

8801 55 YRAJMAL YAD...
TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1935



The Daily PALMA POST

Exchange Rates

(Basic Dealers' Quotations)

Franc in Palma	48.45
Pound in Palma	36.10
Dollar in Palma	7.42
Reichsmark	2.95

(Courtesy Recasens & Ca.)

VOLUME VI PALMA DE MALLORCA 15 CTS.
NUMBER 21 SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1935 THE COPY

SHIPPING INFORMATION

Palma-Marseilles-Genoa-Port Said arrives and leaves Palma:
January 30, S. S. LLANDOVERY CASTLE. February 27, S. S. LLANDAFF CASTLE.

Palma-Gibraltar-London arrives and leaves Palma:
February 7, S. S. DURHAM CASTLE.

Palma-Toulon-Naples-Port Said arrives and leaves Palma:
February 21, S. S. ORAMA.

Palma-Gibraltar-Plymouth-London arrives and leaves Palma:
February 9, S. S. ORONSAY.

Liverpool-Marseilles-Port Said-Port Sudan arrives and leaves Palma:
February 8, S. S. BHAMO. February 22, S. S. AMARA-POORA.

Palma-Gibraltar-U. K. arrives and leaves Palma:
February 6, S. S. BURMA. February 20, S. S. YOMA.

Hamburg-Palma-Genoa-Port Said arrives and leaves Palma:
February 4, S. S. TANGANJKA.

Palma-Lisbon-Southampton-Hamburg arrives and leaves Palma:
February 1, S. S. USSUKAMA.

Palma-Marseilles-Naples-Alexandria-Jaffa-Haifa-Beirut arrives and leaves Palma:
February 1, S. S. EXCALIBUR. February 15, S. S. EXETER.

Palma-Málaga-Boston-New York arrives and leaves Palma:
February 8, S. S. EXOCHORDA. February 22, S. S. EXCALIBUR.

TRANSATLANTIC

Steamer	Leaves	Port of	For	Due	Company
Empire *	Jan. 30	Cherbourg	New York	Feb. 5	White Star
de France *	Jan. 30	Havre	N. Y.	Feb. 5	French Line
Washington *	Jan. 31	Havre	N. Y.	Feb. 7	U. S. Lines

* Ships carrying mail. Mail marked to go via a North Atlantic steamer should be posted before 7 p.m. at the Post Office or at the telegraph plank of the Barcelona boat by 9 p.m. THREE days before the sailing date of the liner. On Sundays mail should be posted before 10 p.m. since it is to go via Alcedia to Barcelona.

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THE HAUPTMANN MURDER TRIAL CONTENTION OF INNOCENCE

LADDER IN COURT

FLEMINGTON, New Jersey Saturday

Bruno Hauptmann, on trial here for his life on charges of murdering the baby son of Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, gave evidence on his own behalf yesterday.

Hauptmann continued to maintain his innocence, not only of the kidnapping and murder, but of any connection whatsoever with the crime.

During the trial yesterday the ladder that was found leaning against the Lindbergh house after the kidnapping was brought in. It had previously been admitted as evidence over the vigorous protests of Defence Counsel Reilly.

Hauptmann, who had worked in the factory where the ladder was made, looked at it contemptuously and denied that its rather poor workmanship could have been his own. The Prosecution is trying to prove fragments of the lumber from which it was made were found in Hauptmann's house.

Hauptmann, continuing to give evidence in his own behalf, next took up the matter of money which was found in his possession and which was identified as part of Colonel Lindbergh's ransom notes, which were thrown over a cemetery wall to a man believed to be the kidnapper. The Prosecution contends that that man was Hauptmann.

The accused accounted for the bills in his possession by saying he had received them from one Fisch, a German with whom he had business deals and who has since died in Germany. Defence Counsel Reilly is trying to pin the

(Continued on page 6)

SLANDER CHARGE REICH EXPELS JOURNALIST

BERLIN, Saturday

Don Antonio Bermudez-Canet, Spanish journalist, has been given two weeks in which to quit Germany as a result of charges of writing slanderous and malicious articles about the Reich.

Señor Bermudez-Canet has been serving as Berlin correspondent for the Catholic daily, *El Debate*, one of the largest and most important Madrid newspapers.

Announcement of the journalist's expulsion was made here last night by a news agency that is known to be a semi-official bureau when dealing with matters concerning the Reich.

The agency declared that Señor Bermudez-Canet had not merely sent one false account to his paper, but had been doing it for months and had long been tolerated.

The Spanish news writer is well-known to the Press colony here and is regarded by his contemporaries as one of the most expert journalists working in Berlin.

His paper being a Catholic organ, Señor Bermudez-Canet has naturally concerned himself with the Catholic church in Germany—particularly in Bavaria, where many serious differences between Church and State remain to be settled.

It is believed that it was these articles of a religious nature that angered the Reich.

The Spaniard is one of more than twenty foreign correspondents who have been given their marching orders since the Nazis came into power. He was more fortunate than some of his colleagues, who did not succeed in getting out of the country without first sampling the fare in the Nazi jails.

SIR JOHN SIMON CLEARED SLANDER CASE SETTLED

LONDON, Saturday

The settlement of the slander action brought by Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, against the Rev. Whitaker Bond, a Methodist minister, was announced to the Lord Chief Justice in the King's Bench Division yesterday.

The defendant withdrew the statement which caused the action, and Sir John waived his claim for damages. The record of the case was withdrawn by consent.

The Rev. Whitaker Bond uttered words complained of by the Foreign Secretary in a speech delivered at Dereham. He said:—

«What is the cause of warfare? It is your legislators, men in your cabinet, for their money is invested in armament firms. They are prepared to make money out of warfare and bloodshed.

«The reason why Simon has been running down the peace ballot promoted by the League of Nations Union is because his money is invested in armament firms.»

The Foreign Secretary's counsel stated:—

«Sir John does not possess one single investment in one single armament company, and the dreadful allegation that his actions have at all been influenced by his investments is ridiculously and utterly false.

«In fairness to the defendant Sir John desires me to say that Bond is not the originator or first disseminator of this foul calumny. For more than two years past, in this country, on the Continent and in the United States, there have been hints, innuendoes and veiled suggestions, which Sir John has done his utmost to combat by correspondence and other means.

«But nothing had arisen which gave opportunity of definite legal action being taken, and Simon is ready to believe that the defendant spoke, as he assures him he did, impromptu at that meeting, what was the effect of those other poisonous writings upon his mind.»

Counsel put in a signed statement by the defendant in which the latter said:—

«I realise the serious accusation I have made and deeply regret it. I am convinced that it was entirely untrue and how wholly unjustified the charge was. I tender my apologies to Sir John Simon.

«In foregoing any claim to damages Sir John Simon has treated me with great consideration, and I express my regret for the pain and expense which my illconsidered and unwarranted statement has caused him.»

MEMEL DIET CONVOCAATION FARCE

MEMEL, Saturday

The Lithuanian Governor of the Memel territory has summoned the Diet to assemble in ordinary session on Monday afternoon.

The political police thereupon ordered the post office not to deliver the notices of convocation to their addressees. It is therefore generally supposed that the convocation is not meant seriously, but is merely an attempt on the part of the Governor to throw dust in the eyes of the powers which signed the Convention guaranteeing the Memel statute.

Remarkable amendments to the electoral law of the Memel territory have been approved by the Lithuanian Government and published in the official gazette. Their effect is to deprive the Diet of the right to decide the question of the validity of elections.

That power is now vested in a special election committee appointed by the Memel Directory. Moreover the military commander-in-chief is given power to deprive the individual deputies of their mandates.

The composition of the local parliament, if and when it meets, will therefore depend, not on the results of the elections, but on the arbitrary decisions of the appointed election committee and of the commander-in-chief. They will be able to invalidate returns and deprive deputies of their seats on a number of flimsy pretexts, such as ignorance of the Lithuanian language on the part of a deputy of German origin elected by German-speaking voters.

The question of the treatment of the German minority in Memel is considered likely to come to a head now that the Saar has been virtually removed from international politics. The Free City of Danzig

(Continued on page 6)

RED ARMY IN ASIA STATEMENT BY GENERAL

DISMISSAL

Moscow, Saturday

Russia's Far Eastern defence are sufficient to meet any threat of invasion, according to Commander Gonsharoff.

Gonsharoff arrived here at head of a detachment of the Eastern army, in order to take part in the seventh Congress of Soviet Republics. The Congress opened in Moscow yesterday.

«We are strong enough to meet any offensive in the Far East,» said the corps commander. «The army offers adequate protection against any enemy who could attack us there.»

Another officer, Tairoff, played an important part in the reorganization of the Far Eastern army and held an influential position on General Bluecher's staff. He has been dismissed from the army and will be employed in another capacity. No reason has been given for the change.

Considerable significance is attached to Gonsharoff's statement in diplomatic circles here, in view of the Japanese offensive against China in the province of Chahar. Tairoff's dismissal however suggests that all is not quite so rosy with the army in Siberia as former colleague asserts.

The statement is taken as an attempt to reassure the Chinese population, and also to show the Japanese from seeking avenues of expansion in Siberia. The surprise attack on Manchuria, which the Japanese themselves had explicitly recognised as part of China proper and not Manchuria, has reawakened

(Continued on page 6)

FRENCH CENTIMES REJECTED

French, Algerian and Tunisian centimes, which for many years were accepted in shops and on the trams in Palma, are no longer considered on an equal footing with the Spanish centimo.

The conductors have been instructed to examine all centimos handed them and to reject those that are not from the Spanish mint. As a result of this instruction, shopkeepers refused to accept them.

The French and African coins, when new, are easily distinguished. But those old relics of the empire of the third Napoleon are so worn that it is sometimes nearly impossible to tell them from the older Spanish centimos. The local merchants solve the problem by simply rejecting all doubtful coins.

A true Spanish coin that is fre-

quently rejected is the fifth part of an escudo. As Spain has long since abandoned the escudo, many Spaniards think these coins are Portuguese, where the escudo is a monetary unit. If the print on the Spanish coins is illegible, they are unacceptable.

Just why the Islanders have for so long honoured the foreign coins is not easily explained. On the mainland, it has always been the custom to refuse to accept French or North African centimes. But over here, the foreign coins circulated freely.

Now that centimes are no longer accepted, one wonders who has been the loser during the past few years. Presumably, the tram company found itself considerably out of pocket at the end of each

(Continued on page 6)

RELEASE OF SAAR POLICE INSPECTOR

SAARBRUECKEN, Saturday

Police Inspector Tilk of Schaffhausen was released from custody on Friday at the order of the examining magistrate of the Supreme Plebiscite Court here.

Inspector Tilk was arrested on Tuesday by order of the state prosecutor at the Plebiscite Court for shooting dead Herr Paul Meyer, timber merchant, on Monday. The officer stated that Herr Meyer offered armed resistance when he tried to arrest him on a warrant charging the merchant with defalcations, and that he was forced to shoot him in self-defence.

The arrest caused great political excitement, as Herr Meyer was said to have been a prominent Separatist agitator in the Rhineland at the time of the French occupation of the Ruhr. It was even all-

eged that M. Heimburger, member of the Saar Government Commission, had afforded special protection and was responsible for the arrest of the officer.

Karl Jaeger, caretaker at head office of the German Government, was one of the first to benefit from the amnesty proclaimed here Thursday. He had been sentenced by the Supreme Plebiscite Court to seven months imprisonment for complicity in a flag-hoisting incident some weeks ago.

Jaeger had always maintained stubbornly that he was not guilty of any offence, and had refused to allow his friends to petition for mitigation of his sentence. He returned to duty immediately after being released from prison.

(Continued on page 6)

KING JAIME I'S SWORD

MISSING FROM MUSEUM

INQUIRY OPENED

TARRAGONA, Saturday

The sword of Jaime the Conqueror has disappeared.

Don Jaime I, King of Aragon, Mallorca and Valencia, Count of Barcelona and of the Principate of Catalonia, is famous for having started the expansion of the Aragonese dominions in the Mediterranean by conquering the Balearic Islands and Valencia from the Moors. Relics of the conquering are preserved with pride in many places formerly under his rule.

Palma de Mallorca has his standard, which is honoured annually in a ceremony held in the Plaza de Cort on January 1. The Italian city of Tarragona had his sword, which was the most prized historical treasure in the municipality here.

The loss was discovered by a commission appointed to investigate certain irregularities alleged to have been committed in the management of the museum. Archaeological relics from the Poblet monastery which had been preserved in the City museum for more than 100 years, were removed and returned to the monastery. The transfer was made in accordance with an order made in 1933 by Señor Orueta, who was then Director General of Fine Arts. It was carried out however in the greatest secrecy, and the location of the museum director, when discovered, was attacked by all artistic societies as arbitrary and irregular.

The commission was therefore appointed to investigate the legal title to the possession of the sword, and it was then that the Conqueror's sword was found missing from its glass show-case. Inquiries are being made to determine where it has gone, and it was hoped that it will soon be again in safe keeping.

AMAZON EXPLORATION SHIP READY FOR LAUNCH

The President of the Republic is expected to attend the launching next month of the Artabro, the ship specially designed for exploration which has been built in Spain primarily for the Iglesias expedition to the Amazon.

Captain Iglesias, the leader of the expedition, has stated that if all goes well the Artabro will leave Spain for Brazil in September. Her departure will be preceded by a test cruise in the Mediterranean during the summer, provided the higher authorities approve.

The other members of the expedition are engaged at present in exploration in Spanish Guinea and in the colony of Ifni, on the Atlantic coast of the Sahara. They are thus receiving an extremely practical training for their future enterprise.

Both the launching of the Artabro, which takes its name from that of the primitive inhabitants of North-West Spain, and the organisation of the Amazon expedition are regarded as events of great importance in the history of Spanish exploration. It is pointed out that no scientific enterprise of such magnitude has been undertaken in the name of Spain since the unfortunate expedition of Don Marcos Jiménez de la Espada, who was lost in his vessel, the Pinchincha, at the end of the nineteenth century.

The Artabro has been built as a floating laboratory, and in accordance with characteristics laid down by Captain Iglesias himself in the light of his previous exploring experience. Certain features of its construction were determined by the fact that the ship will have to cross the Atlantic and also navigate hitherto uncharted inland waters.

The ship is intended to be used on other scientific expeditions after completing its work on the Amazon, and also as a survey ship for the Spanish navy.

The vessel is 57 metres long overall, and has a maximum draught of two metres and a half. The draught can be reduced for navigating in fresh water, thus allowing the expedition to penetrate the higher reaches of rivers.

Large ballast tanks in the double bottom will be used to increase

the draught for sea crossings and to trim the vessel longitudinally. The sides are continued upwards amidships, forming a solid wall to the height of the boat deck to increase the seaworthiness of the ship.

The bow and adjacent parts have been strengthened to withstand collisions with floating ice, in case the Artabro should be used at any time for Polar exploration. That protection will not be without its uses on the Amazon, where huge trunks of trees and other flotsam constitute one of the perils of navigation.

The navigation of that vast river is also rendered difficult by the fact that its level hardly alters at all for several thousands of kilometres in the lower part of its course. Consequently the Atlantic tides penetrate far inland, forming a dangerous bore called the *macareo*.

On the lower Amazon both banks are often out of sight at the same time, and the vast expanse of water is lashed at times by storms as violent as any experienced at sea. All the foregoing facts have been taken into consideration in the design of the survey ship.

The Artabro will carry seaplanes to supplement the investigations carried out on board by observation from the air. She is therefore provided with equipment for launching them over the side and everything necessary for keeping them in flying trim, as well as ample storage space for petrol.

Most of the liquid fuel will be stored in the ship's double bottom, but there are also lateral tanks which can be drawn on in case the bottom is holed and its contents lost. The tanks can be thrown overboard by a single movement of a lever in case of fire.

Much thought has gone into the distribution of the laboratories and the quarters of the expeditionaries in the hull. The latter have been placed as far as possible from the engine room to reduce noise and heat in tropical climates, while the officers' mess-room, which will be the recreation centre for the afterguard and scientific staff on long voyages, has been removed from the neighbourhood both of cabins and workrooms.

GEN. WEYGAND IN SPAIN

RETIRED CHIEF OF STAFF

MOROCCAN VISIT

SEVILLE, Saturday

General Maurice Weygand and Mme. Weygand arrived here yesterday from Madrid.

The French general and his wife intend to stay here two days. Afterwards they intend to visit Algiers before crossing to Ceuta in Spanish Morocco, where they will join the general's son Jacques, who is an officer in the French army.

During his visit to Madrid General Weygand called on General Masquelet, Chief of the Spanish General Staff, and General Castelló, Undersecretary for War, at the War Office. He also visited the Prado Gallery before motoring out to Escorial, where he saw the famous monastery and the Casa del Principe.

General Weygand is a former aide-de-camp of General Foch, the generalissimo of the Allied forces on the Western front during the world war. He recently retired from his post as Chief of the General Staff of the French army, being succeeded by General Gamelin.

The former Chief of Staff was in the news about two months ago in connection with an exchange of visits between high army officers and War Office officials of France and England. Rumours of a secret military alliance between the two countries began to circulate at the time of General Weygand's visit to England, and became more insistent when it was learned that Lord Hailsham, Secretary for War, was to lead the party of British officers returning the visit.

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WORLD WAR IS INEVITABLE

«DIPLOMATIC GAME»

NO SECRECY

By United Press

NEW YORK.—War in Europe is inevitable and will bring in its train war in Asia, according to «The American Diplomatic Game» by Drew Pearson and Constantine Brown.

The reason for this prediction of the inevitable spread of European conflict is that Japan's strategy is to act when Europe is busy, according to these international observers. They have followed the world diplomatic game for years from Washington and other capitals as newspaper correspondents.

One important reason for many diplomatic blunders by the United States has been the failure of the government to realize that «no move in foreign relations, no matter how carefully guarded, ever long remains secret» according to the authors.

«Failure to keep the press, and through it the people of the country, informed sometimes has caused embarrassments and failure of otherwise constructive proposals» they point out.

«The best rule of diplomacy is to get your own version of the story out before the other chancellery does, because the version imbedded in the public mind is the one which sticks» the authors say.

How President Hoover utilized a Chicago Daily News correspondent to go to London as his secret agent to arrange a disarmament conference, is reported in the book. Other significant moves in international diplomacy by newspapermen include the disclosure of a secret Franco-British naval treaty, a revelation by Lyle Wilson of the United Press that Secretary of State Stimson in 1929 issued a false denial of the threat of Admiral Hilary P. Jones to desert the London naval delegation because he thought the navy had been betrayed into giving up important cruisers, and others.

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FASTEST TRAIN ITALY'S BID FOR RECORD

By THOMAS B. MORGAN

United Press Staff Correspondent

ROME.—Mussolini's electric locomotives will hold the world-speed railroad record in 1935 when stream-lined, aerodynamic and air-conditioned trains between Milan and Rome will travel the 450 miles in four hours and twenty minutes.

Italy already has the fastest steamships in the «REX» the fastest warship in the light cruiser «Da Recco» which can travel 45 knots per hour, and the fastest airman in Lieutenant Francesco Agello who travelled at the speed of 440 miles per hour. Besides there is Luigi Beccali, the world's fastest middle distance runner.

The new trains which are now under construction in the Breda Works will be the most modern trains in Europe and even an advance on the new stream-lined trains used in the United States.

Their maximum speed is calculated at one hundred and twenty miles an hour. For the present, however, the average speed will be a little over a hundred miles per hour on account of the roadbed which is to be reinforced for even greater speeds. Thus the four hundred and fifty miles from Milan to Rome will be made in less than four and a half hours. The present time is over eight and a half hours.

The first train to be put into service will be about one hundred and eighty feet long. These new electric locomotives will generate over twelve hundred horsepower.

Behind the engine cabin will be a space for postal service and baggage. A small kitchen will separate this from the next car. In the first and third car there will be fifty-nine second class places. In the first class there will be thirty-five so that the number of persons carried will be ninety-four.

A special system of upholstery and ball-bearings under the seats will do away with the jarring caused by the excessive speed. The windows will be tightly closed and the compartments air-conditioned all the year round.

On account of the line between Milan and Bologna not being completely electrified as yet or even by the time the new train will be put into service the first journey of the train will be from Bologna to Rome and on to Salerno below Naples which is as far south as those lines are all electrified. The Milan-Bologna stretch will be electrified in the near future.

The Fascist program for 1935, or the thirteenth year of the Revolution includes an added six thousand miles of electric lines and three of these new trains. The date of completion is set for the anniversary of the March on Rome, October 28, 1935.

BLOCKADE OF EUROPE

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

AID TO PEACE

By FREDERICK KUH

United Press Staff Correspondent

LONDON.—An effective European blockade against an aggressor nation, hitherto regarded as improbable if not impossible, may become a reality if the United States decides to revise its traditional policy on freedom of the seas.

This view has been expressed in responsible quarters in Britain, France and Germany following news from Washington that the State Department is considering a project under which United States shipping would venture into a war zone at its own risk and government protection be withdrawn.

It is realized abroad that the purpose of such a reversal of United States policy would be not only «to take the profits out of war» but to keep the United States out of future conflicts. At the same time, however, European governments are convinced that modifications of the United States' rights as a neutral in a war in which it is not a belligerent would probably enable the League of Nations actually to enforce a blockade against an aggressor.

Important to Britain

To no foreign country would this change in the United States' attitude on freedom of the seas be of greater moment than to Britain.

As recently as Nov. 23, the most influential man in the British cabinet, realistic-minded Stanley Baldwin, told an audience at Glasgow, «Never as an individual will I sanction the British navy being used for an armed blockade of any country in the world until I know what the United States of America are going to do.»

Baldwin may privately have been thinking back to the Anglo-United States War of 1812, caused largely by Washington's insistence on the «freedom of the seas;» and he may also have remembered that the United States' attempt to trade with Britain's enemies in the World War in 1915 and 1916 brought the two English-speaking countries to the brink of armed conflict.

Should Britain soon be freed of the threat of United States' determination to defy a future wartime blockade in the interests of its manufacturers, traders and shippers, the British would be far more inclined to engage in sanctions, notably in armed boycott, of any nation breaking the peace.

Washington's renunciation of its historic disregard or defiance of foreign blockades would consid-

HUGE AIRCRAFT TESTS IN SOUTH FRANCE

By HAROLD ETTLINGER

United Press Staff Correspondent

PARIS.—A great flying boat capable of carrying 70 passengers on two decks is undergoing trials at Biscarosse in the south of France. The plane, which is the biggest ever built in France, is destined for the South American service where the French hope it will assure them supremacy over German and American rivals.

The machine, which will be known as the Lieutenant de Vaisseau Paris, was constructed at the Latecoere factories near Toulouse which are famous for their flying boats. It is so huge that the only way it could be transported to the sea for trials was to dismantle it and ship it by sections in a convoy of trucks. Weighing 32 tons, this plane has a wingspread of 50 meters and is 32 meters long and nine meters high. Six water-cooled Hispano-Suiza engines of 850 horsepower each will run it at a speed of 230 kilometers an hour at low altitudes and at 250 miles an hour at 2,000 meters. The cruising radius is 4,500 kilometers.

Passenger accommodations include berths for 45 persons, with luxuriously appointed first class compartments on the lower deck and second class accommodations on the upper.

The wings, into which the six motors are streamlined, are of metal ribbing covered with fabric, and the fuselage is all metal. To eliminate fire risks, the gas tanks are placed in the pontoons.

When the Lieutenant de Vaisseau Paris will be ready for its first hop across the South Atlantic is not yet known, but it is expected early next summer, when Air France, the owners, expect to have completed the series of preliminary tests just begun.

erably relieve Britain of the danger of slithering into conflict with the United States and would heighten the chances of success of a future blockade against an offender. The contemplated revision of Washington's policy, if realized, would also raise the League's ability to move drastically against any peace disturber.

With the Washington naval limitation treaty and its London «shirt tail» about to be thrown on the scrap-heap, such a concession to British freedom of action in wartime or to prevent war would improve the basis for a British-United States understanding to avoid a naval armaments race after 1936, if a general agreement including Japan can not be achieved.

GERMANY'S DEAD

GREAT WAR CHIEFS

OFFICIAL LIST

By ERIC KEYSER

United Press Staff Correspondent

BERLIN.—Seven leaders of old imperial army died during year 1934. Seven generals, whose names had been by-words during the war. Yet, with one exception they died almost forgotten by general public.

This one exception was at A von Hindenburg. The others who passed on in the same year were General Conrad von der Schulenburg, General Eugen von Falkenhayn, General von Horn, Colonel General Karl von Einem, former Prussian Minister of War, former leader of the Third German Army at the beginning of the war, former General Alexander von Kluge, the man whose troops pushed within reach of Paris in 1914, and General Oskar von Hutier.

The official compilation, subtitled «Famous Deaths» in accordance just as much space as Hindenburg as to the other celebrities who died during the year.

Other names on this list are Oskar von Miller, founder of the German Museum at Munich, is a famous engineer, Professor Kaplan, inventor of the turbine, Fedor von Zobeltitz, writer, Hermann Bahr, and famous German author, Wilhelm Meyer-Foerster, the playwright «Alt Heidelberg» Siegbert Rasch, for a long time among leading chess players of the world, Professor Hugo Vogel, the father of Hindenburg» who survived his great model by less than months, and many other celebrities of art, literature, industry and society.

The senior on the list is Eduard Taubert, composer, music critic, well-known dramatist, who died in Berlin at the age of 96.

The list contains also the names of the four German alpinists who died in the attempt to conquer the Nanga-Parbat in the Himalayas. It further contains the names of a number of Nazi party members and «old fighters», however, the names of the erstwhile leaders who lost their lives in the June 30 purge.

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R. B. Leaman

SPORT IN SPAIN

Spain has once defeated France in Association football.

The result was not unexpected. The representative teams of the

two neighbouring countries have met six times, and only once have the French players won. That record reflects perfectly the relative position of the game in the two countries.

Frenchmen, whatever they may have done in lawn tennis, Rugby football and other sports, have never taken kindly to the Association game. In Spain, as the most superficial observation shows, it is played on every piece of waste ground by almost every town or village youth.

The names of Zamora, Regueiro and other *fulbolistas* of international rank are banded about over café tables at least as much as those of front rank bullfighters. *El futbol* has become naturalised, spelling and all.

The surprising thing about the latest victory of the national team in Madrid is not its result, but the reception given to it by the public and the press. The game aroused a unanimous chorus of disappointment, which was recognised as legitimate by the players on both sides, with the referee thrown in for good measure.

There are still village grounds in Spain where the official who gives a decision against the home side has to appeal to the Civil Guard for protection. Such incidents, not confined to Spain, represent the survival of a mentality exactly the opposite of that exemplified in the Madrid crowd's protests.

The 250,000 *Madridenos* thronged the stadium to see their side win, if possible, but first and foremost to see good football. They saw bad football, and they felt cheated.

Between the protests of the partisan and those of the connoisseur there is a great gulf fixed. The bridging of that gulf is the clearest sign yet of the progress that the game of football in particular and the idea of sport in the abstract have made in Spain.

ON THE ISLAND

By *The Wayfarer*

Some of the 88 visitors who arrived in Palma late last week from England, will return to London within a short time. They made the journey for the sea trip. A large number of the arrivals, however, have decided to remain on the Island for a winter's holiday.

CUSTOMS HOUSE:—

The new customs house on the landing stage was used for the first time last Friday when the Orient line steamer arrived from England. The new facilities enable the customs officials to examine baggage at the point of landing and eliminate the long haul to the former customs house. This should result in a considerable saving in porter's fees.

CRUISE:—

Mr. Spencer Ledyard left for Barcelona last night after a three month stay at the Hotel Mediterraneo. He will join the Empress of Australia in Barcelona and will continue with that vessel on her cruise around Africa and to South America.

FAREWELL:—

The farewell party given by Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jacobsen last week heralded Friday's departure of Mrs. Dixie Thompson Recquardt. Before sailing for New York on the American Export steamer Excambion, Mrs. Recquardt had the opportunity of returning the party and staging her own farewell at Tito's on Thursday night. Her guests included Mr. Wallace Furie, Mrs. Warfield, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jacobsen and Miss Eugenia Lewis.

INDIANS:—

Tito's opening as a cabaret last Thursday night exhibited excellent dance music supporting a good floor show. It was Indian night. Among those present were the following: Don Francisco Romero and a party of guests, Mr. Galt, Mr. de Rosa, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gavett and party, Miss Forsythe and party, Miss Pauline Leser and party, Major and Mrs. Lee and party, Mr. Howards, Mr. de Lander, Miss Erica Beric and party.

Mr. and Mrs. Regnault and party, Palma's own Lena and her party, Mr. Michael Cumberlege and party, Señor Leonardo and party, Don Francisco Mascara and party, Mr. Bernard Townsend, Señor Villalonga and party, Mrs. Doris Cameron and party, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Rose, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Anne Bowman-Burns, and Mr. Clarke.

ROOSTER-HEN:—

The second floor show at Tito's was held on Saturday night. It was entitled the Indian Rooster and the Hen. The same artists performed.

STREET'S:—

Latest arrivals at Street's English pension include Mrs. Roger Kyle, Mrs. John Sybray, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, and Mr. and Mrs. Jast.

CONFERENCE:—

Count Hermann Keyserling expects to hold several conferences and lectures during his stay here. He will remain at the Hotel Alfonso for about a week and will then spend a few days in El Terreno before leaving the Island.

JOURNALIST:—

M. Daniel Cohen, young French journalist, is visiting Palma for a short visit. He is on his way from Dahomey, French West Africa to Paris, via Tangiers. M. Cohen has spent the last month in Soller.

HERE AND THERE:—

Mr. and Mrs. J. Casper Cohen are leaving Barcelona for Palma in a few days. They will spend a month here before returning to their home in Germany.

Mme. Carnaval has moved from the Calle Bonanova to the Calle Bellver, 9, in El Terreno. Mme. Carnaval's home is in Paris.

ARRIVALS:—

Latest arrivals in Mallorca include the following:— Miss Florence Evelyn Mac Dougall and Miss Emma Adams Mac Dougall, both from Greenock, Renfrewshire, Scotland; Miss G. Graham and her sister, Miss Graham; Miss H. Or-

ford; Miss Bertha Leitch; Mrs. E. Kate of Glasgow and Miss Wallace of England. All of the above arrived late last week on the Orient line steamer from England.

DEPARTURES:—

Miss D. Moody, Mr. S. Munro, Mr. D. Chittick, Mrs. F. Scott, Mr. Steward, Mrs. L. Way, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. Whewell, Mrs. B. Mathews, Miss Mathews, and Mr. A. Cormack departed for Liverpool recently.

Mrs. A. Fearnhead, Mrs. A. Ford, Mr. A. Balcom, Mr. A. Corsi, Mr. V. Vicens Rado, Mr. J. A. Garcia, and Mrs. M. Dodds have left for Gibraltar.

MOVING:—

Mr. A. W. Sinclair, who came to Mallorca early this month from London, has left El Terreno for a tour of the Island. He expects to be travelling for several weeks.

LUNCHEON HOSTESS:—

On Thursday Mrs. Doris Cameron was once more hostess at a large luncheon party in her apartment at Puerta Santa Catalina.

Those who sat down to Mrs. Cameron's delicious lunch—after first tickling their appetites with hors d'oeuvres and champagne cocktails—included Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Desaulniers, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gavett, Mr. Peter Owen, Mrs. Dina Harris and Mr. P. J. McCormick. Lt. Colonel Calvert FitzGerald, who landed Thursday and is the guest of Mrs. Cameron, missed the luncheon due to the late arrival of his boat.

AT ARENAL:—

The Reverend and Mrs. Faustman recently entertained Mrs. Cameron and Mr. McCormick at luncheon in their new house in Arenal.

TO PARIS:—

Miss Madeleine Le Rouyer, one half of the Madeleine et Odette partnership, left Friday night for Paris.

IN SOLLER:—

Mrs. Joan Malcom of Soller gave a luncheon on Friday for Mr. and Mrs. W. Burton, Mrs. Anne Bowman-Burns, Mrs. Helen Kakoyannis, Mr. Stirling, Mrs. Dina Harris, Lt. Colonel FitzGerald, Miss Joy Petersen, Mrs. Lindeman and Colonel Cecil Riccard.

FROM ENGLAND:—

Commander and Mrs. Harry Green and their sixteen-month-old son Thomas have returned from England. This time they intend to remain here for an indefinite stay. Commander Green expects to make a quick trip to England in the Spring for his yacht.

Out Of My Head

by HARRY GALLAND

If you should ever meet a journalist or novel writer who makes a habit of making copy out of people and places—duck.

I met such a person the other day, but I didn't duck fast enough. In fact, I didn't know enough to get out of the way. With the lesson firmly imbedded, I am passing it on, the fruit of bitter experience.

The experience may be bitter, but the operation is painless. It works this way. You are in polite and friendly conversation with a seemingly charming person. The conversation is interesting, and you lose yourself in it.

Suddenly you notice, or rather it dawns on you, that the party of the second part has a peculiarly dreamy look on her face. You wonder if your rhetoric has been so completely successful, if she is overcome with admiration, if you have lifted her mind above mundane matters. On the other hand, it may also be that the lobster for luncheon was not all it should have been.

Not quite sure which of the two is the real reason for the beatific look, you interrupt your flow of language long enough to ask what your companion is thinking about.

In a glow you await her reply. Will she tell you that it is because she is so thrilled by what you are saying, that the sound of your manly voice, low but vibrant, lifts her to the heights?

What she says—this poisonous specimen of humanity—is merely, «No, I was trying to remember the details of your face—for my next novel. Your face is so funny.»

Of course, if you let her live after that, it is your fault. And, if you haven't been sufficiently warned against the species by the foregoing, that is your fault.

If you are caught, as I was, there is apparently only one thing to do. No—there are two things to do. You can look your journalist or novelist up and down, carefully and in detail and not suppressing a slight smile as you do so to indicate your amusement, or you can go home and write something nasty about her. Or you can do both.

Now I should not be impolite enough to follow the second rule and write something nasty. Besides, in the particular case under discussion, there is nothing outstanding to pick out and write about.

The young lady has a nose like that of anyone else, except that it is a trifle too pointed, her eyes are fairly straight, her chin is just a chin, she wears normal size shoes but is in the habit of delegating others to see about their repair, and in every other particular she is just one of the mob you see on the streets of London every day.

Well, you get the idea. My face is so funny, is it?

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THE HAUPTMANN MURDER TRIAL

(Continued from page 2).

guilt, or part of the guilt, on Fisch and to whitewash his own client.

Hauptmann claimed that the money was left in a container belonging to Fisch, who, he said, had turned over certain property to him (Hauptmann) for safe keeping. When Fisch died, he went on, an accident to the container revealed the money. An alert filling station attendant recognised a bill as part of the ransom money.

THEATRE GUIDE

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BIG NIGHT IN EL TERRENO

Thursday was El Terreno's Big Night. At Tito's, the foreign colony turned out for one of the most pleasant gala entertainments ever given on the Island, while at the Mallorca Junior Club the Mallorca Society of Arts gave a dance of their own that was a complete success.

Much credit for the Society of Arts' affair must be given to Mrs. Constance Larymore, who assisted Mrs. Bowden, one of the principals of the society.

From the Mallorca Junior Club, most of the guests went to Tito's, where an Indian Ball was in progress. The entire staff were dressed in North American Indian head-dress—or at least they were until the guests, attracted by the feathers stripped them from the professionals for their own use.

Tito's Tar Babies, augmented to double their old number, played. Quesado, Levi Wine, Miss Fina and Pili did the rest in the entertainment line.

MEMEL DIET

(Continued from page 2).

is also recovering its position as one of Europe's «percussion cap» states.

The supreme chief of the National Socialist party in Danzig declared that no effort must be spared to keep the Free City truly German in an address to a party rally yesterday. The task of every Nazi, he said, was to ensure that all Danzigers become so friendly that they cannot think otherwise than for the furtherance of Germanism.

President Geiser of Danzig has just returned from Geneva after concluding an agreement to smooth out the difficulties between the Free State and Poland. Dark hints are now being circulated by Danzig's Nazis, questioning the President's determination to uphold the independence of Danzig.

WATCH YOUR PENNIES

(Continued from page 2).

month, for the conductors were permitted to take them in by the thousands.

As the French centime is worth only half of the Spanish centimo, and the African coins are worth still less, the losses over several years must have been heavy.

Now, with the foreign centimes no longer passable, the foreigner is forced to watch his pennies, as well as his duros and two-peseta pieces, which have long been models for the counterfeiter's craft.

LATE SPORTS NEWS

PORT OF SPAIN, Saturday

The latest cricket Test scores are:—

West Indies, 302.

England, 200 for eight wickets.

HOW MANY FOREIGNERS are there in Palma?

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RED ARMY IN ASIA

(Continued from page 2).

fears due to the Island Empire's habit of taking what it wants without declaration of war or other formality.

OFFICER'S RELEASE

(Continued from page 2).

using an offer of leave.

Press reports announcing the formation of a special regiment of the Foreign Legion composed entirely of Saar emigrés have been denied by the French war ministry, according to a message from Paris. It was pointed out that the formation of such a regiment would have to be approved first by Parliament.

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