



The Daily PALMA POST

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NUMBER 57

PALMA DE MALLORCA
SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1935

15 CTS.
THE COPY

SHIPPING INFORMATION

Palma-Marseilles-Genoa-Port Said arrives and leaves Palma:
March 27, S. S. LLANGIBBY CASTLE. April 24, S. S. LLANDOVERY CASTLE.

Palma-Gibraltar-London arrives and leaves Palma:
April 4, S. S. DUNLUCE CASTLE.

Palma-Toulon-Naples-Port Said arrives and leaves Palma:
March 23, S. S. ORONSAY. May 2, S. S. OTRANTO.

Palma-Gibraltar-Plymouth-London arrives and leaves Palma:
March 23, S. S. OTRANTO. April 6, S. S. ORFORD. April 20, S. S. ORONTES.

Liverpool-Marseilles-Port Said-Port Sudan arrives and leaves Palma:
March 22, S. S. BURMA. April 5, S. S. YOMA.

Palma-Gibraltar-U. K. arrives and leaves Palma:
March 20, S. S. CHINDWIN. April 2, S. S. KEMMENDINE. April 17, S. S. BHAMO. April 30, S. S. AMARAPOORA.

Hamburg-Palma-Genoa-Port Said arrives and leaves Palma:
March 11, S. S. USSUKUMA. April 15, S. S. USAMBARA.

Palma-Lisbon-Southampton-Hamburg arrives and leaves Palma:
April 1, S. S. USARAMO.

Palma-Málaga-Boston-New York arrives and leaves Palma:
March 22, S. S. EXCAMBION.

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ISLAND DEFENCE SCHEME

TEXT OF BILL PUBLISHED

FOR CORTES

MADRID, Saturday

The text of the bill for improving the defences of the Balearics has appeared in the official gazette in the guise of a decree authorising the Minister of Marine to present the bill to Cortes.

The preamble of the bill emphasises the importance in the national defense scheme of the Balearic archipelago, which owing to its central position in the western Mediterranean commands many sea routes and allows naval and air forces basing their operations on the islands to act against extensive and important areas of the surrounding coasts.

The main defence of the islands, it is stated, must be the indirect one constituted by the existence of a fleet capable of preventing any sustained action by hostile naval forces and eliminating the danger of an attempt to land troops and seize the place. There must also be provision for direct defence, consisting of land, sea and air forces acting under a unified command to resist such an attempt or any other attack on the coast in case the enemy should have command of the sea.

Sea Power The Key

Such defence, it is recognised, would be powerless in the long run to prevent the archipelago's falling into the hands of an enemy if the latter had permanent command of the sea. The maintenance of an adequate fleet is therefore the key to the whole scheme.

The preamble further states that while the harbour of Mahón is ex-

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MILITARY SERVICE

FRENCH INCREASE TO TWO YEARS

PARIS, Saturday

The bill for increasing the armaments and period of army service in France, which has been the subject for bitter parliamentary discussion for weeks, was taken up yesterday and will probably be voted on, with every possibility of its passing, today.

According to press reports which agree in every particular, it is proposed to introduce the extension of army service in two stages. The period of service will be increased to eighteen months for the class to be called to the colours this April. A two year period will become operative in October.

That procedure, it is pointed out, is in keeping with the suggestions made by Marshal Petain, the Minister of War and President of the War Council, in an article recently published in the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*.

Owing to the absence of M. Laval, the Foreign Minister, the cabinet did not make any definite decision yesterday, but it is generally anticipated that the bill providing for the extended military service period will be drawn up immediately and after being sanctioned by President Lebrun in a cabinet council next Tuesday or Wednesday, will be introduced to the Senate.

In the Senate the government will ask that «emergency procedure» be adopted. What the emergency is is not definitely stated in official circles, but it is generally understood that Germany constitutes the reason for the special request.

Political circles are convinced that the bill will be passed in a hurry and by a large majority. According to the *Echo de Paris* the Radical-Socialists, who fear the measure will cause much indignation among their adherents, will

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RED RIOTING IN ATHENS

MANY KILLED IN FIGHTING

LOSS OF CRETE

ATHENS, Saturday

Many demonstrators were either killed or seriously wounded in Communist riots here, which are the latest addition to the difficulties of the Greek Government.

The extremists distributed leaflets throughout the city calling on all the workers of Athens to erect barricades in the street and attempt to seize power. In spite of the rigorous enforcement of martial law, street fighting actually broke out late Thursday night, and the police were obliged to fire many rounds in order to disperse the rioters.

The island of Crete is lost to the Tsaldaris Government in any case, according to a message from Alexandria, which quotes eye-witnesses who have just arrived there from the rebel headquarters in the yacht *Imperia*. They declare that the whole population is standing as one man beside M. Venizelos.

Cretan Secession

He is credited with the intention of declaring Crete an independent republic and applying for membership of the League of Nations in case the insurrection on the mainland should fail. It is also stated that 20,000 Cretans have rallied to the Venizelist cause, and are only awaiting the return of the rebel warships in order to land on the mainland, at Salonika and Athens, in support of the insurgent troops.

The rebels are now masters of the Aegean islands of Chios and Samos, which together with Lesbos fell into their hands as the result of their lightning raid on Thursday. From either of those places an attack could be launched against Athens with little difficulty.

The bank managers on Chios and Samos were able at the last moment to burn banknotes amounting to 150,000,000 drachmae in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels. They thus carried out instructions issued by the Minister of Economics to all towns threatened by the revolutionaries.

The impression that the Government's position is by no means so

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THE GRESFORD PIT

WREXHAM, Saturday

Rescue teams wearing oxygen masks, who descended the Gresford pit five months after the explosion, have recovered the fireman's diary with data concerning the disaster. They also report extensive damage caused by the blasts.

ARMS DEBATE

IN COMMONS ON MONDAY

LONDON, Saturday

Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Sir John Simon are expected to be the principal speakers for the Government in the debate on disarmament and defence which is to be held in the House of Commons on Monday.

It was in preparation for this debate that the Government issued its recent White Paper, which indicated generally the Government's policy with regard to Imperial defence and set forth the reasons which, in the opinion of the Ministers, make an increase in the defence estimates unavoidable. Sir John Simon was to have returned in time to take part in the debate after his visit to Berlin, which was however postponed indefinitely in view of the unfortunate impression produced by the White Paper in Germany.

The debate will take place on a motion of censure tabled by the Labour opposition. The motion declares that the Government's policy is at variance with the spirit in which the League of Nations was created to establish collective world peace, jeopardises the prospects of disarmament, and is liable to lead to international competition and insecurity.

Sir Austen Chamberlain is to move an amendment to the Labour motion. In it he invites the House to express a desire to secure limitation of armaments by international agreement, reject the method of unilateral disarmament, and approve the Government's policy as equally necessary for the defence of the nation and for the discharge of international obligations.

The debate is expected to be marked by some extremely pointed criticism of the Government. The Opposition will almost cer-

(Continued on page 6)

BRITISH CATTLE SUBSIDY

SIX MONTHS EXTENSION

PLAN FOR LEVY

LONDON, Saturday

Major Walter Elliot, Minister of Agriculture, moved the second reading of the Cattle Bill in the House of Commons yesterday.

The object of the measure explained, was to continue for a maximum period of six months interim assistance to the British livestock industry, so as to allow time for further amicable discussion with the overseas interests concerned of the whole question of imports into the United Kingdom.

There was no doubt, said the Minister, that but for the assistance provided by the present scheme which is due to expire on March 31—home cattle producers were already facing disaster. At the same time the question was of such importance to the Dominion and foreign countries that it should be exhaustively examined before any drastic action was taken.

Smooth Working

Major Elliot thought that the best way of dealing with the situation for the benefit of all interests concerned would be a short extension of the existing arrangements for protecting the home producer, particularly a scheme established last July which has been proved to work so smoothly. The recent Government memorandum on the subject, he declared, was evidence of the close study which were giving to a long term solution for the meat industry, and the question would be discussed in detail with the Australian and Argentine Governments.

The British Government's

(Continued on page 6)

WOMEN IN RUSSIAN WAR TRAINING

MOSCOW, Saturday

Four hundred and sixty thousand women and girls throughout the Soviet Union are actually receiving instruction from the Ossoaviachim, the civil organisation for the training of the population to participate in military operations in case of emergency, according to an announcement yesterday.

The chairman added that the total membership of the Ossoaviachim is now two and a half million women and girls, and the number is increasing every day.

Forty-one women have qualified as aviation commanders in the Soviet Russian flying corps, while two women have been accepted by the Military Academy for training for positions in the Red Army.

Not all the women members of the Ossoaviachim have become aviatrices. Last summer twenty

thousand women and girls spent their holidays in military camps where they were instructed by experts in all kinds of services required in war time.

Women, it is announced proudly, have been allotted a considerable part in the services for protection against aerial warfare, above all against gas attacks on towns and factories.

Many women have also become expert parachutists and civil pilots. Fourteen of them are now acting as instructors in aviation schools, while several hundreds are engaged as draughtsmen in aircraft construction works, learning aviation from the ground up.

During the last war women also played a part in the Russian armies, the famous Battalion of Death being composed entirely of the gentler sex.

ATTACK ON CARDINAL FAULHABER

MUNICH, Saturday

An action for libel has been brought by Cardinal Faulhaber against the editor of the *Deutsche Volkskirche*, which in its latest issue said, «among the most cunning of the priests of Jehovah in the Jewish-Roman church, who under the cover of religion support the cause of the enemies of the National-Socialist people and state and employ every conceivable means to break it up, is the high priest on the archbishop's throne of Jehovah in Munich, His Eminence the Most Venerable Cardinal Faulhaber.»

The action will come before the courts immediately. The attack is undoubtedly based on the fight of the cardinal against the imposition of Bishop Mueller by the Nazis. Bishop Mueller was appoint-

ed by Herr Hitler to centralise the church under the government to Nazify it.

Cardinal Faulhaber, with the support of his people in Munich, protested against the edicts of the Nazi bishop, and was finally successful in having him driven out of the affairs of the church and to its appointed leader, the churchmen.

Outbreaks against the Cardinal have been numerous in the last two years, the attacks on him taking the same form as the attacks on the Jews. Cardinal Faulhaber has been in the forefront of those who defended the church and their people against political attacks, and was the organizer and leader of the Pastor's organization against the Nazification of the church, which was also successful.

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Editors and Publishers

Thomas P. Leaman Jr.
R. B. Leaman

TOLLS

How is it, intelligent people are asking, that while Sir John Simon, a representative of the British government, is on his way to Berlin with the approval and suggestions of the French government to talk of peace, nothing is being said and less is being done about the spectacle of Italy calmly and efficiently waging a war of aggression in Ethiopia?

Are both governments unaware, by some miracle, of what is happening? Or are they deliberately blind to the actions of Signor Mussolini?

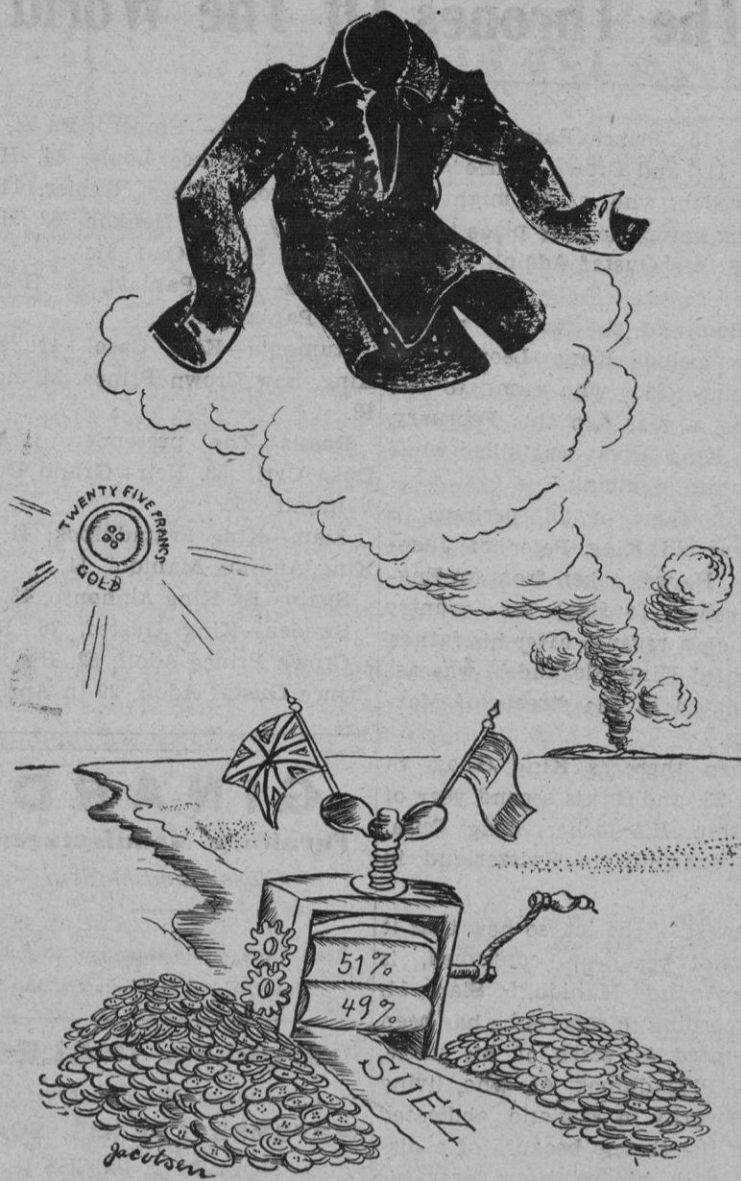
The answer is fairly simple, and most interesting as a study in the psychology of governments. Both France and England know perfectly well that troops are on their way to crush the forces of the Emperor Haile Selassie, in order that sufficient territory may be taken away from him to connect Italian holdings in Eritrea and Somaliland.

This is a violation of peace and of the rights of a smaller nation which has acted fairly throughout the controversy. Then why do France and England say no word against it? Both are members of the League of Nations, both stand publicly opposed to such violations.

Through the efforts of that great politician and statesman, Disraeli, it was established at the time the Suez Canal was placed in operation that England would receive 51% of the tolls accruing through its use. France is also a member of the company which operates the canal, and the French interests amount to 49% of the tolls.

It costs the Italian government 25 gold francs per man to send its troops through the canal, the only route possible. The tolls collected for the passage of a few hundred thousand men amount to a pretty sum. So pretty a sum, in fact, that General Graziani, in command of the troops, has protested against it—to no avail.

A chance to wring the gold buttons from the black shirt is why England and France are averting their glances from what the wearers of the black shirt are doing. And now let us think of more pleasant things—such as talk of peace and good will in Berlin and Geneva.



«The tolls for our army passing through the Canal amount to 25 gold francs a man.»—General Graziani.

UNPRECEDENTED PROGRESS NOTED IN SPANISH STUDIES IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Saturday

The celebrations of the tercentenary of Lope de Vega this year are marking the culmination of a period of ever growing interest in the Spanish language and Hispanic studies in England, which has corresponded with the tenure of the Spanish Embassy here by the distinguished author Señor Pérez de Ayala.

Spanish studies in England date for practical purposes from the boom years immediately after the Great War. At that period there was gathered in London a group of Spanish writers and intellectuals which included Don Salvador de Madariaga, Don Ramiro de Maeztu, Don José Plá and Don Eugenio Xammar.

The little band of enthusiasts, aided by the notable Hispanist Professor Kelly, wrote, lectured, organised and gathered together groups of students with remarkable results. Chairs of Spanish were created in several English universities, the number of courses of Spanish organised by the London County Council increased by 100 per cent, and Anglo-Spanish cultural centres sprang up in many cities and towns.

The world economic crisis, which played havoc with British trade with Spanish speaking countries, removed one of the chief impulses from the Hispanist movement in England. The arrival of Señor Pérez de Ayala in London as the first

Ambassador of the Republic was the signal for the beginning of concerted effort which not only arrested the decline which had already set in, but even raised interest in Spain and things Spanish to unprecedented heights.

The Institute of Hispanic Studies, founded by Professor Allison Peers, counts 1,000 members at the end of its first month of existence. Professor Peers, who holds the chair of Spanish at Liverpool University, has for many years headed a party of some 200 students making the voyage to Santander and San Sebastián for the summer courses held there.

Señor Altolagurre, a versatile young poet, has founded an Anglo-Spanish magazine called «1616» in honour of Cervantes and Shakespeare, who both died that year. Besides editing the paper and obtaining interesting contributions from various writers, he makes up the pages himself and prints them on a machine installed in his own house.

Professor Don Antonio Pastor at King's College, London, and a number of other Spaniards in other English universities are among the leading spirits of the movement. Notable among them are the brothers Vidal, whose work at City of London College has resulted in an increase in the average number of students learning Spanish from ten to 100 in less than two years.

Who's Afraid Of The Next Great War?

by Sybil Sutton-Vane

«They're talking about the next war over there,» said a chic young thing as an excuse for perching on the arm of my chair. «Why do people have to be so serious at a cocktail party?»

She produced a cigarette, and a young man with legs tied on at the corners with bits of cotton lit it for her.

«War's not so bad,» he stated lightly.

«Isn't it?» she asked. «I always thought it was supposed to be—a lot of waste and trouble for nothing.»

«Not for nothing. Remember, there are always war profiteers who manage to store away quite a lot of the doings whatever happens to everybody else. And just look at the good times that come along with a war. Nobody cares what they do, you know.»

«Oh. I thought war made people different.»

«Well, it does, in a way. As I said.» He sat on the other arm of my chair and they talked across me. «You see,» he continued, with a ghost of an armwave, «there's an awful lot to do in a war. Then, of course, you can make a lot of money if you've any sense.»

«What sort of sense?» she asked, taking her second cocktail.

«Oh, I dunno. I mean, the sort of people who don't waste time talking about what started the war, and who is messing it up, and what it is going to be like when it is over. Why, all you have to do is figure out what is the thing most needed in war and start a factory.»

«I would think the thing most necessary to war would be soldiers. You can't start a soldier factory.»

He seemed about to contradict her, but changed his mind.

«Anyway, there's no money in men,» he stated. «What I mean is, start a munitions factory. That's all. Start that, and—and there you are.»

«Swell!» she exclaimed. «But what if someone else has the same idea?»

«Of course, that's quite likely,» he granted. «But, remember, competition is the soul of war.» He sat back, apparently pleased with this last. «There are a lot of things you can do,» he added.

«Fight, for instance?» She raised her well made-up eyes to his.

«Why, yes. Of course. Fight.» He allowed the servant to change his empty glass for a full one.

«Would you like to be a soldier?» she asked.

«Oh, yes, rather. Why not? Of course, they don't pay much.»

«What a shame.»

«It's not so bad if you get a commission, which I would, of course. A fellow's glad to do that—better pay, and honour and country and all that. But an army's awfully expensive, you know. They have to be careful.»

«But if you win?»

«Oh, that's different. You jolly

well grab what you can then.»

«Well, why are we all so broke after we've won the last war?»

He sipped his drink.

«It's a long story,» he said. «It wasn't the war that broke us. It was the peace.»

«But I thought you said there was not much money in war?»

«For a few individuals there is, I said. While the war lasts.»

«Then why do they ever want peace?»

«They don't. You see, the people who make money out of war lend it to people who make money out of peace to carry on war so that there will be peace. Do you follow me?»

«I—I think so. Except now I don't quite see the need for peace.»

«There isn't much. They want a war to end war because that's about as good an excuse as any.»

«But if by some mistake they got what they were fighting for—peace, I mean?»

«They don't want peace—I've just told you.»

«It seems rather terrible, doesn't it?»

«Oh, I dunno. You see, the war profiteers who have lent money at a high rate of interest to carry on war won't get their money back, really, if there is peace.»

«War seems silly to me,» she remarked. «Unless it's to give a lot of unemployed something to do. I wonder someone hasn't thought of that.»

«Someone probably has,» he said kindly.

«No, but seriously,» she continued, fishing out another cigarette, «do you think there will be another war soon?»

«I don't think. I know.» There was something big and sinister about the way he handed his lighter across my face. «Too many people in the world,» he added, darkly.

«But there are other ways of taking care of that, aren't there?»

«What?» came his simple enquiry.

«Oh, you know—acts of God and Margaret Sanger.»

«Rot,» he remarked briefly.

«Don't you agree with birth-control?»

«Oh, I dunno. As a matter of fact, I don't know much about it. Seems rot to me. Much more money in munitions. That's what interests me. After all, one has to live.»

She regarded him thoughtfully.

«I suppose so,» she said. «Wouldn't you like to have a good, steady job urging the men to go to the front, or nursing them when they came back, or flying a Red Cross 'plane or something? Getting paid for it, too, remember.»

«Oh, I don't know. The more I talk about war the less I seem to know about anything. I've just been reading an awfully interesting book. It says that all the troubles in the world to-day are caused

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COOPERATION IN MALLORCA

ELECTRIC SUPPLY SOCIETY

FOUNDATION

The Cooperativa Eléctrica de Mallorca, a newly formed association for supplying electricity to its members, is already looking for offices in Palma and hopes to be ready to begin operations in two months time.

The object of the society is to produce electric current for both lighting and power for the use of its members. A considerable number of the latter have already been enrolled.

Nearly all of them were present at the general meeting held at the Salón Mallorca, under the presidency of Don J. M. Camps, to constitute the association in due legal form. The meeting adopted by acclamation the articles of association and internal regulations submitted for its approval, which are based on those of several similar organisations operating successfully on the Peninsula and registered with the Ministry of Labour.

The meeting also passed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and other members of the organising committee for their preliminary work for the foundation of the society. Señor Camps then set forth in a brief speech the objects of the society and the means to be used in realising them.

Especially was he at pains to deny certain rumours which had been circulating, and to make it clear that those concerned in the foundation of the society acted purely on their own private responsibility. He declared that the most scrupulously honourable procedure was necessary to allow an organisation of the kind to take root and grow, and emphasised that all purchases to be made by the society would be made by inviting tenders, in accordance with

Young Men On The Thrones Of The World

By H. L. PERCY

United Press Staff Correspondent

LONDON.—Young men occupy the thrones of the nations of the world today.

Their average age is around 40. Some of them are still children.

There are today 30 crowned heads, ex-rulers, and claimants to the world's thrones, excluding the princes of Indian states, and small native islands and territories.

A survey of them shows nine over 60. They are Prince Francis, 81, of Liechtenstein; King Gustaf, 76, of Sweden; the ex-Kaiser, 76, of Germany; King George, 69, of Great Britain; King Faud, 67, of Egypt; King Victor-Emmanuel, 65, of Italy; King Christian, 64, of Denmark; Prince Louis, 64, of Monaco, and King Haakon, 62, of Norway.

Before many years their places must be taken by their sons and relatives.

Among those who stand, figuratively speaking, with one foot on the throne are the Prince of Wales, 40, Crown Prince Humbert of Italy, 30; Crown Prince Olaf of Norway, 31; Prince Farouk of

its constitution. The meeting then confirmed, likewise by acclamation, the election of the officers and directors of the society. They are Señor Camps, President; Don Honorato Sureda, Vice-President; Don Juan Bauzá, Accountant; Don Mariano Fuster Fuster, Treasurer; Don Jaime Homar Servera, Secretary; Don Miguel Pascual, Don L. Ferrer and Don Guillermo Sureda, auditors; and Don José Fuster Fuster, Don Antonio Badal, Don Narciso Puigdelivol, Don Alfonso de Zayas and Don Antonio Castell, directors.

The board thus constituted has taken over the affairs of the Cooperativa from the organising committee, and is now at work on the work of setting the society's machinery in motion. The installation of the power station is to be begun as soon as the preliminary organisation is complete.

Egypt, 15; Prince Rainier of Monaco, 11; and Crown Prince Adolf of Sweden, who, at 52, might not be long before he gave place to his son, Prince Gustaf Adolph, 29 this April.

Some of the world's newest rulers include King Leopold of Belgium, 33, who came to the throne a year ago this February, when King Albert was killed while mountain climbing.

Most tragic of all, perhaps, is 11-year-old King Peter of Yugoslavia. He was taken from an English school to rule his country through a regency after his father, youthful King Alexander, was assassinated in the streets of Marseilles.

Then there is King Ghazi of Irak, 23, and in his second year of kingship. His father, King Faisal died suddenly in Switzerland in 1933.

Newest of the lot, so new that it has not yet been confirmed, is King Ananda Mahidol of Siam, 11.

According to reports he has been appointed in place of his uncle, King Prajadhipok, 41, who, living temporarily in England, abdicated from the throne because of a dispute with his ministers over his kingly rights.

Middle age seems to provide the live-wires among the kings.

There is, for instance, ultra-modern King Zog of Albania, 39; engine-driving King Boris of Bulgaria, 41; scandal-making King Carol of Rumania, 41; and the Lion of Lions, Ras Tafari of Ethiopia, 43.

The List Of Royalties

Here is the full list of these royal throne holders, present, ex-, and would-be. In some cases the next in line is also given.

Afghanistan—Mohammed Zahir Khan, 20.

Albania—King Zog, 39.

Annam—Emperor Bao Dai, 21.

Arabia Saudi—King Ibn Saud, 54, Heir—Prince Ibn Saud, 29.

Austria—The pretender, Archduke Otto, 22.

Belgium—King Leopold, 33.

Bulgaria—King Boris, 41.

Denmark—King Christian, 64. Heir—Crown Prince Christian, 36 in March.

Egypt—King Faud, 67. Heir—Prince Farouk, 15.

Ethiopia—Ras Tafari, 43.

France—The pretender, the Duke de Guise, 40.

Germany—Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm, 76; ex-Crown Prince Wilhelm, 53; and ex-Prince Wilhelm, 28.

Great Britain—King George, 69. Heir—the Prince of Wales, 40.

Greece—Ex-King George, 44.

Holland—Queen Wilhelmina, 54. Heiress—Princess Juliana, 26.

Irak—King Ghazi, 23.

Italy—King Victor-Emmanuel, 65. Heir—Crown Prince Humbert, 30.

Japan—Emperor Hirohito, 34.

Jugoslavia—King Peter, 11.

Liechtenstein—Prince Francis, 81.

Luxembourg—Grand Duchess Charlotte, 39.

Manchukuo—Emperor Pu Yi, 28.

Monaco—Prince Louis, 64. Heir—Grandson, Prince Rainier, 11.

Norway—King Haakon, 62. Heir—Crown Prince Olaf, 31.

Persia—Riza Pahlavi, 52. Heir—Riza Pahlavi, 15.

Rumania—King Carol, 41; Ex-King, now Crown Prince, Michael, 13.

Russia—The pretender, Grand Duke Cyril, 58. Heir—Grand Duke Vladimir, 17.

Siam—King Prajadhipok, 41, or King Ananda Mahidol, 11.

Spain—Ex-King Alphonso, 48.

Sweden—King Gustaf, 76. Heir—Crown Prince Adolf, 52. His son, Prince Gustaf Adolf, 29 in April.

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BOOK AIMED AT WORKERS

«SOCIAL JUSTICE»

VIENNA, Saturday

An attempt to interest the workers of Austria in the plans and hopes of the Monarchists is seen in a book of extreme interest which has just been published here.

The volume consists of the letters of Prince Otto von Habsburg, tender to the Austrian throne, which were written in the course of the last few years to various Austrian societies, clubs and associations. It appears under the imprint of a newly founded publishing company.

These «Letters from Exile» are obviously intended as a sensational document aiming at the determination, once for all, of the Pretender's attitude to all the great subjects of the day. It contains a grammatical declaration which is regarded as of prime importance regarding the expected influence of the letters on public opinion, and to the cause of the partisans of a Habsburg restoration.

Prince Otto declares that he wishes «to build up the Catholic monarchy of the future on the fundamental principles proclaimed by the great social Popes, whose aims are not based on material and worldly conceptions but on eternal truth.» He goes on to state «social justice» in the forefront of the Monarchist program.

The declaration leaves no doubt, if any had existed before, that the Monarchists in Austria have fixed their hopes and their fears on the Austrian working class, which at present lies inarticulate under the heel of the dictatorship of Chancellor Schuschnigg and the Chancellor von Starhemberg. The Doctor Schuschnigg and the von Starhemberg are avowed Monarchists, though both have publicly renounced any intention of attempting a restoration in the near future.

They evidently hope to attract the standard of the Habsburgs at the head of a considerable number of workers who have been left apparently leaderless by the official abolition of the Social Democratic and Communist parties. Such an impression would be particularly valuable in the Government's struggle against the Austrian National Socialists, whose subversive activities, morally and practically supported by the German Nazi party, have by no means ceased since the failure of the uprising in which the late Chancellor, Herr Engelbert Dollfuss, was murdered.

Neither have the Austrian-Socialists ceased to exist since the day when the legally constituted Socialist authorities of Vienna were overthrown by Prince Starhemberg's Heimwehr militia, effective-

ON THE ISLAND

By The Wayfarer

Mrs. Anne Bowman-Burns deserted Soller for a flying matinee at Lena's this week, and was surrounded, as usual, by a large and admiring audience. She stated, in that inimitable husky voice of hers, that she simply cannot keep away from Palma for more than a week; but we thought she looked particularly well, and were about to tell her so when she downed her ginger-ale in one, called loudly for her 'leg' and her 'beef', which Lena had cooling in the kitchen, and bore them swiftly away for the hair-dresser in the bend of the road to Soller. She made a date over her shoulder for next Wednesday, to celebrate her permanent return to our gay city.

SHIRT:—

One of the members of the above appreciative audience was Mr. Kevin Kavanagh, Honorary President of the Nursing Fathers Association. He seemed in excellent form, in full uniform, the shirt of which was much admired, boasting, as it does, no less than three zippers—left, right and centre.

HOUSE-WARMING:—

Mr. Angus Dougal McDougall gave a house-warming in his small wee flat in Terreno the other night. His guests included Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Rose, and a neighbouring artist, Mr. Olaf Barnett. Mr. McDougall's new home, among other pleasant things, is extremely central; nevertheless, he issued amusing maps with his invitations, upon which a banana-tree in the patio was plainly marked, and—possibly more important to departing guests—three obscure steps.

PUERTO:—

Miss Sarah Howse has renewed the lease of her delightful cottage in Puerto de Pollensa until the 16th of this month. Ever since the opening of the famous Félip's new premises recently the Puerto has been especially gay, with several Carnival parties, private and distinctly otherwise. Miss Howse is planning to come to Palma on leaving the Puerto, which will miss her sadly.

FREE GAS:—

Talking of houses and leases—Mrs. Cleo Cottrell and a friend, Mrs. Banting, recently settled with a proprietor to rent his comfortably furnished, sunny little house adjoining his pension in Ca's Catala. Said proprietor must have had wings neatly folded under his coat, for he agreed to send over all meals

ly assisted by the regular army. Their organisations have merely been driven under ground, and so far from showing any signs of conversion to Monarchism, the Social Democrats, despairing of being allowed to gain their ends by peaceful means, are being driven into the arms of Moscow.

from the pension, come himself early every morning to light the fires, and named an absurdly small rent which was to include unlimited gas and electricity—thus doing away with all monthly worries, if we may say so. Heaven.

The catch showed up when the new owners, complete with copious luggage, left their hotel for the ideal home. Apparently the guardian angel did not consider furniture necessary in heaven, for on arrival there was scarcely a stick to be seen. So, finding nothing else could be done about it, Mrs. Banting hied her for Camp de Mar, and Mrs. Cottrell took a taxi to the Alfonso Hotel.

'FLU:—

The 'flu, grip or bronchitis has spread to Paguera. We are sorry to say that Señora Alvaro Urzaiz (Natacha Rambova to you others) has been in bed for several days. Her husband also had a slight attack, but his cure of plenty of honey, lemon and brandy worked so well on them both that he was able to leave last Thursday for Madrid. There he will meet his mother-in-law, of the well-known Hudnut family, to bring her back to Mallorca, in about ten days time.

PEACEFUL CARNIVAL:—

Mrs. Desaulniers spent most of Carnival peacefully in her charming «House of the Italians» in Genova, with her house-guest, Mrs. de Prizer. Mrs. Desaulniers promises, however, that Mid-Lent will see her celebrating in full costume, even if it is not the usual custom here. That's the spirit!

HARPSICHORD:—

Among the real music-lovers who were delighted with Alice Ehler's harpsichord recital at the Palacio de la Almudaina Thursday were Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Ogden. Mr. Ogden tells us that he hopes to give an exhibition of his young pupils' achievements in April, at the Ecole International in Porto-Pi. The exhibition will include a Greek play in the perfect setting of the school garden, which overlooks the sea.

CHALFONT:—

Miss B. Pope and Miss May Beausiers are the latest arrivals at the Chalfont House in Terreno. Miss Pope and Miss Beausiers, who came from England on the Orient Line didn't quite arrive at the House itself, however. Since the pension is full up with every room taken, rooms in another place were taken for them until there is a vacancy at Chalfont House.

MARRIAGE:—

There are authentic rumours around town that the popular Mr. Peter Owen, who has been staying at the Hotel Alfonso for many months, left Palma in a hurry a day or two ago on a mysterious

mission. There are those who claim that the mission was to commit matrimony with a charming young lady.

SHOP:—

Mrs. Robert Gavett, the proprietor of the Terreno Shop, has taken a bigger place a few doors away from her former location on the Calle 14 de Abril. The new shop is larger, and there will be more display space for the ladies' apparel, knitted suits and fine French yarns which are featured among the large stock of things guaranteed to interest any normal woman. The handsome and inexpensive furniture made by Miss Valerie Gorska and Miss Edith Lawrence will also be for sale and on display. The friends of the triumvirate, who are very many, wish them all success in the new location.

ACTIVITY:—

There has been a great deal of activity this week down at the landing stage, and the small motor launches have been kept in constant movement between arriving vessels at anchor in the bay and the city. Besides this more or less normal activity, there has been the added arrival and departure of a number of planes. Seaplanes landed and took off from Palma Bay on Friday morning, there being as many as three seaplanes in the air at one time.

MOVEMENTS:—

All this activity has produced considerable alterations in the foreign colony. The predominant movement has been towards London and the great celebration that will soon take place there and in all parts of the British Empire.

TO LONDON:—

Risking the shock that all of these departures are likely to make on the reader, here are some of the departing foreign colonists for London on the Llanstephan Castle: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rowse, Mrs. D. F. Walton, Mrs. L. Clark, Mrs. E. E. Kendal, Mr. and Mrs. Lees, Mr. James Cook, Mrs. E. Cosgrave, Mr. E. Wright, Mrs. S. J. Heblthwaite, Miss E. H. Shuter, Mrs. F. M. Brandswaw, Mr. and Mrs. Gartside, Mr. and Mrs. Goodison, Major and Mrs. J. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Hovington, Captain H. J. Reeves, Mr. C. Boot, Mr. W. Macphail, Mrs. A. F. Compton, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Villem Van Es, Miss L. Ross, Lady North, Miss North, Mr. and Mrs. Heyworth, Mr. H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, and Mr. John Matthews.

TO GIB:—

Being in the mood for recording departures, it must be added that the Llanstephan Castle also took Mr. and Mrs. Leitch to Gibraltar. Mr. T. Maxtone Moore, travelling representative of the Overseas League, also sailed for Gib in the Llanstephan Castle, after a fortnight's stay in Mallorca.

Out Of My Head

by HARRY GALLAND

You simply can't trust the newspapers these days. Here is an important piece of news like the Greek revolt, and I have yet to see the real reason, the correct cause, of the revolt mentioned anywhere

Why, when you come right down to it, even the ever reliable Daily Palma Post has not as yet come right out in public and talked about it. But it isn't because The Post wished to suppress the news. Far from it. It was simply because this journal was investigating the subject, and did not want to release its report before conclusive evidence had been found.

Well, I for one don't care what the Editor thinks, if he does think, and I propose to come right out in meeting and tell you beforehand what The Palma Post's corps of war correspondents and sleuths found out. Remember, no other newspaper has mentioned it yet. It's a scoop.

The Greek revolt started in the army. To be exact, it was the Athens Guards who first decided that they had had enough and weren't going to have any more. That much is generally admitted and recorded. But *why* did the Athens Guards and the rest of the army decide they had had enough, and *what* had they had enough of? Ah, that's it!

Practically anyone who has been to Greece ought to know the answer. But don't get ahead of me. Let me tell you. The Athens Guards, like most armies anywhere in the world except in the interior of Africa, wear a uniform.

That uniform consists in part of a starched and ruffled skirt which stops just above the (usually bony) knee. Then there is a ribbon just below the knee, and white stockings, the whole ending in neat ballet slippers with large pom-poms over the instep.

Each of the Guardsmen in the Greek army is expected to keep his skirt just so, with every ruffle and pleat in place, and carefully washed and ironed. There is a rifle which is also part of the equipment of the men, but the rifle isn't so important as the skirt.

For generations the army has been wearing that uniform, and for generations resentment has been growing because of it. The Greek navy is the pride of the nation. The Greek army is—well, the Greek army is naturally composed of a bunch of washwomen. They have to be in order to go out on parade and not be ordered back to barracks in disgrace.

There comes a time in the life of any washwoman when she has had enough of the suds and the ironing board. The Greek boys just got fed up with ironing their skirts, so they revolted. That's all there really was to it, and who can blame them?

Of course, the Greek navy revolted too, but that was because they were afraid they might be put into the army if they remained loyal. And now you know, and don't tell the Ed. I told you ahead of time.

ISLAND DEFENCE SCHEME

(Continued from page 2).

cellent as a base for light forces, it will not serve for large ships. It is therefore proposed to develop Pollensa Bay as a supplementary base, where large craft will have room to manouvre and so not be at the mercy of aerial attackers.

The operative clauses of the bill set forth the naval construction and other work necessary for the completion of the scheme in the same terms as the outline previously made public. The scheme is to cost 477,000,000 pesetas, spread over five years.

The work to be undertaken in Palma includes harbour works and the construction of stores for 3,000 mines and nets, a subterranean tank to hold 100 tons of petrol and a coal store with a capacity of 2,000 tons.

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ARMS DEBATE

(Continued from page 2).

tainly accuse the Ministers, not only of adding to the economic difficulties of the country by the great increases proposed in the military estimates, but also of the greatest tactlessness and clumsiness in publishing the White Paper, which gives German rearmament as a reason for the increases, just when Sir John Simon was starting for Berlin to discuss plans for a new armaments convention with Herr Hitler.

RED RIOTING IN ATHENS

(Continued from page 2).

favourable as official communiqués indicate is gaining ground in diplomatic circles here. It appears certain that the rebels are offering stout resistance in northern Greece, and that the boasted superiority of the Government forces in numbers and equipment is open to doubt.

The reports received here of the fighting in progress in Macedonia and eastern Thrace speak of heavy losses on both sides. They however give no indication of any decisive success being obtained by either side.

The Third Army Corps, commanded by General Kondylis, Minister of War, is reported to have already lost 600 killed and 2,000 wounded. The corps also reports having made 700 prisoners, including 200 officers.

The postponement of the decisive battle on the river Struma, which has been repeatedly announced by General Kondylis, now appears to be due not so much to unfavourable weather conditions as to lack of ammunition. The Government is understood to have placed large orders for aerial bombs abroad, and to be awaiting the delivery of them before taking the offensive on a larger scale.

GABRIEL MARTORELL

Conquistador 6 - Palma

SHOES - sport, evening and all kinds.

BRITISH CATTLE SUBSIDY

(Continued from page 2).

mate object is to assist the British cattle producers by means of a levy on imported meat. The Australian producers have already expressed their preference for such an arrangement, rather than a quota limiting rigidly their share of the British market.

No import duty or levy can be imposed on meat imported from the Dominions without their consent until August 1937, when the Ottawa agreement expires. The Argentine is similarly protected by another agreement, which expires in November, 1936.

WHO'S AFRAID OF THE NEXT GREAT WAR?

(Continued from page 3)

because none of us has been properly educated. We don't even know how to think.»

«Oh, that bilge,» he said, scornfully.

«Is it bilge?»

«I never read that sort of books myself. But all my friends say they're bilge. What we need is someone who knows what he's talking about to tell us how not to be broke.»

«That's partly what the book said.»

«It did?» He fingered his tie modestly. «Well, you can't say I'm not educated, can you?»

«You seem to know pretty well what to do with the next war.»

«Oh, that. Of course. Easy. All you have to do is remember the last—how they simply fought, had a good time, and worked out how to keep everyone fighting mad and make a lot of money.»

«Is that all there'll be to the next war?»

«Of course—with a few new kinds of gas and different tactics thrown in, I'll be jolly glad when it comes and gives me something to do instead of worrying about how to live. Shall we dance?»

«War must be terribly exciting,» she breathed, as she rose.

He slipped his arm round her waist, and stared stiffly over her head at the passing dancers.

«It is,» he said.

I scattered my old-fogey memories of mud and blood and muddle to put my one workable hand on his arm.

«Before you go,» I said, «would you mind very much telling me how old you were in—say—1917?»

«Not at all,» he replied, politely, looking down at me. «I was exactly three.»

MILITARY SERVICE

(Continued from page 2).

be offered as compensation an extension of their parliamentary mandates from four to six years. This would mean that the general elections would be postponed for two years.

PRESS FUND GALA

By NORMAN B. DEUEL

United Press Staff Correspondent

HOLLYWOOD.—«Congo Raid,» Alexander Korda's screen production of Edgar Wallace's most successful novel, «Sanders of the River,» has been selected as the principal feature of the gala performance for the Newspaper Press Fund in London. The showing of the film at this event will constitute its world premiere. It is to take place at the Leicester Square Theater, April 2.

Paul Robeson, famous singer and actor, who is starred in the picture, will appear personally at the premiere to sing in aid of the fund.

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