

# The Weekly PALMA POST

New Year's Edition.

Twenty-Four Pages.

VOLUME II  
NUMBER 1

PALMA DE MALLORCA  
DECEMBER 25-31, 1933

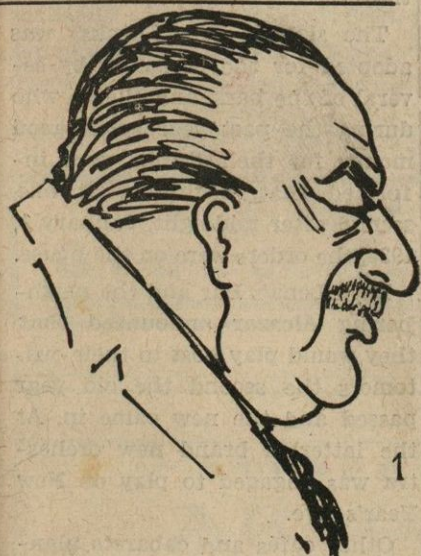
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## The Post Wishes A Happy New Year To - -

...1) Major Charles Goetz, of the British colony... 2) Mr. Harry Firbanks, cribbage player and sportsman... 3) Sybil Sutton-Vane (Mrs. Norman Jacobsen), theatrical producer... 4) Mr. Harry Clarke, of the American colony... 5) Commander Harry Green, British yachtsman... 6)—Mr. Bernard Fay, American architect... 7) Mr. Talcott Camp, of The Treasure Chest... 8) Captain Peter Clutterbuck, of the British colony... 9) Mr. Leo Burgess, British engineer... 10) Signor Tito Cungi, singer... 11) Mr. Arthur Middlehurst, American architect... 12) Mr. George Saward, British pro-consul... 13) Mr. J. F. Requardt, of the American colony... 14) Colonel Clifford B. Harmon, American pioneer aviator, temporarily absent...

(Drawn by The Post's artist, Evan Freer)

...and to all those readers whose pictures could not be included in this issue, but whose likenesses, sketched by Mr. Freer, The Weekly Palma Post hopes to print from time to time in the future.



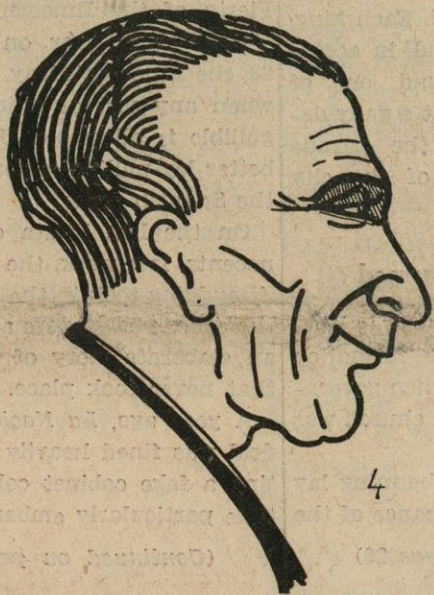
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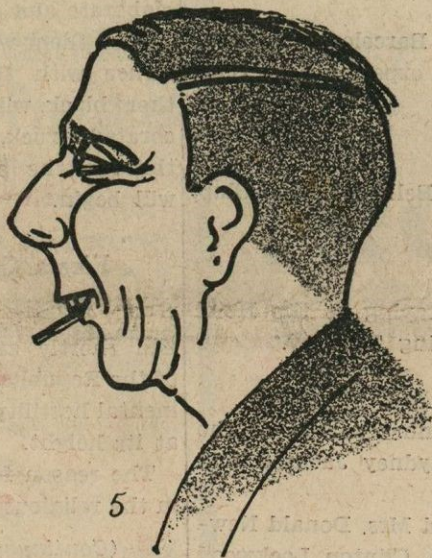
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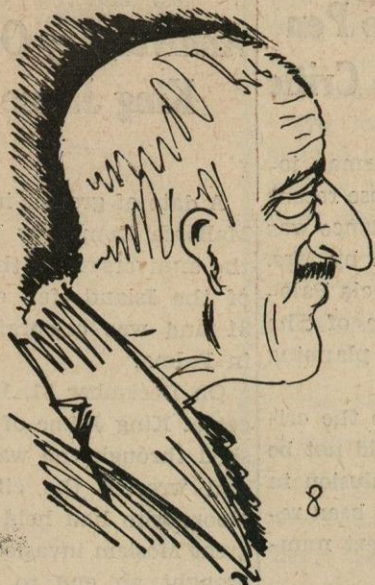
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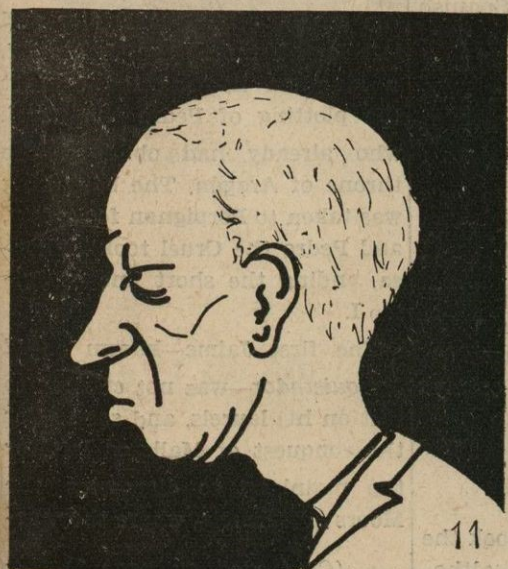
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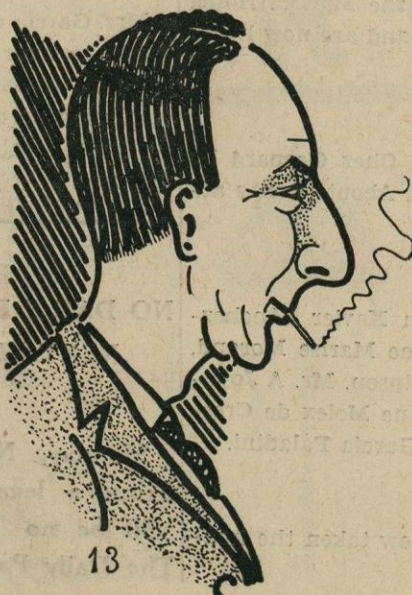
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## ON THE ISLAND

Don Juan Manent, civil governor of the province of the Balearic Islands, is spending New Year's day with members of his family at his home in Mahón, island of Menorca.

Mrs. W. L. Martin, with her daughters, Miss Jane Martin and Miss Phyllis Martin, plans to return to her home in California as soon as she has completely recovered from a slight illness.

Mr. Kendall Parke, senior partner of the Spanish Trading Company in Barcelona, will leave the Catalonian capital shortly for a business trip to London. Mr. Parke Jr., manager of the Palma branch of the Spanish Trading Company, will journey to Barcelona to take charge in his father's absence.

Major Percy Bailey departed for England Saturday morning to visit his son, who is enjoying the winter vacation from his school.

Major Bailey had hoped to spend the entire vacation with his son, but was prevented from doing so when he failed to recover rapidly enough from an injury that, after he had taken it lightly, proved to be very serious. He expects to return to Palma in the spring.

Mrs. Agnes Isabel Symes, after a brief visit here and in Barcelona, sailed for England on the Orford Saturday.

Mrs. Symes' holiday here was marred by news from England that her house in Somerset had been burned to the ground.

Mr. Bernard Fay returned to Palma from Barcelona Saturday morning. Mr. Tito Cungi, who accompanied, was expected back Sunday.

Mrs. Loris Mendelson, guiding spirit of the Bellver Bridge Club, has recovered from a slight illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashburner, who have been staying at the Hotel Royal, have gone to Barcelona, but are returning Tuesday.

Among those to arrange New Year's Eve dinner parties at the French Restaurant, Chez Gaspard, were Mrs. Sydney Jackson and Mr. Cecil Aldin.

Invited to Mrs. Jackson's dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Donald Newhall, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gavett, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Lockwood and Walton Blodgett. The hostess and her guests were asked to an after-dinner party at their studio by Mr. and Mrs. Newhall.

Invited to Mr. Aldin's party were Mrs. Simpson and her daughter, Mrs. Ralph Hemingray, Mr. and Mrs. Dorr E. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Black and Mr. Lambert Mullin.

Staying at the Hotel Catalonia are Mrs. Gwendoline H. Beckles of England, Mr. Robert Watt of England, Mr. and Mrs. Rasmies Andersen of Norway, Mr. and Mrs. Israel Galland and their son, Mr. Harry Galland, and daughter Miss Helen Galland, of the United States; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hopkins, of England, Mrs. Elizabeth Harwood Rucker and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth L. Rucker, of the United States; Mr. Juan D. Klein, Mr. William Law of Scotland, Mr. and Mrs. G. Goosey Turland of England, Mrs. Charlotte Willis of England, and Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hill of England, and Miss Gertrude Mércier.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wallace and their daughter Miss Sophia G. Wallace have taken a house at Pollensa near the Marisol Hotel.

Colonel and Mrs. F. O. Bowen have left Palma and are now living in Soller.

A mid-day banquet was held on Saturday at Chez Gaspard by the doctors from the School of Medicine in Palma. About twenty attended.

Seen at the Trocadero on Friday night; Don Xavier Sánchez-Dalp y Marañón, the Marqués de Aracena, Madame Marise Morand, the Conde de Casa Ponce de León, Mrs. Louise Atkinson, Mr. A. Joynson, Colonel Hugh Clutterbuck, Mademoiselle Jeanne Molex de Cressey, Don Vicente de Monterrey and Mr. and Mrs. García Paladini.

Mr. and Mrs. Claud Glover, the writers, have now taken the house C'An Pebo, at Deyá.

## ISLAND'S CHILDREN TO CELEBRATE OWN HOLIDAY JANUARY 6

«Reyes», Day Of Three Kings, Is Mallorcan Substitute For Christmas As Time To Give Presents.

Next Saturday, January 6, will be the day when the children of Mallorca enjoy the equivalent of Christmas as it is known in England and America.

On that day, which besides being the religious day of Epiphany is also the Day of The Three Kings («Reyes»), each child on the Island will receive a present, and if his parents cannot afford to buy him one, the city or town in which he lives will provide it.

The Kings are the legendary monarchs who visited Bethlehem after the birth of Christ. Impersonated by wealthy men of the Spanish towns, they mount trucks and call upon every child who has written and asked for a present.

In Palma, the ceremony will be elaborate and colorful. Each king, two of them white and, in accordance with the legend, one of them black, will mount a gaily decorated truck, and the parade through the streets of the city will begin.

### Fiesta Once Banned

The fiesta of «Reyes» was banned shortly after the formation of the Republic, and when governmental hostility to the church was at its height.

The reason for the banning lay in the religious significance of the

(Continued on page 20)

## Werner Schulz To Pen His Rebuttal To Critic

Werner Schulz, the German journalist and lecturer whose recent address on the modern dance was the subject of a criticism by Mrs. Daphne Jacobsen de García Paladini in last week's issue of The Weekly Palma Post, is planning a rebuttal.

Mr. Schulz's answer to the criticism of his lecture could not be prepared in time for inclusion in this paper, but space has been reserved for him in the next number.

Mrs. García de Paladini objected to the lecturer's comments on the work of the late Isadora Duncan, and being an acquaintance of the dancer felt called upon to write a defense.

## NO DAILY PALMA POST NEXT TUESDAY, JAN. 2

Monday, New Year's Day, being a legal holiday, there will be no Tuesday issue of The Daily Palma Post.

## «Reyes» Ends String Of Winter Festivities In Spanish Provinces

«Reyes», the Day of the Three Kings, January 6, will close a long string of fiestas that have been observed throughout the Spanish provinces since well before Christmas.

Besides the national holidays, of which there will have been four with the passing of «Reyes», numerous provincial, municipal and church fiestas fall during the period.

### Conquest Anniversary

Here in Mallorca, the anniversary of the reconquest of the Island by King Jaime I of Aragón is observed annually on December 31. On the mainland, it is a date of minor importance in all of the lands ruled over by King Jaime.

### Fiesta Of The Innocents

A minor, but nevertheless national, fiesta of the period is the Fiesta of the Innocents.

Held every year on December 28, the Innocent's Day is the time when any sort of a joke on the gullible is allowable. Usually, the better leg-pulling is performed by the Spanish press.

On the last Fiesta of the Innocents, last week, the local daily *Almudaina* took in the people and the other newspapers as well with an elaborate story of a wedding that never took place.

A year ago, *La Nación* in Madrid was fined heavily for reporting a fake cabinet collapse at a time particularly embarrassing to

(Continued on page 3)

## 1933 SHUNTED OUT, NEW YEAR SEEN IN BY FOREIGN COLONY

Bars And Cafés Invite Clients To Midnight Punch Parties; Private Receptions To Take Up New Year's Day.

Palma's foreign colony got together to usher the old year out and bring in the new in a manner calculated to create the impression that, with the passing of 1933, there also passed the tail end of the crisis.

The slogan «Free Drinks» was adopted for the occasion by several of the bars, and clients who during the past year spent good money for their drinks were informed that, beginning at one second after midnight, January 1, 1934, the orders were on the house.

Both Lena's Bar and the neighboring Alcazar announced that they would play host to their customers the second the old year passed and the new came in. At the latter, a brand new orchestra was engaged to play on New Year's Eve.

Other cafés and cabarets planned various sorts of entertainment for their guests, ranging from lotteries to special dancing acts.

### Trocadero Gala

At the Trocadero, a new dancer was brought over from Barcelona and a dinner cooked by Gaspard of the restaurant of the same name was prepared for those choosing to dine.

The Morisco, under the management of Charly and Billy,

(Continued on page 3)

## Anniversary Of Re-Conquest Of Mallorca By King Jaime I Observed On Last Day Of Year

A date of greater importance to Mallorca than New Year's Day—the anniversary of the reconquest of the Island—fell on December 31 and was celebrated officially in Palma.

On December 31, 1229, the forces of King Jaime of Aragón crashed through the walls of Palma and wrested the city from the Moors who had held it since the great Moslem invasion of 709 that brought an end to the Spanish state of King Rodrigo, the Visigoth.

The great day has since been celebrated annually by the island's population, from wealthiest man to humblest. Nobles of Jaime's army, impersonated by well-known Mallorcans, enter the city at the exact spot where the Conqueror broke through the walls. In the city, they are met by other Mallorcans, costumed as captive Christians.

### Conquest Took Year

The conquest of Palma took the King of Aragón a full year, altho-

ugh the rest of the Island passed into his control comparatively quickly. Two of Jaime's descendants bore the title of King of Mallorca—a kingdom that extended to the mainland and included Perpignan, and a kingdom whose ruler boasted the crowns King Jaime I had collected in the Spanish Peninsula, as well as the one that was his by birth.

Jaime's son, Jaime II, was more the scholar than the soldier and left for his infant son, Jaime III, a kingdom ill-protected against the plotting of Pedro the Cruel, who already had obtained the throne of Aragón. The baby king was taken to Perpignan for safety, and Pedro the Cruel took Mallorca, ending the short line of Jaime I.

The first Jaime—known as *El Conquistador*—was not content to rest on his laurels, and soon after the conquest of Mallorca left for the mainland to dispossess the Moors of Valencia, where they me-

(Continued on page 3)

## Anniversary Of Re-Conquest Of Mallorca By King Jaime I Observed On Last Day Of Year

(Continued from page 2)

naced his neighboring kingdom of Aragón.

### Success On Mainland

On the mainland King Jaime was as successful as he was in Mallorca, and he became King of Valencia.

Although the Spanish hero of the reconquest, that began immediately after the Moorish invasion of 709 and ended in 1492 when Queen Isabel and King Fernando

drove the Moslems from their last stronghold in Granada, is El Cid, who rescued Catalonia and countless smaller areas from the invaders, King Jaime I stands out in history as the monarch to organize a concerted drive into the heart of the Moorish territory.

El Cid was a free-lance knight, expelled from his native León and passing his exile by chasing Moors. King Jaime was an organizer who built the foundation of the real reconquest that was to be terminated over two centuries later.

## 1933 SHUNTED OUT, NEW YEAR SEEN IN BY FOREIGN COLONY

(Continued from page 2)

arranged a prize lottery, in which the principal prize was enough champagne to keep a good-sized party going.

For New Year's Day, most of the foreign residents planned private receptions at their homes, but for those living in hotels or pensions, there was a special dinner arranged at the Hotel Mediterraneo in Terreno.

### The Mallorcans

The Mallorcans enjoy their great annual feast on Christmas, and for them the first day of January is a date of principally religious significance.

The day being an important Catholic fiesta, there are services in all the churches, but for the most part the religious flock to the great Cathedral.

## «Reyes» Ends String Of Winter Festivities In Spanish Provinces

(Continued from page 2)

Don Manuel Azaña, then premier. It was decided, at the time of the fining of the Madrid paper, that cabinet officials should be exempt from the practical jokes of the press, even when the worthy cause of the amusement of the people is the motive.

### National Holidays

Of the four national holidays, the most important are Christmas, New Year's Day and «Reyes», when union labor is not permitted to work at any but the absolutely essential trades.

The fourth fiesta, the day following Christmas, may be avoided by employers willing to pay their men double for the day. As a rule, the holiday is observed.

### EXCAMBION LANDS SIX

The Excambion, which arrived in Palma Bay December 28, landed six passengers—Giovanni Barcelo, Mrs. Katherine Barratt, Miss Mary Bixby, Greve Dannerbzold, Mrs. Marie Dannerbzold and Mrs. Winifred Hudnut.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryant left for America on the same ship.

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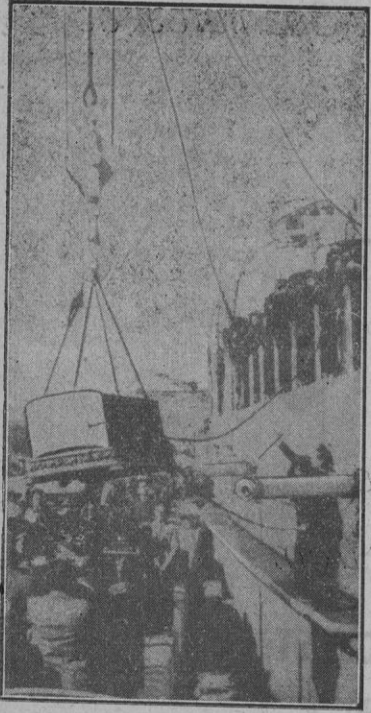
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Palma

# Valencia Honors Idol - Catalonia Loses Chief



**BLASCO IBAÑEZ RETURNS**

Above: The casket containing the body of the great Valencian novelist and Republican being lowered from the deck of the Spanish cruiser that brought it from Menton, France.

Below: The casket lying in state in Valencia, where thousands of admirers of the novelist passed before it before it was finally interred permanently.

Not only Valencians, but Mallorcans, Castilians, Catalans, Basques, Galicians and friends and admirers from abroad journeyed to Valencia to pay homage to one of Spain's greatest writers.



**GOVERNMENT HONORS PATRIOT**

In the late fall of 1933 belated homage was paid to Don Vicente Blasco Ibañez, Spanish author and ardent Republican who died in exile in Menton, France, three years before.

The decision to honor Blasco Ibañez was one of the major non-political events of the past year and was hailed with joy in his native Valencia, where the body was transferred from Menton for permanent burial.

Above: The casket being borne through the streets of Valencia.

Below: Señor Alcalá Zamora, president of Spain (beside the naval officer), with the late President Maciá of Catalonia at the funeral services in Valencia.



**PRESIDENT MACIA**

Don Francisco Maciá Llusa, president of the Catalanian «Generalitat», died in Barcelona in the presidential palace on Christmas day.

The above photograph of the great Catalan statesman, who fought over a quarter of a century for the independence or autonomy of his region, was taken during the ceremonies in Valencia on the occasion of the return to his native city of the body of the Spanish novelist, Don Vicente Blasco Ibañez.

Señor Maciá was then just over 74 years of age and but a few months from his death.



## The Caves of Drach

These marvelous caves called the «subterranean Alhambra» extend more than a mile into the mountain. The caves contain the famous Lake Martel, on which all guests are taken in boats daily.

Special excursions on Mondays and Wednesday with individual quota for every part of the caves including those parts recently discovered still concealed from the public.

The Fomento del Turismo has put these remarkable excursions under its direction.

Also every Monday and Wednesday at 11.30 a. m. concert on the Lake Martel, under the auspices of the Patronato Nacional del Turismo and of the Fomento del Turismo de Mallorca.

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## Maciá Active Both In Political And Private Life Until His Death

Don Francisco Maciá, until his death on Christmas day president of the Catalonian *generalitat*, was active in both political and private life until the fatal illness that closed his career at the age of 74—but so numerous were the duties of Señor Maciá, the political leader, that few of his associates were aware of the existence of Señor Maciá, the private citizen.

Barcelona caught a glimpse of the Catalonian president without badges of office on Christmas, 1932, a year to the day before his death. Barcelona, on that day, witnessed the worst fire in its history and one of the worst in the history of Spain—the burning to the ground of the great El Siglo department store, which occupied seven buildings on the Ramblas.

The conflagration, which apparently had been smoldering for hours, suddenly burst through the walls of all the buildings and for 12 hours threatened to wipe out the entire center of the city.

### The President Afoot

Before an official car bearing the president could reach the scene, a crowd so dense had gathered that it was impossible to clear a right of way for the official automobile.

Proceeding on foot, President Maciá succeeded in forcing his way through a throng too excited to recognize him. When eventually he made his way to the fire lines, he spoke to a police guard, who reluctantly let him through to the dangerous area.

## Late Colonel Francisco Maciá's Short-Lived Catalonian Republic Proclaimed Few Hours Before Proclamation Of Republic In Spain

Don Francisco Maciá Llusá, president of the *generalitat* of Catalonia, who died in Barcelona last Monday, had seen many changes of fortune in his 74 years.

The culminating moment of his long fight for Catalan independence was when he proclaimed the Catalonian Republic from the balcony of the generalidad building on April 14, 1931. At the same time the ex-king Alfonso, was traveling to France and in Madrid Don Niceto Alcalá Zamora was forming the provisional government of the Spanish Republic. Later an agreement was reached between the Catalans and other Spanish Republicans whereby the former abandoned dreams of complete independence in return for a wide measure of home rule within the framework of the Spanish state. The formation of Maciá's short-lived republic anticipated that of the Spanish Republic by a few hours.

During the last years of the monarchy Maciá had been living in exile in Belgium. He had retired there after his deportation in 1926.

President Maciá's two corpulent guards were utterly unable to keep up with the aged statesman, and by the time the latter reached the fire lines they were hopelessly stuck in the crowd.

When finally the chief executive was spotted in the dangerous area, he was cheered by his subjects, who did not realize he had to fight his way through their midst in order to reach the scene.

### «L'Avi», The Grandfather

The political career of *L'Avi* (Grandfather), as he was affectionately known to his associates, began in 1907. In that year he resigned his commission as lieutenant colonel of engineers in the Spanish army to become a member of *Solidaridad Catalana*. This group was formed to defend Catalonian aspirations against the centralizing policy of the government, and particularly to fight the obnoxious law of jurisdictions.

Another landmark in the future president's political life was the day in 1925 when he resigned his seat in the *Cortes* on the floor of the house. He never returned to the parliament, but conducted his campaigns from outside.

During the world war the ex-colonel of engineers was occupied in forming the Catalonian legion of volunteers who fought in the French army against the central powers. He again came into prominence in Spain in 1917, when the Catalan members of parliament held an assembly in Barcelona to discuss ways and means of obtaining the independence of the region.

### Assembly Forbidden

The assembly was forbidden by the government, and held in spite of all the vigilance of the authorities. The deputies succeeded in making the police concentrate their forces to prevent their meeting in one building while the session was quietly progressing in another. When the trick was discovered the assembly had completed its business and dissolved.

Maciá early came into conflict with the dictatorial government

of General Primo de Rivera. The latter, who was in command of the Catalan military region at the time of his coup d'état, was particularly determined in his efforts to crush the Catalan autonomist movement. During his rule the local language was banned from all official centers, including the national schools. Even street names had to be posted up in Spanish.

Maciá chose this time to found the society called «Estat Catalá». This body advocated the fullest kind of autonomy, and did not hesitate to talk of separation from Spain if freedom from the immediate control of Madrid could not be otherwise obtained.

### Maciá Banished

The dictator's reply to this act was to banish Maciá and his principal associates.

The first Catalonian parliament, elected at the end of 1932 after the autonomy statute had been given its final shape by the *Cortes*, confirmed the veteran leader in the presidency. In that capacity he was present with the president of the republic at the apotheosis reception in Valencia of October 9 of the remains of Vicente Blasco Ibáñez.

Unlike his Catalan friend and political ally, the Valencian novelist and politician did not live to see the overthrow of the monarchy which he had fought. He died in exile in France, and was brought back to his native city for reburial with the highest military and civil honors.

Señor Maciá's party, the *Esquerra Catalana*, shared in the general setback suffered by the left wing groups in the recent elections to *Cortes*. Their former seats went chiefly to the conservative regionalist party known as the Lliga.

### Local Majority

The local parliament however still has an *Esquerra* majority. It may therefore be assumed that the second president of Catalonia will be of the same political views as his predecessor.

## Basques Seek Statute Like One Drawn For Catalonians By Maciá

Not only in Mallorca, where there is a strong Autonomist party and an allied Regionalist group, but in Galicia and the three Basque provinces as well, the career of Don Francisco Maciá, the «Grandfather of Catalan Autonomy», has always been followed with interest.

In the Basque country, where autonomy seems soon to become a fact, the late president of Catalonia was almost regarded as a local political leader, for upon his success or failure hung the Basque hopes for independence within the Republic.

A statute similar to the one Señor Maciá won for the Catalans is now the goal of the Basques, but due to the importance of the region's iron industry to the entire Peninsula, it is considered doubtful if they will be as completely successful as was the Catalan leader.

A Basque plebiscite has already demanded autonomy and the central government must soon act upon the decision of the people.

### Galicia's Ambitions

The regions of Galicia, likewise, hope to gain by the achievement of Señor Maciá in Catalonia, but their ambitions are retarded by their own internal disagreements, principally over what city will be the capital of the region when, as and if autonomy becomes a fact.

In Galicia, Catalonia, the Basque country and Mallorca, the alleged advantages of autonomy are based on the fact that those areas possess their own languages.

### Galicians, Basques In Catalonia

Both the Basque and Galician areas were heavily represented by delegates in Barcelona when funeral services for President Maciá were held.

Many of the visitors represented political groups, but there were others who went privately and for no other purpose than to pay personal tribute to the late leader.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE C.º

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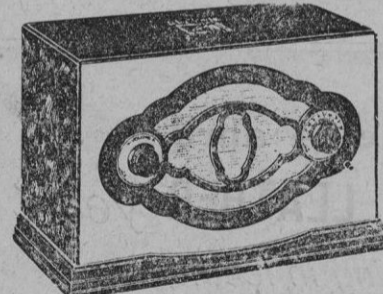
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PALMA DE MALLORCA

## Mallorcans Travel To Catalan Capital In Honor Of Maciá

Many Mallorcans, particularly those of Autonomist or Regionalist political leanings, traveled to Barcelona for the funeral services last Wednesday of Colonel Francisco Maciá, until his death president of the Catalanian *Generalitat*.

Colonel Maciá and his work on behalf, first of Catalanian independence, and later on the compromise of autonomy, were followed with the closest interest here both because of the existence in Mallorca of an Autonomist group and because the similarity of the Mallorcan and Catalan languages is a close political tie between the two regions.

The nearly-common language has served as a link between Catalonia and the Balearics in spite of differences of temperament between the people of the two areas. The fiery, radical Catalonians, in every thing except tongue, are at opposite poles from the conservative, even-tempered Mallorcans.

### The Autonomy Statute

When, shortly over a year ago, Colonel Maciá gratified his lifelong ambition by wresting the statute of autonomy from the central government in Madrid, a wave of Mallorcans swept over the mainland to assist him in the observance of the occasion—an occasion considered so important that the Spanish President, Don Niceto Alcalá Zamora personally bore the statute from Madrid to Barcelona.

The granting of the measure of independence to Catalonia was celebrated here in Mallorca by those who were unable to make the trip to the Peninsula, and was the subject for lengthy enthusiastic articles in the daily press.

More recently, when the body of Don Vicente Blasco Ibáñez rested in Barcelona on its way from Menton to Valencia, a delegation of Mallorcans went to the Catalan capital to witness the ceremonies led by Colonel Maciá. Only a few, however, went to Valencia for the final services.

## WHY ALL LAWYERS GO TO HEAVEN-- By Edwin H. Hooker

An old Spanish legend explains why lawyers go to heaven, and also why San Celedonio is considered by gamblers as their patron saint.

Celedonio was a charcoal burner who lived in the Sierra de Guadarrama. His cottage was situated on one of the highest passes of the sierra, which is always blocked by snow in winter.

One New Year's eve the charcoal burner was visited by a traveler, who explained that he had been stopped by snowdrifts on the mountain road, and craved hospitality for the night.

Other snowbound travelers arrived, until there were 12 of them. This surprised Celedonio and his wife. They were used to visits of this kind, but never before had so many attempted the pass on one day in the depth of winter. However, all were made welcome, as far as the slender resources of the cottage allowed.

Two points about their guests attracted the attention of the charcoal burner and his wife. All 12 seemed to know each other. At the same time they were very silent, and they seemed to be waiting for something.

Their preoccupation did not prevent them from joining their hosts in a simple supper, the classical *puchero* of Castile. During the meal another traveler arrived. He was received with the same heartiness as his fellows.

From the respectful manner of the 12 towards the latecomer, it was clear that they regarded him as their chief. Celedonio and his wife were extremely curious about their visitors, but not for the world would they have asked an indiscreet question.

Now tongues seemed to be loosened. It was not long before all the travelers were conversing easily together. From a word here and a hint there, the hosts learned that they were entertaining the 12 apostles and their Lord.

The problem of finding beds for so many fortunately did not arise. The visitors preferred to remain by the fire all night, talking. When the charcoal burner and his wife awoke their guests were gone, except Saint Peter, who stayed behind to pay their bill.

Celedonio said that he never

took payment from travelers in any case. Still less would he accept money from those who had honored his home with their presence that night.

«Is there no favor I can do to show our gratitude?» asked the apostle.

«Well, there is one thing I should like. Most of the time I am working up here in the hills, but when I go down to the town with a load or two of charcoal, I sometimes stop at the tavern and play a game of cards. I don't play much, but I am a poor man and it is pleasant to win a little.»

«From now on you will always win,» said the saint, and Celedonio saw him no more.

The charcoal burner's life continued very much as before. He went on burning charcoal and carting it to town on his string of donkeys. He did not even go to the tavern more often, but when he played cards he always won.

Celedonio died, and his guardian angel came to take him up to heaven. On the way they happened to pass a window of a lawyer's house. The lawyer was dying, and the devil sat by his bedside, waiting for his soul.

Celedonio asked his guide to wait, and they both went inside. The devil was glad to see them. It was boring work, he said, waiting for a soul which was his in any case, especially when it was so unwilling to leave the body. He had made himself visible to the dying man in the hope that shock would finish him. The only effect had been to make the lawyer cling more desperately to life.

The man from the Guadarrama listened to this tirade. He noticed a pack of cards on a table in the

bedroom. He suggested a little game of *tute*.

«What can you stake that is worth my playing for?» objected the evil one.

«My soul against the lawyer's.» The angel tried to dissuade his charge, but Celedonio only laughed and handed the pack to the devil to shuffle. They played, and the devil cheated as cunningly as he knew how. But of course Celedonio won.

The civil one leaped from the window and flew off in a huff. At that moment the lawyer drew his last breath.

With the lawyer's soul between them the angel and his charge flew up to the gate of heaven. Peter received Celedonio and the angel as old friends, but at the sight of the lawyer's black soul he frowned. «Who is this?» he asked.

«A lawyer friend of mine,» Celedonio explained. «He's a bit of a mess, isn't he? He upset the inkpot over himself this morning.»

«Lawyers are not admitted,» said Peter sternly. «That is the rule, and always has been since I have been porter here.»

«Peter,» said Celedonio, «forgive my mentioning it, but I didn't ask who you were when you knocked on my door.»

The heavenly porter stood aside. A push from behind from Celedonio sent the black soul sprawling over the threshold. His protector followed.

Now San Celedonio sits in heaven as the patron saint of lawyers. Every time a lawyer dies he comes down to the deathbed and challenges the devil to play for the dying man's soul. That is why all lawyers are sure of heaven.

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## Spanish Navy Cut To Live Up To Reduction Of Armaments Policy

Spain's navy, at the close of 1933, was even smaller than the small sea unit that flew the Republican flag the year before.

Drastic cuts in equipment and personnel brought the navy so far down the international scale that today it ranks beneath the navy of the Argentine Republic in numbers of men and ships, although its vessels are far more modern.

Although the government has encountered considerable criticism of its policy of taking disarmament literally, there is a large element that favors the recent naval reduction as in keeping with the important part Spain now plays in the League of Nations and its arm, the Disarmament Conference.

The Republic is the only nation in existence today that actually recognizes League authority, and its voluntary following of League and Arms Conference policies is its gesture of good faith toward both bodies.

### Practical Gains

From a practical point of view, Spain has profited greatly both by reductions in the navy and personnel cuts in the army—although it is reported that the retirement of officers in the latter branch of defense at one time was overdone and that some had to be re-commissioned to provide for effective military discipline.

At a time when other nations are supporting tremendous navies, and taxing themselves to death in order to do so, Spain has come fairly close to equalizing the effects of the world crisis by reducing naval and military expenses.

Charges that the Spanish navy has become useless as a result of the present policy are hotly denied by disarmament experts, who claim that the large but fairly economical submarine fleet and several good, though small, aircraft carriers, together with the fleet of excellent cruisers, are sufficient for the protection of the Republic's Atlantic and Mediterranean coastlines.

## Four Naval Fleets Paid Visits To Mallorca In 1933; British Cruiser Called Independently

Four naval fleets—two of them British—lent color to the Island during the past year when they were ordered into these waters.

The first to arrive was the third battle squadron of the British Home Fleet—composed of the Warspite, Valiant and Malaya—which appeared beneath the guns of the old fortress at Porto Pi in February.

The call of the three ships was purely social, and the officers and men were at liberty to entertain and be entertained during their stay. Among the principal receptions during the visit were an «at home» given by the British Association at the Grand Hotel and a fleet reception given by the officers of the ships aboard the flagship, Warspite.

Shortly after the departure of the three vessels of the Home Fleet, the Mediterranean Fleet arrived in the course of maneuvers. Because of the naval activities, few formal receptions were tendered at this time.

Later in the year, the British cruiser Shamrock called in the Bay of Palma independently.

### The French Fleet

Shortly after the last of the Mediterranean Fleet vessels weighed anchor, a fleet of French cruisers arrived. The social importance of this visit was marred by the serious illness of one of the officers, whose life had been despaired of aboard his ship.

The ailing officer was taken to the clinic of the doctors, Don Virgilio and Don Vicente Peñaranda, who succeeded in saving his life.

### Premier Lerroux Responsible

Premier Alejandro Lerroux while leader of the Republican Opposition during the two Azafia governments, was largely responsible for the cuts in navy and army, as well as for the reduction of the term of compulsory military service.

Señor Lerroux fought unsuccessfully for a reduction of the service term from a year and a

half to six months, but was able to get a compromise term of one year flat. It is possible that he will now resume his drive for the six months enlistment.

### The Kanguro

A visit by a section of the Spanish battle fleet was heralded by the arrival of the submarine mother ship, Kanguro, the last word in service vessels for underseas craft.

The Kanguro was followed first by her brood of submarines and later by a fleet of cruisers, which remained in the harbor for several days. Like the British Mediterranean Fleet, the Spanish squadron was on maneuvers, and receptions in honor of the visiting officers were confined to formal affairs given by local civil and military authorities.

In addition to the mass call, a number of Spanish cruisers and submarines anchored in the Bay of Palma on independent visits in the course of the year.

### German Fleet Disappoints

Mallorca was disappointed when a promised call by the German North Sea Fleet was called off.

The Reich had promised to send a number of its ships here on a goodwill mission, and the people had looked forward to the opportunity of seeing Germany's new, compact and much touted post-war navy.

The German visit was canceled when Herr Hitler decided to make the launching of a new «pocket battleship» the occasion for maneuvers of the entire Reich Fleet in the North Sea.

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half to six months, but was able to get a compromise term of one year flat. It is possible that he will now resume his drive for the six months enlistment.

Further numerical reductions in the navy and the commissioned personnel of the army are considered out of the question for the time being.

## Ship Contractors In Spain Awarded Fat Mexican Concession

Naval architects in Spain, instead of suffering as a result of cuts in the Republic's navy, enjoyed a gala year in 1933 when a windfall in the shape of contracts to rebuild the entire Mexican sea force was handed them.

Mexico, determined to rebuild her outmoded navy from keel to truck, decided to grant the building concession to Spanish shipwrights both because of the excellent work that is being done on the Catalan-to-Valencia coast and in the Bilbao district on the north of the Peninsula; and because it was considered wise to place the gigantic order with the sister Republic in Europe.

Practically all of the Spanish yards with experience in naval architecture are now at work turning out small but efficient ships to replace the cumbersome old gunboats that have been Mexico's navy for years.

### Russian Orders Coming

As soon as the ship contractors complete the big Mexican order, they expect to have orders for the construction of a new fleet of commercial vessels for the Soviet government.

At the time Spain was negotiating with the commissars on the matter of diplomatic relations between the two nations, the latter hinted that, if recognition were forthcoming, handsome building contracts would find their way into Spanish shipyards.

Diplomatic relations were arranged, ambassadors and ministers were exchanged, and commerce, aided by the dredging of diplomatic channels, began to climb.

### Soviet Ships Old

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present consists of a limited number of old vessels bought from foreign lines that were through with them.

The need to replace these ancient vessels with new floating stock is obvious, if the Soviet is to take a prominent place on the high seas, and it is believed the contracts for building will be let on the Peninsula in the near future.

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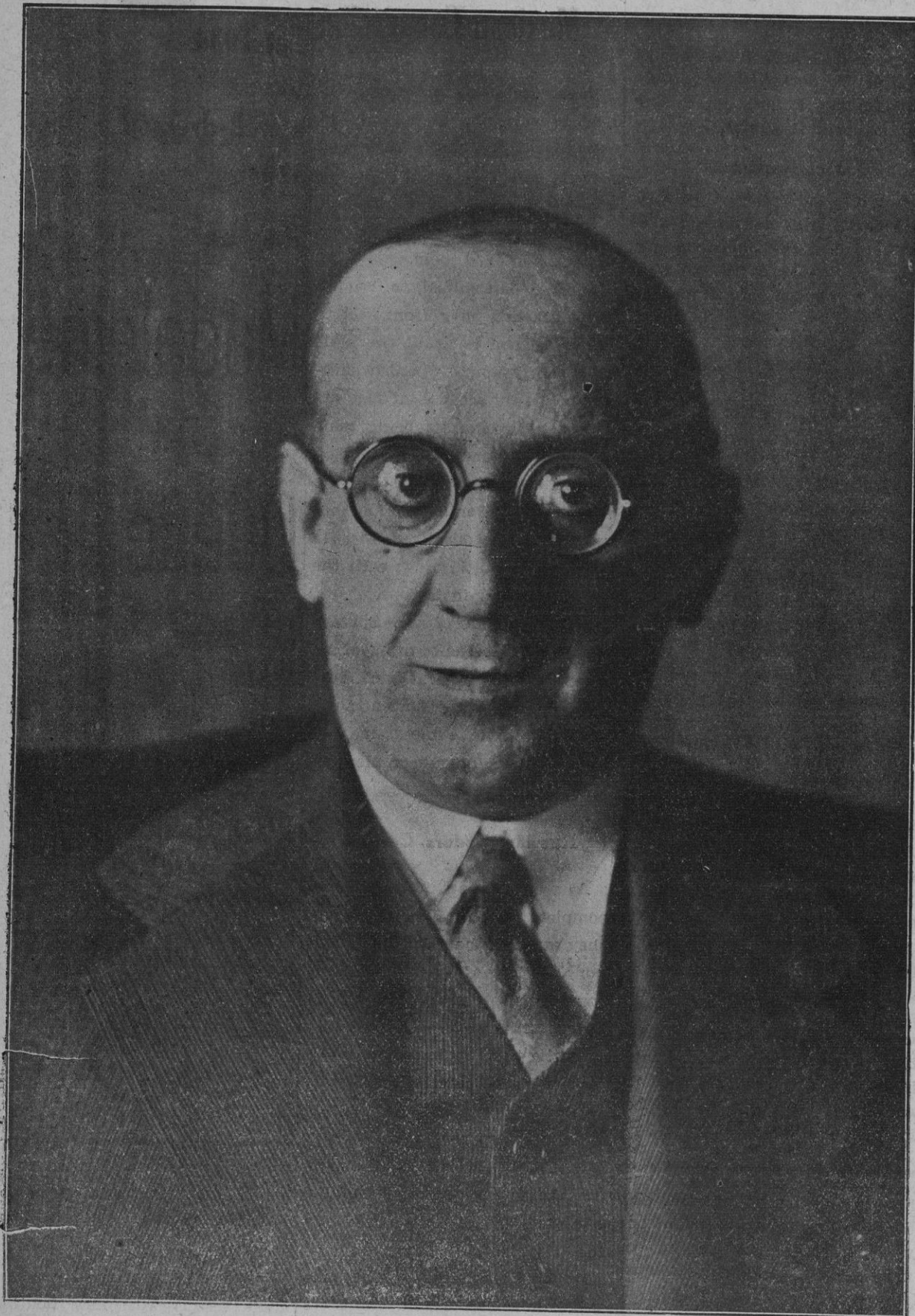
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# Enters Third Year As Governor



DON JUAN MANENT

Don Juan Manent of Menorca was outstanding in the political affairs of the province of the Balearic Islands during 1933. Originally appointed civil governor of the province by Premier Manuel Azaña, he resigned before the collapse of the first Azaña cabinet as a protest against the government.

When the second Azaña cabinet collapsed, Señor Manent was reappointed to his old post by Premier Diego Martínez Barrios. He was asked to retain his office when Don Alejandro Lerrox became premier shortly after the elections.

Right: Don Niceto Alcala Zamora, president of the Spanish Republic.

President Alcala Zamora, provisional premier immediately after the departure of ex-King Alfonso, became president when his government resigned after the election of the first Republican Cortes.

During the first two years of the Republic, the president saw the government lean considerably farther to the left than he thought advisable, but with the eventual failure of Don Manuel Azaña and the arrival on the scene of the Radical Party, a swing to the right took place.

At present, Señor Alcala Zamora is at the head of a Republic functioning much on the lines of the one he planned when he first took control in Madrid.

The president is considered a defender of the Catholic Church as long as it keeps out of politics, but he has shown himself, on occasion, willing to come to grips with the powerful organization if necessary.



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# BUT SOME ARE CYNICS -- *By Robert McAlmon*

PART III

With June the intense heat demanded acquiescence to a sluggish routine of existence. Sundays Grant went out to have dinner with Sally and Jim Dickens. Jim had a keg of red wine, which his father-in-law, old man Kirman, procured from a Mexican back in the hills. Six-year old Bill Kirman, harried by Sally, his forty-year old halfsister, slyly kept out of her sight as much as possible. She insisted upon making their bungalow resemble an English tea-room. Both her father and her husband disliked the innumerable tiny napkins, embroidered and lace coverings to tables and furniture, but they grumpily tried not to upset her order. Sally, tall, thin, ultra-fastidious and educated by governesses, was no woman to have married Jim Dickens, but at thirty-five she had, rather than to marry no one. Jim was lax, goodnatured, with only what education a boy growing up in little settled mountain country might pick up. However Sally had sown the seed of desire to be a 'gentleman' in Jim. Serving wine to Grant and Ellenthorpe and the Lyman boys he tried to do it with the accomplished-host manner of old man Kirman. It was clear however that Jim and old man Kirman got on each other's nerves. Grant too began to quit showing up at the Dicken's Sunday. It was too family-life for him.

Billy Kirman found his way across the cotton fields to the Lyman shack evenings, as Grant and the Lymans pampered him, and Sally did not worry about where he was. At first Billy was shy and frightened, but soon he lost his fear of the three men, so that whenever anything was missing Clarence or Elihu were sure to suspect that Billy had swiped it. Because they were constantly misplacing things, razors, shotguns, axes, scissors, tools of all sorts, wearing apparel, etc. they did not however accuse Billy harshly of hoarding possessions that might look valuable to his young eyes.

During the summer several hundred Indians passed through Blythe on their way to a Chief's festival in Arizona. They were a degenerate lot. The bucks looked like squaws, though they wore their coloured blankets with dignity. Their long black hair hung in mudsmeared strands. They were silent, with bad nature and distrust, it looked, rather than with hardihood or resignation. For the time however their shuffling through the streets, swathed in colour, gave tone to the town. Clarence Lyman was sure that fat grocer O'Brien was taking on the squaws, as he was sure that O'Brien patronized the negresses in town.

At the floodgate Mexican labourers stripped to cool themselves in the silty, red water of the Colorado. The intense sunlight gleamed ultra-violet rays upon their brown bodies, making their skins

luminous, while flashes of violet, green, and orange, showed upon their muscles when their wet flesh arose above the satin rustiness of the flowing river. The Grijalva family supplied eight labourers to the gang; an old man, well past seventy, was the grandfather. There were two brothers of around fifty, and one of them had five sons. During rest hours this family sat together and seemed always to talk of music, or to sing to each other. One of the boys was six feet tall, wasp-waisted, and able to lift the end of a wagon load of stone. Grant thought surely they were not of peon stock. Perhaps they had Aztec blood in them; but they broke stone, and worked in the hot sun alongside sullen, filthily dirty, Indians, misshapen Mexicans, and such negroes as stayed on the job. With the coming of the hottest weather most of the better class Mexican workmen departed for lighter work than rock-breaking beneath a desert sun.

Sitting near a turn in the levee old man Woods talked to Grant. «I tell you the flood's going to break the levee bank. Them college engineers won't stop it with rocks. Besides they didn't start piling rock soon enough to have a bank sufficiently strong.»

Mr. Kirman had driven out to call on Grant. «Mr. Ellenthorpe will control the flood if it can be done by engineering skill,» he said, sure that Woods with his old-fashioned engineering methods was responsible for high levee-upkeep charges in the valley. Grant saw that the two old men disliked each other. He had regarded the steadily rising waters of the Colorado for days.

«You're probably right, Mr. Woods,» Grant agreed, «but it's generally safe to bet that a flood will win. There's nothing to do but what Ellenthorpe is doing, doggedly, and to hope for the best. It will go hard on some ranchers to lose their crops though.»

Mr. Woods grunted, but would not before old man Kirman preach his gospel of blasting a new bed into which the river in flood-time might divert itself. Kirman was apt to snort forth his indignant disbelief in such a scatter-brained notion. Mr. Kirman and Mr. Wood each took the attitude that the other was a senile old man to be reasoned with as a person in second childhood. At times, however, their patronizing and gallant respect-of-pity for the other's old age, broke bounds, and they snorted fire back and forth at each other.

Grant was anxious to be back in town as he knew the negroes had thrown a barbecue this day and were giving a dance at night.

He intended to look in, even if none of the other white men would join him. The Lymans both were prejudiced enough not to deign noticing the negroes. Driving back to town the decreasing heat made less intense the brooding in the infinity of sky. Old man Kirman talked querulously of Wood's fool notions for wasting county money; Harry Gallego agreed cheerfully with Kirman, as he always agreed cheerfully with old man Woods. «It don't cost nothing to let dem old fellers have their say,» was Harry's philosophy. In town Grant encountered Ellenthorpe, whose eyes were bloodshot from work in mosquito-ridden, oven-hot swamps.

«Hell Grant, we haven't had much conversation this summer, have we? Clarence says you're on your heels to be East. I'll give you letters to my brothers and friends there, though nothing comes of letters of introduction generally.»

«I'll know somebody to talk with at least,» Grant answered, «but as long as I'm making money I'll stick here a while. Gallego pays me for writing his checks. I'm riding easy and can hit New York with quite a sum. Come on over to Lyman's shack and I'll cook a dinner for all of us.»

«Elihu should have stayed in the East but he got afraid and wouldn't stick it long enough to locate a position.»

«Too much mother and sister in both the Lyman's lives,» Grant surmised. «Elihu's looks won't let him be taken seriously, and nobody looks for the diamond in rough and comical exteriors. A good cotton crop might make them well off in the valley though.»

«Damn my health,» David protested. «I was lined up with the subway company in New York but the strain got me. But a man stagnates here, with no stimulus.»

«Hello,» Clarence called when they appeared at the shack. «If you guys want a shower bath before dinner you'd better hurry. Grill that steak well tonight, Grant.» He was drying with a none-too-clean towel.

Soon the meal was on the sand and the men chewed at a juicy steak. «What do you want to go East for?» Clarence quizzed Grant.

«It's not so much going East as not staying here where I know there's nothing I want.»

«Lay off,» Elihu grunted. «The rest of us will be eating out of the Chink's slop-jar soon enough without thinking of it.»

«We can eat at the El Dorado Club even if politics talked there do drive a man blotto, They have a nigger cook,» Clarence said. Ellenthorpe chuckled, «Dat boy am some exalted personage. He

took religion on the astral plane sometime back. He serves good food but if anyone registers a kick he looks spiritually wounded and retires to take up communion with loftier souls. He ain't just common folks.

«Have some beer, Dave,» Clarence invited. «Do you think you'll get more kick Grant, going in for the intellectual life?»

«Who said anything about the intellectual life? I want to get around a bit. This valley would kill me with boredom. Except for Dave I can't give a darn whether the valley is flooded or not.»

After dinner Elihu stretched himself on his back listening to the others grouse. Finally he spoke. «I'll jog over town. If you guys settle whatever you're talking about send me a wire. Anyone going across the field with me?»

Soon the four went overtown. On the outskirts they passed camps of people who had already begun to drift into the valley as cotton pickers, or in anticipation of a few days well paid work if the levee banks broke. Dave went to his office; Grant left the others to investigate the remains of the negro barbecue. No negroes were about but the remnants of food, canteloupe husks, chicken bones, corn fritters, and beer bottles, were strewn about where the central fire had been. Grant headed towards the dance hall. Some old mammies and greyheaded males sat chattering and wheezing with laughter as they joked.

«Wheee-he-he-sough, Mistah Prentice, shuah, didn't you'all know dat whiskey wuz tea. Wheee-he-he-ho-oooh, I near bust. You's crazy if you think Sol Marston is gibbin' way any ob his liquor. Dat boy has got religion all right, but he shuah is eekonomic and keeps his drink to himself.»

Grant stood at the door watching the glistening black faces, ex-

tra shiny from food gorging. «Howdy honey,» a negress who did Grant's laundry called, «I done saved you a chicken lak ah sez ah would, but chile, I had to batle foah it.»

«Good Lula, I knew you would. You know what food is meant for,» Grant answered and went to Joe's for a drink as the negroes were not dancing yet. When he returned recklessness was on him. The music excited him. The older negroes sat, at first, but as the music became insistent they too danced. Grant stood in the doorway. No other white men were around. An Indian girl, with a flabby, early matronized body, watched proceedings with curious apathy. Grant knew she lived with one of the negro men. Negro laughter and chatter flowed, voluptuous-timbred, through the evening air. Grant found the odour of the room, as of beehives, oppressive. He started back to join Harry Gallego at Joe's and passed a mulatto girl. «Evening honey, is you'all lonely?» the coffee-skinned damsel said.

Grant knew the girl was not of the community negroes. Possibly she was a girl imported by the one white restaurant keeper in town, and if so, she served a good portion of the un-mated male population of the valley. He looked at her dubiously. She was attractive.

«Ah's lonely mahself, and ah don't want to go in with them no-count niggers. Ah's creole, from New Orleans.» Her voice was persuasive and mellow, but Grant believed she wished to be with the negroes, dancing.

«I have to go on,» he told her, knowing how prejudiced against blacks the people in town were. Had he desired to go with the girl he knew that such an act would make it necessary for him to leave the valley before long. There were groups of vigilant bigots about intent upon superintending the morals of other people's lives. He joined Harry, had a few drinks, and went home to bed, sagely telling himself he needed to be rested for long hours of rush work when the flood arrived in full force.

(To be concluded)

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# THE THEATER -- THE BULLRING -- CLUBS AND CAFES

## «Private Lives» Set High Water Mark In Production Of Plays

Palma's English-speaking colony in 1933 was treated to a dramatic season that began auspiciously, if not dazzlingly, with the Theater Guild's production of Dashiell Hammett's mystery thriller, «The Maltese Falcon.»

The Hammett book was turned into a play by Sybil Sutton-Vane (Mrs. Norman Jacobsen.) Miss Sutton-Vane, then the Guild's guiding genius, managed the task of converting the novel with great skill, but over-estimated the acting ability of her available players. The result was that, while the mediocrity of the players did not conceal the fact that the producer had done an excellent piece of work, it prevented the play from coming up to the expectations of the audience.

The play well might have been a complete flop, had not Miss Sutton-Vane been able to secure the services of one real actor for the leading part—Marlyn Brown, formerly of the Theater Guild in New York. Because his part, longer than the role of Hamlet, called for his presence on the stage almost continuously, Mr. Brown saved the play, but he could not conceal the amateurishness of the rest of the cast.

After a decent interval for the departed «Falcon», the Theater Guild attempted Noel Coward's «Hay Fever», with Mrs. Homer Whyte relieving Miss Sutton-Vane at the helm.

### «Hay Fever»

«Hay Fever» went over comparatively well, with the players whipping themselves into shape at the last minute, greatly to the surprise of the discouraged producers. The experience of Mrs. Whyte, who at one time produced for the Civic Laboratory Theater in New York, drew from the actors whatever minor quantities of ability they possessed and prevented a failure.

The third, last and best production in English was Noel Coward's «Private Lives», staged by Miss Sutton-Vane, this time working independently of the Guild.

The producer apparently had learned a lesson in putting on the «Falcon», for she was not trapped into going ahead with an unsuitable cast. For the difficult role of «Elyot», she obtained Bertram Yarborough, an English actor who was almost perfect as the dashing Elyot, and whose only flaw was his age. He was somewhat too young for the part of the sophisticate.

The producer's selection of the rest of her cast was equally happy. Mrs. Ellen Root was chosen to play the part of Elyot's ex-wife; Miss Mary Anne Scoville played

## Jaime Pericás Only Local Torero To Star; Pepe Gallardo Cream Of Visiting Matadors

Mallorca, long without a front-rank torero, during the past season in the bullring found herself the possessor of a novillero who one day should rise well to the top of his profession.

The «discovery» of the season is Jaime Pericás, a bullfighter in his late teens who already has had tempting offers to leave the novillero class and take the *alternativa* to become a fullfledged *matador de toros*.

Pericás, in his single appearance in his own back yard last season, took both the public and the press by storm. Each one of his three bulls was put to the sword expertly; two of his kills were perfect. His *muleta* and cape work were the best produced by a Mallorcan bullfighter for years, according to the critics on the daily language papers.

The young novillero made a splendid impression on the *aficionados* of the foreign colony, who found the grandstand manner of a Seville torero who appeared in the same *corrida* repellent.

Pericás can, if he chooses, take the *alternativa* next season, and may do so, though he has been advised by friends and critics to spend one more year in the ring with the young bulls before trying his hand on the five-year-olds.

Of the visiting mainland bullfighters, the one to score the greatest ovation was Pepe Gallardo, who appeared as a substitute for Carnicerito de Mejico after the latter was wounded slightly at Murcia.

Gallardo, a full-fledged *matador de toros*, but one whose reputation had not preceded him to the Island, was superb in every division of his art and attained what is almost the impossible when he was applauded for his

his wife; and Dudley Deane Bigelow played the fourth part in the amusing matrimonial snarl.

### Miss Scoville's Debut

With the exception of Miss Scoville, every member of the cast had had ample stage experience, and Miss Sutton-Vane had little to worry about. As for Miss Scoville, who might easily have ruined the performance, she proved a delight and, as the producer declared after the first night, should go far as an actress, should she choose to adopt the profession permanently.

By and large, Palma did not fare badly in its dramatic menu. Only one of the three plays produced can be said to have been comparable to a production in a capital of the drama, but none was an utter failure.

handling of a bull that would not fight.

### Cheered In Failure

Time after time the *matador* went in to kill without success, and each time was cheered, while the *corrida* president was hooted for refusing to reject the bull. That hapless official was powerless to remedy the situation, however, as there was no extra bull.

From the point of view of the foreigners, the most spectacular appearance in the arena was that of Manolo Mejias «Bienvenida», who was fighting for the second time after a terrible goring through the abdomen received in the Madrid bullring.

To the foreigners, it mattered not at all that «Bienvenida» was obviously worried, but only that he had the courage to face the bull at all. The Spanish reaction was different, for the Spaniard does not recognize the bullfighter's right to remember past wounds received at the horns of an enraged bull, and demands that he give of his best if it is an ovation he is after.

Followers of the art of bullfighting from horseback were doomed to disappointment in the past season, for the Portuguese *rejoneador*, Simao da Veiga, did not repeat his visit of the previous year, and he has no equal either in his own country or in Spain. They did see, however, some creditable horsemanship performed by «Marcet», who on two occasions proved his ability to *rejonear* bulls of the *novillo* class.

### Clown Toreros

Of a number of clown performances, the best was the appearance of the «Empastre» troop, composed of excellent clown *toreros* and the best band that has ever been heard here. The «Empastre» bullfighting act, minus the kill and the *banderillas*, has been seen in the winter circus in Paris.

Palma's big *corrida* in the first week in June went sour, first when rain postponed the spectacle and again when the *matadors* failed to live up to their Peninsula reputations.

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## Gap Created When Little Club Closed Hasn't Been Filled

Palma's café and club life took a severe beating last spring when the Little Club finally gasped its last and flickered out, for although a number of other places sprang up partially to take its place, none possessed quite the same atmosphere of the semi-club formed over a year ago by Fred Marvil and Harry Fawkes.

The Little Club lingered on for some months after the departure of its founders under the management of André Aubin, but eventually folded up due to internal difficulties rather than to lack of patronage.

In spite of the loss of the Little Club, Palma was not long without its smaller resorts, and at no time was it impossible to go to the big Trocadero, the largest cabaret on the Island, if not in all Spain.

### Johnny Tries His Hand

«Johnny», formerly of the Little Club, tried his hand at the Pullman, and for a time seemed in a fair way to take over the Club's clientele, but eventually he gave up the ghost and shut down.

Meanwhile, Lena's, after a somewhat slow start, became increasingly popular, especially at lunch time, and Victor's Bar reopened under new management, later to blossom out as the Alcazar. The Hole in the Wall became the Trinhall, and became known for its sea food and Mexican dishes.

A number of ideas for the formation of clubs, either of the true variety or of the Little Club sort, were broached from time to time during the past year, and some of them are still being followed up.

A riding club was the flossiest project along these lines, but it never came into being, although the backers went so far as to negotiate for La Granja as a headquarters.

At present there is a movement on foot to form a literary and musical association in Terreno, and the plan seems to be well backed although it was only brought up a short time ago.

### The British Association

Little is heard of the British Association, which was inaugurated about a year ago, but this

## Language Club Ends First Successful Year

With the close of 1933, the International Language Club (also known as the *Amigos de España*) ended its first year as the Island's most successful intellectual society open to members of the foreign colony.

At its regular meetings in the Trocadero, the club sponsored lectures by Werner Schulz, the German journalist; Lorenc Villalonga, the Mallorcan journalist and novelist who is best known by his pen name of «Dhey»; and Edwin H. Hooker, the English journalist who is now resident in Palma.

Miss Elsa Kusterko, founder and president of the club, also obtained artists such as Miss Eva Tay to talk on the modern dance as an art and as a health builder.

### Summer Excursions

During the summer, the club arranged many excursions to points of interest on the Island, and even undertook two tours to the neighboring island of Cabrera, where the cemetery of the French prisoners taken during the Napoleonic wars is located, and where there is a large grotto second only to that of Capri in the Mediterranean area.

Another point that the visitor to the Island might have missed had not Miss Kusterko undertaken an excursion to it is the Gorge of Pareys, which can be reached by motorboat from Soller.

Besides sponsoring meetings at which there are lecturers of note, and arranging excursions, the club holds occasional balls. A number of these were held during the past year, and one that took place on Los Pinos terrace during the summer was one of the successes of the season.

organization is understood to be carrying on according to plan.

Although the club life of the foreign colony here cannot be said to have made much progress during 1933, a number of members of the colony were invited to join certain Mallorcan clubs and associations.

Two foreigners, the journalist and lecturer, Werner Schulz, and the painter, Erwin Hubert, so impressed the Mallorcans with their work that they were made honorary members of the Ateneo, arts and history division.

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# STEAMSHIP TRAFFIC - AVIATION - PRICE FLUCTUATIONS

## Fewer Cruise Boats Called In Past Year; Regular Traffic Up

Although fewer cruise boats called at Palma during the past year than in the year before, additions to the number of ships calling here regularly compensated for the slump.

Due to the decline of the dollar, that began last spring, there was a noticeable falling off in the number of American visitors to Mallorca, but their absence was made up for by an increase in the tourist traffic from England.

The climb in the figures for the British Isles is attributed to the time that has elapsed, and the probability that most British subjects are now reconciled to their cheaper pound and are not letting reduced incomes keep them at home during traveling seasons.

### Americans Nervous

The Americans, on the other hand, are still in a state of «nerves» over the instability of their currency and have showed little desire to risk traveling abroad when the purchasing power of the dollar is not fixed.

The French, enjoying a currency that is still at par and possesses great buying power in Spain, came to the Balearic Islands in greater numbers than ever before, although few of them became permanent members of the foreign colony here.

The French tourist traffic cannot be checked accurately, as many of the French travelers arrived in the regular mail ships from Marseilles, which are not shown in any records of touring trade between the two countries.

The ships of the German Africa Line enjoyed particularly heavy patronage, both from the ports in Germany and from England. These ships were among the first to realize the benefit of cutting fares to suit the shrunken cloth left by the depression, and were quick to gain favor.

## Island Air Service Established During 1933; Commercial Lines To Peninsula Underway

The year 1933 saw the formation here of an air service chartered to make commercial trips over the Island, and the inauguration of a company that hopes in the near future to open air lines between Palma and ports of the Peninsula.

Aerotaxi, the company already in operation, came into being in the summer as a purely short-hop concern, although later it was announced that its concession had been amended to allow private charters for trips to the mainland.

Aerotaxi brought to Mallorca a twin-motored de Havilland biplane. The craft was purchased new and put through extensive tests in Madrid before being put into service.

### Two Motors

This plane is equipped with two de Havilland motors, either one of them capable of keeping the machine in flight in case of failure of the other to function.

The company operates a modern airport just beyond the limits of the city. A hangar of considerably larger size than needed

### Spanish Ships Call

Late in the year, the Spanish transatlantic fleet added Palma to its ports of call, and many travelers who might otherwise have been diverted to the mainland arrived from America, although the cheapened dollar prevented a tremendous increase.

The Italian Lines routed their California through Palma, making it possible to enjoy regular service between the Balearics and the west coast of North America, and this addition brought to the Island some Californian tourist traffic that otherwise might have been lost.

Some increase in transients stopping here was caused by the South Africa to England liners stopping on their way to the British Isles. This increase was not great, however.

for its own machine is available for visiting aircraft.

Operation of air lines to Barcelona, Valencia and Alicante has not yet commenced, but the concern that eventually will inaugurate this service, the Transmediterranean Aero Company, already has taken offices here and on the Peninsula and is understood to be about ready to begin flying.

This company is reported to have purchased two Dornier Wahl flying boats of the type used successfully on Baltic Sea and other over-water air lines.

### Small Editions Of D-OX

The flying boats are twin-motored and safe in the air even if one of the power plants fails. They are small editions of the great, 12-motored D-OX that has successfully flown across the Atlantic with full complement of crew and passengers.

Delay in inaugurating the mainland service has been caused by the difficulty of gaining a concession for such an important route, but it is now reported that the directors of the airways have succeeded in obtaining the necessary permission to begin work and will be in operation in the near future.

Mail will not be carried from the beginning, it is believed, due to existing contracts with a firm flying the Peninsula. It is probable, however, that conflict over contracts will be cleared up before long and that mail and parcels will be allowed on the planes.

Should the concern succeed in landing a mail concession, a full day will be clipped from the time necessary for the delivering of letters from abroad to Palma.

At present, the Dornier planes are in Barcelona ready to enter the service, final tests having been completed.

Want Ads in the PALMA POST bring results.

## Prices Charged By Resorts Catering To Foreigners Reduced

Prices in Palma resorts catering to the foreign colony, and particularly in those frequented by Americans, took a decided slump after the shake-up received by the United States dollar last spring.

Whereas, in the heyday of the gold backed dollar, five or six pesetas was the accepted price of a lunch in a moderately priced restaurant, and one peseta was about the cheapest drink for sale in any of the American bars, the decline of the dollar brought with it a reduction in the cost of meals of from one to two pesetas, and sent the cheaper drinks down into the centimos.

### Rents Tumble

Rents, particularly for the larger houses, tumbled soon after America abandoned the gold standard. The very small houses and apartments, however, were already going at rock-bottom rentals, and further reduction was out of the question.

The most riotous price slashing occurred in the taxicab industry but here the competition from the mainland, rather than the depression, was the cause of the reduction.

A year ago, when there were no taxis—the word «taxi», implying a cab with a meter, being used literally—it was impossible to make the shortest journey for less than three pesetas, the trip from Palma to Terreno cost five pesetas, and the drivers were privileged to raise fares late at night, charge extra prices for the smallest parcels, and in other ways collect sizeable extras from their harassed fares.

## Moderate Price Cuts In Hotels In Mallorca

Moderate downward revision of prices charge by Palma's larger hotels has taken place since the initial decline of the dollar, but similar reductions have not been made by all the small pensions, where small profits from steady customers have long been the rule.

The big establishments, during the past few months have shown greater readiness to rent rooms alone without meals, thereby making it possible for hotel-dwellers to enjoy the comforts of the modern hostelries, while taking their meals in the inexpensive restaurants and pensions.

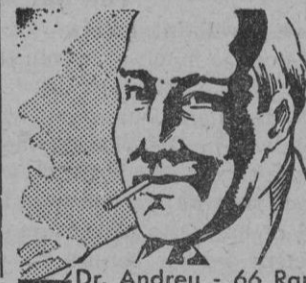
Six pesetas was bedrock price for full pension in the more modest places before the boom started. This minimum was never increased during the gala months, and consequently, is not now being reduced.

In the more lavish hotels, however, prices have dropped from some 25 or 30 pesetas for full pension down to 20, and even 17 pesetas.

### Prices Down, Comforts Up

At the same time that costs have been declining, comforts have been on the increase, many hotels having added baths and central heating, as well as more modern, more comfortable furniture, out of profits reaped during the Golden Era.

A year ago, the smaller establishments that boasted central heating could be counted on the fingers. Now there are many that have this comfort, and practically none is without its bath. Private baths, in a few of the modest pensions, are not unknown.



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**Past, Present, Future**

With the opening of a new year it is at least interesting, although hardly profitable, to look back at the depression-tossed months of the past year; to eye their wreckage still lying about our feet at this time, the present; and to look into the future and wonder what sort of a ship is going to carry us through another 365 days, if any.

The year of 1933 A. D. is not calculated to go down in history as one of milk and honey. The most optimistic of us can hardly expect 1934 to see the curing of more than a few of the ills that have afflicted us since President Roosevelt assumed the onerous task of clearing the mess left in the White House by Super Administration. Those of us living abroad face a particularly hectic future because of the possibility that further tinkering with the American dollar or retaliation on the part of England against the United States will see the dollar and the pound headed downwards.

In spite of the somewhat dismal appearance of the picture, there must be some muck that can be scraped from its surface to reveal a certain element of brightness. Offhand, it seems possible that a general lessening of living costs in resort centers will have to come about; additional surcease may be offered in the shape of a reduction in the price of those luxuries without which man can live if he wants to, but which do so much towards making life as pleasant as he, perhaps foolishly, feels that it ought to be.

In America, President Roosevelt starts another year with his policy as yet far from clear to his people; in England, the people have a clear idea of what is going on in the government, but they are bound to be affected for better or worse as the United States fights to get out of her present chaotic condition.

When everything goes wrong, there is nobody who deserves a hideous death as does the optimistic soul who cannot remember he is paying for the holes when he buys a Swiss cheese; but the crisis can't last for ever. As the sailor said when asked if he thought it would stop raining, «It always has.»

## THE NIGHT WATCH

Having, as usual, neglected to send Christmas and New Year's cards, we intend to impose upon our employers by using this column as a handy medium for the rectification of that omission. Below, properly classified, are our greetings for the season.

### The Foreign Colony

Shouts and encores for:

That genial circle of old cronies, the cribbage players. Because they know how to enjoy themselves without playing to whatever gallery the grandstand players find in Mallorca. Because they mind their own business. Because their semi-official president happens to be a sports-lover after our own heart... Colonel Clifford B. Harmon, gone but not forgotten. Because he is happily equipped to play his favorite role of host. Because he is a pioneer aviator and aeronaut who can now afford to rest on his laurels, knowing that he has achieved something... The retired English Army officer and his wife who sailed down here from England in their cutter without assistance. Because we wish we had their courage. Because, although we are not always ready to admit their views on yacht-sailing are the last word, we always find them interesting. Because on more than one occasion they have been our genial companions in Palma's seats of higher conversation... The British naval officer who is our neighbor and friendly enemy in many a discussion on the two English speaking nations... This paper's friends and collaborators, the foreign business proprietors. Because they have a hard row to hoe, and are hoeing it well. Because, in bringing American and English business methods of the better sort to the Island, they have contributed to the welfare of their adopted land.

### Our Friends, The Mallorcans

Our gratitude and appreciation to our friends the Mallorcans:

Because they have hospitably allowed the foreigners to settle here, not as tolerated customers, but as co-residents on an equal footing with themselves. Because they have gone more than half way to offer their friendship. Because, perhaps due to the number of Spaniards who cannot speak their own language, they are tolerant of the foreigner who mangles both Mallorquin and Castilian. Because, in certain legal matters in which every person in business is bound sooner or later to become involved, they have shown absolute impartiality and in many cases rendered verdicts in favor of the strangers.

### Gentlemen Of The Press

Logrolling though it may be, we take time out to wish the season's best to:

Judge Harter, our foolish contemporary in columnizing. Because we think his column smacks of all that is typical of American Middle-Western journalism—and the slap-dash reporters of the East could learn much from their more painstaking brothers of the Bible Belt. Because he is our favorite companion-in-arms on those rare occasions when we practise the gentle art of pub-crawling. Because our job has been pleasanter since he came to The Palma Post... E. H. Hooker, popularly known as *El Gancho*. Because he writes expertly on bullfighting and has never seen a bullfight. Because he shares with us a disinclination to patronize the barber shop, the bootblack and the pants-presser. Because, although a comparative newcomer to journalism, he is to the manner born... Bert Mullin, lexicographer. Because he is something we could never be—painstaking. Because he can play the piano, an art we have always felt we could be proficient in if only we would try... Polo, Quasimodo, *El Dope* and all the rest of the Black Gang. Because, printing a newspaper in a foreign language, they have the devil's own time and yet accept good-naturedly our howls, wails and laments when they botch our column.

### The Bar Association

To that brilliant coterie of shake-'em-and-pour-'em experts, whose art does so much to leaven the flattish life of the tired business man, AVE! And particularly to:

Otto, the Dormant Dutchman who has catered to our needs at two emporiums within the past 15 months. Because he doesn't get mad when, in the throes of our thirst, we bellow for service without regard for the fact that half a dozen equally parched members of his flock are ahead of us... Otto's pleasant employer, Lena. Because she is the most efficient worker behind the bar we have ever seen anywhere. Because she gives her customers their money's worth and then throws in a little more just for good measure. Because she is one of the few women whose presence behind a bar we do not resent... Going farther afield, Harry McElhone, whose bar may have had something to do with the origination of the old saying that when Americans die they go to Paris... Matt Winkel, back in New York. Because, whenever we think we are homesick for New York, an analysis of our feelings reveals that all we hunger for is the pleasant environment of his speakeasy—or perhaps now it's a legal bar—in East 56th Street. Because it was there that we made the acquaintance of that grand organization of beer hoisters, the Plastered B-----s. Because it was there that we met the Professor; the Cowpuncher of the Roaring Fifties; the Inspector; Dirty Dan Hogan; Froggie French, the Queen of the Dude Ranch; Allen of the persecution complex, and last but not least the only girl we ever knew who suffered acutely from chronic claustrophobia. Because Tom Elotsen and Paddy MacFarlane, Matt's mixers, are beyond the shadow of a doubt the kings and arbiters of their profession.

### To Make A Long Story Short

To make a long story short, for we confess to our horrified readers that we could go on like this for ever, HAPPY NEW YEAR!

*The Watchman*

## IN ONE EAR

We must consider small details  
Along with gold and crops,  
If one link in the logic fails  
The whole great structure  
flops.

In cogitation I am lost  
Amid a deep unrest—  
I wonder what it's going to  
cost

To have my trousers pres-  
sed.

—Philander Johnson in the  
*Washington Star*.

«Why keep worrying about the  
children?»

«I can't help it.»

«But, my dear, you are hurting  
your bridge game.»—*Boston Tran-  
script*.

«Was your father a college  
man?»

«Yes, but we never mention it.  
The college he went to had a rotten  
football team.»—*Boston Tran-  
script*.

Our idea of a big news story is  
when an American heiress gets to  
Europe and back without marry-  
ing one of the Mdivani boys.—  
*H. I. Phillips in the New York  
Sun*.

—Many a marriage license  
wouldn't be issued if the girl was  
as nose-y about the man's past  
life as the insurance company is  
before issuing a policy.—*Sam Hill  
in the Cincinnati Enquirer*.

«There is nothing an actor hates  
more than the sound of people  
coming in while the play is in pro-  
gress,» says a critic.

Unless it's the sound of people  
going out.—*Humorist*.

A Pennsylvania woman who has  
just reached the age of 100 years  
has smoked the same clay pipe for  
twenty years. When interviewed,  
she said she still liked to be much  
in the open air. Her family, no  
doubt, are glad of it.—*Boston He-  
rald*.

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## Don Alejandro Lerroux, Now Spain's Premier, Led Radicals To Victory At Turn Of Century

Don Alejandro Lerroux, Radical Party leader who two weeks ago took office as premier of Spain—*presidente del Consejo*—for the second time within a few months, broke into the front ranks of Spanish affairs at the beginning of the Twentieth Century, when he scored the first Radical Party victory in general elections in the history of the old constitution.

The victory was a revelation to the Spaniards, for until the elections that sent large numbers of Radicals to the Cortes it had been considered that the Liberal Party was the only organization not entirely Monarchist and Catholic Church that stood a chance to defeat the die-hard reactionaries at the polls. And the Liberals, although they were the men who, some 17 years before, had given the Peninsula the constitution that withstood all attacks until the advent of Dictator Primo de Rivera, were ultra-conservative by comparison to the Radicals.

From the time of the first Radical victory to the present, Señor Lerroux's name crops up frequently in Spanish history. A Catalan and an ardent believer in Catalan liberties, he was found in 1909 at the head of the «Young Barbarians», a group of hot-headed politicians who undoubtedly were sincere but whose actions were somewhat similar to the beer-hall campaigns of France's *Camelots du Roi*.

### Was Anti-German

During the war, the present premier was lined up with the friends of the Allies, and for this reason he has since had the charge thrown at him that his pacifistic leanings are insincere. Actually, it is largely as a result of his persistent clamor for disarmament that the Spanish army and navy have been reduced since the collapse of the Monarchy. An explanation of his anti-German attitude during the war may lie in the fact that he is a native of Catalonia, where the Germans were popularly believed to be concentrating their spies.

During the last days of the Monarchy Señor Lerroux was twice jailed for his Republican beliefs, and on the occasion of his second incarceration he was liberated by the Republicans who took control after ousting Don Alfonso. The Republicans forced out Don Alfonso, incidentally, in spite of the fact that they were «defeated» by four to one in the municipal elec-

tions of April, 1931. But in their justification, many able writers of the old régime, such as the present Spanish ambassador to France, Don Salvador de Madariaga, had gone on record as saying the elections under the Monarchy had been «fixed» for years.

### Served In First Cabinet

Immediately after the formation of the Republic, Señor Lerroux became minister of foreign affairs in the provisional cabinet of Don Niceto Alcalá Zamora, now president of Spain. When that government resigned to make room for the constitutional cabinet of Don Manuel Azaña, the Radical leader became head of the opposition. He became premier for the first time after the collapse of the second Azaña cabinet, and again last week, when the Martínez Barrios government resigned to make way for another acceptable to the new Cortes.

Don Alejandro Lerroux is a politician rather than a statesman—but one of the cleverest politicians in Spain. He is more willing to shift his policies as the opinions of the people change than have been most of his predecessors—a fact that well may account for his long and successful career in Spanish affairs. His enemies have been quick to criticise this changeable quality; his friends have praised him for his ability to keep abreast of the times.

### Passive Support Promised

Whether or not Señor Lerroux is to remain in power for a great length of time depends on conditions over which he has some, but not complete, control. To stay in office, he must have at least the passive support of the Right Wing Coalition that was very successful at the polls in the general elections of last November. One of the principal leaders of this group, Señor Gil Robles, has already promised him support to this extent, but is in no way bound to support the government indefinitely.

Also militating against the premier is his advanced age—he is over 70. He is, however, in robust health and as yet shows no signs of slackening his pace.

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## SR. RICO AVELLO'S HOME OFFICE POST HELD TEMPORARILY

**While In The Same Position In Martínez Barrios Cabinet, He Played Major Part In Ending Anarchist Uprising.**

Don Manuel Rico Avello, home minister in this government and the preceding cabinets, owes his continuation in office to his efficiency in handling the difficult anarchist uprising which arose to plague the declining days of the premiership of Señor Martínez Barrios.

Premier Alejandro Lerroux announced, when forming his government, that Señor Rico Avello would continue in his old office until order was restored completely and the «state of alarm» under which the Republic has existed since the trouble began, was withdrawn.

The presence of Señor Rico Avello, who is an independent Republican, in an otherwise all-Radical cabinet is proof of the esteem in which he is held by Spain's leaders, regardless of their political affiliations.

It was the home minister who lent Señor Martínez most assistance during the anarchist disturbances, and it was the home minister upon whom fell the responsibility for the success of most of the measures adopted.

The home minister has back of him powers to override the constitution in cases of emergency—such as a state of alarm, recognized as such by his colleagues in the government—and these powers were used with the greatest discretion by Señor Rico Avello.

One of the powers in his hands—granted to him by the Law of Public Order which replaces and modifies the old and severe Law of the Defense of the Republic—was censorship, and the home minister was particularly chary of his use of this power.

### Surprised Journalists

The home minister surprised and delighted journalists during the anarchist uprising by his willingness to discuss the matter freely and to admit its seriousness—as did the premier, then Señor Martínez Barrios.

During the difficult period, several papers were warned and a Socialist paper felt the pressure of censorship, but on the whole a free press was enjoyed in Spain.

## Ex-Premier Martínez Barrios Holds Important Post Of Minister Of War In Radical Cabinet

Ex-Premier Diego Martínez Barrios, who stepped out of his own cabinet two weeks only to move into the new government of Don Alejandro Lerroux as minister of war, is believed earmarked as second in command during the lifetime of the present Radical régime.

Before the formation of the Lerroux cabinet, and before he had tendered his resignation as premier, it was generally believed Señor Martínez would be given the portfolio of home minister in the government destined to succeed him—and it was a foregone conclusion that the present premier would head that government.

### Different Post

When the new cabinet was formed, however, Señor Martínez Barrios was made minister of war, a position from which he may be switched to the home office after the forthcoming resignation of Señor Rico Avello, in this government as in the last, the home minister.

Señor Martínez Barrios earned his spurs as a major politician of Republican Spain during the hectic days when the anarchists attempted to disrupt the Peninsula by acts of violence.

Sent into office for what, it was generally believed, would be a *malisimo* term ending with the dissolution of the Cortes and the election of a new parliament, Señor Martínez Barrios encountered one of the most difficult periods in Spanish Republican history. The elections themselves were marred by accompanying strikes, ranging from minor affairs on the mainland to a general strike here in Mallorca.

### Attempted Anarchist Coup

No sooner had the strikes been settled, than the anarchists sprang a pre-arranged uprising

### Resignation Expected

Señor Rico Avello's resignation from the Lerroux cabinet is expected in the near future because he is not a member of the Radical Party and because of the feeling in political circles that an all-Radical cabinet is the best thing for Spain at the present time.

Prime Minister Lerroux is believed ready to award a high diplomatic or legal post to the present home minister as a reward for services rendered under the most dangerous and trying conditions.

that did not result in their expected *coup*, but which caused plenty of trouble for the government, nevertheless.

Also, while premier he found it necessary to remain in office for some time after the convening of the new Cortes in spite of the inconvenience of this procedure.

Señor Martínez Barrios is a politician with most of the skill of Premier Lerroux, of whom he is a follower. Active in politics for many years, it was not until the advent of the Republic that he rose to great heights, but when that happened his rise was rapid, in part due, no doubt to his political and personal affiliations with the Radical Party leader, Señor Lerroux.

When Don Alcalá Zamora in April, 1931, drew up his provisional cabinet, that was to restore order in Spain and pave the way for general elections a few short months later, Señor Martínez Barrios found himself with the portfolio of minister of the post office in his grasp. Serving in the same government as foreign minister was Don Alejandro Lerroux.

### In First Cabinet

The ministry of the post office was not an easy position to fill, due to the crying need for reforms. Señor Martínez Barrios carried out his duties efficiently and so quickly that many important changes had been made when the provisional government moved out.

The tenure of Premier Manuel Azaña, who headed two cabinets, left Señor Martínez Barrios with little to do for two years except to follow in the footsteps of his chief, Señor Lerroux, who led a bitter opposition to the government.

When the second Azaña cabinet moved out, Señor Lerroux succeeded in forming a government, and his disciple was given the important post of minister of war—which he now holds in this, the second, Lerroux cabinet.

That cabinet fell not long after its inception, and Señor Martínez Barrios became premier in the next, with the support of his former chief with whom he is once more united.

Followers of Radical Party politics have ventured the opinion that Señor Martínez Barrios is being groomed to take over the reins of the organization when the aged Don Alejandro Lerroux decides to retire from active participation in Spanish affairs.

# THE LOCAL AND NATIONAL TOURISTS BUREAUS -- THE PRESS

## Circulars Mailed Out In Thousands By The Fomento Del Turismo

Circulars by the thousands were mailed abroad by the Fomento del Turismo of Mallorca in order to maintain the interest in the Island as a resort during 1933, and the success of the work was proved by the Island's consistent popularity in spite of the arrival of the worst year of the world crisis.

The Fomento engaged artists, whose work was used to illustrate pamphlets and circulars; it hired writers to turn out suitable texts for its propaganda—and it was necessary to dig out educated men able to write translations in several languages.

### Printing Costs Met

Great printing costs were met by the organization, for the circularization was all of the best. Stamps and envelopes swelled the amount of the bills met by the Fomento, and lesser employees had to be paid their salaries.

Not did the bureau relax once the tourists had arrived, for it then became necessary that they be provided means of seeing the Island at moderate expense to themselves.

To make this possible, the Fomento del Turismo arranged excursions to various parts of the Island, both by the regular train service and by specially engaged motor bus.

For the benefit of the more active sightseers, the Mallorca Hiking Club was organized by the directors of the bureau, and hikes to all interesting places within reach were arranged.

To permit ardent walkers to see more distant spots, the Club managed to interlace its hikes with the motor and train excursions, eventually permitting the walkers to accompany the motor excursionists on sections of the tours, making the remaining distances afoot.

### No Place Missed

Practically no place of interest to tourists was neglected during the past year. In order that the trippers should miss nothing, guides and interpreters were provided. In short, everything possi-

## Press, Both Spanish And Foreign, Did Much For Progress Of Mallorca As A Resort In Past Year

Mallorca, in spite of one or two unpleasant incidents, enjoyed an excellent «press» during the past year.

Outstanding in this field was the 100-page Mallorca illustrated edition of the *Dia Grafico*, printed in Barcelona. This special number contained contributions by many of the Island's best known writers, among them the journalist and novelist Lorenç Villalonga, who signs himself «Dhey» and is a regular writer for the daily edition of the *Dia Grafico*.

The illustrations in the edition were profuse and left but little of the Island unrevealed to the reader.

### Cost Kept Down

In spite of the expense of getting out the Mallorca number, the directors of the paper were able to insure its wide circulation by keeping the price down to 50 centimos.

The paper was circulated not only here and on the Peninsula, but in all countries where Spanish is the national language.

Not only in Spain, but abroad, the Island fared well at the hands of the journalists. In France, a number of criticisms appeared in the weekly press at the beginning of the year, but before many months favorable comment began to be published.

Most important of the French articles was one printed in the

ble was done to offer tourist services without luxury prices.

In most cases, excursions were planned to permit partaking of picnic lunches on the roadside, but when this was not feasible, the Fomento directors organized advance scouting parties to search out restaurants where good food at modest cost could be had.

The excursions were run without profit to any persons connected with them except owners of transportation companies and restaurant proprietors. Due to arrangements made well beforehand, the ultimate cost to the excursionist was much less than would have been the case if he attempted the trips alone.

Paris weekly *Vu*, which contained excellent text and illustrations on the summer season in the Balearics.

In the book field, Mallorca was made the subject of favorable discussion by Percy Waxman, who lived on the Island long enough to know what he was talking about and then put his impressions into book form under the title of «What Price Mallorca?»

In the English and American general news of tourist resorts, the Island was also lucky, having been given considerable space in the three English-language dailies in France and more in papers published in England and America.

### Mallorca In The Movies

On two occasions, Mallorca found her way into the movies, first when the German film, «Star of Valencia», was taken here, and again when Jacques Constant turned out «Cocktail Balear» for the French concern, *Realita*.

The Constant picture was made in color, by an entirely new process of which his company is the patent owner.

«Cocktail Balear» was produced during the height of the summer season, when the Island was full of Americans and English. As it was the producer's aim to show both the old and the new sides of the Island, many of the members of the British and American residents found themselves members of the cast when Mr. Constant filmed a modern dancing terrace.

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## Patronato Del Turismo Publicizes Paradores, Ancient Inns Of Spain

Spain's ancient *paradores* and *albergues* (inns and hostels) were placed before the eye of the public last year by the Patronato del Turismo, or central bureau of all the tourist bureaus of the country.

The *paradores* and *albergues* are the old roadside inns of Spain, and many of them have stood for centuries. Today, however, they have been completely renovated and modernized and are only ancient in their attractive outlines.

The inns are all on excellent motor roads, for the poor dirt highways upon which they stood when built became Spain's great state thoroughfares during the road-building program of a decade ago.

As the highways connect the leading capitals of the Peninsula, the *paradores* and *albergues* are the logical stopping places for the night for motorists.

### Inns Advertised

The Patronato, in an extensive advertising campaign, made public the locations and prices of the principal inns of the country. The price lists were particularly well tabulated, explaining to the motorist the price he could expect to pay for himself, garage for his car, and for his chauffeur.

The national bureau also undertook the task of overseeing all of its numerous provincial subsidiaries and organized a meeting of all of the heads of Fomentos del Turismo, in order to discuss the tourist situation and settle certain problems.

The Patronato took upon itself the expense and responsibility of an advertising campaign, both at home and abroad, and was responsible for spreading Spanish resort propaganda throughout all Europe and in America.

Like the local Fomento del Turismo, the national bureau distributed thousands of circulars and pamphlets dealing with the resorts of Spain and went to great expense to secure the work of capable artists and writers for their preparation.

## Fomento Kept Tabs On Tourist Traffic

Keeping tabs on the fluctuating tourist traffic of the Island was one of the arduous tasks that fell to the Fomento del Turismo in 1933.

The organization kept accurate track of all of the visiting steamships of major lines, kept books on the number of transients aboard each, and kept a record of the numbers of arrivals and departures on each boat.

Also in the records of the Fomento is a complete report of the nationalities and numbers of tourists making inquiries at the Borne office of the bureau during every month of the year.

Directors of the bureau performed the work of mediating difficulties over prices and acted as arbitrators during a dispute between shipping company and travel agency official on the one side and hotel owners on the other when the former complained that prices were rising at an unnecessary rate.

### Private Complaints Heard

Also heard were numerous private complaints. Whenever a tourist entered the office and declared that he had been overcharged by a hotel or restaurant, the Fomento sent an investigator around to the hotel or restaurant in question to get a report.

In some cases, these investigations compelled the investigators to travel to obscure corners of the Island, but the trips were always made, and the expense paid by the Fomento.

On more than one occasion, a tourist owed a substantial refund on his bill to the painstaking work of a Fomento investigator, who found his accusation justified and advised the erring Mallorcan to pay up.

It also happened in a number of instances that the Mallorcan business man was found to be in the right, and in those cases the Fomento immediately became in possession of the facts, and was not put under the false impression that a tourist had been cheated.

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# THE NEW REGULATIONS FOR TOURISTS--PROTESTS

## Foreign Residents Of Mallorca Not Alarmed By Latest Regulations

Foreign residents of Mallorca, for the most part, were neither alarmed nor dismayed by the recent introduction of new and stringent regulations governing aliens on the Island.

Most of the residents of long standing had observed the changes that a rush of tourist traffic brought to the Island, and were not surprised when new laws governing foreigners were announced.

They were, however, surprised by the drastic nature of the regulations, which do not make any overtures to those who have enjoyed clean records in Mallorca for a time sufficiently long to justify the assumption that they are law abiding citizens.

It has been pointed out that Spain has often been the victim of an influx of undesirable characters, and that the enactment of the new rules should not be taken as a slap at those already here, but at those who might come for no good purpose at a later date.

### War Days Recalled

Particularly during the world war, Catalonia, nearest mainland point to the Balearic Islands, suffered from a wave of all kinds of renegades, and in the present times, turbulent enough to have forced the government to call a state of alarm, it is thought possible the state may have seen fit to nip in the bud any invasion such as the one that took place in the neighboring province.

One or two unfortunate incidents, not highly publicized in the press, have occurred in the past to justify the fear that not all of the new arrivals on the Island are of the highest caliber, and these occurrences are believed to have something to do with the apparent alarm for the future of Mallorca unless steps are taken to keep the perpetrators from settling here.

### Similar Rules Elsewhere

It has also been pointed out that the rules now in effect here are no more drastic than those of many other countries.

In France, the foreigner must

## Decree Governing Foreign Visitors To Island Tightens Up On Alien Owners Of Businesses

The decree governing visiting foreigners, which came into being shortly before the close of the year, puts the prospective alien resident to severe tests, but once he has passed them there is no further molestation.

First among the regulations is the requirement that the newcomer visit the Government Palace the day after his arrival and register his passport, which, under the new rules, will already have been stamped by harbor officials.

At that point, the foreigner is free to leave, answering no more questions unless he contemplates staying more than 30 days. If he intends to remain beyond that limit, he will be required to give satisfactory proof of his good character. If he comes as a transient, but changes his mind, permission to remain an extra 15 days will be granted if he has proved a law abiding member of the foreign colony during his first month.

### Business Field Guarded

Certain rules have been drawn up to prevent irresponsible persons from going into business here, but providing the man or woman desiring to engage in business is able to prove a satisfactory record, this rule should cause little difficulty, and should aid in keeping out of trade or commerce those who, sooner or later, are

register with the authorities, or have it done for him, wherever he goes. He must also, on demand, be able to prove his ability to support himself honestly, and if he enters business he must be vouched for properly.

As for the United States, the Mallorcan regulations are as nothing by comparison to the inquisition through which the prospective visitor is put before he is allowed to set foot in that land of the free, and when he does land, if he is a person of modest means unable to afford first class passage, he is sent to Ellis Island for a treat he will not soon forget.

Even England, moderate though her regulations are, expects the foreign resident to keep the authorities informed as to his whereabouts.

apt to cause trouble for themselves and all who deal with them.

The rule simply provides that the alien, in order to do business, must be vouched for by two Spanish citizens. The regulation amounts to nothing by comparison to the red tape that must be cut before the foreigner in the United States can hang up his shingle.

The new ruling on foreign business does not, as far as can be learned, remove the older one that certain enterprises, such as publishing houses, must have at least one director who is a Spanish citizen.

### Drafted In Madrid

Contrary to the general belief, the decree was not drafted in Mallorca, but was drawn up in the capital itself, where it already has been published in detail in the official *Gaceta*.

Al though emanating from Madrid, the decree is aimed solely at the Balearic Islands, where the tourist influx has been greatest, and as yet there has been no talk of bringing other provinces under similar regulations.

Rules of the same sort have been enacted temporarily, but always in connection with a state of alarm (which the nation happened to be in at the time of the Balearic decree, but which was not mentioned when it was announced) and in the past these decrees have governed traveling Spaniards as well as foreigners.

In the past few years, it has been quite customary to restrict the traveling of Spaniards whose acts are suspected of being contrary to the welfare of the government.

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## Palma Business Men Enter Protest Against Decree On Foreigners

The immediate reaction of Mallorcan business men to the decree controlling foreign visitors was one of protest.

Whereas the foreigners themselves took the matter quietly, and even with some understanding of the conditions that caused it, the Mallorcans became greatly incensed, and sent off numerous wires to Madrid demanding the withdrawal of the decree.

Rumors quickly were bruited about that one of the largest travel agencies had canceled its winter cruises to the Island, and the alarm in business circles connected with tourist trade grew rapidly.

A meeting was held shortly after the announcement of the decree, and business men from half a dozen industries and chambers signed a protest to the government.

The walls of the Mallorcans were echoed loud and long in the evening newspaper *La Ultima Hora*, which published a long article setting forth its reasons for advocating withdrawal of the rules.

### Excerpts Published

Excerpts of *La Ultima Hora's* article were subsequently published in *The Daily Palma Post*, which, however, refused comment of its own, either for or against the decree.

Among the first and most important of the Palma notables to protest the decree was Don Francisco Juliá Perelli, president of the provincial congress and deputy-elect to the Cortes.

A number of the local business men who protested the regulations did so, not so much as a protest against rules of that sort, but as a protest against what was seen as discrimination against the Balearic Islands, the only province to be brought under the measure.

Opinion among the Mallorcans seems to lean to the theory that the regulations will be rescinded because of the great number of complaints that have been registered against the decree, not by the people against whom it was directed, but the Mallorcans themselves.

## Many Deportations Brought New Rules

Whether or not there is any connection between the decree placing arriving foreigners under the close scrutiny of government officials, and the preceding deportation of several prominent members of the foreign colony, is unknown, but it is a fact that the orders to leave the Island were followed quickly by the new rules.

During the term of Governor Aparicio Ciges, many aliens were found undesirable and ordered to depart, but not so many that the present civil head of the province, Don Juan Manent, was relieved of the responsibility of giving walking papers to several more.

Señor Aparicio Ciges, after deporting three aliens he considered undesirable, made the remark that their friends who saw them off could do the government a favor by following them, but his advice was followed only at the leisure and pleasure of those concerned, none of whom departed immediately.

### Deportations Continue

Deportations continued under Señor Aparicio Ciges' successor, Señor Manent, although the orders to leave were not so wholesale.

About the time it began to seem that the government would have to dole out really heavy sums to defray the traveling expenses of impecunious deportees, the new decree was announced, and the authorities became active in enforcing the new rules.

Even though the decree may not have been inspired by the number of deportations, it seems certain that its regulations will end up by making deportation unnecessary by laying by the heels all undesirables before they have had the opportunity to get themselves firmly entrenched in Mallorca.

It seems safe to say that most of the deportees would never have been allowed to settle here, had they, upon arrival, been forced to show their faces to responsible authorities.

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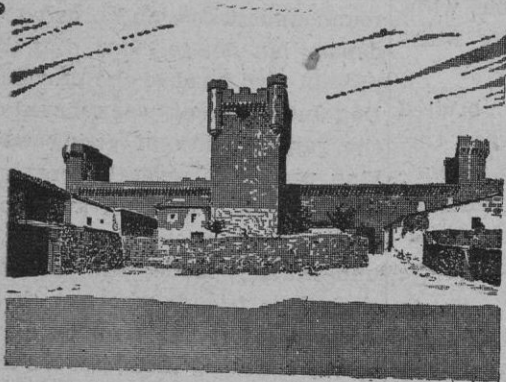
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# Spain

## "PARADORES" AND "ALBERGUES" OF THE PATRONATO NACIONAL DEL TURISMO (Spanish State Tourist Department)



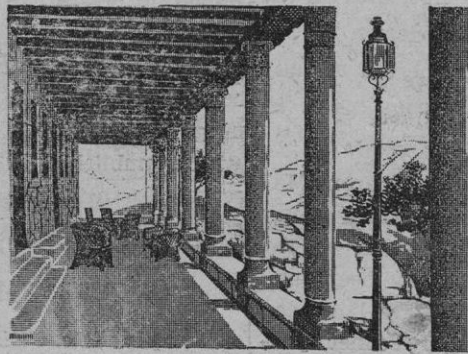
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mum, 16 pesetas. Lunch 5 pesetas, dinner 6 pesetas, garage 3 pesetas.

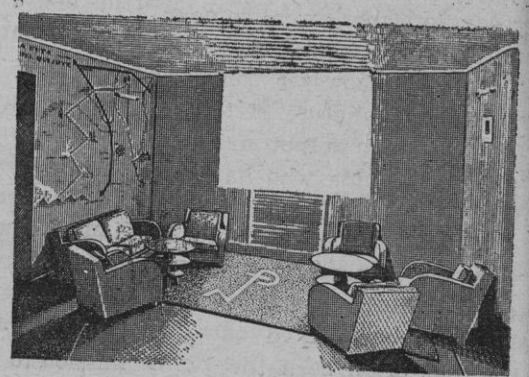
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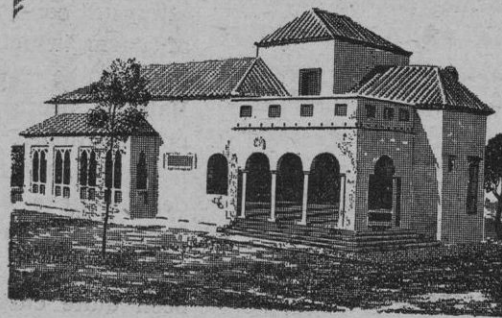
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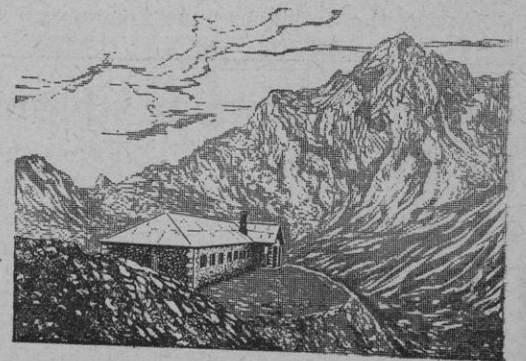
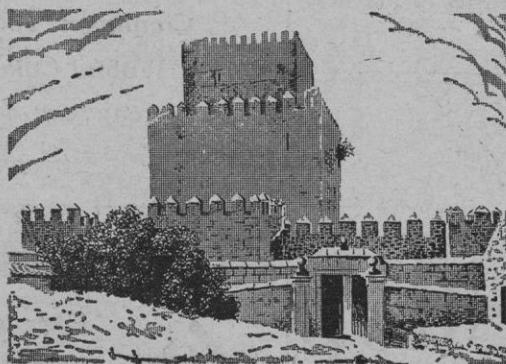
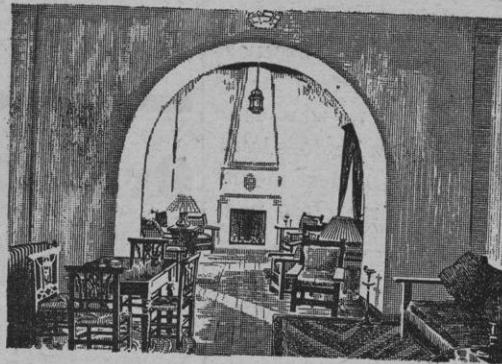
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eurs' rooms, 5 pesetas. Lunch or dinner, 8 pesetas; chauffeurs' meals, 5.50 pesetas. Garage, 5 pesetas.

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# Daphne Merrick's Page For Women

## Where To Purchase Your Table Linens; How To Save Them

One can talk for ever on the exquisite embroideries to be found in Mallorca, but one of the most beautiful, yet simple, table sets have been seen for a long time in the work of Bordados Mirador, Calle Palacio 37. It is in a delicate shade of green linen with white dog-wood appliqué, as only the Mallorcans can appliqué. The centers of the roses are embroidered in shades of wild-rose pink and the effect is most lifelike. Such a set is not only smart, simple and beautiful, but it is also serviceable, there are not too many «lone reads» and «open spaces» to catch a careless ironer.

### To Remove Stains

While on the subject of table linens, how often the heart drops at a thoughtless guest spots your best damask. A very old-fashioned, but almost certain method of removing stains from linen is the following.

Put a small quantity of salts of ammonium in a jug, pour on water that is absolutely boiling and then place the part of the article that is stained over the neck of the

It is to be hoped that one's donation of Christmas gifts is now completed and every item crossed off, and all that remains is the writing of countless letters of thanks for presents received. Of course, there is always that fatal moment when one realizes that a once best friend, to whom one has not spoken for the last three months, has unexpectedly sent a really delightful bottle of perfume. Living in Spain, however, has many compensations, one of which is the custom of presenting gifts, not on Christmas Day, as is usual in most countries, but on the Feast of the Kings, or Epiphany as we know it, on January 6, and it would be handy to turn Mallorcan in the circumstances. This would give plenty of time to buy these last-minute presents.

jug so that the steam permeates through. On no account let the mixture touch the material. The stain should then be so loosened that it will vanish with an ordinary soap-and water wash. This method is a little drastic and should not be used for artificial silks, silk or delicate materials. All linens, however, have sufficient substance to withstand it.

## WINDOW SHOPPING IN PALMA

### La Cartuja

A beautiful complement to a house furnished in truly Mallorcan style can be found at La Cartuja, calle Pelaires 6, in the form of an upright lamp-stand in carved wood. It stands about two feet high and is in the shape of a dragon. Hanging from the dragon's mouth is a very artistically painted shade in parchment. This would make a charming gift to one who appreciates the beautiful.

At the same shop, where anything can be bought, we saw a cute little clock which would look perfectly at home on the nursery mantelpiece. In reality, it is more dog than clock, because the dog part is far more interesting to the inhabitants of the nursery than the clock. Made of china, and sitting down quite steadily with his head turned sideways, this little chap looks most intelligent. His pedigree may be a little doubtful, but it is certain the infant would learn to tell the time much quicker from him than from some far more expensive but less intriguing timepiece. Where normally he would keep his meals, he keeps the works of the clock, which has a clear plain face, quite simple to read.

Liqueur glasses are always welcome, whether empty or not, and we saw a very beautiful set of six also in La Cartuja. These glasses are most unusual as they have long, twisted stems in the finest crystal. Each glass is very delicately shaded in a different color, but of such a pure shade that none could fail to harmonise with any setting. They are fitted in a leather case, complete with a perfectly plain silver tray, which would enhance their sheer beauty.

### For Bridge Hostesses

The ideal present for the bridge hostess who is always complaining of the disappearance of her pencils, can be obtained from Juanet, Calle Palacio 2. A little red composite cat for luck, and stuck in her back four small silver pencils, each with the suit inlaid in enamel. Surely not even the most blatant of «collectors» would rob his hostess of such a charming possession.

## Beric Stocks Woollen Collection Combining Beauty With Warmth

This rather cold weather gives ample excuse to revel in the chic and warm woollies in which Beric, Calle 14 de Abril, 23, specialises. She has some very practical suits consisting of tweed skirt, golf sweater to match and beret, which combine smartness and chic with warmth, and which can be purchased for a reasonable figure.

Beric's woollies are all hand-knitted and in a special wool which is imported from Germany. Every kind of jumper, pull-over and sweater can be seen in her showroom, and the lover of sportswear would be in her element there.

For more formal wear is a very smart suit in black velvet or another in prussian blue lightweight tweed with a Rodier blouse in tartan. This latter suit has a most intriguing way of fastening across the front.

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## Tsapline Outstanding In Field Of Art On Island In Past Year

From the point of view of recognition abroad, the Russian sculptor Dmitri Tsapline of Puerto Pollensa seems to have been outstanding in Mallorca's field of art during the year past.

Mr. Tsapline's work, much of it in native Mallorcan rock, was favorably commented upon abroad by most of the reviewers and, in one instance, he was referred to as one of two geniuses resident in Mallorca.

The sculptor is a citizen of the U. S. S. R. in good standing with the commissars, as shown by the selections of pieces by him for permanent exhibition in national museums—Russian exiles, however high they may stand in the world of art, are not so honored.

Mr. Tsapline has not found it necessary to publicize himself in order to gain attention. When he holds an exhibition, the gallery chosen is a modest one on the other side of the Island, and art lovers can make the trip or miss the showing.

### Tur De Montis

Of the artists native to the Balearic Islands, Tur de Montis of Ibiza has perhaps enjoyed as great a success as any.

The Ibizan is a portrait painter pure and simple. He has been criticized for an exaggerated love of beauty that has caused him to overdo the charms of his subjects, but even his severest critics have not denied that his finished portraits are beautiful.

Tur de Montis exhibited in Palma frequently early in the year, but of late his work has not been seen here.

Another artist who has had a successful year is the German painter, Erwin Hubert, whose work recently was chosen for the illustration of a book on Mallorca.

Mr. Hubert is the only foreign painter who has been honored with an honorary membership in the arts and history division of the Ateneo, the leading intellectual society of the Island.

### Commercial Art

In the field of commercial art, the lead seems to have been taken by Miss Josephine Winsor, an American whose posters have been displayed at the Costa Galle-

## Magazine «Story», Moved From Mallorca To U. S. A Year Ago, Keeps Island Following

The magazine «Story», although lost to Mallorca a year ago, when Editors Whit Burnett and Martha Foley found the Island's publishing facilities insufficient for their needs, is still followed with keen interest by fiction readers here.

Readers of the magazine, who have seen it move from a Palma print shop to a great New York publishing establishment, and who have seen it grow from a slim periodical published every other month to a monthly with a volume of over 100 pages, have had the satisfaction of seeing its content kept at its old high level—if anything, at a higher level.

Since leaving the Island, the editors have abandoned what almost amounted to a set policy of devoting most of «Story» to new writers, and have made use of their extra pages and extra issues to make room for established authors.

### New Work Not Forgotten

Because of the increased volume and the change to monthly publication, there has remained ample space for stories by unknown writers, and many of these were pushed forward by the magazine during 1933.

Among the recent contributors to «Story» were several who were «discovered» by the editors while located here, and as a result it has not been unusual to pick up copies of the magazine and find that they have a decided Mallorcan flavor.

Besides fostering the writing of the short story in their own magazine, Mr. Burnett and Miss Foley have sponsored a prize contest for stories by college students and have shared in the backing of a contest for novelists.

The novel contest is open to all who have had stories published in «Story» and, besides the editors, has back of it the publishing house of Doubleday, Doran and Company. The award is \$1000, plus royalties.

Miss Winsor is also a painter and engraver of non-commercial work, but as far as Palma is concerned her reputation has been made in the advertising branch.

### «Story» Anthology

In spite of the steady expansion of their magazine and the need for their constant attention to it, Mr. Burnett and Miss Foley have found time to collect an anthology of the best stories published in «Story» during its two years of existence, and have also managed to turn out short stories themselves, for publication in their own or other magazines.

Both the editors have had their stories selected by collectors of anthologies for inclusion along with other notable works of fiction.

### The January Number

In the January number of «Story» appears a long short story by Ivan Bunin, winner of the Nobel Prize for literature in 1933.

Mr. Bunin's contribution, «A Simple Peasant», runs to greater length than most of the stories appearing in «Story», but as is pointed out in a long editorial note, his work is comparatively unknown in America, except for «The Gentleman from San Francisco», and an exception apparently was made to place the Nobel Prize winner before the public.

### Other Contributors

The January number contains only nine stories, due presumably to the length of Ivan Bunin's contribution. The issue actually is one of the largest yet undertaken containing as it does 102 pages.

The other contributors are H. M. Letissier, Harry Sylvester, Eleanor Saltzman, Hedy Gossman,

## Capella Clássica's Festival Of Music Closed Year Here

Capella Clássica, the Mallorcan choir organized and conducted by Father Juan Thomás, both closed the old year and opened the new with its holiday season song festival.

Prior to the opening of the festival, a concert was given by the American composer, George Copeland, for the Capella Clássica. Shortly after, and just before Christmas, the choir gave the first of its performances. Others occurred during the Christmas-to-New Year's week.

As usual, the choir agreed to assist in the observation of the anniversary of the conquest of Mallorca by Jaime I, on December 31, and will assist again in a municipal function on January 6, the day of Reyes.

Most of the Capella concerts are given in the old Almudaina Palace, a building rich in historical importance and well suited to the dignity of the choir.

### No Accompaniment

The Capella Clássica gives its concerts without the accompaniment of music, and is one of the largest choirs in the world to attempt this difficult feat.

The entire organization is in the hands of Father Thomás, who has occasionally accepted, however, the assistance and backing of

Jean Temple, Robert Henderson, Emmett Gowen, Lawrence Gilbert and Charles Hewitt (the last two collaboration on one story).

Not the least interesting section

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well-known musicians and composers who have taken an interest in his work.

An interesting feature of the choir is its insistence that it be maintained as a purely Mallorcan institution. When it has been necessary to issue printed material, Mallorcan language has been used. The printing of programs has been handled with particular care, only the best of the old Mallorcan printing establishments having been entrusted with the task.

Old Mallorcan woodcuts have been located, and are available for use on the programs. They are invariably of a religious nature.

### Composers Assist

Besides the American, George Copeland, many Spanish musicians and composers have, at one time or another, lent their assistance to Father Thomás.

Among the Mallorcans who have rendered service to the choir are the musician-composers de Ferrand and Torrandell.

of the magazine is that devoted to the editors' notes, in the back. Also, there is the usual brief series of notes on the lives and works of the contributors.

**CODORNIU 1551 RAVENTÓS 1872**

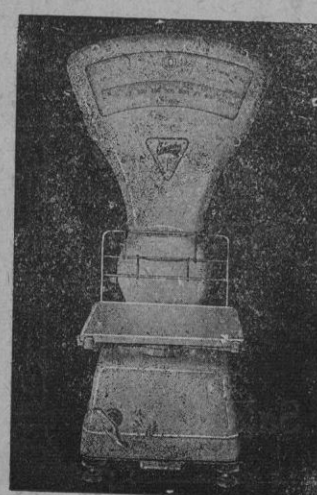


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## THINKING IT OVER

By DICK HARTER

The conventional thing to do at this juncture would be to wish everybody a Happy New Year and set out to tell about New Year's resolutions.

We shall be conventional with respect to the first part of the sentence. It is always pleasant to extend the wishes of the day, who fail to extend good wishes to their friends, should do so for the fun of hearing them returned in kind. That is a tip we have no objection to passing to the selfishly inclined. At any rate we hope that everybody will have a happy and prosperous 1934—more so than any of those since 1929.

The resolutions are another matter. Long ago we came to the conclusion that they are of little use. We either forgot what we had decided or deliberately ignored the expressions of good intent. Nothing is more disconcerting to weak mortals who once resolved to do certain things after the dawn of another year than to be chided about our derelictions after failure to keep the pledges. The woods are full of people who delight in such low pleasures. We have our aversion to the whole idea.

### Fallacy Of Good Advice

Once upon a time, when we gave expression to such sentiments a fellow said with an unusually sinister glint in his eye, «You would not be scornful of New Year's resolutions. What about that? Do you call a column? You should resolve either to stop it or try to make it better.»

We were somewhat annoyed, but fairness forced us to concede that there was merit as well as justice in his cynicism. At any rate we took his advice to heart, but the results were somewhat less than happy. We made a resolution that we would reform. For a day or two we were successful.

Even our caustic critic complimented us on our efforts at greeting the new year. But his braggadocio was too much for even a tolerant scribbler. What happens to most people, when somebody taunts them with, «Now if you just follow my advice you'll have Brisbane's success?»

Our good intentions went a-glimmering. It is needless to add that we never have had Mr. Brisbane's job. We are not even sure that we want it, although we hasten to add that there are times when we should enjoy having some infinitesimal portion of his success.

### Misguided Columnists

We have known a number of columnists who cherish a notion that they are better than Arthur Brisbane. Heywood Brown, O. O. McIntyre and a number of the other big time people. The sad part of their situations lies in the fact they have no outlets for their literary gems. In other words they are jobless. They explain their lack of employment to inability of editors to appreciate their genius or to unkind providences that have singled them out for unfair discrimination.

So much for the woes of columnists and near columnists. Volleys could be written on their vagaries but they would not be interesting reading.

### New Year's Celebrations

New Year's day has other attractions that are more diverting than the threadbare subject of resolutions.

For instance there is the good old custom of making New Year's resolutions. It is carried out less extensively in the postwar era, than in the earlier days, but it is something of an institution in some sections of America even today. Many people make it a practice to hold open house throughout the day. They always lead to eventual standing round punch bowls and much jolly repartee. Such things take one out of the more prosaic stages of living.

We have been given to understand that it is in England that New Year's celebrations are at their best. We have never had the experience of enjoying them, but we have hopes.

Getting back to the New Year's calling idea, it was carried out to extremes in a small town in Ohio near our home. The quality folks of that community stopped at nothing to carry out original ideas. It had come to be a custom to do the calling in fancy dress costumes and to use all sorts of unexpected conveyances for transportation.

One of the foremost residents of the town outdid his friends with respect to vehicles. He made his round of visits in a hearse. That was in the days before the motor driven age. His rented means of transportation was drawn by four black horses wearing black plumes. There were other features to carry out the funereal allusion he sought to create.

Nobody ever attempted to emulate that gentleman's example. As a matter of fact the humorous features of the custom fell into the discard after that year. The perpetrator of the hearse escapade never lived to see another New Year's-Day. His popularity was so great that

## World's Most Famous Yachts Visited Island; Hutton Bark Largest

Many of the world's largest and most famous yachts found their way into Mallorcan waters during the past year, among them the E. F. Hutton yacht, Hussah, and the schooner Sunbeam, formerly the property of Lord Brassey and now under the owner's pennant of Lord Walter Runciman.

Hussah, when she dropped anchor here some months ago, fooled local yachtsmen completely, for the big Burmeister and Wain yacht was launched as a three-masted schooner, but when she arrived in Palma bay she was sporting a new four-masted bark rig.

The great Bark is the largest sailing yacht under the American flag, being well over 200 feet overall. She exceeds the schooner yacht Guinevere by about three feet in length, but the latter is the largest sailing yacht ever built in America, Hussah being a German creation.

Hussah was in these waters for several weeks, her owner later continuing a Mediterranean cruise.

### Sunbeam

Perhaps the most famous yacht in the Bay of Palma during 1933 was the three-masted schooner Sunbeam, now the property of Lord Walter Runciman, but originally designed for the noted British yachtsman, Lord Brassey.

Sunbeam, under her first owner, then rigged as a topsail schooner, made several trips around the world and visited many little-known parts of the world.

Lord Brassey, while owner, had the reputation of being something of a martinet. No sailor was allowed to sign on his yacht unless he agreed to submit to the cat o' nine tails if found guilty of insubordination.

For years, Sunbeam was painted a glistening black, and when her first owner changed her coloring to white, he painted one side only, keeping the yacht that way until satisfied white was the more suitable surface.

### Princess

Another large, if unlovely, yacht to visit Palma last year was Sir

his passing took zest from a custom that had been a source of untold amusement.

New Year's is also a time for prognosticators and statisticians of every description to have their innings. The former will predict every kind of event for the coming year from the return of prosperity to the arrival of the end of the world. Most of their forecast will not materialize.

The latter will emit masses of figures on what has happened and what will occur that will give those of us who are not mathematically inclined a headache that will last through a good portion of the year. The best way to avoid such discomforts is to shun reading their findings.

As everybody knows the last four years have been fraught with worries that few have been able to escape. It is to be hoped that those who have suffered most will find relief. Those of us who have been a bit more fortunate may count ourselves lucky if our lots are no worse than during the past year.

We repeat the time honored greeting—HAPPY NEW YEAR!

## Small Boat Sailors Make Palma Headquarters After Long And Dangerous Deep Sea Cruises

Palma, during the 12 months past, has been host to a large number of small seagoing yachts with ocean voyages to their credit. Saoirse, Conor O'Brien's 42-foot square-rigged ketch, or jacks schooner, as he calls it, spent over a year here. This yacht, in which the owner and his wife once made a round-the-world cruise, left a short time ago on a cruise of the Aegean Sea.

Before leaving, Mr. O'Brien wrote specially for The Weekly Palma Post a two-part story of one of his recent cruises to Africa. His latest book, «Voyage of Discovery,» recently was published by Blackburn.

The sailor-author is recognized as one of the world's leading authorities on small boat sailing and has written prolifically on the art. His theories are radical and are often scouted by authorities of reputation, but he has behind him the log of a voyage to New Zealand and back to support him.

James Knott's Princess, a floating palace designed for comfort rather than appearance.

Aboard the Princess Sir James Knott carried his robin's-egg-blue Rolls Royce, which gives some idea of the size of the ship.

The American steam yacht Argosy was another visitor. The property of a Colonel Stone, Argosy was here with guests aboard but without the proprietor himself. Later, Argosy was loaned to Harold Vanderbilt and his bride for a Mediterranean cruise.

### Transatlantic Cruise

Last summer there arrived in Palma a small American Friendship sloop that had made the trip from the United States with only the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Cowley, and one seaman aboard.

The proprietors of the small sloop had had a terrible trip as far as Bermuda, where their first seaman jumped ship and they were forced to ship a Bermudian. For the rest of the voyage, little difficulty was encountered.

After a rest of several weeks here the Cowleys set sail for Naples, where they planned to start a religious pilgrimage to the Vatican.

Another remarkable deep-sea voyage of the past year was that of Captain and Mrs. Clement Flower, who with no professional help at all brought their Cardiff cutter, Jane, to Palma from England. The trip was the more remarkable in that Captain Flower, an ex-army officer, claims to be a newcomer to the sport of yachting.

### Provident

Among the yachts now making their home port in Palma is the Provident, a somewhat larger yacht than the others mentioned here, but one that is small by comparison to some of the floating palaces that have been seen in Palma recently.

Provident, a converted Brixham fishing ketch, was purchased by an American yachtsman named Lagarde and sailed down from England not long ago. She is here for the winter.

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## Tourist Trade Has Widened Popularity Of Mallorcan Wine

Tourist trade that has already enriched various branches of Mallorcan industry may yet prove profitable to wine exporters, for wines that formerly were unknown to foreigners have been widely sold to them by dealers here since the Island first became popular as a resort.

The Mallorcan wines, so inexpensive by comparison to those upon which import duties are paid, have become the common table drink of the Americans and Englishmen living in the Balearics, and many of the foreigners have made the discovery that the local products are as good as or better than similar inexpensive wines to be found elsewhere.

With the inauguration of a centralized wine bureau in Madrid to introduce Spanish beverages in the United States, the Island growers expect in the near future to benefit by a greatly widened market for wines already, thanks to the tourist influx, not unknown in America and England.

### The Wine Quota

The tentative quota of over 600,000 barrels that may be exported to America during the next three months proved higher than many producers believed would be the case, and if it proves insufficient, it is possible that an increase will be granted.

It is generally believed that the quotas announced recently by Washington are for the purpose of driving tariff bargains, and that many countries desirous of gaining increases of their quotas will be able to do so by making suitable tariff concessions on imports from America.

Before prohibition, little if any Mallorcan wine found its way to the United States, although a

## Local Winegrowers May Suffer From Hearst Campaign To Bar French Wines In America

The campaign launched in the American Hearst papers against the importation of wine in the United States, although aimed from its inception at France, may yet cause Mallorcan and Mainland growers to suffer.

Hearst's keynote has been that debt defaulters should not benefit by the repeal of prohibition, and that the loss of money due should be made up as far as possible by turning the flow of outgoing dollars into the wine industry of the United States.

So far, the campaign has not extended to Spain, a nation that owes nothing to America. As long as Hearst's tirade is based on the fact that certain countries now exporting profitably to the United States have not met their obligations, Spain cannot become the target of his broadcast.

For the time being, the victims of the attack are France, Portugal and others of the former world war allies.

### California's Crop

Danger that the campaign of the American publisher may be broadened is seen in the fact that he is a Californian by adoption and by business interests—and California is a wine producing state.

If, as some fear, the plan is to increase the market for Californian wines, rather than to take a quick revenge on a fancied enemy, then little would be gained by the newspaper man if the quotas for Europe were simply rearranged, without being cut.

certain amount was sent to the island possession of Porto Rico.

Now, with the general publicizing of Spanish table wines, the chance of local products finding their way west seems bright.

For the time being, at least, the government seems disinclined to dictate to its citizens what they shall drink, even to increase internal trade or to place debtor nations in embarrassing positions.

Considerable talk of embargoes on foreign wines has been heard since repeal, but with the exception of a temporary ban to give the administration time to study the importation problem, nothing of the sort has been attempted.

### The Farmers' Attitude

Working against any attempts California may make to grasp the entire American wine market will be the attitude of the midwest farmers.

The producers of necessary commodities see a chance to broaden the scope of their own markets abroad through the admission of foreign wines, and can be counted upon to protest any measure likely to wreck their hopes.

The farmland takes in a tremendous area, whereas the production of wine for wholesale purposes is and probably always will be confined to the single state of California.

Already the growers of this state have been experimenting with champagne and have excited the wrath of France by adopting French names for the stuff they are preparing to turn out.

## ISLAND'S CHILDREN TO CELEBRATE OWN HOLIDAY JANUARY 6

(Continued from page 2)

visits paid by the three «kings» to the children of the poor. The banning did not, however, extend to the custom of giving presents on the day.

Last year the ban was lifted and foreigners who were not here during the days of the monarchy witnessed the parade and the presentation of the gifts for the first time.

So old is the custom of celebrating «Reyes» in the nation's unusual way that historians have not been able to trace the fiesta to its origin, but it is believed it began shortly after the Moors were driven south by the Christians of Castile and Leon.

Want Ads in the PALMA POST bring results.

## Peninsula's Sherry Vintners Ought To Hold U. S. Market

Whatever benefit may or may not accrue to manufacturers of Spanish table wines as a result of repeal in the United States, there seems little doubt that the Peninsula's producers of sherry will hold the American market for sherry in their hands.

American wine growers claim they can produce the equal of any table wine grown abroad, and have even gone so far as to boast of their ability to turn out champagne as good as the various European varieties.

None, however, has claimed to be able to manufacture sherry, a typically Spanish drink that has never been produced satisfactorily elsewhere—the Spanish name of *jerez* comes from the mainland city of Jerez de la Frontera, in the heart of the sherry country.

Before prohibition in America, great quantities of sherry were sold in America, and the Spanish dealers expected to pick up their old trade almost at once.

### No Quota Fears

Manufacturers of sherry have not been troubled by fears of a low export quota, for they are confident that their product, already popular in the United States and well-known from pre-prohibition days, will be ordered first, and that other wine growers will have to take whatever the quota allows them.

The quota announced for the next three months, however, is considerably larger than can be

## Spain Missed Early Wine Profit In U. S.

Unlike some other European countries, Spain did not reap benefit immediately after the signing of the Volstead act.

The change in the American laws to permit the sale of beverages containing no more than 3.2 per cent alcohol did not open a door to Spanish wine growers.

The Spanish wines are stronger, as a rule, than the French, and there was no hope whatsoever of selling them before repeal of prohibition amendment. Even in France, where it might have been possible to manufacture an amissable product, refused to attempt to keep its products within the legal limit for America.

For several months after it came apparent that America was going wet rapidly, there was no hope that Spain was unable to share with Germany and England the profits to be made out of the sale of beers and wines with slight alcoholic content.

Not until the states began to take their referendums did it become certain here that in the near future a brand new market would be opened up for the country's important wine industry.

Manufacturers of sherry have not been troubled by fears of a low export quota, for they are confident that their product, already popular in the United States and well-known from pre-prohibition days, will be ordered first, and that other wine growers will have to take whatever the quota allows them.

Besides sherry, Spain exported before prohibition a small quantity of port to America, but most of this wine was taken from Portugal, the principal home of the stuff.

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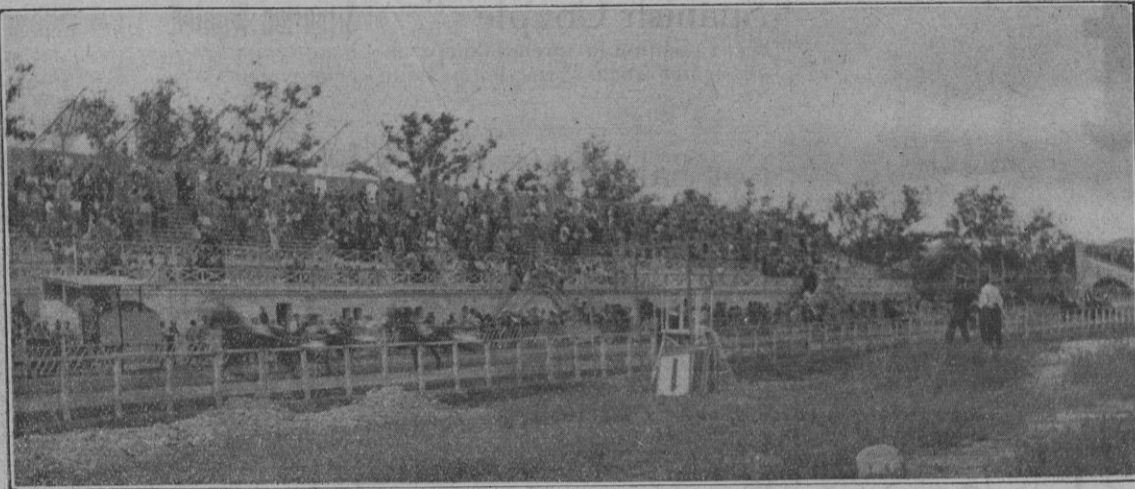


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# RACES, UPSET BY DISCORD, RESUMED IN PALMA



THE HIPICA DE MALLORCA

Horse racing in Palma was interrupted in the fall of 1933 by a discord between the proprietors of the horses and the racing committee, thereby spoiling the favorite pastime of many of the foreign residents. The sport has now been resumed.

Above: The excellent track on the outskirts of Palma. For the most part, it is used for trotting events.



ARMY MANEUVERS

Above: Mallorcan artillery officers taking observations on the practice range during last summer's military maneuvers on the Island.

vers, the range finding operations were the most interesting, involving as they did the use of the most delicate instruments combined with higher mathematics.

To witnesses of the maneu-

## RADIO MALLORCA

Right: Mallorca's new air programs, as they struck the artist Bonastre when Radio Mallorca was organized last summer.

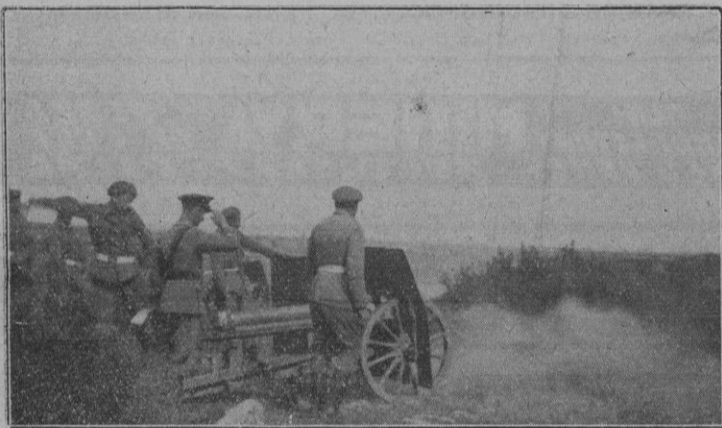
Operating over Station E. A. J. 13, Radio Mallorca brought to the Island its own radio programs.

An interesting air feature undertaken was «Caballos por el Aire» a broadcast of the horse races giving full information on the names of the horses entered, the names of the proprietors, distances, results etc. The program was abandoned at the time of the shutting down of the races because of a dispute between owners and committeemen.



The broadcast was sponsored by The Daily Palma Post and The Weekly Palma Post, which

were the first English-language newspapers to undertake radio broadcasting on the Continent.



ARTILLERY IN ACTION

A field battery in action during the summer maneuvers of troops stationed in Mallorca.

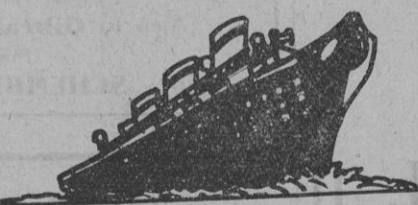
Immediately after the field-piece practice, it was reported that officers in command of the units were highly pleased with the results of the target firing, which was said to have shown a marked improvement over that of the preceding year.

The improvement is believed partly the result of better equipment, both in guns, ammunition and range finding instruments. The instruments now in use in the artillery are of the latest and most accurate make.

## Percival Poco and Perro No 1

by Evan Freer.

Introducing to our readers the newcomers, Percival Poco and his dog Perro, who will appear on this page each week.



Arriving at Palma next week.



Percival



Perro

# READER'S INFORMATION SERVICE

## Places to Visit

**Ayuntamiento Palace** — In the winter this museum may be visited from 9 to 1 a. m. and 3 to 4:30 p. m. every day, except holidays. In the summer it is open from 10 to 12 a. m. and from 4 to 6 p. m. The charge is 1 peseta—free on Sunday.

**Palace Courtyards**—The palaces of the following families are open to visitors upon request: Vivot Oleza, Morell, Palmer.

**The Lonja and the Provincial Museum of Fine Arts**—May be visited every day, including Sunday, from 10 to 12 o'clock in the morning; and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon. Charge 25 céntimos, free on Sunday.

**Bellver Castle** — Open from 8 o'clock in the morning until sundown, every day. There is a charge of 1 peseta.

**Cloisters of San Antonio** — Every day at any time.

**Arabs Baths** — May be visited every day at any time. Fee voluntary.

**Cloisters of San Francisco and the Church** — The beautiful cloisters and the sepulchre of Raimundo Lullio (Ramon Llull) may be visited every day, without charge.

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**Casa Mulet, (Genova)**—Mallorcan country house. One of the few untouched structures of bygone days still existing in its original condition and open to the public.

**Museum—Sociedad Arqueológica Luliana**—Displays of the medieval arts that should not be missed. Calle Almudaina 8.

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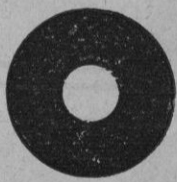
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# TALKING OF BOOKS - -By Howard N. Rubien

## William McFee, Heir To The Mantle Of Joseph Conrad, Fails To Make Good In Latest Novel Of Adventure, Reviewer Finds

The Scot engineer William McFee, the author of *Casuals Of The Sea*, *The Harbours Of Memory*, *Command*, *Captain Macedoin's Daughter*, and many other important books, chiefly about the sea, has long been one of my favorite writers. It is he who bears the heavy mantle of Joseph Conrad; and one hoped that some day Mr. McFee was going to ring the bell, going to write something that was not merely reminiscent of his master, Conrad, but something which could be considered on the same plane as the master. A man of the sea, Mr. McFee's career was somewhat like his master's except that McFee was too anxious to get out of the engine room; too anxious to secure for himself a place in the world of letters. And he went about this in the wrong way. Had he stayed in the engine room instead of becoming a book reviewer and writing articles on literature his work might have increased in importance. But here we have a man who in his early books, about fifteen years ago, showed the greatest promise; yet who now turns out a most insignificant and tiresome adventure story—something any journalist or popular fiction writer could have done equally well.

*No Castle In Spain* (Faber & Faber, 7s. 6d.) disappointed me so much that I am saddened by it. When I received the book, I thought that I was in for a few delightful hours of reading, and a genuine pleasure in writing about it. I thought I could point out the brilliance, depth, profundity, of the man and thus bring some readers to an appreciation of this master of tales about the sea. Instead, I was too bored with the book to finish it. Perhaps it is because I expected too much of it. Yes; that has something to do with it. As an ordinary tale of adventure it is no worse than any other you might pick up; but that is not good enough from a man of McFee's position.

To begin with, Mr. McFee has evidently been reading the *Saturday Evening Post*—and no doubt writing for it—or hoping to write for it. It has that peculiar style, which you must have noticed if you are a reader of America's *Big Nickel's Worth*. It consists in a deliberate attempt to tell an exceedingly simple tale in as vague and complicated a man-

ner as possible. Not only does the story start in the middle and work both ways, but the identity of the characters is hidden as much as possible. Vague comments about the characters and the situation muddle the reader for the first two or three thousand words—then the painfully simple story is told. That is the standard technique of the *Sateve Post*—and it has been developed by Thomas Beer to such perfection that one can start his stories on the second page of the magazine and breeze along to an enjoyable conclusion while your less trained reader is still trying to find out what the dickens the opening of the story is all about. I believe that this style was invented for the following reason: Short story writers are trained to cast their tale in a form demanding from five to eight thousand words, a length which seems ideally suited to the short story. The *Sateve Post*, which I might explain for the benefit of the British readers who do not know the American magazines, is the goal of all commercial short story writers because it is a weekly magazine which pays the highest rates for contributions. But these contributions must be of a length which is unusual—about ten to twelve thousand words. The reason for this is due entirely to the physical aspect of the paper, the format in short. Two full pages are given to the opening of the story and the rest of the tale must trail interminably through page after page of advertising, necessitating a story longer than the conventional form.

The professional writer immediately learned the trick of making an eight thousand word story the proper length. It was easier to be verbose than to invent further incident; that was all there was to it. And that seems to me to be the characteristic of this new book of McFee's.

What seems to happen in the first half of the book, which is as far as I could go, was this. A clever young American business woman marries a wealthy South

American (half-English) in order to gain the comfort and power that such a union would give her. She is unhappily surprised to find that the wife of a South American Grandee is kept as a prisoner in her husband's monogamous harem—surrounded by black clothed duennas. She tries expedients like suicide and flight without much success. An old friend, an American having business in South America is on the point of looking her up and I feel sure of doing some perfectly splendid things to ensure her future well being—when my patience became exhausted. After all, I don't have to read books in order to write about them.

But I had looked forward with such pleasure to writing about McFee and I feel so cheated because this book fell with such a dull thud that I shall go on telling something about the man, instead of about his latest book.

### McFEE'S FLIVVER

When I knew him in Provincetown in 1933 he had a Ford which was the delight of his Scotch engineer's soul. I have never seen anything like it. It was a model «T» of course, but Henry Ford would never have recognized it. It bore every gadget that had ever been invented for a Ford. Every possible substitution that could be effected had been. It had a new ignition, new carburetor, new wheels, new body, new top, new radiator, new hood, special piston rings (he assured me of this as I couldn't quite see that) a different kind of transmission,—and dashboard instruments—some of which had been designed for air-planes. Gauges, dials, meters, knick-knacks, thingumfunnies, and doodahs. I estimated that the car cost about two thousand dollars—which I pointed out to him could have bought a much finer car which had no need for such things. But no, he explained, with these things—and he explained that he had a standing order with a motor supply house to send him every gadget invented for an automobile so that he might not miss

any new trick—with these things his car was better than any which could have been bought for two thousand dollars.

«But», I shouted—McFee is very deaf—«But I have just the same model car as yours and I have only one gadget on it—a radiator thermometer—and you with all your gadgets lack that one instrument. Why is that?»

«Whust», he said, and I assure you that he is still Scot enough to talk like that. «Whust—there be no need for such like. 'Tis unnecessary, mon, for a Ford goes best when 'tis boiling, and I have been engineer long enough to know the temperature of boiling water».

I cannot leave McFee without telling the story of the burning house. I think it a priceless example of his thorough worldliness and really commendable sangfroid. McFee was the guest of Frank Shay, a fighting Irish-American known to every American literary man. Frank had the *Parnassus On Wheels*, a traveling library, the idea of which he got from or gave to, I do not remember which, Christopher Morley, who along with McFee, Frank Shay, and a few of the hardier type of American literary drinkers were members of the *Four Hours For Lunch Club*. Frank is known as the authority on the American Little Theater and will probably be remembered best by his early publication of *Edna St. Vincent Millay* and as the compiler of *Drunken Friends and Pious Companions*.

At this time, Frank had a theater in Provincetown—and we were all enthusiastic—as we still are—about the O'Neill things. There was inevitably a rugged atmosphere about the theater—an atmosphere more rugged than is to be found about most theaters. One of our actors, whom I shall call Wilmot not only because his name was Wilmot but because Wilmot was just the kind of a name a pain in the neck like Wilmot should have had, was a little lit one night. I won't say the same about Frank, but I will say that Wilmot and Frank were more likely to be described at that moment as «Drunken Friends» than as «Pious Companions»—a faulty description be-

cause they were not friends.

The scene takes place in Frank's living-room. McFee has retired. It is very late. The theater and dressing rooms and green room are dark. All the actors have gone—but Frank and Wilmot and myself are sitting around Frank's fireplace killing a bottle of the ghostly stuff that was distilled in Provincetown—a drink known as Tiger Tea. Wilmot had been a damn nuisance all through the production—he really was much more suited to a more genteel environment than the Iron Men and Wooden Ships spirit of hard living, hard drinking, hard fighting, Provincetown. That Frank felt this became more and more evident; it culminated in his telling me to get the hell out so that he could clean up that nasty little so-and-so Wilmot. You bet I was glad to go. As I got into my car I heard Wilmot talking. «Howard, don't drive away without me!» Oh Boy! This was duck soup for me. I pictured Wilmot getting such a thrashing that it would clear the American stage of at least one pest; and as Wilmot had started the fight I had no compunction in driving off to the delightful accompaniment of Wilmot's shouts. «Howard, wait for me». (In my defence of my action in leaving Wilmot to the unpleasant experience of having his chin lifted I might say that if Frank had not been willing to perform the operation it would have fallen to me to do so).

What happened next no one knows. But after a certain time had elapsed, the Frank Shay home (known to us as «Chez-Shay») was reduced to splinters. As I saw the wreckage the next morning I can state that there wasn't a piece of furniture intact or a mirror unbroken in the house. Visitors used to marvel that even the doors of the house had been torn off their hinges. But what happened is unknown; for the guest, William McFee, deaf, lay sleeping above.

At length the combatants must have started clouting each other with the logs from the fireplace—for the house started to burn. The smell of smoke and warmth of a burning living-room were the first intimation that McFee had that the intellectuals were settling a question of the technique of the theater. In a dressing-gown McFee came down, put the logs back in the fire, put out the burning rugs and curtains, and returned to bed, without stopping the fight!

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