply and plainly described as «a man of academic pursuits».

Writing a ghost story is not such an easy matter as it used to be. If the growing sophistication of both writers and readers makes even Sherlock Holmes pale into a faint shadow of his former self beside the stars of the present detective firmament, how much more will the old blood-and-thunder business of sheeted skeletons, clanking chains and heads carried under their owners' arms fail to provoke anything more respectful than raucous laughter from the thrill-seekers of 1935-6?

The sort of mental masochism that makes people want to be afraid to go to bed in the dark is no less common than formerly; only less easy to satisfy. And

It is impossible to promise the reader that he will be thrilled by all these thirteen tales. People differ, and what produces that creepy feeling at the back of the neck in some will leave others cold. That notable expert in such matters, Miss Dorothy L. Sayers, has left it on record somewhere that she awards the palm for creepiness to a sundial motto which read: *It is later than you think.*



when no less a person than a former Provost of Eton deigns to turn his hand to manufacturing horrors, it is fair to suppose that the demand has elicited the supply.

Here then are thirteen stories of the horrible, the unexplained and the weird. Here is the hotel in which there is no room numbered thirteen in the daytime, but there is such a room at night; the prayer-books that object to being shifted, and which if left closed always open at a certain page; the field glasses through which can be seen things that are not there, but that were there once.

Whether by choice or by the compulsion of habit, the author of «Thirteen Ghost Stories» has written them in a style which, just because it is the antithesis of the old prepare-to-be-horrified stuff, is exactly suited to his purpose. A precise, restrained, donnish style, with much donnish exactitude of datum and of phrase, and touches of donnish whimsicality.

Dons and such people, also, are those who witness and relate the strange things set forth in this literary equivalent of a meeting of the Thirteen Club. Dons and librarians and investigators of one

Yet there are minds to which that sentence will appear sheer nonsense.

I therefore merely state a personal opinion when I say that I find Story Number Thirteen, which is entitled «Rats», less productive of a craving for light and company than the quotation which heads it, or even than its title. Similarly, I don't ask anyone to agree with me in preferring the sinisterly vague conclusions of «The Mezzotint» and «The Rose-Garden» to the violent end of «A Warning to the Curious».

These are personal matters. I dare venture, nevertheless, to suggest that among these thirteen stories, each good of its kind, there is bound to be one capable of producing the desired undesirable effect on any mind gifted with enough imagination to wonder what is on the other side of a hill, or cursed with sufficient sensitiveness to feel ill at ease in hostile surroundings.

For, after all, how do we know that our surroundings are not hostile? Tales such as these of M. R. James have a way of piercing the chinks of the most complete cynical and materialistic armour with the disconcerting question: *Are you sure?*

BY HOOK OR BY CROOK

It was Christmas Day in the Office,
 So nobody was there;
 Not even a cloud of tobacco-smoke
 Hung over the Editor's chair;
 Green eyeshades lay on littered desks;
 Typewriters did not click;
 The Junior Reporter drank more than he oughter;
 The Office Boy was sick.
 Served him right too, the greedy little blighter, for wolfing all that turrón after putting away his share of the turkey and things. Someone ought to tell him so. I'd do it myself if I hadn't got this head. I don't know quite how it happened, but I suppose it has some connection with the bright green face that looked out of the mirror at me this morning when I was making up my mind I really needn't shave till this afternoon.

And now you'll have to excuse me for a second while I slip round the corner for the odd spot of restorative.

Brrr.... That's better. As I was saying, things don't look so bright this morning. And I don't mind telling you I intend to write a strong letter to the Government about it.

One thing I shall mention is that there is a pink and purple striped hippopotamus with spectacles made out of bicycle wheels sitting in the Editor's chair in this office at this moment. If there isn't a law against pink and purple striped hippopotamuses sitting in Editors' chairs and reading the *Ultima Hora* upside down with spectacles made of bicycle wheels while they pick their teeth with the office shears, there ought to be. And I shall want to know what the Ministry of Fine Arts intends to do about it.

Another of my complaints will be addressed to the Treasury, and concerns the lottery. Here is a perfectly good prize of goodness knows how many pesetas come to Palma, and what do I get out of it?

One measly duro, that's what. What kind of a way is that to treat a regular customer who has taken his two one-peseta participaciones in two separate numbers once a month ever since the lottery was founded, practically? If they can't do better than that for me in the New Year's draw, I shall just write in and cancel my subscription. You'll see how they like that.

Well, that's all over, and from Wednesday on the crashing of smashed resolutions will be heard in the land until Reyes. So I think I might as well call it a day and leave that elephant, which is now a chaste shade of maroon with large orange spots, to its apparently absorbing occupation of climbing up the flex of the electric light. See you later.

El Gancho

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ON THE ISLAND

By *The Wayfarer*

(Continued from page 1)

FIESTA:—

The week of fiestas opened with that of the German School, which took place as scheduled in the salon of the Sociedad Bellver in El Terreno on Sunday. A large gathering of Spanish and foreign people enjoyed the excellent programme, in which the atmosphere of the children's festival was admirably combined with that of a cultural function; while both the two handsome Christmas trees and a convincing Santa Claus filled their parts to perfection.

GOVERNOR:—

The new Civil Governor of the Balearics, H. E. Don Joaquín García Cabrera, is believed to be arriving in Palma this weekend to take over his official duties. This, however, has not yet been officially confirmed.

The outgoing Governor, Don Juan Manent, came to Palma on Sunday from Barcelona, very much improved in health in consequence of the treatment which made necessary his visit to the mainland. He has now returned to Barcelona to continue his cure, but he stated before leaving that he would settle in one or other of the islands after it is complete.

CITY CALLS:—

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Esten, who have been staying at the Chalfont House, were due to leave for their rural retreat on Friday. They are however expected back in Palma more or less permanently about January 15, as they are giving up their house in Fornalutx.

Mr. George Belgrave is just one of the many people who are expected at the Chalfont now that Christmas is behind us.

MERRIMENT:—

It was a merry party on Christ-

mas Eve at Mr. Rolf Memison's a fairly advanced hour, house in the Calle Salud. In the crowd were noticed Mrs. Dreiberger

MISSING:—

and Miss Nita Dreiberger, Miss Jill Salaman, Miss Audrey Malcolm, Mlle. Yvone Lassère, Major Gilson, Captain Dare, Mr. Harry Dumfreeshire fly-fishing champ-

According to reports from Ibiza, no one seems to have seen Major Lambert W. Dunwoodie, the Major's erstwhile friends were heard to express an uncharitable wish that the donor might be bitten by a mad dogfish.

imported from Dumfries itself and bearing the Major's card with a reasonable inscription.

We hear that after sampling the Scottish delicacy some of the Major's erstwhile friends were heard to express an uncharitable wish that the donor might be bitten by a mad dogfish.

PARTY:—

A lively impromptu party was given on Christmas night at the flat of Miss Edith Lawrence and Miss Valerie Gorska. Among those present were Miss Nita Dreiberger, Miss Jill Salaman, Major Charles Gilson and Mr. Kenneth Craven.

IMPENDING:—

The impending party on New Year's Eve at Mrs. Doris Cameron's promises to be a stirring event. At a rough calculation, about half the foreign colony of Palma is expected to enjoy her hospitality and assist her in seeing the old year safely out of the way.

SUPPER:—

A large and bright supper party happened at Mrs. Gladys Kidd's in El Terreno on Christmas night. Among those who attended were Mme. Sadée, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sadée and Miss Audrey Malcolm.

HERE AND THERE:—

Mr. and Mr. McMunn entertained Lieut.-Commr. and Mrs. Green to dinner on Christmas Day.

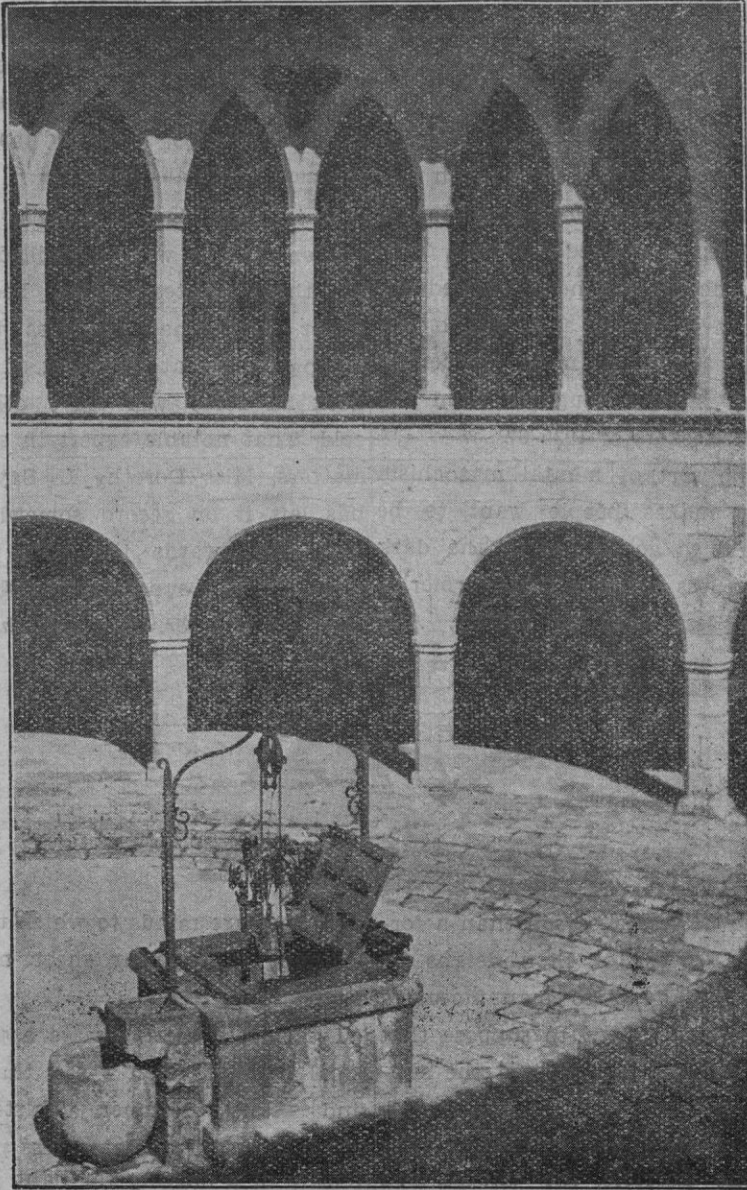
Mr. F. G. Short was host to Mr. George Seward, Mr. Harry Clarke and, we believe, others on Thursday evening.

Mr. Maurice Ponzani gave a supper party at his house on Christmas evening.

There have been a number of amusing sessions at the Piccadilly Bar these last few evenings. The atmosphere, besides being lively, has been a distinctly military one.

Miss Peggy Lippe and Mr. Roland Hayes were the hosts at an egg-nogg party on Christmas day, which was well attended.

Captain Dare, we understand, has been assisting the British Government in applying oil sanctions.



Patio of Bellver Castle

Clarke and Mr. Kenneth Craven. There was music and song and dance, Mr. Memison's performances on the accordion and the guitar being greatly appreciated. The party wound up at Tito's at

ion, since his departure for Valencia at the end of last month. A tangible reminder of him however arrived at the home of some of his friends on the smaller island in the form of a magnificent haggis

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- Galerías Costa, Conquistador, 30.
- Librería Ordinas, Calle San Miguel.
- Belloc Waggon, Corner of Alhambra Hotel.
- In Terreno;—
- Librería Belloc, 14 de Abril, 28.
- Librería Terreno, nr. Plaza Gomila.
- Kiosco Plaza Gomila, Plaza Gomila.

SHIPPING INFORMATION

Palma-Marseilles-Genoa-Port Said arrives and leaves Palma:
January 1, S. S. LLANDOVERY CASTLE. January 29, S. S. LLANDAFF CASTLE.

Palma-Gibraltar-London arrives and leaves Palma:
January 23, S. S. DUNLUCE CASTLE.

Palma-Gibraltar-Plymouth-London arrives and leaves Palma:
January 11, S. S. ORONSAY. January 25, S. S. ORFORD.

Palma-Marseilles-Port Said-Port Sudan arrives and leaves Palma:
January 3, S. S. KEMMENDINE. January 17, S. S. BHAMO. January 31, S. S. AMARAPOORA.

Palma-Gibraltar-U. K. arrives and leaves Palma:
January 8, S. S. BURMA (calls London). January 22, S. S. YOMA.

Palma-Barcelona-Genoa-Port Said arrives and leaves Palma:
January 11, S. S. GNEISENAU.

Palma-Southampton-Rotterdam-Bremen arrives and leaves Palma:
January 22, S. S. POTSDAM.

Palma-Genoa-Port Said arrives and leaves Palma:
January 11, S. S. USSUKUMA.

Palma-Ceuta-Lisbon-Southampton-Hamburg arrives and leaves Palma:
January 3, S. S. NJASSA. January 31, S. S. USARAMO.

Palma-Marseilles-Naples-Alexandria arrives and leaves Palma:
January 3, S. S. EXCALIBUR. January 17, S. S. EXETER. January 31, S. S. EXCAMBION.

Palma-Málaga-Boston-New York arrives and leaves Palma:
January 10, S. S. EXOCHORDA. January 24, S. S. EXCALIBUR.

TRANSATLANTIC

Steamer	Leaves	Port of	For	Due	Company
Mania	Jan. 1	Cherbourg	New York	Jan. 7	Cun. White Star
Mania	Jan. 1	Marseilles	Boston	Jan. 17	Dollar
Mania	Jan. 3	Havre	New York	Jan. 9	French Line
Farmer	Jan. 3	Liverpool	N. Y.	Jan. 13	Amer. Merchant
Importer	Jan. 3	Liverpool	N. Y.	Jan. 13	United States
Atholl	Jan. 3	Liverpool	St. John	Jan. 10	Can. Pacific
Mania	Jan. 3	Havre	Halifax	Jan. 11	Cun. White Star
Mania	Jan. 4	Liverpool	N. Y.	Jan. 14	Cun. White Star
Mania	Jan. 4	Cherbourg	N. Y.	Jan. 9	North Ger. Lloyd
Mania	Jan. 4	Boulogne	N. Y.	Jan. 13	Holland-America
New News	Jan. 6	Havre	Baltimore	Jan. 16	Baltimore Mail

Ships carrying mail. Mail marked to go via a North Atlantic should be posted before 7 p.m. at the Post Office or at the plank of the Barcelona boat by 9 p.m. THREE days before the date of the liner. On Sundays mail should be posted before 4 p.m. since it is to go via Alcudia to Barcelona.

LOCAL MAIL BOATS

Palma-BARCELONA and BARCELONA-PALMA, daily except Sundays; dep. 9 p.m. from Palma and Barcelona, arr. 7 a.m.

Palma-ALCUDIA-BARCELONA, Sundays; dep. 9 a.m. from Mahón, 9 p.m. from Alcudia.

Palma-ALCUDIA-MAHON, Sundays and Fridays; dep. 6 p.m.

Palma-VALENCIA, Sundays; dep. 8 p.m. VALENCIA-PALMA, Mondays; dep. 7 a.m.

Palma-IBIZA-VALENCIA, Wednesdays; dep. 9 p.m. from Palma, 11 p.m. from Ibiza.

Palma-IBIZA-PALMA, Thursdays; dep. 8 p.m. from Valencia, Fridays at 7 a.m. from Ibiza.

Palma-IBIZA-ALICANTE, Fridays; dep. noon from Palma, 9 p.m. from Ibiza.

Palma-ANTE-IBIZA-PALMA, Sundays; dep. noon from Alicante, midnight from Ibiza.

Palma-TARRAGONA, Tuesdays; dep. 7 p.m. TARRAGONA-PALMA, Wednesdays; dep. 7 p.m.

Palma-MAHON, Thursdays; dep. 8 p.m. MAHON-PALMA, Fridays; dep. 8 p.m.

Palma-CIUDADELA, Tuesdays; dep. 7 p.m. CIUDADELA-PALMA, Mondays; dep. 7 p.m.

ISLAND RAILWAY SERVICES

Palma to POLLENSA. — daily at 8 a.m., 2.35 p.m., 6.30 p.m.

Palma to SOLLER. — daily at 7 a.m., 9.30 a.m., noon, 3 p.m., 7.30 p.m.

Palma to ALCUDIA. — daily at 8.25 a.m., 2.45 p.m.

Palma to CALA RATJADA. — daily at 8 a.m., 2.35 p.m.

Palma to CAVES of DRACH. — daily at 8 a.m.

Palma to CAVES of ARTA. — daily at 8 a.m.

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THE «GORDO» IN CIUDADELA

(Continued from page 1)

The news first reached Ciudadela by wireless, but fear that it might be a mistake held the popular enthusiasm in check until confirmation came in the form of a message wired from Madrid and chalked up on the bulletin board of the local newspaper *El Iris*. According to that journal the scenes which followed cannot be imagined by anyone who did not witness them. People kissed and embraced each other in the streets, while many wept with emotion.

«We needed it,» declares *El Iris*, «after some years of acute industrial crisis and when faced with a long stoppage in our principal industry. With the *gordo* peace has been born again in many families and Ciudadela is preparing to forge ahead resolutely.»

The local paper points out that the total capital value of all the land and buildings within the municipal limits of Ciudadela is estimated at a little over 25,000,000 pesetas. The sudden pouring of three-fifths of that sum into the pockets of local people is expected to help more than a little in restoring prosperity to the Menorquin port.

Most of the winners are quite humble people. A journeyman mason named Es Coronel receives 45,000 pesetas for his share, 130,000 more go to a family of fishing folk named Pascual, and in more than one case several thousands have gone to a home that was completely destitute.

In Ciudadela, if nowhere else, it was a merry Christmas.

BETHLEHEM

(Continued from page 1)

the Ethiopian church, Christmas falls a fortnight later than it does according to western reckoning.

Only the foreign colony, reinforced with a stray war correspondent or so, sat down to a dinner of turkey and imported plum pudding in the shade of an imported Christmas tree in the dining room of the Hotel Impérial in Addis Abbaba last Wednesday. The Ethiopians are saving themselves up for the celebrations which will start when Spain is being visited by the Magian Kings, and go on till the Ethiopian *Reyes* festival a couple of weeks later.

The Feast of the Kings in Ethiopia is a greater festival than Christmas itself, which ranks only as the fourth most important day in the calendar. And who if not the Ethiopians should welcome Gaspar, Melchior and Balthasar, since tradition has it that Gaspar was an Ethiopian and may even have been an ancestor of the Emperor Haile Selassie?

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PALMA'S ANNUAL FESTIVAL

(Continued from page 1)

size, will be from the City Corporation, while most of the local schools and cultural associations are expected to add their tributes.

All this is to commemorate the capture of Palma on December 31, 1229. On that day King Jaime I of Aragon and Catalonia received the surrender of the last Moorish Emir of Mallorca in the Almudaina Palace, and thus became the first Christian king of Mallorca.

Menorca did not fall into his hands till the following year, and Ibiza celebrated the sixth centenary of its conquest only a few months ago. The Kingdom of Mallorca, which included all the Balearics with the Counties of Roussillon, Conflent and Cerdagne and the Barony of Montpellier, became independent of Aragon under the Conqueror's second son, Jaime II, and remained so for two reigns after him.

The conquest of Mallorca was the first step of the overseas expansion of the Catalan-Aragonese monarchy, which came to include the Two Sicilies and the Maltese Islands, as well as Valencia which was conquered by Jaime I nine years after the fall of Palma. Malta remained Aragonese until Charles V granted it to the Knights of Saint John, thus opening the most glorious chapter in the history of that outpost of Christendom against the Turks.

Equally remarkable, though less durable, were the exploits of the Catalan Grand Company formed by veterans of the Sicilian war when peace left them unemployed. The Company saved Constantinople from the Turks, fought off the Byzantine Emperor's troops at Gallipoli after quarrelling with him about their pay, ravaged Thrace and conquered Greece.



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