

The Daily PALMA POST



Exchange Rates

(Basic Dealers' Quotations)

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Dollar in Palma	7.33
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PALMA DE MALLORCA
SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 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:
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.

TRANSATLANTIC

Steamer	Leaves	Port of	For	Due	Company
Wogensfjord	Mar. 19	Bergen	N. Y.	Mar. 29	N. Amer. can

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

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FRENCH SERVICE EXTENSION

ANNOUNCEMENT AWAITED

KEEN INTEREST

PARIS, Friday

M. Flandin will announce today the Government's proposals for ensuring that the French army is kept up to strength during the «five lean years» during which there is expected to be a shortage of recruits.

The Premier will announce the Cabinet's decision in the Chamber this afternoon. M. Pernot, Minister of Justice, will read an identical statement at the same time in the Senate.

The statement is awaited with keen interest in political circles here, as nothing definite is yet known of the Government's intentions.

The opinion prevails, however, that M. Flandin will ask Parliament to place entire confidence in the Government, which is determined that the threat of a shortage of recruits shall be met, but leave it a free hand as to the method of doing so.

Ministers Differ

Such a request would show that the Premier has accepted the view of the Radical-Socialists, which has been strongly urged in the Cabinet by their leader, M. Herriot, and other Radical-Socialist Ministers. The Radical-Socialists decided unanimously in a meeting held yesterday to give the Government their confidence and permit the application of Article Forty of the recruiting law, provided that all possible measures are taken first to modernise the army.

That procedure, on the other hand, would involve the danger of

(Continued on page 4)

DUKE OF KENT

OFFER OF GREEK THRONE?

ATHENS, Friday

The suggestion that the Duke of Kent be offered the throne of Greece is one of the remedies being suggested today for the troubles of this distracted country.

The Monarchists here generally consider the present situation favourable for the recall of the former King George. They point with satisfaction to the striking fact that numerous portraits of the ex-King and blue-and-white Royalist flags were prominently displayed in the celebrations of the Government's victory over the Venizelist rebels.

In some cases even busts of the former monarch were set up or carried in processions. Nevertheless there is a section of the Royalist leaders which advocates going to England for a new king.

The Duke of Kent is chosen on account of his recent marriage to the Greek Princess Marina. It is urged that an alliance with the royal family of England would result in the improvement of the economic relationships between Greece and Great Britain.

The Royalists are now proposing that the question of restoring the monarchy be decided by a plebiscite. General Kondylis, Minister of War, is said to favour that method of disposing of the question once for all.

The General's prompt return to Athens after crushing the Macedonian rebels, it is asserted, was not only due to the desire to gather the laurels he had won by his victory. He was also anxious to take steps to prevent the Royalist General Metaxas, who joined the Cabinet on the outbreak of the revolt, from organising a coup d'état for the restoration of the monarchy.

The casualties of the Venizelist rebels in the fighting with General

(Continued on page 4)

FUGITIVE GREEK REBELS

M. VENIZELOS IN RHODES

CASH OFFER

ROME, Friday

M. Venizelos has telegraphed the Greek Government from Rhodes, saying that he wishes to return the 10,000,000 drachmae taken from the state treasury in Crete by the insurgents when they were in control in that island.

Meanwhile he considers that sum his personal debt. The report received here from Rhodes does not state whether, before making his offer, the revolutionary leader was aware that his property in Greece had already been ordered to be confiscated by the Government.

The public prosecutor in Athens has begun the confiscation of the property of the leading insurgents. The value of M. Venizelos' possessions alone is estimated at 500,000,000 drachmae, the equivalent of about £1,000,000.

Attempted Suicide

Commander Kazonis of the rebel submarine Lambros, who fled with his vessel to the Italian island of Patmos, attempted suicide after surrendering. He was rescued, however, and taken by aeroplane to Rhodes, where he is now in hospital.

M. and Mme. Venizelos are now interned in Rhodes. The Italian Government sent a torpedo-boat to fetch them as soon as it learned that the cruiser Giorgios Averoff had landed the rebel leader and about 100 of his followers on the island of Kasos, in the Italian Dodecanese.

The torpedo-boat reached Cape Avlanchi, where the fugitives had landed, a few hours later. M. Venizelos and his wife and several senators, deputies and officers were found to have taken refuge in the chapel of a small monastery near the landing place.

The remaining officers, soldiers and attendants had already left for the chief town of the island, about thirteen miles away. The whole company was at last rounded up and taken on board the Italian warship, which brought them to Rhodes.

Large numbers of fugitive Greek rebels are still attempting to reach Turkish soil. Many of them have succeeded in landing on the coast of Asia Minor.

A small motorboat, which appeared on Wednesday at the entrance to the Dardanelles, carried a general of division, a colonel, several other officers and twenty-five soldiers, who had fled from the Macedonian port of Kavalla when the town was taken by the Government troops. They had been thirty-six hours on the way, and were all half frozen and exhausted

(Continued on page 4)

RINTELEN VERDICT

HEAVY SETENCE FOR REVOLT LEADER

VIENNA, Friday

Herr Rintelen, who has been on trial for high treason in connection with the July revolt in Vienna of which he was accused to be the leader, was yesterday given an unexpectedly heavy sentence which was pronounced amid breathless silence in a packed courtroom when the bench returned from consultation at five o'clock.

Nothing but a low, indefinable murmur arose from the excited public when the presiding judge announced the court's decision, penal servitude for life. The public had previously been warned to refrain strictly from any expression of pleasure or discontent.

The verdict stated that Herr Rintelen was guilty of countenancing the plans for the attack on the chancellery which was made in July, 1934, and during which Chancellor Dollfuss was murdered, and of having furthered the attack by putting himself at the disposal of the rebels as head of the new revolutionary government which was to have been formed.

By his actions he was thus accused and convicted of committing the crime of complicity in high treason, which in this case the court considered especially dangerous.

Herr Rintelen listened to the sentence calmly and with a smile on his face. He had made a final speech in his own defense before the court rose to consider the verdict, asserting that he was innocent and had always fought openly for his ideals.

He started further that he never had desired anything more than good relationships between Austria and Germany. These aims, he said, were in agreement with those of the great Austrian statesman, Herr Seipert. He concluded by stating that he awaited the verdict with

(Continued on page 4)

THE STATUTE OF MEMEL

LITHUANIAN LAW

SPECIAL COURT

KOVNO, Friday

A «statute law» for the Memel territory has been promulgated by the President of the Lithuanian Republic and comes into force immediately.

The law enacts that all disputes concerning the application of Statute of Memel, the Memel and the decisions of the Lithuanian Governor of the territory are to be decided by a special court. The court is composed of the Lithuanian President himself and Lithuanian judges.

The law is expected to cause great resentment among the mellanders, who are mostly of man origin. It is pointed out that the new court is anything but impartial and independent.

Judge In Own Cause

In any dispute concerning autonomous rights guaranteed by the Statute, the Lithuanian Government must be one of the parties. It is not to be expected that the court presided over by the President will be disposed to give decisions against the Government.

The primary duty of ensuring the proper application of the Statute devolves, in any case, on Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. The powers which guaranteed the Statute by signing the Memel Convention. The demand for intervention by the signatories, which appeared frequently in the Lithuanian press, has been repeated in connection with the trial of Kovno of a large number of mellanders accused of plotting

(Continued on page 4)

HAVOC OF STORMS

COPENHAGEN, Friday

Known among sailors as the «Seamen's Graveyard», Medallands Bay on the south coast of Iceland again caused a terrible shipwreck, one of the worst in years, when a huge three-master whose name and nationality are unknown split on the rocks during Wednesday night.

Five survivors of the wreck, nearly dead with hunger and cold, dragged themselves ten miles to the nearest village, where the peasants could not understand their language but nevertheless administered to their needs.

Later nineteen seamen, most of them entirely naked, were found on the shore unconscious. Three more were frozen and dead. The unconscious men were immediately taken to a hospital, but whether

any of them will recover is doubtful.

From Moscow it is reported that no trace has as yet been found of the 234 fishermen who have been adrift on ice floes in the Caspian Sea since Monday. Grave apprehensions are felt for their fate.

One of the aeroplanes which has been conducting daily searches for the men reports that one of the ice floes has been located, but that there was no sign of the seventy-eight fishermen and a number of horses marooned on it. It is not known whether they perished or succeeded in reaching the shore.

Both the wreck in Iceland and the loss of the fishermen in the Caspian Sea are the result of severe storms which have been raging in the vicinity during the last two weeks, and which swept across Europe with lesser intensity.

BRITISH VISIT TO MOSCOW

LONDON, Friday

Arrangements have now been completed, it is officially announced here, for the visit of the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Anthony Eden, to Moscow, which will be one of the series of diplomatic visits arranged to discuss the question of possible accords and pacts.

At the conclusion of the talks which Mr. Eden and Sir John Simon will have with Herr Hitler and the German ministers, Mr. Eden will leave Berlin by train on the night of March 26 and arrive in Moscow on March 28.

During his stay of four days he will have the opportunity of discussing with M. Stalin, M. Litvinoff and other prominent members of the Russian government the general European situation in the light of the Anglo-French communiqué of February 3.

On the night of the thirty-first Mr. Eden will leave Moscow to proceed to Warsaw. A definite programme for his Polish visit has yet been fixed, but it is expected that he will remain about two days for conversations with members of the Polish government.

The series of conversations which Mr. Eden is carrying out began in Rome, when M. Laval met Sir Simon, and then shifted to London, where the French delegation continued the work started in Rome.

The visit to Berlin which was cancelled when it was known that Herr Hitler had developed a sudden cold. The cold followed the heels of the publication of the British White Paper, which is expected to have a considerable bearing on the subjects to be discussed.

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RADIO PROPAGANDA

Every country which is ruled by a dictator today makes extensive use of the radio for propaganda purposes. Indeed, it almost appears as if a modern dictatorship is not last for any length of time unless that outlet for the dissemination of political ideas was available. Caesar was a dictator some centuries ago, and a firm and powerful one. Yet, unless our history has been sadly lacking in accuracy, he had no radio network at his command over which to send orders and his ideas. The radio, then, is not absolutely necessary at any time in order to maintain a dictatorship, but it is a powerful help. And, as used at present, it is a help, not only to the people of the country in which the propaganda is being disseminated, but more so to the people of other countries. It is one of the most constant and effective offenders in this respect in Germany and Russia. Both are ruled by dictators, and both fill their air with their politics—not only in their own countries, but in the air of all Europe. The danger of an uncontrolled radio campaign was demonstrated by the Munich station at Munich night last year, when the station sent out inflammatory messages and subversive propaganda. The radio campaign led up to if not actually start, the abortive revolt in Vienna in July. The result of that attempt, egged on by the radio attacks, was the assassination of the Chancellor, Herr Engelbert Dollfuss, and the change of government. The peace of Europe was no less guilty of the use of subversive radio propaganda than Germany and Russia. The effect can be imagined, as can the type of propaganda which is sent out over the air to China, Japan, Korea, and the rest of Europe. There is need of an international radio censorship or control of political broadcasting sessions. If it is set up, it will mean that the present European radio will fall. Caesar would have used the radio to help him. But it is the governments that have to fall back on themselves to improve themselves, and it is the much talked-of

ON THE ISLAND

By The Wayfarer

Wedding bells will peal o'er the length and breadth of the Island when Mr. Edgar Sterling, the young English osteopath, takes unto himself a bride. Mr. Sterling's future bride is a charming young lady whose homeland is in Norway. The Sterlings will reside in Mallorca, where they will live on the Calle San Pedro in Palma. Mr. Sterling, who has been in Palma for some months, has been successfully practicing his profession here. He has also delivered a number of talks on the subject of dietetics.

The bells that rang for Mr. Peter Owen were not heard on the Island, for Mr. Owen journeyed to Málaga for the ceremony. He was married on Wednesday. Further facts concerning this important event in the life of the foreign colony here will have to await the return of Mr. Owen and his bride.

The pealing of other bells for another wedding is on the programme. The groom will be Doctor Don César Bañolas, the local physician whose El Terreno villa is one of that suburbs most impressive structures. Dr. Bañolas will marry a young doctor from Valencia, thus keeping the profession in the family.

TEAS:—

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Brierly have been most consistent tea hosts during the last fortnight. Their teas, given to small groups of friends, have been in the nature of housewarming affairs, for the Brierlys have recently moved to El Terreno from the Son Matet pension. Their

new home is on the Calle Dos de Mayo.

FROM BUGER:—

Mrs. Ehlers visited Palma recently, coming from Búger, where Mr. and Mrs. Ehler have their home and finca. The Ehler estate is one of the most interesting of the old fincas which have been converted into satisfactory homes for foreigners. It is located near Inca and the center of the Island. Mr. Ehler is the prominent German architect who came to Mallorca for the purpose of developing the hotel property known as «Es Pujol». Work on that property is moving slowly at the present time, due to the difficulty of obtaining sufficient funds from Germany. During Mrs. Ehler's trips to the city, she is a frequent visitor at the Ecole Internationale, where her daughter Marian is a student. Mrs. Ehler, by the way, is an excellent tennis player and is often to be seen on the school's tennis court. Her mother is also visiting the Island.

HERE AND THERE:—

Lady Peel left for Alicante last week. She may return to Mallorca after a trip on the continent.

Mrs. Sophie Vint has left the Hotel Mediterraneo for Porto-Pi. She arrived here from London early this month and expects to remain for a long visit.

Mr. Ashley T. Day is back in town from Soller with a coat of tan and a fine reading list. The latter is based on Mrs. Joan Malcolm's more than adequate library.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hett and Miss Irene Hett are again at the Hotel Victoria after an exhaustive tour of the Island.

IN TOWN:—

Some homeowners who have been seen lunching in town recently are Col. Fitzgerald and two charming English visitors, Mrs. Pauline Lesser and M. Keyser, Mrs. A. Barrett with her mother and son, Mr. Mortimer, Miss Josephson, Mrs. Doris Cameron, Mrs. Pamela de Prizer, Miss Eugenia Lewis and Mrs. Norman Jacobsen.

QUICK TRIP:—

In order to arrange her affairs in connection with the estate of her aunt, Mrs. A. Barrett left for a quick trip to England. Her return is expected late this month.

JEFE BACK:—

The Conde and Condesa de Bayona and their daughter Señorita María del P. García Ruiz are back again in Mallorca and are staying at the Hotel Victoria. The Conde holds the important position of Chief of the Obras Públicas for the Balearic Islands.

GROUP:—

Mr. Norman Albert Brett, Mr. Fred Gough, and Mr. George Surtees have been making a long trip around the Island. Mr. Brett resides in Norwich, Mr. Gough is a well known English manufacturer, and Mr. Surtees is a London engineer. They have joined forces for their Mallorquin holiday and seem to have been very successful at it. During their stay on this side of the Island the three visitors were guests at the Hotel Victoria.

Out Of My Head

by HARRY GALLAND

If you are very observant and look very closely, you will find that a wave of moustache-raising is sweeping over the upper lips of a good many of the younger gentlemen of the foreign colony.

Of course, it takes a rather close look to see the wave sweeping in, but you can take my word for it that it is there—or take a pair of glasses and see for yourself.

The stalwart young man who courteously informs you at Cook's that he is sorry, but there isn't a cabin left on the boat, is raising one. The gentleman who concocts the dishes which titillate the palates of the inmates of a pension in Terreno is now on his second lap (or lip, if you wish, Mr. Linotype) and there are others in the offing. Even your humble servant, believe it or don't and most don't, is in the running.

There are, intensive research has shown me, four reasons for raising a moustache. It may be done to cover up part of the face, in many cases an eminently worthy motive, to widen the appearance of a narrow face, to try to look like a film star, or just to pass the time. In my case it is a subtle combination of all these reasons which has caused me to follow the fashion.

In the past when I told a certain story I had a mild success with it. Now, I find, that same story told to certain and sundry gentlemen is received with a cold and stony glare and an icy silence.

It seems that little Willie was reading a story book and looked up from it to ask his Pa what a fuzzy was. Pa said «A what?» and when little Willie repeated told the dear child there was no such thing and to shut up. But little Willie was a persistent brat and asked again. So Pa, for the sake of peace, told his offspring to read aloud the passage in which the questioned word appeared. «The young man,» read Willie, «had a fuzzy growing down upon his lip.»

What is worrying most of the current moustache raisers, a consensus of opinion reveals, is not how to make the damned things grow more quickly so that they can be seen and recognized, but what to do about it after they have flourished to such an extent that the foliage reaches below the chin.

Should they be allowed to keep right on going, thus doing away with the necessity of wearing a collar and necktie, but getting involved in the soup and thus slightly bedraggled about the ends, or should they be gardened, disciplined, and kept in their place, if any. It would seem that the answer to the question is simple—but consider the present high price of collars and neckties. Any answers to the above intricate problem will be gratefully received and passed on to the proper quarters for further study.

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BRITISH GIFT TO OVIEDO

MADRID, Friday

A contribution by seven British universities towards the restoration of the devastated areas of the North of Spain is announced in a note issued to the press by the British Embassy here.

The note states that the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Leeds, Edinburgh and Glasgow and the University College of Nottingham learned with regret of the destruction of the famous collection of books of the University of Oviedo during the revolutionary movement of last October. They have therefore offered to present several collections of books to the Spanish university as a manifestation of intellectual comradeship and as a contribution to the work of reconstructing its library.

The University of Oviedo suffered severely during the occupation of that city by the Asturian rebels and its recapture by the Government troops. The principal damage was to the main building and the library, which was unroofed and lost, among other treasures, an unrivalled collection of foreign scientific periodicals and reviews.

The British gift is therefore well chosen, and will go far to remove the unfortunate impression produced immediately after the October disturbances by the arrival in Spain of a self-appointed British committee with the avowed object of investigating the occurrences. The committee, which included Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., and Lord Listowel, arrived in Oviedo but left again hurriedly for France in view of the coldness of the reception accorded to it.

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WORLD EVENTS IN BRIEF

ATHENS, Friday

All rebel warships have now surrendered to the government and show slight damage. The country is officially reported normal. No British or American nationals were injured in Macedonia, although there was some slight damage to British property.

LONDON, Friday

The Appeal Court has decided in favour of the Austin Motor Company in respect of the breach of licence agreement relative to the sunshine roof, but has awarded the the General Inventions Company £35,000 in respect to the confidence agreement.

NORWOOD, Friday

The result in the bye-election here was Sandys (Con.) 16,147, Mrs. Gould (Lab.) 12,799, Findlay (Ind. Con.) 2,698. There is no change in the representation of the borough.

JAMAICA, Friday

The scores in the fourth cricket Test match at Kingston are West Indies 235 for two, Headley 132 not out. The M.C.C. has still to bat.

BRUSSELS, Saturday

The Flemish deputy M. de Schryver has been appointed Minister of Agriculture, succeeding M. van Cauvelaert, who resigned in January.

BERNE, Friday

The representatives at Geneva of states which are not members of the League of Nations will be accorded the same diplomatic privileges of extra-territoriality as delegates of member states, according to a decision taken by the Swiss government yesterday. The decision applies especially to the representatives of the United States, Mexico and Japan, whose withdrawal from the League will become effective at the end of this month.

BERLIN, Friday

The Rome correspondent of the German newspaper *Westfaelische Landeszeitung* in Dortmund, Arniz Richard, has been expelled from Italy by order of the Italian Home Ministry on the grounds that his reports on the Italo-Abyssinian conflict have been «subjective and one-sided.» After having been arrested and kept in custody thirty-two hours, Richard was given thirty-six hours in which to leave Italy.

PARIS, Friday

It is believed that the government is taking an early opportunity to open conversations with Great Britain for a new trade agreement which would compensate French trade for the losses caused by the fall of sterling, while an expansive defensive trade policy is being projected.

'PLANE FOR PARIS AIR LINE

The first of the Douglas low monoplanes acquired by the Line Aereas Postales Espanolas for projected Madrid-Paris service arrived at Barajas civil aerodrome on the outskirts of Madrid.

She was piloted by Mr. Zimmerman and Señor Ansaldo, chief pilot of the L. A. P. E., and carried two passengers, one of them an engineer from the Douglas works and the other a Dutch journalist.

The aeroplane made a sustained speed of 300 kilometres an hour on her flight from Cherbourg, where the machines were landed on their journey from the United States. On arriving at Biarritz a landing was made for a weather enquiry to be put through to Madrid as the plane's wireless has not yet been fitted.

Madrid reported a heavy storm over the Guadarrama mountains, but the airmen continued their flight and completed it in good time. They were greatly assisted by the machine's Sperry automatic pilot, which reduced the task during most of the trip to one of observation.

The Douglas machines are identical with the one which put up a fine performance in the Melbourne centenary race from England to Australia last year. They are made entirely of metal, carry sixteen passengers in complete comfort, and are powered with Wright 715 horsepower engines each.

THE STATUTE OF MEMEL

(Continued from page 2).

armed rising against the Lithuanian Government.

A long list of alleged violations of the Statute has been accumulated in reports published in the press from time to time. They include the wholesale dismissal of German-speaking officials, the suppression of political parties and other associations, and the employment of both force and trickery to prevent the Memel Diet, or local parliament, from meeting or securing the quorum legally necessary for it to transact business.

RINTELEN VERDICT

(Continued from page 2).

composure.

Herr Rintelen attempted to commit suicide soon after the July revolt failed and just after he had been arrested by the government. He claimed at his trial that he had made the attempt because he was in a nervous condition. There was little if any doubt in the minds of most competent observers that he was guilty of the charges made against him.

FRENCH SERVICE EXTENSION

(Continued from page 2).

a serious conflict with another section of the Cabinet and with the Government's Right Wing supporters. The latter are already reproaching the Government with indecision while they energetically demand a bill raising the normal period of compulsory military service to two years.

MM. Laval, Foreign Minister, Pietry, Minister for the Navy, and General Denain, Air Minister, are among the malcontents in the Cabinet. M. Pernot and M. Louis-Marin, Minister of Commerce, are also of their opinion.

The shortage of recruits which is causing all the bother is due to the low birthrate during the war years. The young men who were the 1914-15 crop of babies are now reaching military age, and the supply of *bleus* will remain insufficient to meet the requirements of the army with the present term of service until those who were born in 1919 and 1920 are ready for service.

If M. Flandin is authorised to make up the deficiency under Article Forty, the increase in the length of service will be temporary and will automatically disappear when the emergency is over. The die-hards however would like to take advantage of the temporary difficulty to have the two years term instituted permanently.

FUGITIVE GREEK REBELS

(Continued from page 2).

for lack of food.

The rebel governor of Lesbos, appointed by M. Venizelos when that island was seized by the rebel cruiser Giorgios Averoff, arrived later in another motorboat. The boat also carried several officers of the cruiser, who were left at Lesbos when their ship left for Salamis to surrender to the Government.

Forty-two rebel officers in motor lorries crossed the Turkish frontier at Pythion, in Thrace. All the fugitives have been disarmed and interned.

DUKE OF KENT

(Continued from page 2).

Kondylis' troops are now given as 150 killed and 500 wounded.

The «purging» of the army and civil service of all Venizelists is being carried out with ruthless energy. Four generals were placed on the retired list yesterday, and numerous other officers and civil officials are being retired, summarily dismissed, or transferred to remote country districts.

The newspaper *Proia* has started a public subscription for the enlargement of the Greek navy. The idea is winning popular support.

THEATRE GUIDE

TEATRO PRINCIPAL

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with

Andres Luguet & Luisa Ho

3:30

6:30

TEATRO LIRICO

Viva Villa

with

Wallace Beery

3:30

6:30

SALON RIALTO

Chopin's Last Waltz

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6:30

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