

BLACKSHIRTS IN AFRICA

NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF

CRITICAL SITUATION

ROME, Monday

The Italo-Ethiopian negotiations concerning the composition of the mixed commission which was to be entrusted with the task of determining the limits of a neutral zone between Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland have definitely failed, according to press reports from Addis Abbaba.

The situation is therefore regarded as critical. The cause of the breakdown was the Italian objection to the participation in the commission of Ethiopian officials of European nationality.

A detachment of 1,300 soldiers from the Alps and Upper Italy embarked at Genoa yesterday for Eritrea, the Italian colony between Ethiopia and the Red Sea. The corps is mainly recruited among navvies, and it is officially stated that they will be employed in roadbuilding, excavations and similar tasks.

Picked Men Sent

All the recruits had to pass a strict medical examination before leaving. It is stated that only men of exceptional physique can stand the fatigue and hardships of service in the African colonies.

The steamer *Argentina* arrived yesterday at Massaua, the port for Eritrea, from Naples with the first body of Italian troops. The Black-shirt militia units were loudly cheered by the populace as they disembarked, according to cables received here today.

The embarkation of the first of the two reserve divisions mobilised for service in East Africa began

(Continued on page 4)

SWISS ARMY

VOTE FOR INCREASE

GENEVA, Monday

The plebiscite held throughout Switzerland concerning the new army law to increase the number of days during which each Swiss national is required to devote each year to military training, and which sanctioned an increase in the expenditure from the national treasury for defence, resulted in a clear victory for the measure.

Five hundred and six thousand votes were cast for the bill while 431,000 citizens voted against it. More than eighty per cent of those registered as voters cast their ballots.

Contrary to all expectations, 19,000 «yes» votes against only 14,000 «no» votes were recorded in the canton of Geneva, the stronghold of the Socialists.

The proportion of cantons accepting the new law to those rejecting it was fifteen to one, the result proving that the peasants are not disaffected by the prevailing agricultural crisis, and that a very large section of the Socialists must have voted for the law against party orders.

On the eve of the vote it was reported that the populace throughout Switzerland showed considerable evidence of restlessness.

When a Federal Councillor began an address at a mass meeting in Lausanne on Friday, his speech to be broadcast to all the French-speaking cantons of Western Switzerland, it was found that the cable connecting the hall with the transmission station had been cut, interrupting the broadcast programme for several hours.

It was believed then that the sabotage was the work of Communists or Social-Democrats, who are the fiercest enemies of the new law and all laws like it. The incident was one of the reasons for

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PREMIER OF BULGARIA

BROADCAST TO NATION

ARMY RULE

SOFIA, Monday

General Slateff, Premier in the military Government recently appointed by King Boris of Bulgaria, outlined the programme of his Cabinet in a speech made in the great hall of the Royal Theatre here yesterday.

The declaration was broadcast over every Bulgarian transmitter, and aroused the keenest interest throughout the nation. The Royal Theatre itself was filled to overflowing, so that loud speakers had to be rigged up hastily in nearby halls and public squares to enable the Premier's voice to be heard by all those who wished to listen.

General Slateff outlined sharply the circumstances which prompted the army to intervene in political affairs on May 19, 1934, and actually to assume the responsibility of power. He asserted that it was much more inclined to remain neutral, but was forced to act by circumstances outside of its control.

National Unity

The army, he declared, would continue to exercise the supreme power in Bulgaria until the danger of disintegration still threatening the state has been eradicated, and until, in the political sphere, the sense of national unity has been restored. The army believed that this could only be attained by all parties and sections of the people agreeing to work together, inspired by confidence in the King, the nation, the army and the intellectuals.

The General declared that the army's loyalty to the monarchy was unshakeable.

The financial and economic policy of the Government, he went on, would aim at the restoration of confidence, all rash experiments being shunned. In foreign politics, he said, the Government aimed solely at securing peace.

General Slateff succeeded M. Georgieff as Premier on January 22 of this year after a lightning crisis. The former Prime Minister was forced to resign by his failure to induce King Boris to give his consent to measures designed to limit the power of the Crown.

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NO MAIL

ALCUDIA, Monday

The mail boat from Barcelona, which normally calls here on its way to Mahón on Mondays, did not arrive this morning owing to the storm at sea last night. No mail has therefore arrived on the Island from Barcelona this morning.

STERLING DROP

RECORD GOLD PRICE

LONDON, Monday

A further downward movement of the pound sterling, which set in on Friday and continued on Saturday, is causing anxiety in the City today.

The pound reached a new low record, which is clearly indicated by the record gold price recorded on Saturday. The price was £1 3s. 11d. an ounce, representing a decline of fourpence farthing since Friday.

The pound at present stands weak against the dollar, the rate being 4.85 1/8, as against the par value of 4.86 3/8. The French franc stands at 73.43 3/4, which also constitutes a new low record.

It is asserted in City circles that the decline is now unwelcome to the British Government, since it raises hopes of renewed export activity. At all events, almost no intervention by the Currency Compensation Fund is noticeable, although it is believed in well informed quarters that the resources of the Fund are still abundant.

Recent declarations by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other members of the Government have however made it abundantly clear that it is no part of the Government's policy to allow the pound to become depressed appreciably below its present level. It is therefore assumed that, whatever be the reason for the present inactivity of the Compensation Fund, its influence will be brought decisively to bear if serious danger of such an occurrence should develop.

ANGLO-GERMAN ACCORD

SIR JOHN SIMON TO BERLIN

MOSCOW NEXT

LONDON, Monday

The press here today made an attempt to disguise its satisfaction at the announcement that an agreement has been reached between Berlin and London concerning the scope of the direct German discussions.

They will comprise all the proposals contained in the declaration issued after the Anglo-French conversations here, according to a semi-official statement.

It is now anticipated that Sir John Simon will go to Paris at the end of this week, and after consultations with French officials will leave for Berlin next week. He will probably be accompanied by Captain Anthony, the Lord Privy Seal.

Test Of Tact

«The Times» makes the point that if the Foreign Secretary continues his journey to Moscow leaving Berlin, it will put him to a severe test. The paper says, however, that if these visits are sufficiently well prepared there is no reason to assume that the divergent points of view between German and Soviet Governments concerning the Northeastern Pact can be reconciled to a certain degree.

The agreement on the matter of the Berlin talks is considered the more gratifying of the fear expressed in Paris that Germany would try to conduct consultations to the proposal of assistance agreement in colour was given to that effect by the terms of the

(Continued on page 4)

DEMAND FOR ARREST OF M. BLUM

PARIS, Monday

The arrest of the Socialist leader Leon Blum is demanded by a Right Wing Municipal Councillor, M. de Isnard, in an open letter to the Prefect of Police. The letter is published widely in the press here.

M. de Isnard demands in his letter that M. Blum be arrested for insulting Austrian Chancellor Schuschnigg, who is now visiting Paris with his Foreign Minister. It is claimed that M. Blum incited the working classes to organise a hostile reception before the railway station on their arrival.

It is pointed out in the letter that a French Royalist was recently sentenced to twelve months imprisonment for insulting Premier Flandin. The letter adds that

the same law also holds good for foreign statesmen coming to France in their official capacity.

Should the prefect, the letter concludes, be unable to arrest M. Blum owing to the parliamentary immunity of the latter, then the police should at least open an investigation into the matter.

The letter is causing widespread comment, most opinion apparently being that M. de Isnard is right in his contentions, but that nothing can or should be done about it.

It is generally considered that the publicity occasioned by the letter, which is most adverse to M. Blum, is sufficient punishment for the action which the Socialist leader took. That he was responsible for the hostile demonstration seems to be taken for granted.

HERR HITLER'S ULTIMATUM

MUNICH, Monday

Herr Hitler is preparing himself and his followers for the forthcoming visit of Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary. That Herr Hitler has what is technically known as the wind up seems evident from his declaration before 2,000 Nazi political leaders and high Nazi officials last night at the ceremonies celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the Nazi party.

The British diplomat is coming to Germany in the near future to discuss the Eastern Security Pact with the Reich leader. On that subject Herr Hitler declared that he will not put his name to any pact until Germany has been granted equality of rights.

«We demand,» he said «an unequivocal answer. A 'yes' means peace and a 'no' means a denial

of German honour. The world must realize by now that we will not yield to these demands.»

Whether this speech in the spirit of it will be adhered to by the British statesman at Berlin is a different matter for conjecture. If the answer remains a «no» Herr Hitler and his followers have to contend with Italy and Great Britain, as well as France, all of whom are now behind the pact and standing each other against a possible enemy who will not join the pact as Germany.

The solidarity of the nations in favour of the pact was shown from the meetings in Rome between Premier Mussolini, M. Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister, when a complete agreement was reached.

(Continued on page 4)

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FAMOUS MEN

«Let us now praise famous men»

is an injunction chiefly remembered on such occasions as jubilees, centenaries, tercentenaries, sesquicentenaries and anniversaries of all kinds, and judging by that standard 1935 will go down to history as a peak year for official laudation.

Gustavo Adolfo Bécquer, whose lyrics are probably the finest legacy Spain has received from the Romantic period of literature, was born ninety-nine years ago on February 17. If that date has been allowed to pass without much stir being made, it must be due to the fact that the poet's admirers are saving their efforts for the centenary next year.

Less explicable is the comparatively small display of ostentatious memory made on February 22, 125 years after Frederick Chopin saw the light for the first time in a village near Warsaw. Mallorca, however, will doubtless remember the count of years when the time comes for the annual festival in honour of the composer at Valldemosa.

If age breed reverence, then surely the most venerable figure on this year's list is Maimonides, the medieval physician and scholar whose eighth centenary will be celebrated next month in his native Cordoba. The highest honours however are being reserved, in Spain at least, to Lope de Vega, the tercentenary of whose death falls on August 27 of this year.

This is «Lope Year» in Spain. Every kind of official, semi-official and unofficial homage is being paid to the culminating figure of the classic period of the indigenous Spanish theatre, so close both in time and in spirit to the Elizabethan. Nor are tributes from abroad lacking.

Let us by all means praise famous men—those of us who are so inclined—so long as our heroes are as worthy of our admiration as these. Lope, Bécquer, Chopin, Maimonides—their memory at least will inspire no one to anything mean, ignoble or silly.

ON THE ISLAND

By The Wayfarer

Officers and members of the crew of the Oscar II, the Swedish cruiser, spent several nights last week visiting some of Palma's and Terreno's cabarets. There were Swedish groups at the Lido and the Trocadero in Palma.

TO ENGLAND:—

Mme. Fernande Mennier of Paris sailed for the mainland late last week. She is bound for England where she will spend a short holiday. Mme. Mennier visited on the Island for almost a month, stopping at the Hotel Victoria.

ARRIVALS:—

Some arrivals last week were Mme. Virginia Amerlinck and Mme. Julia de Cock, both from Gand, Belgium. They are stopping in El Terreno and will remain here for a short holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fulton arrived on the Island last week from Barcelona. They have gone to the Hotel Victoria. Mr. Fulton is an engineer in Paisley, Scotland.

IRELAND:—

Mr. and Mrs. George Everatt are visiting in Palma and El Terreno. Although they call Ireland

their home, they have lived for some time in London. Mr. and Mrs. Everatt expect to spend their Spring holiday on the Island.

HERE AND THERE:—

M. and Mme. Michel Dubrenco of Lille, France, left the Hotel Victoria last week for a trip into the interior. They arrived here two weeks ago from Barcelona.

Mr. Huntington H. Harter is expected to return to his home in Paris in the near future. He gave up his rooms at the Hotel Victoria early last week.

Miss A. Smith, an English nurse, has returned to London after a short visit on the Island.

TOURING:—

Among those who have left Palma and its suburbs for a tour of the interior of the Island are the following: Mr. Felix Oppenheim, whose home is in Germany and who is now visiting the other side of the Island; Mr. Robert Keylan Letts, a member of the English colony; and Miss Dorothy Green of Manchester, England.

IN TERRENO:—

Mrs. Daniels entertained Lady

Smith for luncheon at the Hotel Mediterraneo on Friday.

Mr. David Russell left late last week for Barcelona and for his home in England. Mr. Harry Sedgwick and Mr. Lancelot Morsom have also left El Terreno for Barcelona. Recent arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. Jessie I. North and Mr. Sidney Reynald Daniels.

Now stopping at the Hotel Mediterraneo are Mrs. Anne Macphail, Miss Barbara Macphail, Mr. George Macphail and Mr. William Macphail. A recent arrival at the same hotel is Mr. Douglas Crosbie who came from England last week.

DEPARTURES:—

Sir John Cargill has left for home on the Yoma. He had been staying at the Hotel Camp de Mar. Mr. and Mrs. Percy Collins also left the Island on the Yoma.

Mr. and Mrs. Seville Craven are on their way to their home in Manchester. They left yesterday by the overland route via Barcelona and Paris. Major Holden left yesterday for England. He also took the land route and sailed on the night boat for Barcelona.

THE NIGHT WATCH

Shortly, the writer of this column will hie himself off on his annual vacation and this space will be filled by the redoubtable Harry Galland.

A brief pause is now called for while the columnist cocks an ear to hear the wailing and gnashing of teeth of his readers. All that breaks the silence is the mellow «cuckoo» from the clock on the wall.

For one month, beginning next week, the Gentle Reader will be in the horny hands of the author of «Out of My Head.» May God have mercy on him—the Gentle Reader, that is.

As for your humble *Watchman*, he will be wafted over tranquil seas and taking in the sights of the Eastern Mediterranean from the vantage point of the smokeroom of a Henderson liner.

About next April, you may be surprised to find on the shelves of the news stands the *Watchman's* own guide book to Egypt and other points East. And it won't be an ordinary guidebook, either.

For one thing, the Pyramids have been terribly overdone. After all, why should there be more than one pyramid? When you have seen one, you have seen them all. If the ancient Egyptians had been a little more original, they would have used their vaunted mathematical skill to turn out cubes, ovoids, truncated cones and frustrated crones.

As for the Sphinx, it is not for this scrivener to boast, but he has produced, to his own satisfaction at least, far more horrible creatures in the privacy of his own bedroom. Any fool can think up a Sphinx, but it takes real imaginative genius to evolve a mauve hippopotamus carrying a brief case.

There is one point that will be taken up seriously and in great detail by the «*Watchman's* Book of Misinformation about Egypt.» That is this business of floating up the Nile. It had always been the learned opinion of your correspondent that one could drift down stream easily enough, but that it was a long row back. As the Chinaman said about the toboggan run at St. Moritz, «woosh, and walkee ten miles».

Nevertheless, if there is anything in this talk of floating up the Nile, you can count on your correspondent to do it. The idea of sitting out on a deck, with an Egyptian special in one hand and a cheroot in the other, while a native punks a punkah overhead, is attractive.

Sooner or later, expect to receive postcards from the Near East. With nice little inscriptions in the Spencerian hand of your favorite writer. Something like this:

«The Sphinx and Aunt Tilley. Aunt Tilley is on the left.»

The Watchman

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TAX NIGHTMARE TO END

BARCELONA, Monday

Don Juan Pich y Pon, Barcelona's live-wire Mayor, has determined to earn the gratitude of his fellow-citizens by putting an end to the nightmare complications of the system of collecting local taxes in force at present in the Catalan capital.

Under the present system, the tax payer is liable to receive separate bills for anything from seven to fourteen different taxes, according to the amount and variety of his possessions and the nature of his business. Each bill must be paid within a specified period, and failure, through forgetfulness or any other cause, to meet any one of them by its particular date lays the taxpayer open to a surcharge for the delay.

Señor Pich y Pon proposes to allow those citizens who prefer it to open a current account with a special section of the City treasury, to which all taxes will be debited as they fall due, and a single account for the total sum presented at the end of the year. For that convenience an interest charge of six per cent will be made, which is equivalent to the discount allowed now for payment in advance. The Mayor's plan is expected to suit some 80,000 taxpayers.

Citizens of Barcelona are also to be relieved of the boggy of distraint for non-payment of taxes by another of Señor Pich y Pon's reforms. Instead of putting in the bailiffs, he will allow those who are behind with their payments, but have acted in good faith, to reimburse the City by small instalments until they have cleared off the arrears.

A precedent for the Mayor's plan has been found in the action of the Conde de Montseny, who introduced the instalment plan for the payment of taxes collected for the State by the Diputación of the former province of Barcelona. The Conde's reorganisation of the province's tax collecting is claimed to have resulted in greater revenue for the State, while it saved many business people from succumbing to temporary financial difficulties.

THEATRE GUIDE

TEATRO PRINCIPAL

Nell Gwyn

with

Anna Neagle

3:30 6:30 9:30

TEATRO LIRICO

The Thin Man

with

William Powell & Myrna Loy

3:30 6:30 9:30

SALON RIALTO

Gracia y Simpatía

with

Shirley Temple

3:30 6:30 9:30

WORLD EVENTS IN BRIEF

WASHINGTON, Monday

President Roosevelt's 4,880 million dollar relief bill is dead, according to Administration Spokesman Byrnes, owing to the «prevailing wage» amendment tacked on by Congress.

BERLIN, Monday

Professor Furtwangler, who resigned the directorship of the Berlin State Opera following Nazi anti-Jewish propaganda, has concluded a contract for conducting several operas at Covent Garden during the forthcoming season.

LONDON, Monday

The General Post Office has issued a statement that the Postmaster-General cannot hold out hope for an early reintroduction of penny postage.

ARCHANGEL, Monday

Kusnezoff, the remaining passenger of the aeroplane in which Pilot Goljubeff made a forced

landing in a frozen swamp, before making every possible effort to secure justice and fair play from the British Government.

DANZIG, Monday

The Diet of the Free City of Danzig has been dissolved on the motion of the National Socialist Party, which had a majority in that body. A general election will probably take place on April 7.

PARIS, Monday

Rumours that the World Fair to be held in Paris in 1937 will have to be postponed until 1941 for reasons of organisation and finance are vigorously denied in authorised quarters here.

KOVNO, Monday

All owners of horses have been summoned to appear with their animals before a commission of inspection, which will decide whether the horses are suitable for military purposes or not.

HISTORIC «LUNG» OF MADRID

MADRID, Monday

The park of the Buen Retiro, Madrid's most popular open space, has been declared a «historic garden», and will be entitled in future to official protection and conservation as such.

The origin of the great open space near the Puerta de Alcalá is lost in the mists of oral tradition. Certain vague references have led to the supposition that it was already a garden in the time of Philip II, the husband of Queen Mary of England.

When Don Gaspar de Guzmán, Conde-Duque de Olivares, chose as the site for his sumptuous Palace of the Buen Retiro, it lay at the gates of old Madrid. Now its gates are but a stone's throw from the crossing of the capital's two most handsome and busy thoroughfares, the Calle de Alcalá and the great avenue of which the Salón del Prado and the Paseo de la Castellana are sections.

On the fall of Olivares the palace and its park became royal property. They were presented to the people of Madrid in 1866.

The palace itself was the scene of several sessions of the Cortes of 1638. More entertaining, if less politically important spectacles were provided by the passion for the stage of King Philip IV.

That monarch is believed to have written plays himself under the pseudonym of «A Wit of this Court» which were performed in the Buen Retiro theatre, where the Museum of Artistic Reproductions now stands. A work which made a «hit» with the distinguished public of the Buen Retiro was the comedy «Don Quijote de la Mancha», by Calderón de la Barca, based on the novel of Miguel de Cervantes.

Now nursemaids perambulate their charges in the shady avenues beloved of king and favourite, and unaccustomed oarsmen navigate erratically the great tank overlooked by the equestrian statue of Alfonso XII. And not far away one may visit the captivities and other exotic pensioners of the Casa de Fieras.

ANGLO-GERMAN ACCORD

(Continued from page 2).

reply to the London communiqué, in which it was first officially suggested that bilateral conversations between Berlin and London should be the next step in the attempt to organise European security which was begun when M. Laval visited Rome.

The British reply to the German note, it will be recalled, insisted that the London proposals should be dealt with as an indivisible whole. Germany's acceptance of that contention has removed what was expected to prove a formidable obstacle from the path of the negotiators.

The Soviet Government is known to have become restless during the Rome and London conversations, and to be inclined to regard itself as having been left out of the discussion of matters which concern it intimately. It is believed that the promise to keep Moscow informed in detail of the progress of the discussions has considerably mollified the Commissars, and Sir John Simon, if he visits that capital, will have the task of completing the soothing process thus begun.

ULTIMATUM

(Continued from page 2).

With that accord in his pocket and a smile on his lips, Foreign Minister Laval and Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin crossed to London, and two weeks ago concluded an agreement with Great Britain which guarantees both nations, with the other two, against aerial aggression from any other nation.

Herr Hitler is asked to approve that pact. If he does not accede, for any reason, trouble is generally expected by European observers.

BLACKSHIRTS IN AFRICA

(Continued from page 2).

at Messina on Saturday. The division comprises the Third, Fourth and Seventy-Fifth Infantry Regiments and the Twenty-Fourth Artillery.

The troops went on board the 24,000 ton Diesel engine liner Vulcania, which had arrived that morning from Naples. At the latter port the Vulcania had taken on board a contingent of technical troops, as well as guns and much other war material.

The Vulcania is not able to accommodate the entire division. The remaining troops will therefore be transported on board the liner Conte Biancamano, which at present is loading war material at Naples.

SWISS ARMY

(Continued from page 2).

the general surprise at the result of the vote.

The French press is taking a considerable interest in the Swiss vote, since France is faced with the same problem of increasing army strength to repel invaders and thus, according to her claims, maintain peace.

It was pointed out that Switzerland is a peaceful country and a neutral one, but that her peace and neutrality can only be kept by military strength and a strong border patrol. Despite the fact that there have been no major European wars in which Switzerland has been engaged for decades, her army is already one of the largest according to population and best trained and equipped in Europe. The new law will make this even more true than at present.

PREMIER OF BULGARIA

(Continued from page 2).

The change of Government was therefore hailed as a personal triumph for the King. It marked a reversal of the policy enforced by the Officers' League organised by M. Veltcheff, which engineered the coup d'état of May, 1934 for the express purpose of clipping the royal prerogatives.

LATE SPORT NEWS

BEAULIEU, Monday

In the tennis tournament here, the German player Von Cramm beat the Italian Palmel in the final of the men's singles by 6-4, 6-4 and 6-2. Mme. Mathieu beat Miss Yorke in the ladies' final by 6-4 and 6-2.

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