





## SPANISH REVOLT CASUALTIES OFFICIAL FIGURES PUBLISHED

### 1,335 KILLED

MADRID, Monday

Official figures of the casualties and losses suffered in the revolts of last October in Spain, published by the Dirección General de Seguridad, are available here today.

The killed number 1,335, of whom 1,051 were civilians. A further 2,051 civilians were wounded, as well as 600 soldiers, Civil Guards and other members of the public forces.

The official figures refer to both the short-lived Separatist rising in Barcelona and the Socialist and Communist rebellion in Asturias, as well as lesser disturbances in other provinces. No attempt is made to divide the civilian dead or wounded into separate totals for the rebels, their civilian victims and those who were hit by chance shots or otherwise suffered without taking any part on either side.

#### Material Damage

The material damage caused during the fighting included the blowing up of 156 bridges, railways and roads. Sixty-three public buildings were destroyed by fire.

Thieves who joined the rebel ranks or took advantage of the disturbances to help themselves took 14,000,000 pesetas from the Bank of Spain and 26,000,000 pesetas in other places. A large proportion of the millions stolen from the Bank of Spain branch in Oviedo has been recovered.

Forty-one guns, taken by the Asturian rebels when they assaulted the Government arms factories, are listed among the firearms recaptured or collected after the suppression of the revolts. The list

(Continued on page 4)

## PARIS RIOTS ISSUE OF DECREE THIS YEAR

PARIS, Monday

All public demonstrations on Wednesday, February 6, have been prohibited in France by a government decree issued here Saturday. February 6 is the anniversary of last year's bloody riots on the Place de la Concorde, which led to the downfall on the Daladier cabinet.

The decree further and in a warning mood states that 50,000 soldiers will, if necessary, be mobilised and ordered to form a cordon off the Place de la Concorde to prevent any manifestations.

The ban is caused by the news that despite the government's urgent request made previously to refrain from demonstrations on the anniversary of the «Black Letter» day, several right wing organisations are planning on holding mass meetings on the square which would undoubtedly cause counter demonstrations by left extremists, with good prospects of a repetition of last year's violent disorders.

The government has learned a costly but valuable lesson on the treatment of disorderly crowds, and does not intend to repeat its errors. Those errors, chiefly caused by inefficient police leadership, conflicting orders, and the fact that those in charge lost their heads, have been corrected. With some notion of what may happen, troops and police will be in readiness and under strict discipline.

The famous February riots in the Place de la Concorde were responsible for numerous deaths, and the official and correct list has never been published, although an incomplete list was given out to the press.

Responsibility has since been placed variously on the head of the commander of the *Garde Republicaine*, the chief of the police,

(Continued on page 4)

## ANGLO - FRENCH ACCORD ARMS OFFER TO GERMANY

### AERIAL PACT PLAN

LONDON, Monday

An official communiqué issued here shortly after 8 p.m. yesterday outlines the agreement reached in the Anglo-French conversations, which ended at 5:45 yesterday.

The chief point of the accord is the establishment of an agreement regarding armaments generally, and the replacement in the case of Germany of the limitation of armed forces under the Treaty of Versailles. The French and British governments will also offer to the signatories of the Locarno Treaty an aerial convention designed to give mutual protection in the event of an aerial aggression by any contracting party.

The proposal for an aerial pact is being submitted to Germany for consideration, and that country is asked to adhere to it on terms of absolute equality. Any suggestion of an affront is therefore precluded.

Both Premiers were absent when the conversations were resumed at 4:30 p.m. yesterday, M. Flandin and Mr. MacDonald spending the day at the country seat of Sir Gomer Bery. Sir John Simon, Foreign secretary, broadcast a resumé of the discussions at 9:15 last night, and M. Laval, broadcasting to France, expressed the hope that Germany would respond to «the pressing call we are making.»

#### Berlin Informed

Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador in Berlin, handed a statement on the Franco-British agreement to Chancellor Hitler last night, and the German Cabinet continued their discussion of it far into the night. In Rome Sir Eric Drummond, British Ambassador there, communicated the text to Signor Suvich, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, and there is every reason to believe that Signor Mussolini will accept the proposals as a basis of conversations with Britain, France, Germany and Belgium.

Last night's communiqué states in its preamble that the chief purpose of the London meeting was to promote the peace of the world by closer cooperation and to remove tendencies which, if not checked, were calculated to lead to a fresh armaments race and increase the danger of war. The British ministers are recorded as welcoming the agreements reached at Rome between M. Laval and Signor Mussolini, and it is also made clear that the British Government considers itself one of the powers which will be consulted in the event of a threat to the independence and integrity of Austria.

The chief passage, which refers to Germany, states that the Brit-

(Continued on page 4)

## PRESS ON PACT LONDON AND PARIS

LONDON, Monday

«The Treaty of Versailles is dead as far as armaments and reparations are concerned, that much is certain,» writes Mr. Garvin in his editorial in yesterday's «Observer», expressing the view evidently taken by the French and British ministers and embodied in the Anglo-French agreement published later in the day.

The days of the supremacy of the victors are past, the editorial adds. The German nation must have equal rights for its policy and its armaments, without foreign guardianship and intervention.

Mr. Garvin goes on to say: «Negotiations with Germany are absolutely imperative in order to ensure the peace of Europe and of the world. This, and nothing else, is the crux of the situation.»

«If Germany cannot be induced to join in a general agreement, then better guarantees for stabilising peace are simply non-existent. But if Germany is to be brought into a new system of international policy, then the former diplomatic means of approach must be abandoned.»

PARIS, Monday

The London agreement is termed a political event of the greatest importance by the semi-official newspaper *Le Temps*, which asserts that its effects in international politics will be equal in significance to those arising from the Franco-Italian protocols signed in Rome last month.

A fact which cannot be sufficiently stressed, according to that journal, is that the proposals are not an attempt to force a Franco-British solution of the problem of peace on the other interested parties.

(Continued on page 4)

## GOLD CLAUSE DECISION NO ANNOUNCEMENT BY COURT

### FEAR OF PANIC

WASHINGTON, Monday

The Supreme Court of the United States has established a precedent by announcing that the Gold Clause Decision, which is being awaited with the keenest interest, would not be given today but would probably be delayed a week. Some announcement relative to the decision may possibly be made earlier and during the week.

The postponement of the verdict has caused a wave of uncertainty and feverish speculation through widespread attempts to interpret the intentions of the court, thus making a profit in advance.

While many believe that the delay indicates a split in the opinion of the court, others consider that a decision has been reached but the text announcing it, which will of course have far-reaching significance, has not yet been completed.

#### Government Debtors

It is generally feared, however, that the delay indicates that the government is in even greater danger of losing its case while the Roosevelt money policy is so delicately balanced.

An opinion against the government would mean that government debtors would have to pay 166,000 million dollars to satisfy obligations of 100,000 million dollars in terms of the former dollar.

Exactly what the effect of this would be can hardly be calculated, but it would certainly do the credit of the country no good.

In the event that the decision is unfavourable to the government, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr.

(Continued on page 4)

## With Thanks To Correo de Mallorca

That The Daily Palma Post was able to publish its last Sunday issue was due entirely to the kindness and the good sportsmanship of the *Correo de Mallorca*, the Island's mid-day paper with which this journal has always enjoyed such friendly relations.

The *Correo* came to the rescue immediately after going to press itself on Saturday, when it was found that damages to The Post's linotype were of such a serious nature that repairs could not be effected in time to meet the deadline.

Sandwiching The Post's copy in between their own advance articles, and working under the terrific handicap of setting English text,

the *Correo's* machinists accomplished the task of finishing this paper's typesetting in time to keep the all-important appointment with the censor. Had this cooperation not been lent, it is unlikely that even a skeleton sheet could have been published.

The editors and publishers of The Palma Post take this opportunity to thank the editor of the *Correo de Mallorca*, Señor Ramis, and his associates for the valuable assistance offered by them.

Needless to say, when the *Correo* feels called upon to ask a helping hand from The Palma Post and its staff, that hand will be gladly extended.

## Badger Fight In Night Resort

Although police action was taken to stop a projected fight between a badger and a dog which was to have been staged as an attraction in a night resort in the Calle de Gomilla in Terreno last Saturday, the police of Terreno and Palma know nothing about it.

The fight was widely advertised and drew a sizeable crowd, composed chiefly of Spaniards. A ring was constructed in an inner salon, the spectators being well protected from the expected onslaughts of the ferocious beasts.

In one corner of the room was a wooden box, from which a long and strong chain trailed on the floor. The dog was not to be seen, but finally put in an appearance in tow of its owner, the *Vigilante* of the district.

The dog's owner asked what a badger was, and on being told ref-

used to allow his dog to fight unless he was guaranteed 500 pesetas in the event of the unhappy animal's demise. A sum of 250 pesetas was finally agreed upon. An argument then ensued concerning whether or not the animals would fight with collars and chains on them, the owner of the dog holding out for the chains so that the fighters could be controlled.

With everything finally settled and as the fight was about to begin, police appeared. They banned the bout, fined the house 500 pesetas for attempting to stage it, with an additional 25 pesetas fine for each person present. Names and addresses of everyone were taken.

Proceeding to an examination of the badger, the police were beaten to it by the dog, which rushed up to the box as the crowd watched

(Continued on page 4)



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Thomas P. Leaman Jr.  
R. B. Leaman

**STRANGE BEDFELLOWS**

diplomacy, as well as politics,  
has strange bedfellows. The  
observer of European af-  
fairs may well be slightly jarred,  
perhaps staggered, by the recent new  
alliances, either formal or some-  
times casual, that have been en-  
tered into in Europe within the past

few years. We have France seeking—  
apparently obtaining—the  
friendship of Italy, with whom she  
a short time ago was at dag-  
gers drawn. Italy, meanwhile, con-  
tinues to demand the right to main-  
tain friendly relations with  
Germany.

As to the North and East,  
Germany is flirting with Ger-  
many while she carries on a  
platonic association with the  
Soviet Union and at the same time tries  
to keep up the appearance of  
friendship with her old ally and  
mentor, France. In fact,  
Germany is friendly towards nearly  
everybody. To that, too,  
we might add the fact that she  
keeps Germany, the Soviet  
Union and France dangling on her

one may well wonder where it  
will lead to. Colonel Beck, the  
Foreign Minister, is con-  
vinced that by signing as many  
agreements as possible  
and the probable exception of  
the Eastern pact—he can insure  
peace with everybody. In his re-  
cent speech at Warsaw he hinted  
that France should see eye to eye  
with him in this matter, but that  
she has not yet come out en-  
tirely in favor of her for-  
mer protégé's new attachments.

Obviously, the clever Colonel is  
right. No doubt he thinks he is,  
and he is probably one of the  
countries that today is arming  
itself in sheer fear.  
Unfortunately, there is always  
the chance that an involved string  
of alliances will result only in  
war when and if there is  
a European conflict. The  
lesson of the last war might have  
been different had Italy not de-  
cided against continuing as a  
member of the Triple Alliance. Co-  
lonel Beck's complicated schemes  
may well miscarry if trouble starts.

**ON THE ISLAND**

*By The Wayfarer*

Unfortunately the foreign colo-  
ny will probably suffer a net loss  
this week. Two popular steamers  
are due to call in Palma bay both  
bound for England. The first to  
arrive will be the Durham Castle,  
due on Thursday, but according to  
latest reports, arriving on Friday.  
The Oronsay will call here on Sa-  
turday.

**WELL:—**

Mr. Ernest Brierly, talented  
American portrait painter, came  
to Palma last Saturday for the  
first time in many weeks. He has  
completely recovered from his re-  
cent illness and will once again  
assume his place among the most  
popular members of the Anglo-  
American colony. Mr. and Mrs.  
Brierly will soon leave the Son Ma-  
tet pension where they have been  
staying for many months. They  
have taken a charming villa near  
Genova and have decided to make  
their permanent residence there.  
The new home is one of the group  
of new houses recently built on  
the hills overlooking the sea and  
the village.

**DAUGHTER:—**

Mrs. McMillan and Mr. Ashley T.

Day were among those waiting at  
the quay early Saturday morning,  
when the Barcelona mail steamer  
arrived. They were there to greet  
Miss Chloë McMillan, Mrs. McMillan's  
beautiful young daughter,  
who has come to the Island to join  
her mother. Miss McMillan will  
live with her mother in the home  
recently rented by Mrs. McMillan  
near Bonanova. She expects to  
remain here for one month and  
will then return to Brussels where  
she is employed by a radio station.

**DINNER:—**

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jacobsen  
entertained several friends at din-  
ner on last Friday evening. Among  
those present at the famous Jac-  
obsen board were Mr. and Mrs. L.  
Ray Ogden of the International  
school, Miss Lewis, and Miss Hows.

**HERE AND THERE:—**

The return of Oliver and his  
American orchestra attracted a  
good sized crowd to Los Pinos on  
last Saturday night, where they  
were treated to a night in Venice,  
a place in which most of the guests  
seemed to find much enjoyment.

To many, it is very good news  
indeed that the Hotel Formentor  
has reopened. With the return of  
warmer weather this resort should

again be visited by many members  
of the foreign colony from Palma  
and elsewhere on the Island.

Mr. and Mrs. James Donald are  
leaving for the continent early  
this week via Barcelona. They  
have been in El Terreno for the  
past fortnight.

**HERE:—**

Guests now staying at the House  
Cecile in El Terreno include Mrs.  
McNaughton, Miss Helen Bird, and  
Mrs. H. J. Reeves. Mr. and Mrs.  
Robert Clay have returned to the  
Cecile.

**DANCES:—**

The local society in El Terreno,  
the *Sociedad Bellver*, staged a per-  
formance on Saturday night that  
attracted many of the resident  
foreigners. La Niña de la Cruz  
danced some of the Spanish dan-  
ces that have made her very popu-  
lar on the mainland, and the eve-  
ning closed with a carnival ball.  
The ball was a reminder that the  
Island's carnival season is now en-  
tering into its more exciting stage,  
with masked balls and street car-  
nivals planned for the near future.

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**THE NIGHT WATCH**

An astonishing story of a war-  
ship that torpedoed herself ap-  
peared recently in this paper. No  
doubt the men aboard the torpe-  
do boat knew some anxious mo-  
ments while their own torpedo  
was chasing them, but as no lives  
were lost and no one was injured,  
the yarn made amusing reading.

Somewhat similar cases are  
constantly cropping up. Most of us  
have from time to time innocently  
and accidentally half-shot oursel-  
ves, while the hunting season nev-  
er fails to provide self-shooting  
of a more serious nature.

Then—and a member of The  
Post's staff vouches for this one—  
there was the fellow who put his  
false teeth in his hip pocket, sat  
down hard—and contracted hyd-  
rophobia, from which he succum-  
bed. Incidentally, I said a member  
of The Post's staff vouches for  
that; personally, I have my doubts.

A year or so ago, Strangler Le-  
wis, the wrestling chap, was aw-  
arded the decision in a bout with  
Henri De Glane when the former  
protested that he had been bitten.  
The marks of somebody's teeth  
were on Strangler's person, all  
right. But De Glane always insist-  
ed that his opponent had bitten  
himself.

A story that grew out of that  
yarn will not bear repetition in  
this sedate column of mine. I rest,  
therefore, secure in the happy  
knowledge that most of my read-  
ers know the story.

And so much for such nonsense.  
Now to take the opportunity to bid  
a friendly farewell to James Seiter,  
a friend quite recently made, but  
one who will be missed.

The Wit of Terreno departs to-  
morrow for North Africa. He will  
be missed around the better con-  
versation emporiums.

At the moment of dashing off  
these lines (noon, Saturday) I  
don't know whether I am having  
a leg pulled or not, I suspect the  
worst.

The puller, unless I am greatly  
mistaken, is one A. Bennett Fey,  
the genial proprietor of Tito's, who  
says he is going to treat his cus-  
tomers to a fight between a bad-  
ger and a police dog.

I sniff the somewhat strong od-  
our of a publicity gag—but if the  
fight comes off the drinks will be  
on me.

If there really is going to be a  
badger-and-dog fight at Tito's,  
here is one not-overly-brave young  
man who is not going to see it. Gi-  
ve it in the bull ring and Yours  
Truly will be there. But the prox-  
imity to Friend Badger that is im-  
plied by the small dimensions of a  
dance floor is lacking in appeal.  
Badgers make nice rugs and they  
look well mounted on a wall. Alive  
and on the hoof, they can keep  
the company of the Latter Day  
Daniel Boones.

*The Watchman*

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## SPAIN GOES TO SCHOOL

MADRID, Monday

Encouraging progress in the struggle against illiteracy in Spain is revealed by the latest figures published here by the Director of Primary Education at the Ministry of Public Instruction.

The school population of Spain is calculated to be 4,800,000. Of that number, the Spanish state has charge of the education of 3,000,000 children.

Private schools of different kinds account for many thousands more. There are still, however, about 1,000,000 future citizens of the Republic who are getting no schooling at all.

The Ministry is engaged at the present time in an intensive effort to correct that condition of affairs, which is a legacy from a time when education was the Cinderella of the country's public services.

The Department has budgeted to spend 40,000,000 pesetas this year exclusively on the construction of new school buildings. Seventeen specialised architects are at work in the Ministry making the plans, and there are fifty other school architects, one for each Spanish province.

The new schools are magnificent buildings, forming a striking contrast with the gloomy barracks which have served that purpose in the past. The average cost of a school in the smallest villages is 50,000 pesetas.

The Ministry fully realises that there is much leeway to be made up, and speed is essential. The formalities of letting out the contracts for the buildings are therefore reduced to the minimum, and bureaucrating red tape is being cut in every direction.

The number of teachers and professors of every kind is increasing daily. The number of public servants attached to or dependent on the Ministry and devoting their energies to the work of teaching is 97,000 today.

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## PARIS RIOTS

(Continued from page 2).

the deputy who retreated across the bridge to the Chamber and demande that the crowd be fired upon, and on hotheads in the crowd itself.

### TRANSPORT PLAN

By ROBERT C. DOWSON

United Press Staff Correspondent

LONDON. — The possibility of a huge, state-aided, British combine of land, sea and air travel organizations is visualized as the result of a number of agreements between transportation companies.

The latest of these is the recent agreement between the Cunard-White Star Line and Imperial Airways. Under this agreement the Cunard-White Star act as general agents for Imperial Airways in the United States thus providing Imperial Airways with five thousand agents in the United States. On the other hand the airways organization in Britain, on the Continent and throughout the British Empire will be utilized for booking passages by Cunard-White Star ships.

Another recent link up was that between Imperial Airways and the four British railroad companies. A few years ago the railways suffered severely from competition from road transport. When internal air services appeared to be on the increase the railways decided to have a share in the business.

A new company was formed and named Railway Air Services, in which the four railroad companies and Imperial Airways are equally interested. In the event of one of the railroad companies wishing to run an air service between any two points on their route Railway Air Services operate the air line at the expense of the railroad company.

It will be recalled that both the Cunard-White Star and Imperial Airways have received financial support from the British government and it is quite possible that relations between these two great transport concerns and the British railways will be cemented even more closely in the future.

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## ANGLO - FRENCH ACCORD

(Continued from page 2).

British and French Governments agree that neither Germany nor any other power whose armaments are determined by the peace treaties has the right to alter those obligations by unilateral action. They however agree further that nothing would contribute to the restoration of confidence and the prospects of peace so much as a general settlement freely contracted between Germany and the other powers.

The proposed settlement, it is clearly stated, would replace in the case of Germany the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty. Germany's resumption of active membership in the League of Nations would also be a part of the general settlement.

The Governments of France and Great Britain, the communique concludes, trust that other governments will share their views.

### SPANISH REVOLT CASUALTIES

(Continued from page 2).

also includes twenty-seven machine guns, ninety-eight machine pistols, 149 light automatic guns, 88,354 rifles and shotguns and 33,210 pistols.

The soldiers and Civil Guards responsible for the disarmament of the civil war zone have collected thousands of rounds of small arm ammunition, nearly two thousand shells, and 32,852 bombs. They have also removed to safe places 50,585 dynamite cartridges and 10,824 kilogrammes of explosives in the mass.

### GOLD CLAUSE DECISION

(Continued from page 2).

Morgenthau, and the Attorney-General, Mr. Cummings, have already taken measures to ease the burden and prevent panic.

The case and decision is based on the manipulation of the gold value of the dollar as a means of manipulating prices and combating the depression on the part of the Roosevelt administration. By many it is considered Mr. Roosevelt's biggest mistake while others hail it as a policy which saved the nation in time of need.

### BADGER FIGHT

(Continued from page 2).

breathless. The dog put its head inside, but instead of withdrawing it bloody and torn to shreds, reappeared with a large fat sausage in its mouth. The sausage was the sole occupant of the fearsome box.

Not until then was it realized that the entire affair was a hoax, and no badger had been present from start to finish. Those who acted the part of the police did particularly well, it was agreed. The fines remain uncollected.

## PRESS ON PACT

(Continued from page 2).

The two countries have been actuated by the desire to prepare a practical settlement of the problem and to formulate a clearly defined starting point. It now depends on the other powers, especially Germany, whether they will accompany France and Britain on the proposed path.

The same sentiment is expressed in other papers, including *Le Matin*, which claims that France is now sure at last of having Britain's cooperation in the application of the regional pacts and the organisation of European peace. Mme. Tabouis, the well known political correspondent of *L'Oeuvre*, prophesies that yesterday will be remembered as one of the greatest days in diplomatic history.

The solution reached is unassailable, according to Mme. Tabouis, especially when regarded from the point of view of justice to Germany. It is open to Germany to adhere to the pact, which is directed against nobody and can only contribute to the maintenance of peace and the benefit of all.

## The Palma Post

Gladly Receives Interesting Letters from Readers

### TELEGRAPH OFFICES

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## OLD NAMES FOR NEW

MADRID, Monday

The City of Madrid has decided to revive the traditional names of a number of streets which have been remained in recent years, thereby put tradition and majesty back on its streets.

The advent of the Republic has seen an orgy of name-changing over Spain, directed chiefly against such titles as Plaza de and Avenida de Alfonso XIII. Madrid was not exempt. It is intended to restore such symbols of monarchy, but Señor S. Alonso, Mayor of Madrid, thinks that the process of elimination has gone too far, and his colleagues at the City Hall agree with him.

Some of the names he proposes to put back on the map are of religious origin or significance as the Streets of the Visitation, the Passion, and of the Lord God. Others bear witness to trades that flourished formerly in the streets in question, like the Street of Salt and the Square of Straw.

The Plaza de los Carros, the days when those vehicles were almost the only the medium of communication between the capital and the country and is still the meeting place of those who bring merchandise to the principal market of Madrid.

The Calle del Turco recalls the Turkish ambassador who there in the seventeenth century and the Street of the Twin similar, if less distinguished in name. The most ominous name on the list is the Travesía de la Corral named after the notorious practice of black magic, concerning which fearsome tales are told.

## GINARI

Furniture Manufacturers  
Classic and Modern

Retail store: Santo Domingo, 48  
Factory: Calle 40, Santa Catalina