The Spanish Times

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HANDS ACROSS CUBA

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O-OPERATION between nations is rather discredited this year after some of the more notable attempts to apply it to current troubles, and therefore it is all the more amazing to find an instance of it up in he face of all tradition and being

cropping up in he face of all tradition, and being accepted against the force of precedent. Even in the heydays of international idealism, the United States would have protested to high heaven and beyond against any proposal that a European power help keep order in Latin America. But this week the suggestion that a British warship help protect British lives in Cuba was met with relief rather than resentment in Washington.

The Monroe Doctrine, that elderly and much abused statement of policy, was hardly mentioned. Of recent years the United States may have gained some benefits from it, but hardly enough to compensate for the great measure of unpopularity which has accompanied it.

Called upon to assert the principles of order throughout a Continent, a rigid interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine rather than any sinister imperialistic design has been the cause of American interference in Latin America. Naturally the United States was hated, for Washington leaned over backwards to show how unnecessary it was for anyone to worry.

After all these years, it has apparently dawned upon the statesmen that in this day, no warship sent to rescue foreigners from the turmoil of revolutions is going to come back with concessions sticking out of every gun port. Perhaps, so we read the complacence of the Washingtonians, it will do no harm to let others share the expense as well as the odium of policing violently troubled waters. There could be no better partner in such an enterprise than England, for in other parts of the world she has had a great deal of experience in both police work and the unpopularity with which the police are regarded. Other, less hardened countries are apt to expect gratitude from those who have been policed. England knows it is a thankless task.

FORMALITY AND FAILURE

Perhaps it is necessary that such international amenities should appear to happen by accident. Certainly those that are lovingly planned and elaborately executed seem to get a little bit less than nowhere. It is unkind to take the League of Nations efforts to secure disarmament as an example, but since the Assembly is meeting this week, it is hard to escape it.

Of course it is easier to cooperate on a matter of sending warships somewhere — almost anywhere — than to agree to send them to the bottom of the sea. But there is another factor in the failure of disarmament than the reluctance of nervous statesmen to cut loose from the force which they regard, and which their people regard, as their only security in a world of deception and danger.

The very importance of their work fixes upon them the attention of the world, and they must perform their labours in a glare of publicity. Under these circumstances, they are likely to be a little stage struck, and not at their best. If they could meet others less formally and with less of the strain of having every word listened to or speculated upon, they might quite unostentatiously and efficiently surprise their respective publics with some real results. But since their publics no longer approve of this sort of diplomacy — the diplomats are, it is true, as likely to emerge from secrecy with evil as with good — disarmament will remain just something to write these little essays about.

INDEPENDENCE

International dealings more in the manner of old fashioned diplomacy are being carried out in Central Europe, one of the few places left where such methods of negotiation are possible. That of course does not guarantee their success, and they are of interest for a reason quite apart from the prospects of results.

The new post-war countries and their Balkan brethren have for some time been essentially tails to the larger kites in European politics. Apparently they have not been entirely impressed with the brand of thinking that has been done for them, so they are beginning to think for themselves. Judging by the reports of their conversations, they are enjoying themselves and optimistic about conclusions.

Not a great deal of their hopes and aims trickles out to us, but the ultimate goal seems to be a sort of economic federation. If they can achieve it, a new power will have to be reckoned with in the councils of Europe. Half a dozen central European countries, each controlled by one or another of the larger powers, can easily be ignored — and have been. The same half dozen, welded into an economic unit, are at least a match for most of the nations on which they hitherto depended.

However, the chances should be against the formation of any such union. No matter how desirable and useful, cooperation between small nations is not a great deal easier than between great powers. The obvious benefits of working 'together may be seen, but somehow they are very seldom grasped.

M.C.D. 2

Two Planes a Day to Barcelona Promised for This Month

Returning from a trip to Italy, where he bought two new seaplanes, Dr. Genis Mayoral of Barcelona announced in that city this week the formation of an air line for service between Palma and Barcelona. By the end of this month, he said, the line would be inaugurated and would be making two trips a day each way.

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The company, which will be called the Aerea del Mediterraneo, has already been formed with Dr. Mayoral as managing director and a number of well known citizens of Barcelona as his associates.

It is proposed that planes should leave both Palma and Barcelona at about seven or eight o'clock for the morning trip and about two or three for the afternoon. The flight will consume an hour or a little more, starting off and ending at the har-bours of both cities, which are more convenient for passengers than the airdromes for land planes. It has been suggested that the planes would pause also at Andraitx.

These announcements were all made after Dr. Mayoral had flown back from his Italian plane-buying journey. He has purchased for his company two Dornier-Wahl seaplanes of the latest and largest model. No better machines could be imagined, he declared enthusiastically to the press, than these, and they will be in Barcelona ready for the first flights during the last half of October.

The inauguration of such a service will, in many instances, put Palma in better communications by a whole day with most of the rest of the world. Outgoing mail will make much better connections with the Continental trains than in the past, and



HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT

RAIL AND STEAMER BOOKINGS CARS FOR HIRE

incoming letters and newspapers will arrive nearly a day sooner.

Official permission for the inauguration has been given in a decree issued by the Ministry of Communication in Madrid. To the passengers, the most impor-tant clause is that the fare for a single voyage shall be 75 pesetas. Freight is to be carried at 1,50 pesetas per kilogram. The decree provides this is not an exclusive con-

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cession, is not supported by State subsidy, that the crews must be Spanish and that the planes must carry radios. The other provisions concern the inspection of the planes and service to insure the safety of the passengers.

The Dornier planes of the type to be used on this service carry eight to ten passengers. They will be equipped with Hispano-Suizo motors.

The planes will carry mail, passengers and a certain amount of merchandise. They are big and powerful enough that, in addition to the postal bags, passengers and luggage, there is room for about 4,500 pounds of freight.

It is unfortunate that no mail is to be transported in this new air service, but it is hoped that such arrangements will be made later.

Coloured Picture Made in Mallorca

Jacques Constant, a clever young director has been wielding the megaphone here in Mallorca for several months, working on a unique picture for the Realtita Company of Paris. The film, with sound, is the first one of its kind to be made, involving as it does, an interesting experiment in colour photography. It has been done with native talent and scenes laid in familiar places such as Randa, Pollensa, Deyà and Miramar will be viewed with interest by everyone familar with the Island. The film called a cocktail of the Baleares, will be presented first in Paris and later in the season will be viewed in Palma.



The Lady and the Conquest

OR seven centuries proud Spain, who looked with faint contempt on other nations, was forced to bow her neck beneath the captor's yoke and wear a slave's subservience that ill became her. Legends, which give a phosphorescent glow to the old bones of history, relate how this long servitude was caused, not by the pirate instincts of the Moors nor by antagonisms between two religions, but by the beauty of a woman and revenge.

but by the beauty of a woman, and revenge. About the year 700 Count Julian was Governor of Spain's great African possessions, and, following the custom of the times, he sent his daughter to the court of Spain to be a member of King Roderico's houssehold. Florinda, called by the poets of her time La Cava, was «lovely as the dawn of a Spring day» and Roderico, at first glance, became enamoured of her beauty. Last of the Visigoths to rule in Spain, he was not one to be denied his wishes, but the daughter of Count Julian, realizing that the love of kings leads oftentimes to tragedy, eluded his advances.

The Spanish court was in Toledo, through which the Rio Tajo winds its way, and here, along the bank, protected by a massive pile of rocks which still are known as the Baths of Cava, Florinda loved to bathe. One day, by chance, King Roderico came upon her as she swam and, watching from a crevice in the rocks he grew more covetous of her young beauty. As, quite unconscious of her danger, she sunned herself upon the shore, King Roderico took advantage of her helplessness and isolation.

When the news came to Julian of the violation of his daughter and of the insult offered to his house, his rage was boundless and he swore revenge upon the King. His scheming mind turned over many plans till he devised the one that seemed to him most fitting. He wrote to Roderico saying that he was sending him a gift of merlins and gerfalcons from the heart of Africa... such birds of prey as had not yet been seen in Spain. The King, an eager huntsman, was extremely pleased, and sent back word that he awaited their arrival with impatience.

Julian, meanwhile, had entered into an alliance with Tarik, the Emissary in Tangiers of the dread Mosua, and showed him how the Moors could conquer Spain. At first Tarik was hesitant. The project, though alluring, seemed impossible. Spain's rocky coastline was impregnable to any but a great armada, and Spain, forewarned as she must be if a great fleet set sail, would be aroused to her full fighting strengh. But Julian's wily mind had a solution for each problem that Tarik brought up. The Moors, he said, could come unheralded in tiny fishing boats that could be hidden in the coves along the coast until they met at the appointed. Tarik considered, and approved the plan.

Thus Spain was unaware of her great peril when the Moors stormed up Gibraltar's rocky slopes by night and massacred its few defenders. Tarik spared no one who might bear the news of the invasion, and thus his army swept, like a devouring horde of locusts, across a countryside that had no premonition of its fate. As his conquests broadened out, it was no longer possible to keep them secret, and so Tarik devised a hundred schemes to terrorize the helpless Spaniards. The Moors were given orders to take prisoners, and half of these were drawn and quartered before the horrorstricken eyes of their companions. The bodies then were tossed into enormous, steaming caldrons. All those who witnessed these atrocities were given liberty, and they escaped to spread the news through Spain, and everywhere men trembled at the dread name *Moros* and swore that the invading army was composed of devils, not of mortal men.

Spain was not lacking in brave soldiers, but it took time to organize an army for defense. Under the banner of Roderico, 'they took their stand beside the Rio Guadalete (as it is now called from the Moorish name of Wha-dall-ate) and here they fought one of the world's decisive battles that lasted from sunrise until sunset. After terrific slaughter on both sides, 'the Spaniards, under Kng Roderico, were defeated and Tarik's devils fell without resistance upon the fertile plains and thriving cities of Andalusia. They took the capital, Toledo, and marched almost without a batlle till they reached Buitrago, the northern limit of the province of Madrid.

Meanwhile Mosua was becoming jealous of his subordinate Tarik, and, with an army of his own prepared to play his part in subjugating Spain. At Wha-dalla-Hara (called Guadalajara nowadays) the two great armies joined and mowed down every Spanish opposition until they conquered Zaragoza and marched up through the valley of the Ebro and across the Pyrenees to France.

Thus a great part of Spain, 'the proud and haughty, became in a short time a subject country from which the Moors sen't back to Africa enormous booty. Great quantities of gold and jewels were loo'ted from the churches and that which Moslems prized more highly, Spanish women, wrested from their homes and families, were sent as tribute to the hated Moors.

Spain's subjugation to the Moors endured for seven hundred years, and though they took from her incalculable treasure, they in their turn gave much to Spain. The fantasies and legends which have been handed down through generations; the fatalism and dramatic instinct of the Spaniard and the richness of his imagery, have a strongly Oriental flavour. His music and his dances, art and architecture all show the trace of his long contact with the Arabs. And who can say that, in the end, these were not worth the fearful price he had to pay.

FERNANDO ESTEBAN Y ALVAREZ

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Insularities Mildred Willis Harris

W E don't suppose every tram conductor here is consciously a candidate for saint, but we have heard so many instances of their good will, we suspect that every morning they are drilled, like Roxy's ushers, in ways of being kind and helpful to their clients.

Two friends of ours went swimming not so long ago, with very little money in their pockets, and, having worked up appetites, they ordered lunch at a small fonda near the bathing beach. The bill was more than they expected, the beach was very far away, and they were faced with the alternative of asking the proprietor to trust them or of walking home. Choosing the latter course, they left the fonda with just twenty centimos and started trudging down the long and dusty road, when they were overtaken by a street car.

«Let's», one of them suggested, «take the tram, and ride as far as twenty centimos will take us».

Her friend demurred and said if they were going to ride at all, it would be best to spend their money on the second tram and spare themselves at least a part of the long climb to Genova. The lady had her way, however, and they explained their plight to the conductor, asking him to let them know when they had ridden for their money's worth. This, he insisted gallantly, he would not do. He offered them one ticket to the junction for ten centimos instead of twenty, explaining that the gentleman would use the ticket and the lady would ride free. He was, they said, extremely kind, but since they still would have ten centimos left they thought it would be better for them both to pay.

«No», the conductor told them, «keep the ten centimos. We make connections with the other tram, and I'll explain to the conductor so that he'll let you ride to Genova for that».

These Ancient Islands

The Costa Brava of Mallorca which extends from Andraitx, west, around the island to the Port of Sóller and thence, almost without a break, to Formentor, is a sheer, formidable wall of rock. Its bleak and rugged surface seems volcanic, as if, in long forgotten times, it had been hurled up from the sea by the eruption of a submarine volcano... such an upheaval as gave birth to many islands in the Pacific Ocean and the Carribean Sea. However this, according to geologists, is not the case. It is more probable the Balearics were once attached to the Peninsula, and that the Pyrenees and Puig Major, were part of the same mountain range, stretching northeast to the Italian Alps and making a great inland sea of Southern France.

It is the theory of geologists that long ago a shrinkage of the earth's crust caused much of this high ground to disappear, and that the sheer



cliffs of the Spanish coast were formed when the adjoining land cracked off and slid below the surface of the present sea. Fossils of sea animals, found on the northern slopes of Puig Major and of the Pyrenees, appear to bear this theory out, and some geologists believe that the fresh springs of Puig Major are fed through subterranean channels, from the Pyrenees.

The rocks which form Mallorca are of a soft, sedimentary stone which the observant may have seen cut by masons with an ordinary saw. The ancient walls and buildings and the cliffs themselves owe their antiquity to the mild climate of the Islands. If, by some freak of Nature, we should ever have cold, wet winters with prolonged and heavy frost, the walls and houses would begin to crumble as the frozen moisture in their fissures cracked the stones apart. Even the cliffs that rise abruptly from the sea would slip away until their rugged grandeur changed to gentle slopes, if climate were dependant upon shifting ocean currents. The chance of this is fortunately slim, however, and the forbidding precipices of the Costa Brava that once helped to defend Mallorca from the Moors still interpose their barrier against the sea, and will, most likely, do so acons hence.

Loyalty

«My country... right or wrong» may be a splendid slogan for the patriot, but it seems to us far more rare and admirable when applied to the more personal relationships.

A friend of ours has a step-father who is living in the States, and when the first news reached him of the plight of the now famous five Americans in Palma, the papers did not have the names and only said that one of the offenders was a girl. Our friend's step-father read the news with grave concern, and promptly cabled to her:

«Just read reports of five Americans in Palma jail. No names are given, so suspect the worst. Cable me at the office if you need my help and I'll do everything to keep the story from your mother.»

He was assured that she was not in any way involved, but we cannot help thinking that if she had been in trouble, he would have been the kind of man to pull her through.



The Spanish Theatre

Perhaps because not much publicity was given in the English press to the light operas presented at the Lirico last week, few foreign visitors heard Miguel Fleta's company. This was, perhaps, unfortunate, though not because of the artistic merit of the presentations. The foreigner in Spain is naturally interested in the Spanish theatre, and although Palma is not the ideal place to study that, still something can be learned about the subject even here.

Light opera has its own conventions and it would not be fair to judge the Spanish theatre as a whole by these. Moreover, it must be remembered that the company played here five days, offering a different bill each day, and that quite frequently two operettas were presented on each bill. In neither England nor America would they try to travel with such a vast amount of scenery as Fleta's company was burdened with. The one performance that we saw called for eight different sets, a handing that Anglo-Saxon theatres have outgrown.

But where the Spanish impressario is lavish in his use of scenery, he makes up by his parsimony in regard to costumes. In this respect, the men were picturesque and typical of Aragon whereas the women in the cast played through four acts with no more change than the addition of a small black veil, or in a single case, of a fringed shawl. Without exception they were dressed in black, in clothes whose line and cut were not designed to be effective in the theatre. From the standpoint of the music lover, the presentations at the Lirico were not of very great importance. Fleta's voice alone was worth attention, and that still gives some idea of its beauty when his fame was at his height.

Judged from the viewpoint of the theatre, the productions were interesting as a revival of the long dead past. Both *Los de Aragón* and *Dolorosa* were similar in theme. The former dealt with a returning soldier's love for a girl who had brought disgrace upon her parents and her village by singing in the theatre. The lover's plea, as she kneels at her prayers in church, leads her to see the error of her ways, and she renounces her career to marry him and thus receives the blessing of her parents. In *Dolorosa* Fleta plays a novice monk who is at work upon the painting of a madonna when a woman with a small child in her arms seeks refuge in the monastery. He recognizes in her his lost love, who is the model for his painting, and is grieved to hear about her downfall.

The Spanish theatre can be judged more fairly, though, from the plays about to be presented at the Principal Teatro. Here, for two weeks beginning on October first, plays by such modern and outstanding Spanish playwrights as Benavente, Linares Rivas and Muñoz Seca will be given, and the productions should be interesting to students of the theatre even though their knowledge of the Spanish language may be limited.

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The Majorca Sun and

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Sun Baths and Sarcophogi in Tarragona

L IKE all provincial towns in Spain, Tarragona is a place of blended contrasts, where the ultra-modern and the ancient are joined in a definite and well-balanced whole, although at first sight it may not appear so to the visitor.

After several visits, the Roman and prehistoric remains lose a certain amount of their importance and retire to form a picturesque background to the tragedies and comedies of provincial life.

Take the Plaza del Forum in which there is an animated daily market. The little square, filled to overflowing with vegetables, meat and other goods, is surrounded by little taverns with metallic door curtains. In one corner stands a magnificent relic of Rome in the shape of one of the arches of the old Forum. The huge blocks of stone, turned a glorious golden colour by the wind and sun of centuries, are considered a nuisance by the stall holders who envy the bit of extra space of which they are cheated. Only by a miracle was the borough architect prevented from pulling it all down in an excess of town-planning zeal.

The best way to enter the town is through the Portal de Sant Antoni, set in the colossal Cyclopean and Roman wall. Inside there is a small white building from which emerges an amazing cacophony, which can only be described as jazzified Strawinsky. It is the local Regimental band practising for the Sunday concert in the Rambla. Close by stands the residence of the Cathedral organist, who, in spite of the incessant disturbance, contrives to study 11th century church music and compose.

The magnificent cathedral nearby contains an interesting personage, a Moorish Canon who was bought as a child by a priest in Almería, who educated him in the clerical profession. In its architecture a detail that generally escapes attention is the eloquent space on some of the cloister capitals, whence were removed some too realistic sculptures depicting the life and works of Adam and Eve.

The spacious, tree-lined Rambla, which ends in the so called Balcony of the Mediterranean (a wonderful view point), is full of interest. Here are the large cafés, the cinemas, the Gymnasium club and a number of ultra-modern shop fronts. At the south end, there is a beautiful sculptured group in honour of 'the Heroes of the Morrocan War, the work of the brilliant artist Antoni, who died very young.

Below the Balcony of the Mediterranean are the remains of the enormous Roman circus, surrounding a handsome but dilapidated Romanesque church, part of which is being demolished in order, to reach the sand lying at the bottom of the Arena. This seems a pity but the architect in charge is a believer in the theory of «age before beauty».

Some feet below the scene of these operations lies the beach of the Miracle, resplendent in the sunshine, with its array of brightly coloured bathing huts, owned by the old families and the military officials. Here, on hot summer mornings can be seen the wealth and considerable beauty of Tarragona. It is said that swimming suits this year have been very daring and the beach guard has had his work cut out to keep shoulder straps up to a respectable level.

One of the town's chief personalities is the hairdresser whose yearly trips to Paris have resulted in a great increase in his trade, although some of this may be due to the fact that every day he arranges his wife's lovely head of hair in a different manner so that wherever she goes, she is a living advertisement of her husband's prowess.

In the midst of this urbanity there is a discordant note, a voice from the past. The local choir, willing to accept engagements at Fiestas, demands the protection of the Authorities from the attacks of inhabitants of a certain village where they are wont to sing. It appears that the men of this village are jealous of strangers and he who dances with one of the local belles is dealt with so drastically that several deaths have occurred. The people of Tarragona are justly proud of their choirs and shake their heads as if to say "What more can you expect from peasants".

One of the most interesting spots in the town is the great Roman-Christian burial ground, discovered during the building of the new tobacco factory. The cemetery, the most important of its kind in the world, offers a bewildering display of funeral urns and marble sarcophogi. The little museum in the centre has a large collection of pottery, mosaics and metal work. In the basement are found many skeletons, reclining in their original stone graves. In one corner of the room there is a small peephole in the wall through which may be seen a multitude of grinning skulls, some of dogs, on shelves. They face the visitor and the effect is uncanny to say the least. The guide who explains the exhibits, a jolly red-faced chap, tells how the River Francolí overflowed last year into the vaults of the museum. «I had a terrible time putting the skeletons together again», he said. «But I managed to do it, although that chap over there had to put up with a female leg and foot». Pointing to another skeleton, remarkable for its well-preserved teeth and appearance of having died of a fit of laughter, he remarked : «People are always removing his teeth as souvenirs,

so I have to keep a set of refills». Back in the town one hears a rehearsal of a Sardana Cobla. It takes place every day in a little house near the Palace of the Emperor Augustus, now a prison. The screech of the *tenoras* is almost unbearable indoors but the eventual playing of a complete Sardana is a good reward for such endurance. As a finale, one of the players executes «God Save the King» on the *tiple* and with this sound in my ears I go down the narrow stairs and out into the shadowy street where, against the great worn stones of a Roman tower, modern lovers are whispering their confidences under a moon as big as a plate.

ADDAYA

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Hope for Oranges

When the Orange season opens next month, both growers and exporters hope that the action taken during the last few weeks will prevent a repetition of last year's catastrophe in the industry. After countless conferences, steps have been taken to provide a solution for at least some of the causes of the collapse of Spanish orange trade abroad.

Great Britain, the great consumer of Spanish oranges, cut her imports of the fruit to almost nothing last year, and one reason given was that the growers were sacrificing quality to quantity with the result that the famous Valencia orange was not the superior fruit it used to be. A committee of growers went to London to study the situation, and although they reported that oranges which sold well there were inferior to the Spanish variety, the conclusions of the Orange Congress, just ended in Valencia, show that the British complaint has been taken into account.

Resolutions adopted by the Congress, which are expected to be soon embodied into law, were largely devoted to giving the purchaser assurances that when he buys a Valencia orange, it is a good one. Apparently it has been admitted at the Congress that in some instances unscrupulous exporters shipped fruit which had been frozen. So far as this misrepresentation is concerned, the barrier to exports is now being removed by the following rules :

1. Every exporter of oranges must apply for a permit; after it is granted, his number will be stamped on every case he sends abroad. 2. Each shipme.nt will be examined by experts before it leaves Spain and will be accompanied by a certificate of quality issued by the inspectors.

3. In case of frost the exportation will be stopped entirely from the affected region until the extent of the damage has been surveyed.

4. Heavy fines and even withdrawal of the export permit are provided for infractions.

5. Oranges are not to be shipped on deck nor together with certain other goods.

These regulations ,strictly enforced, will give the buyer security. The domestic transport difficulties — rail shipments are slow and expensive — are still to be solved, and arrangements for the favourable admission of Spanish oranges into foreign countries await a general economic improvement.

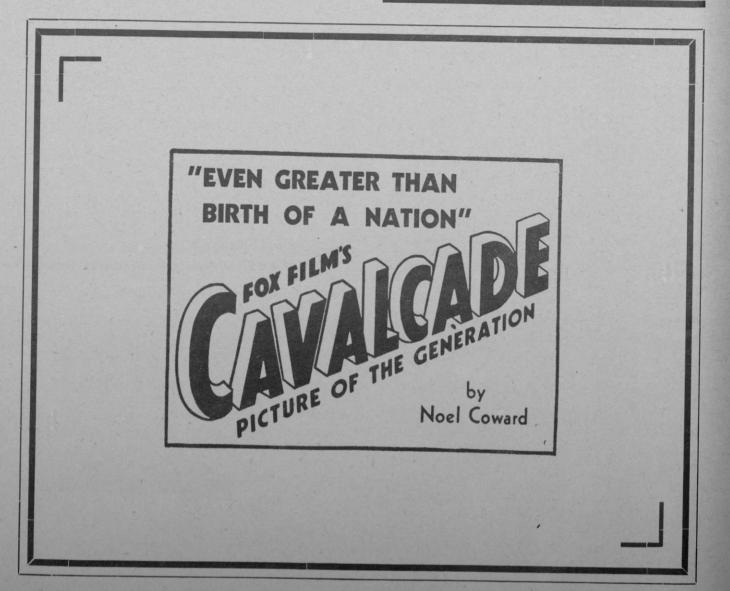
Complete recovery of the British market, in view of England's commitments with the Dominions which grow oranges, is not very likely under any circumstances. However, the Government has been requested to give special consideration to oranges, because of their importance in the export budget, in the negotiation of trade treaties.



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Soft Words in "the Land of the Vandals"

HREE varieties of the Romana Rustica are spoken in Spain : Catalan, Portuguese-Galician and Castilian, the chief dialectical subdivisions of the last being Asturian, Navarrese-Aragonese and Andalusian. Catalan is a variety of the langue d'oc and, with its branches Valencian, Majorcan and Menorcan, belongs to 'the Gallo-Roman family ; Portuguese is more developed than Castilian and further removed from Latin; Galician is a modification of Portuguese which is bound to disappear. Castilian is at about 'the same distance from classical Latin as Italian and many hold that it fills the first place amongst the Romance languages : it is certainly a better language in sound than French, which suffers from the disadvantage of uniformity of word-movement. Italian, Spanish and English abound in dactyls (povero, picara, fámily) and admit of accentuation on the fourth-last syllable (díttecilo, búscosela, céremony) whereas the French language leans on its finals without other distinction than that given to it by the e mute (cêrémonie, bannie, méchante). This e is a poor substitute for the Latin terminations, but it is preferable (docte, probe, cygne) to such contractions of Latin words as loin, grand, seing, with their ugly nasal n. How bad this e mute can sound could not be better exemplified than by a line Voltaire puts into Mahomet's mouth :

Demain j'ordonnerai ce que je te demande. It must, however, be considered that the French s and g sounds combine very charmingly with the e (chose, framboise, page). There is no sen-tence in any language of more delightful sound than :

Et rose, elle a vécu ce que vivent les roses,

L'espace d'un matin:

French has too many monosyllables, but does not suffer in this respect so much as English, as Pope, the poet of order, pointed out :

These ten rough words oft creep in one dull line. French is well balanced in its consonants and vowels, but English has often too many of the former to a word: (as many as six or seven to one vowel-sound: e. g. scorch'd, scratch'd) and Italian too many of the latter. Take for instance two lines of Tasso's :

Non fia che in tua diffesa io mi risparmi there are as many vowel-sounds in it as consonantal.

The two th sounds of English are heard in Castilian in the c before e and i and the z (cédula, cisne, [erez), and the delicate b and v are very agreable to the ear. The Spanish d, which is a softened Latin t, presents much difficulty to the



of silver fox and other furs at exceptional

foreigner, who should remember, that it is better dropped altogether than over-pronounced. Juan María Maury, defending the jota, pointed out, with his poet's sense of sound-value, that it is very useful when it has a definite purpose as in ojalá, which certainly expresses much more than the Latin utinam, its exact equivalent in all but strength. Gemir, he said too, expresses what it means much more than the French gémir, indeed, the Castilian word is almost onomatopoeic.

Andalusian, vulgar though it sound, undoubtedly has a certain charm and even the ceceo is not so ugly as a Castillan school-master would have it : this is the lisp which turns an s into z : la zopa está e' la meza. D, n, l and r disappear at the end of words :

; Apy! co' sa' y si' sa' te quie'o.

(; Ay! con sal y sin sal te quiero.) and between vowels : nada becomes na'a and mirada : mi'a'a.

Tengo do' lu'a'es...

(Tengo dos lunares...) S before a consonant degenerates into a mere

whispered aspirate :

El bai'e pa'a mí e' lo mihmo que come'

(El baile para mí es lo mismo que comer)

The Jándalo, as the Castilian calls him mockingly, is very prone to vigorous aspiration at the beginning of words, the Latin f becoming for him an English h: yet his country has «dropped its h», for Andalusia is really Vandalucia, the land of the Vandals!

J. H.



New Barcelona Universitary

A new and significant note in Spanish education has just been sounded by the creation of an autonomous Barcelona university to repalce that now existing, and which will open its doors very soon. Thus there has been taken a bold step in the opposite direction from centralism which in Spain has been, as it remains in France, an almost impassable barrier to cultural progress.

Red tape, routinism and a deadly conformity all these have hampered education in Spain. There was a kind of educational dictatorship centered at Madrid to which local institutions, and particularly the Catalan one, frequently objected. This has been broken. The Catalans may now establish new faculties and new norms of instruction as they see fit, and may create or absorb other superior centers of learning without reference to the central educational board at Madrid.

The Catalan autonomy statute gave the region the choice of establishing its own Catalan-language university, in which case the state would also set up a Castilian language university, or of establishing a bi-lingual university under the control of a joint board appointed by the Republican and Catalan governments. Cataluña selected the latter plan.

The university is to be governed by a *patronato*, of which five members are to be named by the Republican government and five by the Generalitat. The autonomy consists in the fact that the *patronato* has complete independence of action. It has no connecting ties with the Spanish educational system, beyond the fact that the university's standard is prescribed by the state. However, titles which imply a license of professional practice, and doctorates, are to be conferred by the state, the latter at the mere proposal of the faculties involved. Professional licenses will involve a state examination, as almost anywhere else.

The new statute requires the university «to harbour in a spirit of reciprocal good will the Castilian and the Catalan languages and cultures, with an equality of rights for professors and students upon the basis of respect for the liberty of the one and the other to express themselves at all times in the language they prefer.»

A significant feature of the statute is the fact that it gives the students a voice and a vote in all university affairs, with representation in the *patronato*, in the *junta* responsible for the interior government, in the General Chapter of the faculties and in the boards of the respective faculties. The old Spanish theory has been that the student should be seen and not heard. The theory has worked out just the other way, for Spanish students have been very much heard in frequent strikes, riots, the burning and wrecking of furniture and fixtures, shooting and minor bomb throwing, even pitched battles with the police, all the outgrowth of youth's spirit of rebellion against absolutism in superior authority.

LAWRENCE A. FERNSWORTH

A History of Aragon and Catalonia by H. J. Chaytor, with 8 maps, 350 pages, has been published by Methuen in London. The price is 15 shillings.

The reviews of the book in the English press gave it highest praise.



The most Inspiring picture ever produced

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The New Films

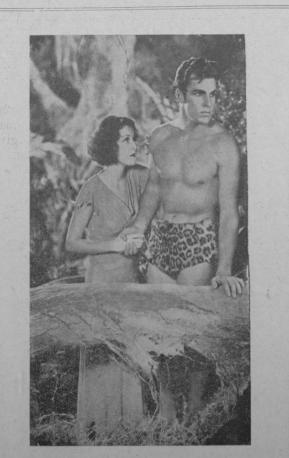
An audience of moving picture critics representing the Barcelona press viewed a special showing of *Cavalcade* at the Fantasio Thursday morning. The first public showing of the great Noel Coward film will probably take place at the end of this week.

The critics were enthusiastic in their praise of the Fox production. Diana Wynyard's preformance was noteworthy. She was ably supported by Clive Brook, Frank Laughton and a large number of English stars. It appears certain after the press showing that the picture will meet with the same success in Spain that it has enjoyed wherever it has been shown.

42nd Street will be taken off the programme at the Urquinaona to-night and will be replaced to-morrow by a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production, *Red-Headed Woman*, the story of a young busines⁻ sman, who though married to a lovely and refined girl of his own class, falls in love with his typist. His wife divorces him and he marries Lil, the «red-headed woman». Too late he realizes that she loves him for money and position. He tries to get away from her and to return to his first wife. He does, but only after intrigues and humiliations.

The film is based on Katharine Brush's book; the screen version is by Anita Loos—an expert not only on blondes, as it seems. Jean Harlow, Chester Morris, Lewis Stone, Leila Hyams are in the cast.

The King of the Jungle will be released by Paramount at the Coliseum on Saturday. In it for the first time Barcelona will see Buster Crabbe, the swimming champion who won laurels for the



The King of the Jungle



11

United States at the last Olympic Games. He enacts the part of the «lion man». The picture describes the life of the jungle with all its horrors and beauties.

Buster Crabbe is described as a he-man, strong and tall, and women are mad about him. Only 23, he has already won 5 champion-ships of the world. He was born in Oakland, California, and was graduated from the University of Southern California last year.

Golf

The New Barcelona Golf Club at San Cugat begins the season today (Sunday) with a flag handicap tournament over eighteen holes. Entries will be admitted until ten o'clock Sunday morning. Next Sunday play begins on the match play, foursome tournament, handicap. After the rain of the last week, the course is in excellent condition for play, and indications are that many members will be on hand today to compete for the first cup of the year.

* * *

Mr. J. O. Wiseman has returned from Scotland and will remain some time in Barcelona. Other arrivals from England are Mr. Edwin Hedderwick, Mr. Jack Parsons and Mr. John Cotton, who has been placing his son in school.

Mrs. Tom Hall opened her school on Thursday.

What to Do and Where to Go in Barcelona

Theatres

BARCELONA - La Marcha Fúnebre de una Marioneta NOVEDADES - Azabache.

TIVOLI - El Ama.

ROMEA - Tuesday: L'estrella dels Miracles, by J. M. de Sagarra.

VICTORIA - Las de Villadiego.

NUEVO – La Isla de las Perlas.

COMICO - A. C. y T.

GRAN TEATRE ESPANYOL - La Gossa.

APOLO - E1 4s.

Cinemas

COLISEUM - A Bedtime Story (English). Saturday: The King of the Jungle (doubled in Spanish).

URQUINAONA - 42nd Street (English). To-morrow: Red-Headed Woman (doubled in Spanish).

CAPITOL - Les Trois Mousquetaires, second part: Milady, (French).

CATALUÑA - Una Morena y una Rubia (Spanish).

FANTASIO - Voyage de Noces (French). Probably Friday or Saturday: Cavalcade (English).

PARIS - Sailor's Luck (English).

PUBLI — News reels and reportages.

ACTUALIDADES - News reels and reportages.

Amusements

- Maricel Park Amusement Park on Montjuich, admission 50 centimos.
- ino San Sebastian Don Parker and His Ten Crazy Boys play at the tea dances on the sea-shore in the afternoons and also at night. Bathing in pool or sea Casino San Sebastian day. Take D bus from Plaza Cataluña to Barceloneta.

Copeland on Air Here

URING this month and early next, four radio concerts will be broadcast from Barcelona by George Copeland, the American pianist. One of them will be the programme for a special hour devoted to Catalans abroad. It is the custom for the

local station to broadcast once a week to assauge the homesickness of Catalans who live far away, and these programmes are listened to eagerly in the Americas as well as all over Europe

This broadcast will be the second on Mr. Copeland's list. The first will be a concerto with the broadcasting station's orchestra. He will give another such concerto on either the fifth or sixth of next month.

His piano recitals will be Oct. 31st - the Catalan programme, although there will probably be other Spanish music than Catalan - and Nov. 9th. That of the 9th will be devoted to seventeenth and Juanito el Dorado - Flamenco singing (cante jondo) and dancing.

Fronton Novedades — The Spanish Ball Game pelota vasca or jai alai, daily at 4:15 and 10:15 p. m.
Tibidabo — Amusement park.
Any of the parks, afternoon or evening, Sardanas are danced to the appropriate Catalan cobla or band.

Necessary Addresses

British Club, Calle Fontanella, 11. Tel. 15350. British Consulate, Diputación, 250. Hours, 9:30-1 and 4-5. Tel. 10588.

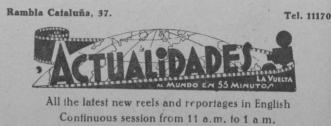
- American Consulate, Plaza Cataluña, 22. Hours 9 to 1 and
- 2:30-5. Tel. 14507.
 Evangelical Hospital, under British control with a British section, Calle Camelias, 21. San José de la Montaña. Tel. 79014. English Protestant Church (St. George's) Calle Rosellón,

- English Protestant Church (St. George's) Calle Rosellón, corner of Claris. Rev. C. H. D. Grimes. Tel. 73164.
 Miss Elizabeth Deeble, Traveller's Assistant, Plaza Cataluña, 3, 2.°.
 English speaking Catholics, The Crypt, Belen Church, Rambla de los Estudios. Mass on Sundays and Holy days at 10 a.m. Confessions on Saturdays from 6 to 8 p.m. Fr. Henry Gabana, Tel. 19011 and 52176.
 Cook's office, Plaza Cataluña, 20. Tel. 13169.
 Sociedad Atracción de Forasteros (Pamphlets on places of interest) Rambla del Centro, 30.
 Messenger boys, Fontanella, 10 and C. Carmen, 3.
 The British Chamber of Commerce, Rambla de los Estudios, 8. Tel 18222. President, F. B. Newbery; Secretary, R. Oños.
 The American Chamber of Commerce, Rambla de los Estudios, 8.

- tary, R. Oños.
 The American Chamber of Commerce, Rambla de los Estudios, 8. Tel. 18252. President, Robert B. Gwynn; Secretary, Francisco Font.
 English cable office, Palacio de Correos y Telégrafos, Gran Vía Layetana, near port. Branch office, Plaza de la Universidad, 12.
 Taxis are all 40 céntimos (about 2 ½ d.) per kilometer for one person, 60 for 2 or more; 50 for each bag.

eighteenth century music and modern Spanish and French composers. The programmes with the orchestra will include Schumann's concerto in A minor, a Mozart concerto, the Dans Sacre et Profan of Debussy, Falla's Nights in a Garden of Spain and a Spanish concerto, Hispania, by Cassado, of which Mr. Copeland has the manuscript. The pianist, who has spent several summers in

Mallorca, is proposing to make his headquarters this winter in Barcelona and will probably give several concerts in the larger cities of Spain.



Admission one peseta



About Barcelona

The tennis tournament at S'Agaró, though not favoured by the best weather, came to a happy end on Sunday, when Sindreu won the men's singles by defeating Suquè in the final. The other favourite, Juanico, had recalled his entry at the last moment. Miss Maier, who was the great surprise of the Camprodòn 'tournament, could not repeat her triumph. She was beaten by Srta. Torras in the semifinal, who, herself, was defeated by Srta. Chailly in the final.

The workmen of the gas-, water- and electricity companies have announced a strike for Tuesday, on the ground that one of the bases of their agreement with the employing companies has been disregarded. It is expected, however, that the question will be settled in a friendly way before it comes to the worst.

* * *

The English School in Bonanova will resume its educational task to-morrow. Among the new teachers engaged by Mr. Armstrong are Miss Davison and Mr. Arthur Hodkinson, B. S. C., while Miss Margaret Ann Whichello, who was on the School's staff last year, has returned to Barcelona to take up her duties as matron again. Mr. Armstrong's parents, who had been spending a few weeks in Barcelona, returned to their home in London on Friday.

* * *

On the 6th October, Sir Stenson Cook, Secretary of the Automobile Association, London, and his son will be visiting Barcelona on the Empress of Australia.

* *

While in Barcelona the other day, the English actor and playwright, Frank Vosper, received a cable from the Shuberts, theatrical producers in New York, offering him a fat salary for a revival of *The Green Bay Tree*, of which he was the star. Mr. Vosper, accordingly, expects to go to America.

This year's opera season at the Liceo will probably start in November. A committee under the presidency of the Councillor of Culture, Sr. Ventura Gassol, has already been formed and will begin negotiations at once, in order to ensure the artistic quality of the performances.

Miss Edith Lavan has returned to Barcelona to take up her work as usual after having spent her summer holidays largely in the centre of France, where she visited a number of places that are off the beaten path of the usual tourist.

* * *

The first regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the American Chamber of Commerce following the summer recess will be held Thursday evening at 6'30 o'clock in the chamber's headquarters, Rambla de los Estudios, 8.

THE ALLEN-ROSSELLÓ SCHOOL

An outdoor school backed by a large pine forest. College prep. and lower grades. Advantages of a small school at low cost. Scholarships reduce fee. For catalogue apply: Capt. F.P. Rosselló, Headmaster, El Terreno, Palma

M.C.D. 20

Members of the board will discuss many matters of importance which have arisen during the months of August and September when meetings were suspended. Plans will be made for the chamber's participation in the program which the American colony here is preparing to welcome Ambassador and Mrs. Claude G. Bowers when they visit this city October 11th.

The commercial treaty now in the course of negotiation between the United States and Spain will also be considered by the board.

Mr. Francisco Font, secretary of the chamber, who is now on his holidays at Argentona with his family, will return for the meeting.

In connection with the opening of the university term on October 1st, the British Chamber of Commerce will notify schools throughout Cataluña of its annual examinations in English which will be held in March. The elementary and higher grade examinations are conducted to assist employees in obtaining a post and employers in engaging competent clerks, as well as to aid the schools by providing a special goal for pupils.

Certificates and diplomas are awarded and the British Ambassador has offered a prize to the candidate destined for a commercial or professional career who obtains the highest number of marks in the elementary examination.

Last year 70 young men and young women participated in the examinations. Further information may be obtained at the British Chamber of Commerce, Rambla de los Estudios, 8.

Pablo Casals, noted 'cellist, acted as one of the judges in the contest of floats which was one of the features of the fiesta held in Tarragona over the week-end.

* * *

The new Governor General of Cataluña, Señor Selves, visited Tarragona, Lerida and Gerona, capitals of the provinces within his jurisdiction, during the last week. In Figueras he inspected the Castle of San Fernando which, over the objection of nearby residents, is planned to be used as a detention camp for persons arrested under the law against vagabonds and who now are overflowing Barcelona's jails.

Since the recent change in government, prisoners in jails throughout the country have been sending telegrams to the President of the Republic asking for a general pardon for those confined for petty crimes.

* * *

Of the 138 ships which entered the port of Barcelona during August, 27 were British and 3 American. Italian vessels headed the list with a total of 28.

The simultaneous erection in Washington or New York, and Paris of statues of Cervantes is being planned by students of Spanish and admirers of the author of *Quixote* in France and the United States.



ATTRACTIONS

Cinemas

Moderno — (From 3:30 p.m.) Monday, DANCING IN THE DARK and LA INDESEABLE, in Spanish. Born — TOPAZE, in French.

Balear — THE GOLDEN HORDE. Wednesday, cinema and variety.

Lírico — THIS MODERN AGE, and a Laurel and Hardy comedy.

Theatre: Camilla Quiroga company in plays by modern Spanish authors at the Principal. Concert: Next Sunday at 4 p.m. the Capella Classica in the *patio* of the Almudaina palace.

Hotel Bellver — Dancing afternoons and evenings.

Montmartre - Dancing-Variety Show daily.

- Caves of Drach Concert on Lake Martel every Monday, Wednesday and Sunday during visit to Caves which begins at 11:30 a.m.
- International Language Club Tuesday, 5 p.m. at the Hotel Bellver.
- Los Pinos Dancing to new orchestra every evening. Saturday, gala. Tea dances 5 to 8 p.m. Dance team.

Horseracing - Today, 2 p.m. at the Hipódromo.

Caves of Artá - Weekly Excursions,



Classified Announcements One Peseta per Line (Una Peseta por Línea)

(Inquiries concerning announcements in this column may be made at THE MAJORCA SUN office, 39 Calle Conquistador, or by telephoning 2464.)

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6 meter sloop «Frolic». Motor. 3,500 Pts. Lying at Club de Regattas. Inquire MAJORCA SUN.

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Pair of Dachshunds — Thoroughbreds, tan, 7 months old. Inquire Librería Extranjera, near Post Office.

Large building site, beautifully situated. View of hills and sea. Apply FS. MAJORCA SUN, Conquistador 39.

International Language Club

Regular meeting for mutual exchange of conversation by members of various nationalities. Also dancing. At the Hotel Bellver. Tuesday afternoon at 5.

Spanish

Teacher of Castilian, formerly Spanish professor at English Institute, Leipzig. Apply J. Borrás, Méjico 2, Terreno.

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~#

Regular Passenger Lines From Palma

HENDERSON LINE: Agents: Agencia Schembri, Avenida Antonio Maura, 52. Tel. 1417.
Oct. 6—BHAMO, from Marseilles, proceeding to Gibraltar and the United Kingdom.
Oct. 13—PEGU, from Liverpool and Gibraltar, for Marseilles and the East.
Oct. 18—AMARAPOORA, from Marseilles, for Gibraltar and the United Kingdom.

Oct. 18—AMARAPOORA, from Marseilles, for Gibraltar and the United Kingdom.
Oct. 20—CHINDWIN, from Liverpool and Gibraltar, for Marseilles and the East.
Nov. 1—SAGAING, from Marseilles, proceeding to Gibraltar and the United Kingdom.
ORIENT LINE: Agents: Gabriel Mulet e Hijos, Av. Antonio Maura, 62. Tel. 1717.
Oct. 5—ORFORD, from London and Gibraltar, for Toulon, Naples and Australia.
Oct. 21—ORAMA, from Australia and Toulon, for Gibraltar and London.

Oct. 21-ORAMA, from Australia and Toulon, for Gibraltar and London.
Nov. 2-ORONSAY, from London and Gibraltar, for Toulon, Naples and Australia.
UNION-CASTLE LINE: Agents: Agencia Schembri, Avenida Antonio Maura, 52. Tel. 1417.
Oct. 6-DURHAM CASTLE, from Marseilles, proceeding to Gibraltar and London.
Oct. 10-LLANDAFF CASTLE, from London and Gibraltar, for Marseilles and East Africa.
Nov. 2-LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE, from London and Gibraltar, for Marseilles and East Africa.
Nov. 2-LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE, from London and Gibraltar, for Marseilles and East Africa.
Nov. 7-LLANGIBBY CASTLE, from London and Gibraltar, for Marseilles and East Africa.
AMERICAN EXPORT LINES: Agents: Agencia Schembri, Av. Antonio Maura, 52. Tel. 1417.
Oct. 7-EXCALIBUR, from Genoa and Marseilles, for Gibraltar and New York.
Oct. 13-EXCAMBION, from New York and Gibral-

Gibraltar and New York. Oct. 13—EXCAMBION, from New York and Gibral-tar, for Marseilles and a Mediterranean cruise. Oct. 21—EXETER, from Genoa and Marseilles, for Gi-

Oct. 21—EXETER, from Genoa and Marseilles, for Gibraltar, Boston and New York.
Oct. 27—EXOCHORDA, from New York and Gibraltar, for Marseilles and a Mediterranean cruise.
Nov. 5—EXCAMBION, from Genoa and Marseilles, for Gibraltar and New York.
GERMAN AFRICAN LINE: Agents: Baquera, Kusche y Martín, S. A., Plaza Libertad^{*} (Borne). Tel. 3221.
Oct. 26—WATUSSI, from Marseilles, for Málaga, Ceuta, Lisbon, Southampton, Hamburg.
Oct. 29—UBENA, from Hamburg and Southampton, for Genoa and East Africa.

Mediterranean Cruise Steamers

Oct. 7—TUSCANIA, Anchor Line. (Agent: Palmer). From Lisbon, for Algiers and Glasgow.
Oct. 19—EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA, Canadian Pacific. From Algiers, for Monte Carlo.
Nov. 1—HCMERIC, White Star Line. From Barcelona for Algiers and England.
Nov. 1—LANCASTRIA, Cunard Line. From Barcelona to Algiers.
Nov. 3—DORIC, White Star Line. From Gibraltar for Barcelona.

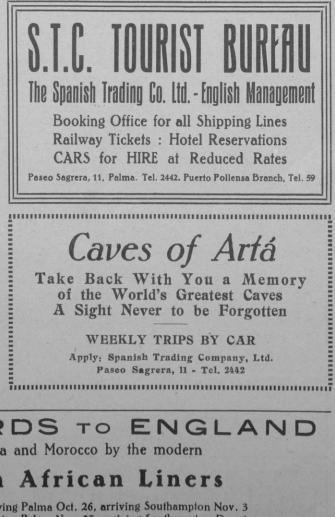


Closed on Sundays POPULAR PRICES



Baquera, Kusche y Martin, S. A. Palma Plaza Libertad (Borne) Tel.3221

7 a.m.



Mail Connections for U. S. A.

The fastest possible mail service from Palma to the Uni-ted States for the coming week will be provided by the transatlantic ships listed below. The name of the liner and the port from which she sails should be included in the address of all letters and parcels to insure their going by this route

this route. Tuesday, Oct. 3rd, mail closes at the Palma postoffice at 8 p.m. for the EUROPA, Cherbourg, due in New York

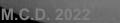
Tuesday, Oct. 3rd, mail closes at the Palma postoffice at 8 p.m. for the EUROPA, Cherbourg, due in New York on Oct. 11th. Wednesday, Oct. 4th, mail closes at the Palma postoffice at 8 p.m. for the EMPRESS OF BRITAIN, Cherbourg, due in Montreal on Oct. 12th. Sunday, Oct. 8th, mail closes at the Palma postoffice at 1:30 p.m. for the OLYMPIC, Cherbourg, and the PARIS, Havre, both due in New York on Oct. 18th. Every day except Sunday, mail marked for these ships (or for any others or for the mainland) can be posted at the gangplank of the Barcelona boat up to the moment of sailing at 9 p.m. On Sundays this is impossible since mail leaves Palma for Barcelona by way of Alcudia.

Island and Mainland Services

Palma-Barcelona: Every day save Sunday. Lv. 9 p.m. Ar.

Palma-Barcelona: Every day save Studay. Let e plate next day 7 a.m.
Palma-Menorca: Lv. Tuesday 7 p. m. Ar. Ciudadela next day 7 a.m. Lv. Thursday 8 p.m. Ar. Mahon next day 7 a.m. Return from Ciudadela Monday 7 p.m. and Mahon Friday 8 p.m.
Palma-Ibiza: Lv. Wednesday and Friday noon. Ar. 7 p.m. same day. Return Friday 8 a.m. and Sunday midnight.
Palma-Cabrera: Lv. Tuesday and Friday 7 a.m., return same day 2 p.m.
Palma-Marseilles: Lv. Tuesday 10 a.m. Ar. Wednesday

9 a.m.
Palma-Algiers: Lv. Saturday 6 p.m. Ar., Sunday 6 a.m.
Palma-Algiers: Lv. Wednesday noon and Sunday 8 p.m.
Ar. next day 7 a.m.
Palma-Alicante: Lv. Friday noon. Ar. Saturday 7 a.m.
Palma-Tarragona: Lv. Wednesday 7 p.m. Ar. Thursday



CRUZ

Oct. 1, 1933

They Say in Pollensa

H. M. S. Shamrock left Pollensa Tuesday morning for Palma taking with her the children of Capt. Melitus who must have had the time of their young lives. Capt. Melitus' yacht is being taken to Marseilles, shortly and will be at Golf Juan for the winter.

The night before there was an impromptu party at C'an Anet for E. V. E. Legh and the officers of the Shamrock. Nearly everybody in the Puerto was on hand and it was a very gay evening.

Mr. and Mrs., Phillips are back from Ibiza which seems to be a charming place except that the inhabitants had strong views about women wearing pyjamas.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Beadle left on Friday for Lratava in the Canary Islands where they plan to make a long stay.

Mrs. Bloom is no longer with the Spanish Trading Company which is now managed by Major Meade and Miss Edith Lawrence.

Mrs. Lorna Barley has been away for a short vacation. On her return on Saturday she gave a very enjoyable cocktail party at which were seen all the familiar faces.





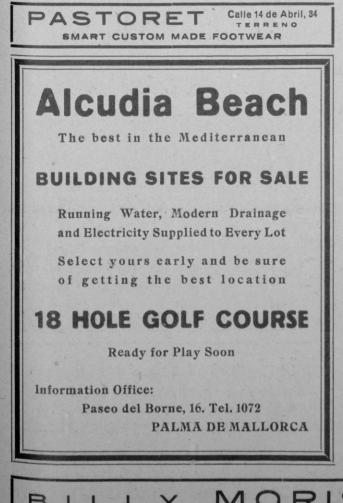
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OF PERSONAL INTEREST

A series of mystery stories with Mallorca as a setting may result from the visit here of Capt. George Gough, whose success has hitherto been in the short story field, but who confesses to a desire to express himself in novel form. Capt. Gough has been in Mallorca for about two weeks, and believes that «The Calm Island» offers an excellent setting for detective thrillers. «I have several plots in mind», he says, «for yarns which should gain a great deal from the contrast between the excitement of the theme and the quiet atmosphere of the setting. Furthermore, it is my belief that the Spanish character is admirably suited for use in the sort of books. I have in mind». Capt. Gough expects to retire to one of those quiet nooks on the Island to write his thrillers. For mystery story fans, he offers the cheering information that he believes in plenty of murders in his books.

Mr. Fritz Recquard, who left Mallorca last month for a trip through the Continent, has reached Vienna, and is enthusiastic in the reports that he sends back to friends about the life in that once so gay city.

The many friends of Major Charles Goetz will be concerned to hear that he has been ill for the past few days, but his condition is improving rapidly and it is hoped that he will very shortly be his genial self again.



On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Goetz are moving to their new apartment on the Camino de Bonanova. Until October first the villa was the home of Mrs. Healy and her daughter Dorothy who have left Mallorca for a trip to Paris.

After a short but dismal interlude for its habitues, Joe's well known bar in Terreno opened with brand new decorations Saturday.

Mr. Clifford Harmon and Mrs. Elliot Paul have returned to Palma after an absence of several months.

Arrivals at the Mediterraneo include Mr. and Mrs. Joel Moss, Mr. Phillipe Riviere who registers from London, Mr. and Mrs. William Clarke of New York City, Mr. Daniel Robertson of Scotland and Mr. E. P. Haynes of London.

When the Excalibur arrives here next Saturday she will have on board one very proud lifeboat crew. These oarsmen took third place recently in the annual international lifeboat race, in which



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TERRENO

17

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Yoma	Sept. 22	Sept. 27	Sept. 29
Pegu	Oct. 6	Oct. 11	Oct. 13
	HOMEWAR	D SCHEDULE	
Steamer	Call Palma	Call Gibraltar	Ar. U.K.
Bhamo	Oct. 6	Oct. 8	Oct. 13
Amarapoon	ra Oct. 18	Oct. 20	Oct. 25
		rs proceed via	
Homewa	rd bound stean	ners proceed via	a Gibraltar
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BILLY MORISCO CHARLIE

crews from half a dozen of the largest steamship companies in the transatlantic service took part.

Telegrams are being held in Calle Felio for the following : Ruth Arnau, 2 Calle Abril 14, Palma, from Zurich. Dumby, Son Coll, Camino de Genova a Porto Pi, Palma, from Breslau. Neufville, Yacht Pretenduine, Palma, from Marseilles. Mayer (or Mayor) Barceló, Palma, from Cincinnatti. Yacht Hussar, Mallorca, from New York. Wolf, Corpmari, Palma, from Zurich.

Mr. and. Mrs. Konsett, proprietors of the Pension Porto Pi, have opened the cake shop in Terreno formerly run by Mrs. Spencer. Mrs. Spencer has gone to France

An addition to the Palma-Great Britain steamship service is the Tuscania of the Anchor Line which calls here on Saturday. She has been on a Mediterranean cruise, but will take passengers from here, calling at Algiers and Gibraltar, for Glasgow or Belfast. The Tuscania will reach Glasgow on Oct. 14th.

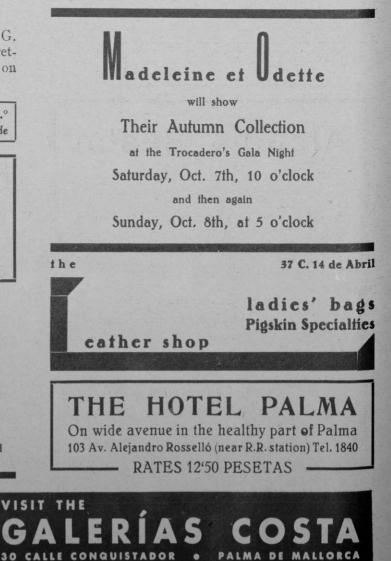




For Selected Antiques and Curiosities of Mallorca The Yoma of the Henderson Line, dropped anchor in the Bay of Palma Friday morning en route from England to Marseilles and the Far East. Twenty-nine of her passengers disembarked here. They were Mr. and Mrs. C. Lings, Miss E. B. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Mitchell, Mr. Williams, Mrs. M. A. Sharpe and Miss Sharpe, Miss Turner, M. J. O. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brooks, Mrs. J. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Courtney, Mr. R. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Askew, Mrs. Steven, Miss R. M. Oliver, Rev. A. de H. Robinson, Mrs. MacManus, Miss K. N. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Vickery and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Irwin.

Arriving from Barcelona Thursday morning was Reporter Houghton, the Continental Daily Mail's perambulating correspondent, who has paid several previous visits to Mallorca, each of which has been followed by a shower of publicity for the Island in his paper. Mr. Houghton is on a tour of all Spain, and it would never do to miss Mallorca. «In fact», says Mr. Houghton, grinning, «this is going to be Daily Mail week in Palma.»

The Allen Rosselló School has opened for its new term, and the popularity of Mallorca, at least for the very much younger generation, is indicated by the fact that attendance is on the increase. Capt. Francisco Rosselló, who is the headmaster and earned his title in the Spanish merchant marine besides teaching for some years in California, reports a rising interest in Mallorca



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Payment by Instalments. The Bonds are payable as follows :- 10 per cent on application, the balance at the rate of 10 per cent per month, due

More About People

Commander Alan Hillgarth, the British Vice Consul, is leaving London Oct. 9th to return to his post in Palma after an absence of several months. The Hon. Mrs. Hillgarth is remaining in England with their small son until November.

Lady Sheppard sailed for England Thursday on the Usambara.

Coming departures include Mr. Fulton Leser,



on the first of each month, between December 1933 and August 1934.

In the event of Over Subscription, allotments will be made pro rata.

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leaving for America Oct. 8th; Mr. Dudley Dean Bigelow, who goes to Rome on the 15th, and Mr. Peir Lunt, leaving next week for Vienna en route to Oslo for his exhibition.

After three days here, the British destroyer Shamrock left Friday for Ibiza and Gibraltar.



New Resort at Canyamel

One of the most romantic coves along the coastline of Mallorca is at Canyamel. Here a broad sweep of curving beach is carpeted with snowy sand... a rara avis on the Island. Protected on the west by a low range of mountains, the land abruptly rises on the east into the rocky promontory that forms the domed roof of the Caves of Arta. Nestled against this hillside is the Canyamel Hotel, and on the rising slopes above it there will be a colony of modern houses, equipped with all facilities for keeping house, and bungalows that offer privacy to-gether with elimination of the servant problem, since meals will be served by the hotel staff.

Besides the bathing, which is the best the Island has to offer, there will be other sports to lure the visitor to Canyamel. A winding stream... the only river in Mallorca... is well stocked with fish and offers a unique attraction to the fisherman. And on the level ground just next to the hotel there will be tennis courts. Within ten minutes walk of Canyamel, over a roadway that looks down upon the sea, there are the famous Caves of Arta within whose cavernous depths the Moors, some seven centuries ago, took refuge from the Spanish conquerors.

Mr. Kendall Park is back of the development at Canyamel, and his ideas are rapidly assuming form. No date has yet been set for the opening of the hotel, but it is confidently assumed that it will be completed before the winter season reaches its full heighth.





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