





## SINO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

### U. S. WATCHING DEVELOPMENTS

#### POSSIBLE LOAN

WASHINGTON, Saturday

Although no official statement was made, the subject of a discussion of several questions of mutual interest between the British Ambassador and Undersecretary of State Phillips yesterday is known.

It was disclosed that the United States is closely watching all events connected with the Sino-Japanese alliance, while among observers the possibility is foreseen of joint action by several nations to make a loan to China in order to relieve her present financial strain and thus make an alliance with Japan for economic reasons unnecessary.

From Tokio it is reported that the Foreign Minister has informed the Diet that Japan intended entering diplomatic negotiations with Nanking for the settlement of pending questions, but will maintain connections with local administrations.

#### Ultimatums

Japan's negotiations with China, which started two weeks ago, amount to nothing more nor less than a series of ultimatums by which Japan will take control of the Chinese army and gain a trade and military foothold in Manchuria and the Shanghai area, or will crush China's trade and wipe out its army.

The ultimatum, delivered to the Chinese generalissimo in a series of twelve points, promised one or two reciprocal advantages if the agreement was made. If not, it was strongly intimated that there would be war.

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## HITLER IN SAAR

### SCENES OF MASS HYSTERIA

SAARBRUECKEN, Saturday

Chancellor Adolf Hitler was given a hysterically enthusiastic reception when he arrived here yesterday on a visit following the transfer of the Saar territory to the German Reich.

Herr Hitler drove through the streets bare-headed in the rain with his arm stretched out in the Nazi salute, while women wept with emotion and children ran to catch a glimpse of the Reich leader. Wild cheering followed him everywhere, interrupting the speeches made on his arrival and again at the mass demonstrations held at 6 p.m. in the large square in front of Saarbruecken Town Hall.

The Chancellor had flown from Berlin to Mannheim in the morning, accompanied by Reichminister Frank and Herr von Papen, the former Vice-Chancellor who is now German Ambassador in Vienna, while Reichminister Hess made the journey in his own aeroplane. The party motored from Mannheim to the former frontier of the Saar, which was crossed about noon, and on to Saarbruecken, which they reached at 1 p.m.

The news of the Chancellor's arrival spread rapidly, and cheering crowds lined the streets of the villages through which the cars passed, while church bells pealed a welcome. Massed storm troopers lined the streets of Saarbruecken and kept a path free for the Chancellor and his party through the dense throng.

Herr Hitler took the salute at a march past of Nazi organisations in the town hall square, which was headed by sections of Prussian and Palatinate police and included long columns of members of the Saarland German Front. After the defile, which lasted an hour and a half, he attended a reception of

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## RETURN OF SAAR COMPLETED

### CEREMONIES AT SAARBRUECKEN

#### SIMPLE ACT

SAARBRUECKEN, Saturday

Baron Aloisi, Chairman of the Saar Committee of the League of Nations, formally handed over the government of the Saar territory to the representative of the Reich, Herr Frick, Minister of the Interior, in a ceremony held here yesterday morning.

The ceremony took place in front of the building hitherto occupied by the Saar Governing Commission, the existence of which is now terminated. An immense crowd packed every square inch in sight of the building, and broke into loud cheers when the stream of motor cars carrying the participants in the transfer formalities came in sight.

Herr Frick sat in the first car, accompanied by Regional Leader Buerckel, Herr Hitler's personal deputy for the Saar and Reich Commissioner for the reincorporation of the Saar with Germany. The next vehicle contained Baron Aloisi and the other members of the Committee of Three, who were followed by various German high officials, including Legation Counsellors Baron von Stumm and Herr Voight of the German Foreign Office, and many diplomats.

#### Baron Aloisi's Speech

Baron Aloisi, in a few simple words, formally declared the Saar once more an integral part of the German Reich. He said:

"In the name of the League of Nations and in my capacity as Chairman of the Committee of Three, which has had the task of regulating all questions connected with the Saar territory, I have the honour today to accomplish the formal act of handing over the Saar territory to the Reich. Thus ends one phase of post-war history and disappears one element of unrest from the relations of nations to one another.

"I give expression to the hope that the solution of this problem, which was achieved after long and weary negotiations conducted in a spirit of loyalty and mutual understanding, may forebode well for peace and tranquillity in Europe."

Herr Frick replied, addressing first the members of the Committee of Three and then the crowd. His declaration that the government of the territory had now passed to the Reich was greeted with prolonged cheering.

The German flag was then hoisted, while the Reichswehr detachment presented arms and a military march was played. The ceremony ended at 10:20 a.m., and at that hour church bells began to peal and factory hooters to whist-

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## SECRETARY'S SPEECH

### «CAPITALIST SYSTEM DOOMED»

ATLANTIC CITY, Saturday

Addressing 8,000 members of the National Education Association yesterday, Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace said that in his opinion the capitalistic system is doomed.

He added that either foreign debts must be wiped out or markets abroad will be lost. The only really sound economic theory, he said, was to bring enough European products into the United States so that a balance could be maintained.

The nation, the cabinet member said, is caught upon a terrible dilemma and there is no painless way out.

Secretary Wallace did not tell his audience that he has been having the worst time in his own department of agriculture of any of the government secretaries, but all of his listeners understood it.

His pessimistic views, while not entirely discounted, are therefore somewhat mitigated in the press opinions on his speech which appeared last night and this morning.

Like most nations, the United States has been hammering for the use of home products and home markets for years, but Secretary of Agriculture Wallace now believes that a policy of economic isolation will prove the ruination of the country if adhered to.

There have been frequent accusations against the Administration, of which Mr. Wallace is a comparatively conservative member, of increasing socialism and even radicalism. That attitude has horrified the Tories. They have been given a new cause for horror in contemplating Mr. Wallace's statement that the capitalistic system is doomed.

The effect of the speech has not

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## DEFENCE OF THE BALEARICS

### BILL APPROVED BY CABINET

#### COSTLY SCHEME

MADRID, Saturday

A bill to improve the defences of the Balearic Islands has been approved by the Cabinet and will be laid before Cortes soon.

The measure provides for the reorganisation and reequipping of the land, sea and air defences of the Balearics. The archipelago is considered the key of Spain's national defence system, and it is the intention of the Government to make it inexpugnable.

The total cost of the scheme is estimated at 447,000,000 pesetas, according to an extract of the bill published unofficially here last night. It will be spread over five years in annuities of 90,000,000 pesetas each.

Mahón and Pollensa are to be fortified as bases of operation for light defensive forces. A breakwater of great length is to be built at Pollensa to afford protection to the small vessels which are to use that port.

#### Naval Programme

Two battleships are to be modernised at a cost of 32,000,000 pesetas. A further 82,000,000 pesetas are budgeted for submarines, and 105,000,000 pesetas for torpedo boats.

Cortes will be asked to vote credits for building twelve submarines of 400 tons, twelve torpedo boats of 800 tons, twelve 200-ton motor launches and twelve 50-ton launches armed with torpedo tubes. Further credits will be asked for twelve 500-ton lighters for carrying mines, eight 450-ton mine sweepers, three 350-ton tugs, some

(Continued on page 6)

## MR. COCHRAN AND THE EQUITY FIGHT

LONDON, Saturday

Mr. Charles B. Cochran, the theatrical manager-producer, has announced the abandonment of all production plans relating to the six plays he now has in preparation as a result of the dispute with the Actor's Equity.

Mr. Cochran refuses to «be licensed like a cabdriver.» The Equity organisation takes the view that Mr. Cochran will soon be back at his job of producing, the pull of the theatre being likely to prove too strong for him to stay away from it for any length of time.

While the profession cannot afford to lose such a showman, according to Equity, Mr. Cochran will soon realize that a constitutional government of the theatre is best for all concerned.

Prior to his announcement of his severance of all connections with the theatre, at least for the time being, Mr. Cochran asked the members of the cast and chorus of his «Streamline» revue to refrain from joining or acceding to the requests of Equity, and to hold out with him against the organisation. His request was unavailing.

The Equity trouble in London is almost the same as the Equity trouble in New York of some years ago, during which the actors struck, under the leadership of George M. Cohan. Mr. Cohan also left the theatre, announcing his retirement, but came back within a few weeks to head a rival group with approximately the same aims as the Actor's Equity, and which is still in existence.

## HARPSICHORD CONCERT AT ALMUDAINA

Mrs. Alice Ehlers, an English specialist on the harpsichord, will give her first recital in Palma at the Palacio de los Reyes on March 7.

Included in the programme will be several of the works of Handel, Bach, Rameau, Scarlatti, Couperin, Pachelbel, Byrd, Daquin and Kuhnau. The Bach music, and most of the music of the other composers which will be played, was especially composed for the harpsichord.

Mrs. Ehlers has specialized on the harpsichord, building her whole musical career around it. She has come to be recognized as one of the foremost players of the instrument in England.

«At first,» she says, «it was considered merely a snobbish hobby, whereas musical critics in general have now come to demand the re-

introduction of the harpsichord into our musical life, because it has its proper and indispensable place in the performance of 17th and 18th century solo, chamber and opera music.

«The harpsichord is by no means the predecessor of the modern piano as the layman often imagines, but each represents a different and irreplaceable type of keyboard instrument. In the harpsichord the strings are plucked by leather quills instead of being hit by hammers as in the modern 'hammer' piano. «The linear polyphony of the fugues, Bach's grandiose «sonatas, Scarlatti's witty gradations, Rameau's ornaments and Couperin's guitar effects—all these can only be satisfactorily rendered on the harpsichord.»



**DON QUIJOTE DE LA MANCHA**

FIRST EDITION  
FACSIMILE

GREAT RARITY

MADRID, Saturday

The Colección Tesoro has inaugurated its series of reprints of the Spanish classics called the Biblioteca Nueva by publishing a facsimile edition of the first edition of «El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quijote de la Mancha», by Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, the most famous as well as the most widely translated work in Spanish literature.

The *editio princeps* of «Don Quijote» was published in Madrid in January, 1605. The title-page supplies the information that it was printed by Juan de la Cuesta, a master printer whose admirable work has earned him the title of the «Spanish Platin», and sold by Francisco de Robles, «bookseller to our lord the King».

The book was dedicated to the Duke of Bejar, Marquis of Gibraltar, Count of Benalcazar and Bañares, Viscount of La Puebla de Alcover and lord of the boroughs of Capilla, Curiel and Burguillos. Whatever the Duke may have thought of it, it is certain that the work of the literary soldier who lost his left hand at Lepanto, fought in Italy and was a captive in Algiers before becoming a tax collector in Spain was a great success with the public, and the presses were soon working to capacity turning out fresh editions, both legitimate and pirated.

Perhaps for that reason the first edition has become extremely rare, only a few copies of it being known to exist. Now however bibliophiles and Cervantists can give themselves the pleasure of contemplating an exact reproduction of Juan de la Cuesta's work, without having to seek out the original in the remote corners of libraries where the remaining specimens are guarded.

The facsimile is priced very low—a little more than two pounds sterling. With it comes a short study by Don Manuel Artigas, editor of the Colección Tesoro, on «The First Steps of the Quijote».

**Carnival, Carnaval or Carnovale--Let's Be Gay!**

by Sybil Sutton-Vane

Carnival is with us—on with the dance!

Although to some of us who have witnessed the famous carnival processions of Nice and elsewhere there may be slight disappointments in store, nevertheless there are many points of similarity between the carnival in Palma and its classical origin. The word carnival is most commonly written as above in English—if you are doubtful of the correct spelling you naturally turn to Italian vocabularies, only to find the doubts increase.

Authorities such as Fanfani and Moroni are all for *Carneval* or *carnovale*, whereas Boiste gives the Spanish and French form, *carnaval*. The Della Ruscans suppose the word to be derived from *carnavallare* (*avallare*. Itl: 'to swallow') from the greater quantity of flesh-meat consumed during that part of the year.

The Spaniards, following the older Latin phrase, *carneisprivium*, speak of carnival as *Carnes tolendas*. The English form, even if unsupported by other languages, would seem the most natural expression of a word meaning «farewell to flesh»—*carne-vale*—in preparation for Lent, for carnival proper starts on the day following the Festival of Epiphany (Jan. 7th.) and lasts till midnight Shrove Tuesday.

It is difficult to believe that these two or three months before such «farewell to flesh» should be named from that circumstance, and seems more reasonable to suppose that such revelry is only the three or four days immediately preceding the coming forty days of abstinence. But who cares about that?

The origin of carnival dates from Bacchanalian Roman revels of ante-Christian times in connection with the phenomena of the solar system. The primitive Church, finding it impossible to suppress these revels, fitted them into their own system. The use of masks and torches can be traced to the feast of Candlemas, with special illuminations on the altar, and the medieval Feast of Fools, both of which came at carnival time.

For many generations these gala doings have been recognised as an important element in the encouraging of trade, although the last

year or two the interest of the people of Palma was dampened by the tax which prevented many people from driving floats in the procession. I have heard, however, that this year the tax has been abandoned.

There are old Roman records of the large numbers of foreigners and provincials who thronged Rome, attracted by the splendid decorations and races and games, all spending money lavishly in gala mood. The Government of the Pope was all for this, if the Pope himself was against it as the «Universal Bishop of Souls».

The writer of Moroni's dissertation on the subject says, «If the Church tolerates the inveterate custom of carnivalesque diversions, especially the masquerades, groaning all the while, it promotes exercises of piety at the same time, since the consequences of these travesties are dangerous, as affording opportunities for immoral conduct...»

In Palma, the women and some of the men drape themselves in voluminous sheets, paper ruffs and headdresses, with black masks, to parade the streets conversing with any and everybody in shrill, Judy voices.

I have heard of at least one couple going to the altar as a result, and one husband who was a trifle startled to find he had invited his own wife to a cosy little supper—but mostly the fun seems simple and gay, if a little *pesado*, as one young Mallorquin girl remarked. It chiefly consists of slap-stick in the streets, or rushing groups of black-faced revellers pouring in and out of the Clubs, which are all thrown wide open for the purpose.

In the old Roman days masked balls, called *Vegioni* (from *vigilare*, watch, or keep awake) were given in the theatres, such as those now held in Palma at the Principal and Lirico. In Rome, at the same time as the Church «groaned» over the popular gaiety, the Cardinal Vicar, in whose hands was the police, gave special permission for the wearing of masks in the streets, naming the days when people might pelt one another with sham comfits, and regulating the size and nature of these. They were little round pellets of plaster, about the size of a pea, called *coriandoli*. The Spanish for comfit is *confite*. In this Roman custom is the origin of confetti.

Clement IX (ob. 1669) meanwhile used to shut himself up during carnival in the Convent of St. Sabina on the Aventine, that he might at least not see what he could not avoid tolerating. Sixtus V prepared for carnival by setting up gibbets and whipping-posts as a warning to robbers and cutthroats and minor offenders.

He also reformed the evil custom of throwing dirt and dust and flour at passengers, permitting only flowers and sweetmeats to be thrown. The latter Popes restricted

public festivities to the last six or seven days immediately preceding Ash Wednesday. Municipal authorities, on whom the regulations now depend, allow ten days.

On the day of the procession on the Borne of decorated cars in Palma, confetti is thrown in bushels from the balconies, and the fire returned with paper streamers. The ladies are all masked, the most prudent ones wearing masks of wire gauze. Children have the time of their lives in delightful fancy costumes, the parents competing with each other in the making of these.

The spirit of gaiety is strong in a good many members of the foreign colony here, even if our meat men remain the same the year around. But what to do—what to wear?

How often has it been proven that a simple disguise, if artistically executed, will outshine the most elaborate costume? Often, if the lady adopts a different style of hairdressing, a new dress and an effective mask, and if her cavalier lets his hair part anywhere but where it is accustomed and alters the angle of his eyebrows or adds a moustache of paint, they will be in a position to be rude to their best friends and charming to their enemies without any comeback the next day.

In a small colony it is sometimes refreshing to see new faces. For more private parties one might take an idea from another old Roman custom—the diversion of the *Maccoletti* (taper), immediately after sunset on Shrove Tuesday.

Everybody in the streets, balconies and windows and in the carriages carried a lighted taper, and everybody tried to extinguish the tapers of his neighbours, chiefly by flapping with handkerchiefs, while keeping his own alight.

You may not consider all this «mad fun» and like it, as El's a Maxwell might say; but the point remains that gala days are here, and it can't do us much harm to enter into the spirit of them—it might do us a lot of good.

Meanwhile, the babble of high, falsetto voices continues in the streets, and should end, according to tradition, on Shrove Tuesday with the burning of a colossal figure representing King Carnival.

**NOTABLE DISCOVERY IN SEVILLE**

TABLES USED BY COLUMBUS

AUTOGRAPHED

MADRID, Saturday

Professor E. Zinner, of the Bamberg Observatory, has discovered in Seville the astronomical tables used by Christopher Columbus in his first voyage to the West Indies, according to reports received here from that city.

The work in question is the edition of 1481 of the «Ephemerides» of Montereggio. The copy found in Seville has some notes intercalated in the Admiral's own hand.

Details of the discovery are lacking, but it is understood to have been made in the Columbian Library in Seville. That institution also possesses the Admiral's copies of Ailly's «Imago Mundi» and the «Historia Rerum Ubique Gestarum» of Eneas Silvio Piccolomini, with notes in the hand of his brother, Bartholomew Columbus.

The present discovery is expected to provide fresh fuel for the controversy which has raged over the debt of the Spanish fifteenth century navigators and explorers to the cosmographers of Nuremberg. The question hinges largely on whether the edition of the «Ephemerides» discovered in Seville contains a table of the declination of the sun, unlike the other editions already known.

Charts and the compass, it is pointed out, were used by Spanish sailors in the Mediterranean in the fourteenth century, and were all that was necessary for coasting or for navigating the inland sea. The undertaking of long voyages like those of Columbus made necessary accurate means of determining latitude and longitude.

Chronometers capable of giving the necessary data for accurately calculating longitude were only developed in the eighteenth century. Observation of the altitude of the Pole Star, or of the sun at midday, in order to determine latitude was known to both Spanish and Portuguese mariners of the fifteenth century, and the Spaniard Zacuto published in 1473, nineteen years before Columbus sailed to discover the New World, a set of tables containing all that was necessary for determining latitude on land.

The question is whether they possessed the means of making the necessary corrections during a long east-to-west voyage. It is hoped that Professor Zinner's find will throw light on that point.

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## WHITEHALL HAS THE FACTS

### HOLLYWOOD IS OUTDONE

#### A. I. D. ON ERRORS

By United Press

LONDON.—In musty, dusty Whitehall, hidden away among the government offices, is a department which boasts it can supply anything, or answer any question, more or less at a moment's notice.

It is the Authentic Intelligence Depot—A. I. D. for short—and its record outdoes any Hollywood «props» department.

Recently it had to find 500 palm trees, four camels, two Indian girls over five feet, six inches, and 20 sailors in correct uniform. They were all forthcoming with commendable speed for a government bureau.

A.I.D.'s biggest customers and seekers after information are the cinema folk. Most of the unusual requests come from them, and they pay from \$2.50 upwards, according to the length of time and trouble it takes to supply them.

One of the directors is Lieut.-Commander U. C. De Burgh, a retired naval officer, who has an outsize in memories. He can tell you right off the date of Goering's birthday, the exact trappings used for Syrian donkeys, and the name of the first screw propeller ship, and when it was built.

The commander has also something to say about the mistakes made in films. «Look at Treasure Island,» he will say. «Why, they had men climbing aloft in boots. Boots!»

«And now they are going to make an epic of British seamanship involving the mutiny of the Bounty. I have here a picture of their Bounty, and she is a fullrigged ship, with royals and topsail.

«Why, the real Bounty was between a sloop and a cutter, and she could never have carried those sails. She would have turned over!»

But the Commander does not confine his criticisms to American films. «This picture, the Iron Duke,» he says, «why, one of the officers doesn't know how to wear his aiguillette!»

When you have realized that aiguillettes are those cuté gold cords officers wore around their shoulders, you will see that one of the officers in the film has the loop dangling in front, instead of having his arm through it. A little

## FATE OF REICH

### «COWARDS AND SLAVES»

By United Press

WASHINGTON.—Fascism may turn Germany into a nation of slaves and cowards with distrust even among neighbors, Tony Sender, young German woman fugitive, believes.

Miss Sender, whose brilliant political career was abruptly ended in 1933 when she was forced to leave Germany, is engaged in a lecture tour of the United States.

She held a labor seat in the Reichstag until after the last legal election in March, 1933.

She said that during her political career her life was in danger and that her picture was published in opposition newspapers accompanied by threats. With police and Nazis jamming the halls, she added, «I had to say nothing against the government and still talk against it.»

Miss Sender said the situation became so unbearable that she fled secretly across the border to Czecho-Slovakia. She declared that a passport was out of the question.

Youngest member ever elected to the German Reichstag, Miss Sender was one of the few who protested against the invasion of Belgium. She said she was a Socialist by conviction and not because she had suffered under capitalism. She fears the spread of dictatorship in other countries unless labor is organized to oppose it.

She declared that «people here don't know what it is to live in a country where there is no liberty. If you have one opinion that does not agree fully with the dictator your life is in danger. Imagine living where you cannot trust your own neighbor.»

«No nation has a million heroes,» she continued. «Under dictatorship people develop the character of slaves, they become cowardly. That is the greatest tragedy.»

«In one picture,» he says, «at the battle of Waterloo they had breech-loading rifles. In 'Even-song' three was a scene of soldiers in tin hats and pips on their sleeves. And the orderly officer butted on the stage and said, ignoring the colonel who was sitting there, 'Men, go back to your billets.'»

Words usually fail the gallant Commander when he contemplates that appalling breach of military etiquette.

## ROYAL VISIT TO BAHAMAS

### TWO PRINCES AT NASSAU

#### RISING RESORT

By United Press

Nassau, Bahamas.—British royalty will pay an unusual tribute to Nassau and the energetic Governor of the Bahamas, Sir Bede Clifford, when the Duke of Kent and the Duke of Gloucester visit here next week.

This is the first time in the history of these British Colonies that two princes of the royal family have visited here in the same season and government circles are bustling with activity making elaborate preparations for the entertainment of the royal visitors.

While only the visit of the Duke of Gloucester is official, the Duke and Duchess of Kent sojourn being a honeymoon holiday, it is generally believed that the honour of having two royal visitors at Government House is in itself recognition of the excellent work Governor Clifford is doing in promoting the Bahamas as the coming British Riviera.

With the repeal of prohibition in America the custom revenue in the Bahamas has decreased almost \$300,000 per year. The governor's foresight in meeting this loss of trade by increasing the revenue from the tourist business is widely acclaimed.

Since Governor Clifford's appointment to the Bahamas post three years ago, the advertising appropriation of the Bahamas Development Board for promotion of the Bahamas as a resort tourist center has been greatly increased and local business men have subscribed generously to the promotion fund.

When Prince George, the Duke of Kent, visited in Nassau in 1928, he was widely entertained here and the dock at Rawson Square was re-christened Prince George's Wharf in his honor. The present schedule calls for his arrival here with the Princess Marina early in March and it is altogether possible that a royal re-union will take place in Nassau with the Duke and Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Gloucester here at the same time.

Governor Clifford is an intimate friend of Prince George's and also of the Prince of Wales, who was godfather to his daughter Pandora who bears the nickname «Patricia David.»

The Duke of Gloucester will visit in Nassau from March 10 to 14 arriving on H.M.A.S. Australia which will also carry him on his return voyage to London. Prince Henry, the Duke of Gloucester is the third son of King George and is vying with the Prince of Wales as a travelling ambassador of good will for Great Britain.

## LONDON GAIETY

### INCREASE OF NIGHT LIFE

By CAMILIE CIANFARRA

United Press Staff Correspondent

LONDON.—Londoners are prouder than ever of their city, which, they claim, has become the gayest European capital and the center of the world's luxury trade.

Night clubs, theatres, cinemas, restaurants, shops and other trade and amusement enterprises report a business increase.

Shows, even mediocre, are a sell-out. Lines of people are to be seen every night at the gallery entrances of West End theaters, awaiting patiently the opening of the box office to buy unreserved seats.

Cabarets, although with less attractive floor shows and smaller bands than in large American cities, announce considerable increase in patronage. Cinemas report capacity houses throughout the series of daily performances, and between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. it's hardly possible to find room in the cheaper, 2/6 seats.

However, there has been no noteworthy increase in prices.

England not being a gold-standard country, Frenchmen, Swiss, Hollanders, Italians, etc., have found that their currencies can buy much more here than in any other European capital.

They claim that London has replaced Paris chiefly because amusements here cost less, and the expense of the trip is covered by savings effected in purchasing here articles that, if bought at home, would be more expensive.

This reported steady increase of business volume, mostly centered in London, has given this city an undeniable air of prosperity.

Every trade and commercial enterprise is benefiting from the augmented tourist traffic, it is said. On the other hand Britishers now prefer to stay at home, because they know that their sterling has lost its former high purchasing power.

## THEATRE GUIDE

### TEATRO PRINCIPAL

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3:30 6:30

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3:30 6:30

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**DASHING HOPES**

With Sir John Simon when he  
arrives in Berlin to begin his conv-  
ersations with Herr Hitler will go  
white dove, invisibly perched on  
his shoulder. Whether the innocent  
will die a slow death of suf-  
focation from clouds of words,  
whether it will die a violent death  
of symbolic neck-wrangling, or  
whether it will live and breathe  
and fatten, is the present concern  
of Europe and the world.

Sir John has concluded his talks  
with the French Foreign Minister  
and the French Premier. While the  
outcome of those talks was not spe-  
cially reported to the press, it is  
evident that they ended in com-  
plete accord as to what must be  
said to Herr Hitler.

The head of the German gov-  
ernment has anticipated the visit  
of the British statesman by letting  
it be known in advance that he  
has no intention of entering any  
agreement or agreement with any na-  
tion or group of nations until the  
right is guaranteed the right to  
a right which was denied by the  
Treaty of Versailles.

The demand for the revision of  
Versailles restrictions on Ger-  
many's armaments has been the  
cause of the Nazi party. It  
has been the most powerful  
getter in the Nazi platform,  
it is indeed almost the *raison*  
of the National-Socialists.

It may be that Herr Hitler, with  
importance and effect upon  
the followers of his stock pronoun-  
ment always in mind, has mer-  
curially made it once ag-  
ain choosing a particularly oppor-  
tune moment.

On the other hand it may be  
that he means it. If so, and if he  
refuses to enter any ac-  
cord until Germany has equal arm-  
aments with the rest of Europe, Sir  
John's hopes will be dashed and  
the innocent white bird will die  
as it appears to be growing

peace of Europe does not  
depend on the Berlin talks  
with Herr Hitler's stand. But  
of the responsibility for it  
the history will therefore call the  
leader to account for what  
he says and says in Berlin during  
talks—and may be thorough-  
ly size it!

**ON THE ISLAND**

By *The Wayfarer*

Both vessels due in Palma Bay  
last Friday were delayed by high  
seas. The Henderson line steamer  
Amarapoor, was one day late both  
in arriving at Gibraltar and in  
Palma. She was due early Friday  
morning but according to latest  
word at the time of writing, she  
came in twenty-four hours later.  
The German vessel Usambara,  
coming from Africa, was delayed  
two days and is due today instead  
of Friday.

**FROM GENOA:—**  
Arriving today from Genoa on  
the Usambara are Mr. and Mrs.  
Eric Bonnor. Their home is in En-  
gland, and they are stopping on  
the Island for a short holiday. Miss  
G. Konings is also coming to Pal-  
ma today from Genoa. She resides  
in Germany. Mr. Gunter Heinrich,  
a German student, is stopping in  
Mallorca, coming to Palma tomor-  
row on the German vessel. Another  
arrival from Genoa is Mrs. M. von  
Bernuth.

**AT ALCUDIA:—**  
Commander William H. Waters,  
from London, is still at the Hotel  
Miramar, Puerto de Alcudia, where  
he intends to stay until next May.  
Just arrived from Nagpur, India,  
by seaplane via Marseille, is Mr.  
Geoffrey Burgess, accompanied by  
his wife. They will stay until the  
weather proves better in England.  
Lunching recently at the Hotel  
Miramar were Princess Marghar-  
ita de Bourbon, Prince Gaetan de  
Bourbon and Prince Ludovico de  
Bourbon, cousins of the former  
King of Spain, D. Alfonso de Bour-  
bon. They were on their way to  
Algiers, by air.

**DEPARTURES:—**  
Today's departures from Palma  
include the following: Mr. and Mrs.  
C. E. D. Law, who are leaving on  
the Usambara for Southampton;  
Mr. and Mrs. van Schuylenburch,  
departing this morning for Ant-

werp after a short holiday and tour  
on the Island; Mrs. E. Wolfe Rit-  
chie, leaving today for Lisbon;  
Miss M. Prieswerk, whose visit in  
Mallorca will end today when she  
sails for Southampton and her  
home in England; Mr. and Mrs.  
P. A. de Bruyne, additional depart-  
ures for Antwerp; Mr. R. S. Gilbert,  
leaving on the German vessel this  
morning for Southampton; Mr. R.  
W. Gordon, a departure for Ham-  
burg; Mrs. L. H. S. Atkinson, who  
came here with her husband, Cap-  
tain Atkinson of the Royal Air For-  
ce, and who is leaving for South-  
ampton to await her husband's re-  
turn from service in Africa, and  
Mrs. J. E. Noot, another departure  
for England.

**NEW SERVICE:—**  
The first vessel on the Hamburg  
-Amerika Line's new service be-  
tween Germany, Holland and En-  
gland and the Far East, will call  
in Palma Bay this weekend. The  
line plans to make Palma a regul-  
ar port of call. The vessel arriving  
this week is the Cordillera and is  
being used pending the completion  
of several new modern liners for  
this service.

**COMING:—**  
When the Cordillera calls in Pal-  
ma she will bring several new-  
comers to the Island and will take  
away some members of the foreign  
colony. The vessel, which called at  
Rotterdam and Southampton be-  
fore coming to Mallorca, will stop  
at Barcelona, Genoa, Naples, and  
Port Said before beginning the long  
trip to China.

**ARRIVALS:—**  
Among the arrivals on the Cor-  
dillera are Mr. and Mrs. H. C. A.  
Young, who sailed from England  
and Major and Mrs. A. B. Lemon,  
who also sailed from Southampton  
for Mallorca.  
The vessel is taking the well  
known Chinese diplomat, Minister

Tze-King-Ouei and Madam Tze-  
King-Ouei to Shanghai.

**CHALFONT HOUSE:—**  
Mrs. Albert Wells and Mrs. Dan-  
iel Royse, both of whom are from  
New York, are the latest arrivals  
at the Chalfont House on the Cal-  
le Villalonga in Terreno. Mrs.  
Wells and Mrs. Royse landed to-  
gether on Friday from the Export  
liner.

**AT SON SERRA:—**  
Among those now stopping at  
Street's English Pension in Son  
Serra are Mrs. Pemberton-Wooler  
and her daughter, Miss Nancy  
Pemberton-Wooler, Mr. and Mrs.  
C. W. Martin, Mrs. and Miss Broome,  
Mrs. Kathleen MacClintock,  
Mr. G. B. Kettle, Mrs. Stella Wood,  
Dr. Agnes Benjamin, Mr. T. S. Bel-  
las, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Leitch, Mr.  
and Mrs. J. Crooks, Mr. and Mrs.  
Vivian Armstrong and their two  
children, Miss Marshall, and Mr.,  
Mrs. and Miss Miller.

**FROM ENGLAND:—**  
Lt. Colonel G. Bunberg and Mrs.  
Bunberg are expected in Palma to-  
day when the vessel from South-  
ampton drops anchor in the bay.  
Mr. Michael Bertin, Mr. R. L.  
Routh, Mrs. Rose G. Nansen, Mrs.  
M. A. Cottrell, and Mrs. Margaret  
Barlow are also expected from En-  
gland on today's steamer. Mr. and  
Mrs. H. M. Burto will come to the  
Island from Spanish Morocco.

**HERE AND THERE:—**  
Mr. S. Daniels and A. F. Daniels  
have left El Terreno for the inter-  
ior of the Island. They stopped at  
the Hotel Victoria for a short vis-  
it.

Mrs. Hugh Patten, who came  
here from Africa early last month,  
is now touring the Island. Her home  
is in Edinburgh.

Mrs. Fernande Meunier, after  
being in El Terreno for a month,  
has decided to try the mainland.

Mrs. Gertrude Leonard of Bos-  
ton is also touring the interior of  
the Island. She resided in El Ter-  
reno for several weeks last month.

**TO ITALY:—**  
Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson and  
Miss Farquharson are sailing on  
the Cordillera for Genoa. Other  
departures on this motorship in-  
clude Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Brull-  
mann, also leaving Palma for Ita-  
ly, Dr. and Mrs. Leo Gutmann de-  
parting for Naples, and others.

**U. S. CONSUL:—**  
Although no hotel reservations  
for the American Consul have been  
made at the Hotel Royal, it is an-  
ticipated that he will arrive late  
this week from Barcelona and will  
remain at the Royal for several  
days. He will devote himself to  
official duties while here and will  
see anyone desiring to transact  
business with the office of the  
Consul-General in Barcelona.

**Out Of My Head**  
by HARRY GALLAND

On another page is an erudite  
discussion of the origins of the car-  
nival, and how it was celebrated  
in various places in former times.  
Having had a look at that article  
before it was printed, I sallied  
forth Thursday to see how they  
do it in Palma.

I've seen a carnival in Palma  
before, but it seemed a strange af-  
fair. Little boys ran around with  
masks on their faces, wearing long  
pleated skirts, and pushed their  
faces into your face while they  
gabbled in shrill voices.

The little girls, all dressed up  
with no place to go except around  
and around the Borne, held on to  
the hands of littler girls, also dres-  
sed up fit to kill. And the mammas  
sat on the side lines and beamed  
benignly, and sat and sat and sat.

That, together with a great deal  
of assorted noise and much throw-  
ing of messy paper, seemed to me  
to be carnival in Palma—at least  
that is the way it seemed last year.

So, having learned all about it  
from the article, I went out for  
the opening day this year, confid-  
ent that with my new information  
all would be different and that I  
would understand what was going  
on.

When I got to the Plaza Catalina,  
opposite the Grand Hotel, I found  
that traffic was held up. There  
was an endless line of cars craw-  
ling along at two miles an hour,  
each filled with a solemn mob of  
celebrants.

After a half hour or so (stop me  
if I seem to exaggerate) I manag-  
ed to get the remaining two blocks  
to the top of the Borne near the  
Egyptian obelisk. That Egyptian  
obelisk always looks to me as if it  
were lost and looking up and down  
the Borne for its Mamma obelisk.  
I felt lost too.

Out of every window overlook-  
ing the Borne hung from one to  
four people, all watching the scene  
below. They just watched and did  
nothing else about it.

Along the Borne itself slowly  
moved a solid mass of Mallorquins.  
Here and there a child was dressed  
up, grinning self-consciously. The  
over-dressed children were the  
only apparently happy people with-  
in sight, and there were plenty of  
people within sight.

Along the side of the walk and  
even in the road were row on row  
of chairs, each occupied by a fat  
Mallorquin mamma or a thin Ma-  
llorquin papa, all looking as if a  
rich uncle had just died and not  
left them anything.

The solid mass of people contin-  
ued to crawl along, and I crawled  
along too. There was nothing much  
else to see, and I got more and  
more depressed. So I went home.  
In case you want to know, I don't  
like this year's carnival either.

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## GENERAL GODED IN PALMA

General Don Manuel Goded y Llopis, who has succeeded General Don Francisco Franco Bahamonde as Military Commander of the Balearics, is now in Palma.

The new Commander arrived on Friday morning aboard the Ciudad de Barcelona, having made the journey from Madrid by way of Barcelona. He was accompanied by his wife, Doña Josefina Alonso, his son Don Enrique, his daughter Señorita María del Pilar and his adjutant, Major Don Guillermo García Ruiz.

Colonel Villamide, the acting Military Commander, was on the quay to welcome the General and his party when the mail boat arrived, at 8:30 a.m. With him were Colonel García Ruiz and Major Ibáñez of the Engineers, Lieutenant Colonel Garrida, chief of staff, Major Ferrer of the 28th Infantry, Staff Captains Sánchez and Ruiz and a number of other officers.

General Goded and his party went immediately to the Comandancia Militar in the Almudaina palace, where the General took over his new command. It will be recalled that his predecessor, General Franco, is taking command of the Spanish forces in Morocco.

The night when the new chief of the army in the Balearics made the crossing was one of the roughest experienced in these waters. The Barcelona boat arrived considerably behind her schedule, and several inter-island services were suspended.

The steamer Mallorca, which was due to leave for Mahón, put off her departure. So did the Ciudadela and the Ciudad de Alcudia, which was to have sailed for Cabrera.

The Spanish collier Nuria R., lying at the wharf nearest the lighthouse, broke her moorings and drifted helplessly, using the little steam she had to call for assistance with her siren, until her stern grounded on some rocks at the other side of the harbour. All the remaining craft in port were obliged to use extra cables to avoid a similar fate.

The British liner Llandaff Castle spent several hours in the delicate operation of landing and embarking passengers in boats while anchored in the bay. The American liner Excalibur from New York did not attempt the feat, but went on to Alcudia to land thirteen passengers there.

### LATE SPORT NEWS

MONTE CARLO, Saturday

England won the Beaumont Lawn Tennis Trophy, Miss Yorks and Miss Thomas defeating Mme. Mathieu and Mlle. Barbier by 6-4 and 6-3.

The BEST WHOLE WHEAT and ENGLISH BREAD in town may be had from the HORNO SANTO CRISTO Calle Pelaires, 2 — Palma

## HITLER IN SAAR

(Continued from page 2).

the Committee of three at the Town Hall.

Baron Aloisi, Chairman of the Committee, was accompanied by the other members, Señores Cantilo and López Oliván, Argentine and Spanish Ambassadors respectively in Rome, and also by Signor Biancheri of the Italian Foreign Office and Señor Oneto Astango, Councillor of the Argentine Embassy in Rome. Herr Hitler made a brief speech thanking the Committee members in the name of the German people for their impartial work.

## SINO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

(Continued from page 2).

When the Japanese ambassador in Washington was asked by State Department officials whether the handing over of the «agreement» had taken place, as reported by newsmen and legation attachés, he categorically denied it. It was later found that instructions to deny the entire affair had been issued by the Foreign Office in Tokio before it had taken place.

An exact parallel of the ultimatum and the denials which occurred nearly twenty years ago is now a matter of history. With that in mind the State Department in Washington is watching developments with the greatest care, and taking Great Britain into its confidence. The situation is not without danger to peace in the Pacific.

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## DEFENCE OF THE BALEARICS

(Continued from page 2).

5,000 mines, three wireless stations, three radiogonometric stations and eight sound direction-finding posts.

Three thousand mines are to be stored near Palma, and another thousand at Pollensa. The naval base at Mahón is to be provided with a thousand ton floating dock, a floating crane, a tug, electrical and carpenters' workshops, a torpedo store and workshop, three explosive stores, coal storage and tanks for petrol, oil and gas.

The defensive arrangements will be completed by stationing air squadrons in the islands. Mahón will be a seaplane base, and it is understood that a site in Mallorca has been chosen for a land aerodrome, though the choice has not been made public yet.

## THE POST OFFICE

MADRID, Saturday

Señor Jalón, Minister of Communications, reported to the Cabinet on the proposal for constructing a new building for the General Post Office in Palma de Mallorca. The Cabinet decided that the Minister should decide the matter in consultation with the Junta de Construcciones.

Señor Jalón stated after the Cabinet meeting that he was anxious for the matter to be settled, in view of the importance of Palma as a tourist centre.

Señor Ferrer Arbona, Mayor of Palma, has handed to the Civil Governor for communication to the Minister of Communications a written statement amplifying the telegram sent by the Palma City Council at its last meeting, asking for speed in the matter of replacing the present Post Office.

The Mayor quotes the opinion of the Provincial Health Inspector to the effect that the present building is unhealthy, as well as small and inconvenient. He urges that while the new edifice is being built the office be transferred to the premises offered for rent by a private individual, which he describes as excellent for the purpose.

Señor Ferrer's note describes the old Post Office as «a disgrace to the City, harmful to the indispensable dignity of so important a state service and notoriously dangerous for the Post Office staff.»

## SECRETARY'S SPEECH

(Continued from page 2).

yet been estimated, but it is believed by political observers in Washington and New York that it will not be great. For one thing, it is not known how far Mr. Wallace was expressing the views of the administration and not his own private opinions, and for another it is widely believed that he has gone too far in his pessimism.

## RETURN OF SAAR COMPLETED

(Continued from page 2).

le throughout the Reich, where traffic was suspended in every town and village for one minute.

A second ceremony took place at 11:15 a.m. in the great banqueting hall of Saarbruecken town hall, where Herr Frick formally handed to Herr Buerckel authority to administer the business of government in the Saar. Those present include representatives of the Reichswehr and the Nazi storm troops, Herr Dorpmueller, director of the German Railways, the Bishops of Speier and Trier and dignitaries of the Evangelical Church.

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