# The 

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## THE INDIAN SITUATION.

By Sir Norman Kemp (Fornalutx-Majorca) for the "Majorca Sun".

Much of the criticism levelled at the British administration in India is due to a failure to appreciate conditions in India and the difficulties confronting the Government there. Particularly misconception exists with regard to the real constitution and aims of the association known as the Indian Congress whose propaganda outside India is directed towards obtaining for itself the recognition, to which it is not entitled, of a body striving for self government in a constitutional manner.

Apart from the small French and Portuguese possessions in India, the peninsula consists of the territories called British India, administered by the Government of India, and the Native States whose Princes and Chiefs are bound in varying degrees of dependence by Treaties with the British Crown. These Native States are not subject to the Government of British India but, within the limits laid down by the Treaties, to the Crown through its representative the Viceroy. In these States a British Resident watches the administration. In all, the stage of political advancement is far behind British India. The population of British India and the States is roughly some 320 millions divided between them in the proportion of 7 to 2 . In some states the Prince is a Hindu and the majority of his subjects Mahomedans; in others, the converse holds. Indian history is responsible for this result but it is sufficient to say here that the fact complicates the problem which Great Britain is attempting to solve of a satisfactory constitution for the whole of India subject to or under the suzerainty of the British Crown. The bitter antipathy between Hindu and Moslem is one of the greatest obstacles to self government.

To the Constitution builder India presents a unique proposition. Its territorial divisions and the diversity of the races which inhabit them render it dangerous to have recourse to any of the proved
constitutions of Europe, America or the Dominions. Nevertheless, the British Parliament has accepted the principle of a federal Government for India but, so far as the Native Princes are concerned, it may be stated that they are suspicious of it. They fear -and not without reason-that a Federal Government, especially one dominated by Congress, will deprive them of their sovereign rights and the revenues which the States at present enjoy. There are some hundreds of these States and if their fears could be allayed by giving them sufficient "weightage" in the Central Federal Assembly there would still remain the grouping of the smaller States for the purposes of representation. Nor would the representatives of British India be likely to agree to such a representation of the States as would give them control of the Ceritral Federal Assembly. It needs only be added that treaty rights cannot be abrogated and that if the Native States will not come into the proposed Federal Constitution it must be confined for the time being to the Presidencies and Provinces of British India.

British India is divided for the purposes of administration into Presidencies and Provinces. In some of these the Mahomedans are in a numerical superiority but even in these they are afraid of being economically swamped by the Hindus. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that India is only a geographical expression to cover the multitude of communities which inhabit the peninsula. The Hindus themselves are divided into a very large number of "castes" i.e. according to their occupations and places in the religious hierarchy. Others called "untouchables" have no caste. There are, in addition, the Mahomedans and other minorities consisting of Angio-Indians, Indian Christians, and Europeans. The minorities and the "untouchables" make up about half the population. Only some $5 \%$ of the whole population is literate. Amongst the Hindus themselves there are acute
religious differences. Members of one caste will not dine or intermarry with members of another. No caste Hindu will have anything to do with an "untouchable". The latter may not draw water from the village well, or enter the temples or send his children to sit with the children of caste Hindus at the Municipal Schools. He is looked down upon and ostracised by the caste Hindu. These things are possible for the Indians "enjoy" local self government.

Congress consists of caste Hindus, in the main, with an insignificant number of Mahomedans and some tribesmen from the Indian frontier. Its domination would mean the maintenance of caste distinctions which are necessary to retain the exclusive position and privileges caste Hindus have arrogated to themselves. Mr. Gandhi is merely a tool used by the extremists in Congress, the Terrorists in Bengal, the Communistic mill-hands and the tribesmen whose avowed object is the overthrow of British rule in India. It suits the purpose of these to adopt for the time being Mr . Gandhi's vision of a Utopia in which everyone will spin his own cloth on the "charka" or spinning wheel, defence will be left not to an army but to gentle remonstrance with the invader, the cure of the sick to charms and concoctions prepared by a native physician and transport to the bullock cart. Incidentally Mr. Gandhi himself travels by train and motor car and was operated upon at his own request by a British doctor at a Hospital where Western appliances were used. But a simple and religious pose is a sure way to advancement in India where anyone can acquire merit by plastering his forehead with yellow ochre, letting his hair grow matted and long, wearing the minimum of apparel and squatting down in some prominent thorough fare with an alm's bowl.
(Continued in Number 11.)

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## II. Side lights on Spanish History.

Spain under the Romans.

In my previous article I referred to the Carthaginian contact with Spain. The expansion of the Carthaginian Empire in Spain was one result of the Roman victory in the 1 st Punic war. The Roman galleys had sunk or captured the fleet of Carthage, and this had left Rome undisputed mistress of the western Mediterranean. Sicily, Sardinia, the Lipari Islands, Corsica, and the Balearics fell into her hands. The Carthaginians had not however been completely crushed, and Hamilcar Barca, who cherished the idea of revenge, pushed up the East coast of Spain as far as the Ebro, with a view, not only to obtain some compensation for the loss of Sicily and the other islands, but to increase his store of wealth and manpower for a further contest with Rome. The work of Hamilcar was continued by his son Hannibal, and his son-in-
law Hasdrubal.
The advance of the Carthaginians northward alarmed the Massiliots (citizens of Massilia-Marseilles), a Greek community of merchants whose interests in Spain, and in the sea routes to Britain, were endangered by Carthage. They kept Rome informed of these encroachments which they represented as aimed at Rome, as indeed they were. When the 2nd Punic war broke out they sent their fleet to assist the Romans. The latter secured a treaty with the Carthaginians that they would not advance beyond the Ebro, and that they would guarantee the independence of the Greek town of Saguntum. The breaking of this treaty was the cause of the 3nd Punic war which led to the Roman occupation of the Peninsular.

In the year 219 Hannibal, who deemed that the time had come for another challenge to Rome, crossed the Ebro, and laid seige to Saguntum which yielded. Rome appealed to the Council at Carthage which upheld the action of Hannibal, who was supported by the populace of Carthage. A declaration of war resulted in Hannibal's celebrated march through Spain, Gaul, and over the Alps into Italy, where he routed a Roman Army of 40.000 men near Lake Trasimene. and later completely vanquished a much larger force at Cannae. But the Romans were a race of tough fibre, and notwithstanding these disasters, eventually 'won the war. Hasdrubal appeared ial northern Italy with a nother large army, but was defeated and slain by the Romans. Hannibal had drawn his supplies from Spain to enable him to maintain his army in the field in Italy, and the Romans therefore carried the war into Spain to cut off Hannibal from his base there. Hannibal was forced to bring his Italian campaign to a close, and return to Carthage.

In 209 a Roman army under P. Scipio captured Carthago Nova (Cartagena) and by the year 206 had cleared Spain of Carthaginian troops, and following up this triumph, carried the war into Africa, and completely defeated the Carthaginians in their own territory. There-after the Romans were practically masters of Spain and the Islands.

But before they could bring Spain completely within the orbit of the Roman Empire they had first to overcome the resistance of the native Iberians, Celtiberians, and the Celtic newcomers, who were not willing to accept the Roman power. The Roman Governors had to be armed with consular authority and were supported by four legions of veteran troops. In northern Spain the Roman forces were many times defeated and their generals disgraced, until at Numantia, ont he upper reaches of the Douro, the Romans finally broke the native resistance. This place is now a "Monumento Nacional" of Spain, in memory of the heroic resistance put up by the Spaniards to the might of Rome. In southern Spain the Roman's task was less arduous. Italian veterans were settled at Hispalis (Seville), and at Carteia near Gibraltar, and the population gradually became Romanised. The Romans found an Iberian culture modified by Greek influence. The two civilisations existed side by side for more than a century. Later sculptures from Cerro de los Santos, though still, on the whole Iberian, has borrowed something of Roman statuary, and Roman and Iberian pottery are
often found mingled together.
Spain was at first divided by the Romans into two provinces each with its Roman Governor or Pro-Consul, Hispania Citerior in the north, and Hispania Ulterior in the south. By 70 B.C. even northern Spain was becoming Romanised, with the exception of certain unconquered tribes on the west coast, and among the mountains; the Basques, Astures, and Cantabri. In 61 B.C. Julius Caesar, who was at that time Governor of Hispania Citerior brought some of these tribes under Roman control, and by the end of the ist century the people of Spain had become almost completely Romanised, This process continued for another century or two. Later on the country was reorganised into three provinces, coinciding with the geographical features of the Peninsular. Many colonies of veterans were planted acccording to Roman custom, and great commercial prosperity accrued to the country during the 1st and 2nd centuries A.D. Iron, copper, silver, and lead mines were worked, and these metals, as well as tin were exported. Olive oil was largely produced. Viaducts, bridges, and theatres were built and their ruins are still to be found all over Spain. Cadiz (Gades) was the first city outside Italy to be granted a municipal charter without the usual colony of Roman citizens. The Balearic Islands were administered by a special "praefectus".

In the Iberian Peninsular, four languages with their various dialects, is spoken, all of them except one having been derived, in the main, from Latin: Portuguese, to which the Galician dialect is a kin; Castilian Spanish; Catalan, spoken in Northeast Spain, allied to Mallorquin and Provençal; and the Basque language, which is probably a survival of of the ancient Iberian language, and owes nothing to Rome.

Castilian Spanish originated in the period I have just described. It is, with Portuguese, and and Catalan, a Romance language which had its base in the vulgar or popular Latin of the Romans. This became in course of time differentiated from the written classical Latin, and after being introduced into various parts of the Empire, each section developed along its own lines, under local influences ${ }^{*}$ The invasions of the barbarians had a great influence in the transformation of Latin into Spanish, Italian, and so on. But it is clear that so far as Spanish is concerned it was influenced hardly at all by the pre-existing Iberian tongue of which only about fifty words are thought by philologists to have survived. Spanish masters of the classical Latin tongue rose to fame, among them being the younger Seneca, Lucan, Martial, and Quintilian.

The architecture, and religion of the Iberians were also changed by the Roman influence, and Spain today, like other couniries of Europe, is under a Code of Law which though after the lapse of so many centuries, has had many elements that are not Romans incorporated in it, is Roman in its structure and methods of thought. It is clear from these facts how completely Spain was Romanised and how completely the older culture was supplanted until invasions from the north and south in their turn modified greatly, if it did not succeed in sweeping Roman civilization entirely away.
C. F. Hucklesby.


## Palma Market.

## By Dr. F. Glubert Scott.

In Palma every housewife makes her morning pilgrimage to the great central market to purchase her fish, meat, and vegetables. So much is this the usual custom that there are but few shops in the town where these perishable goods are sold. It can be easily imagined that for several hours the market is a swarming mass of humanity: the place is a subdued Babel, some selling, many buying, but in spite of the incessant murmur of voices, all business is conducted in a subdued, an orderly manner. There is no discordant shouting; no voice is ever raised to disturb the even drone of the crowded market.

It must be remembered that almost everything that is sold at this daily gathering is a production of the Island. Most of the commodities are of a perishable nature, and each morning the fishermen bring the results of their night's toil to be converted into cash. Each evening the fleet of small motor fishing boats may be seen leaving the harbour, and as night approaches many of them burn flares so as to attract the inquisitive fish within range of their would be captors. In the early hours of the morning they may again be seen wending their way back to the quayside, and there landing their catch in anticipation of the market sales. In the market are rows of stone slabs on which are displayed the results of the night's harvest. All the venders, except one, are women; cleanliness and neatness of person they all share in common. Nor is there any of the objectionable smell that is usually associated with fish markets to be noticed, for it must be remembered that all these fish were alive twelve hours ago, and the market and its stalls are all washed down as soon as the morning's sales are over.

The vivid colouring of the different kinds of fish strikes the visitor, who has been accustomed to markets at home, very forcibly: every colour, every tone of colour is represented, The bright pink of the red mullet is to be seen on almost every stall contrasted with the silvery brightness of the sardines. Then, too, there are eels, some black, others green, whilst a most evil looking variety prides itself on a tessalated pattern of olive green and bright yellow. Another revolting looking mass of

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unshapelyness is the small octopus, a denizen of the deep that is looked upon as a great delicacy by the Mallorquin, but whose pungent taste often proves too much for the unsophisticated visitor.

Then too, the gurnets by their colour add much to the splash of brilliancy; shrimps and prawns add their quota to the scheme; clams and crabs carry it on, and show up against the black background of piles of mussels. Here, again, we occasionally see slabs glistening with small mackerel, whitings, or herrings, whilst bonito and tunny claim attention if only on account of their massiveness.

Although the visitor may be fascinated by the brightness of the colour scheme, it is with difficulty that he can wend his way through the dense throng of purchasers, whose constant murmurings add to the confusing novelty of the scene.

The butcher's shops or rather, stalls, are quite different to those that are generally to be found at home. Once again nearly all the venders are women, each in her tiny cubicle surrounded by her wares. Cleanliness here too reigns supreme. Meat is cut up into quite small portions, and it would almost seem that the anatomy of the Mallorcan animals are quite different from that of sheep or oxen elsewhere. No such thing as a quarter of beef, or a leg of mutton is to be seen, and even chickens are divided into neat piles of legs here and breasts there. The colour scheme is complicated by strings of sausages of various hues, while rabbits and partridges hang on hooks, and bunches of larks and blackbirds are to be seen in many of the small cubicles.

But of all parts of the market none is more attractive than that which is devoted to vegetables. It is a revelation to discover how freshly and attractively garden produce can be gathered and displayed. The variety of colours is almost intoxicating; there is a veritable glut of it, but above all the brightness and freshness impress themselves still more.

The brilliant yellows and greens of the enormous endives vie with the reds of the tomatoes and pumpkins, and as the sun's rays flicker every now and then through openings in the canvas roofs, they accentuate still more the vividness of the picture. On another stall oranges and lemons are thrown into contrast with the greens of cabbages and lettuces, whilst bunches of raddishes of every tone between red and blue add to the confusion of the artistic palette.

The intense scarlet of the capsicums is most attractive, but when in competition with pomegranites, melons. and bananas, still more so, while the background is filled in by the more sober colours of the potatoes, figs, and grapes, and the intermediate tones of apples, fresh beans, and pulse blend the whole into an harmonious picture.

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Outside the market proper there are stalls containing haberdashery of all kinds. Tins and toys, soap, jewellery, stockings, combs, tubs of dried sardines, lace, pottery, and flowers, each have their vendors and buyers, whilst the ever present drone of marketing humanity pervades all. The whole market is a hive of activity, but as in all hives each bee quietly goes about its own bussines with a minimum of bustle, so too do the Mallorquins at their marketing. The midday meal puts an end to everything, the hive rapidly becomes deserted, and is handed over to the care of the scrubbers and cleaners who make everything spick and span in preparation for the next days re-enactment of the scenes.

## Correction.

In the article "Palma de Mallorca" by Bernhard Kellermann in No. 9 there is an error. "Palma is a beautiful face of stone" should have been-"Palma is a beautiful poem of stone". The error was the result of a mis-translation of the original German word "Gedicht" which means-poem. It was translated as "Gesicht" which means-face.

## almacenes Matheu

Spanish Shawls : Mantillas : Novelties for Ladies.

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\text { Palma :-: } \quad 11 \text { Calle Brossa. }
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Rubber-clad Climate. - Southern Californian (home from a vacation trip out of the State)-"Ah-h-h! Doesn't the old bus ride nice, now that we've got the tires filled again with this wonderful Los Angeles air?"-Evangelical Crusader.

Line Was Busy.-Tom-"Was it a big wedding?"

Tim-"Yes. I got in line twice to kiss the bride and nobody noticed it." - Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

## Exchange of the Week.

Quotations of the Madrid Bourse furnished by Crédito Balear.

| Date. | One pound. | One dollar | 100 francs |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Febr. 1 | 41.80 | 12.05 | 47.40 |
| Febr. 2 | 42.75 | 12.40 | 48.80 |
| Febr. 3 | 44.05 | 12.85 | 50.10 |
| Febr. 4 | 44.15 | 12.78 | 50.25 |
| Febr. 5 | 44.45 | 1288 | 50.70 |
| Febr. 6 | 44.40 | 12.85 | 50.60 |
| Highest |  |  |  |
| Quotation for |  |  |  |
| Month of Dec. | 40.90 | 12.10 | 47.05 |
| Week of Jan. 4. 40.40 | 11.86 | 46.00 |  |
| Week of Jan. 11. 41.50 | 11.86 | 46.50 |  |
| Week of Jan. 18. 41.65 | 12.02 | 47.30 |  |
| Week of Jan. 25 41.80 | 12.065 | 47.50 |  |
| Week of Febr. 1. 44.45 | 12.88 | 50.70 |  |
|  |  |  |  |

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Due to arrive as follows:
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Agents: Baquera, Kusche y Martin
SS "Usambara", 9000 tons, arrives on the morning of February 7 from Southampton, Lisbon, Málaga and leaves Palma the same afternoon for Marseilles, Genoa, Port Said, and African Ports.

S/S "Ubena", 10000 tons, arrives on the morning of February 29 from Africa, Port Said, Genoa and Marseilles and leaves the same afternoon for Málaga, Ceuta (Tetuán), Lisbon, Southampton, Rotterdam, Hamburg.
Navigazione Generale Italiana.
Branch at Palma.
Tourist Agents: Wagons-Lits-Cook.
S/ S"Roma", 33000 tons, arrives on the morning of February 15 from Montecarlo on its Mediterranean Cruise and leaves the same afternoon for Tripoli, Malta, Naples.
White Star Line.
Tourist Agents: Wagons-Lits-Cook.
S/S "Laurentic", 18724 tons, arrives on the morning of February 18 from Monaco and leaves the same afternoon for Alger and Southampton.

## S.S. "Adolph Woermann".

The S/S "Adolph Woermann" of the German African Lines arrived in Palma from Port Said, Genoa, and Marseilles on the morning of January 2, and left in the afternoon for Malaga, Ceuta, Lisbon and Southampton.

The following passengers landed in Palma: Mr. Richard Gordon (England) from Daressalam. Miss Marion Eldridge (U.S.A.) from Genoa. Herr and Frau Erwin Miksch (Germany) from Genoa. Miss Bertha Parsons (U.S.A.)
Miss May Walker (England)
Mrs. Thyra Obel (Denmark)
Mile. Elisabeth Starr (France) from Marseilles.
Miss Pauline Cotton (England)
Sr. Pedro Belly Auba (Spain)
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Herr Gottfried von Ising (Germany) from Marseilles.

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## ATTRACTIONS.

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BORN: (Sunday at $3,6,9$; other days at 6 and 9 ). "AL ESTE DE BORNEO".
MODERNO: (Sunday at 3,6 , 9 ; other days at 6 and 9.) "LA MUJER QUE AMAMOS" and a film with Stan Laurel.
BALEAR: (Sunday at 3, 6,9 ; other days at 6 and 9.) "EL EMBRUJO DE SEVILLA", Spanish spoken.
THEATRES.
LIRICO: (Sunday at 3, 6,9 ; other days at 6 and 9.) "THE DIVORCED WOMAN" with

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## THÉ DANSANT.

PRINCIPAL ALFONSO HOTEL: Thursday 4 to 7 GREYHOUND RACES: Monday at 2.45 . EXCURSIONS: Caves of Drach, Manacor. Arranged by the Patronato del Turismo. Concert at 12 N .
Monday: Ballet de Rosamunde. Chanson de Solveig. L'Amigrant. Habanera de Carmen. Videt (vals lento.)
Wednesday: Andante.
Barcarole
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Schubert.
Grieg.
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Mozart. Mendelssohn. Morera. Caballero. Haendel.

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## SPAIN.

## Barcelona.

The University of Barcelona will commemorate for Catalona and the Balearic Islands the centenary of the death of Goethe, who died at Weimar on March 22nd. 1832. The Faculty of Philosophy and Literature are in charge of the arrangements. There will be conferences, Theatre performances ("Faust"), and an exhibition.

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The "Compañia Trasmediterránea", the Spanish Shipping Company, whose vessels maintain communications between Palma and Barcelona, have placed a new motorship the "Villa de Madrid" on the service to the Canary Islands. The ship is 9.200 tons and was constructed by Krupp, Kiel (Germany).

An Aeroplane, piloted by Miss Irene Klug, aged 19 years, of Switzerland, who was accompanied by her brother Eugen Klug, who was 33, has crashed in the mountains of Tarragona. They were on a visit to their mother who is living in Barcelona. Both were killed.

The Spanish Consulate in Cuba has been destroyed by the earthquake. The building of 4 stories fell in 90 minutes after the earthquake.
Madrid.-February 5 th. **
The Minister of Public Instruction visited the Rockefeller Foundation this morning, in the new "University City" at Madrid. The Inauguration ceremony has been arranged for Saturday the 6 th.

The new Spanish Law of Divorce. In the Cortes a member brought in a motion that the Law of Divorce should not be applicable to marriages contracted before the passing of the new Law. The second article of the Law says:- "Divorce will be allowed when both parties of the marriage demand it, or when one party seeks relief for causes mentioned in the Law".

It is reported that a company "Estudios Cinema Español S. A." has been formed for the purpose of making Spanish Speaking Films in Spain with Spanish Artists. The Company intends to construct a Film-city in Aranjuez with an area of 3 million sq, feet. These films will be distributed in the 22 Spanish Nations of America in 12.000 theatres. The cost is estimated at 15 millions of Pesetas, which capital it is hoped to obtain by Public shares of 500 and 100 Pesetas.

## PALMA.

A Delegation of the Esperanto Club visited the Mayor and proposed that one of the Streets of Palma should be named after the inventor of the Esperanto Language, Dr. Zamenof.

General of Division Don Miguel Nuñez de Prado Susbielas has been nominated Commander of the Military Forces of the Balearic Islands. The new Commander belongs to the cavalry and was for several years the Governor General of the Spanish Possessions in West Africa.

On Thursday last on the Borne, the Carnival was not so animated as in former years. Very few decorated cars were promenading round the streets, but we saw some very pretty masked Mallorquin children. One specially, a pretty girl in Andalusian costume. was the target of many English and American cameras. It is hoped that on Sunday and Tuesday there will be much more movement. The Hotels and Clubs gave their annual Carnival Balls which were well patronised by foreign visitors. The dances given by the Grand, Mediterraneo, Royal, Principe Alfonso, the Lawn Tennis Club, etc. were very successful.

## Exhibition at Costa's.

On Thursday, February 4th, an Exhibition was inaugurated at the Galerias Costa by the young Majorcan painter Mercedes Pou. This is the first exhibition of the young painter, and is well worth a visit.
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Cycling in Palma. Foreigners who cycle should take note that cyclists must carry a lantern after dark. The Police have orders to report all those who cycle without lights.

## Social Items.

We shall occasionally publish short notices concerning people of note who are visiting Majorca in the belief that the "personal touch" will interest our readers.

There are many interesting visitors in Majorca, but one who deserves more than a passing notice is Mrs. Francis King of South Hartford, New York. At home she has a national reputation as one of the founders of the Garden Club of America, first President of the Garden Club of Michigan, and Honorary President of the Womens' National Farm and Garden Association. Besides these many offices this busy woman finds time to write books, and to contribute articles to various magazines devoted to Gardens. She recently read a paper on "the pleasures of gardening" at the apartment of Mrs. Elliott Bright and Miss Quigg.

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## From the Hieghis of Puis Mayor.

(Englished excerpt from the "De Mallorca" of Antonio Pol, vol. i.)
Continuation of "The Shadow of the Blue Island" in Nr. 9.

Aul that the eye can encompass and single out from the limited space at the top of the Puig Mayor turns out to have very small size surrounded by a panorama on such a grand scale.
Toward the North, near and nearly perpendicular to the Puig but below, much below, can be seen "sa Costa Brava" of our blue sea blending with the blue of our beautiful sky off there in the distance.

The waves, those great waves, which, from below are gigantic and titanic, appear quiet, slow, long, interminable from the 1445 meters of the Puig; waves which, upon contact with that foggy, sheer coast, produce tufts of snowy foam, comparable to a very white lace placed amidst a gorgeous bouquet of red carnations. The tufts replace one another and appear here and there along the "brava costa" until they are lost to view, forming multicolored, peaceful dead water after the backwash.

A passing steamer leaving a white wake in the blue of the sea, seen from the Puig Mayor, seems a pretty little butterfly which upon flying slowly away leaves a delicate translucent little thread of silver.

Below the Puig and in front of a large and inaccessible cavern, among great perpendicular peaks, a pair of vultures are flying, making graceful spirals, scarcely moving their wings. The size of the vultures seemed that of mere martens.

Using the field glasses the entire Island passed in review before us: Es Teix, L'Ofre i es Castell d'Alaró; es Puig de Randa, es Puig Gros i Castell de Santueri; Sarit Salvador de Felanitx i Montisión de Porreres; es Bec de Farrutx d'Artá i Castell del Rei de Pollensa; and nearer to the Puig one can contemplate a section of high and pointed mountain land of the incomparable gorge "d'es Torrent de Pareis'

To the east and toward a large mirror shining on the land "S'Albufera" can be seen in the distant sea our sister the beautiful island of Menorca; like a great white bark at anchor in an extensive bay... More to the south and in front of a very white fringe of sea (S'Arenal) the coveted and coquettish island of Cabrera with sparse islets and peaks appearing like an enormous swan with its progeny swimming in a quiet lake. And to the north beyond the sea, dost in the distance, the illusion of the high hills of the conquering Catalonia, the loving mother, with open arms seeming to be calling to the ancient Kingdom of Majorca to embrace it softly and affectionately.

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## Capt. De Windt and the Artic.

On Sunday evening last some thirty people met at Dos de May 31 to hear Capt. Harry de Windt give an account of his journeys across the Arctic regions of Siberia, Alaska, and the Behring Straits. Capt. de Windt eventually succeeded in reaching New York from Paris, overland, a journey that had never been previously attempted, and one that took him thousands of miles in regions uninhabited by civilised man. It is hard to believe that his, now, rather frail physique should have been able to withstand such extreme hardships of cold fatigue and starvation, but it contains within it a man of indomitable pluck and perseverence. Yet this man, whose name is world wide, who has done so much, who has met Kings and royalty, and the world's big men of action retains a wonderful charm and simplicity of character.

De Windt's first attempt to make the journey ended in failure on the shores of the Behring Straits. He was one of the first men to visit Alaska, and when there were only fifty men in the whole of the country. The Chilcoot Pass which, later on, was to form the grave of so many gold prospectors, was hardly known, and Dawson City which, soon after, was to become the centre of the gold rush, wass occupied by a solitary Indian hut. The journey across Alaska occupied three months: all the lakes and rivers were frozen, and the explorer "hugger muggered" in the walrus hide tents of the Indians. Suddenly one day, de Windt was attacked by the natives. All his stores, including his revolver, were stolen from him. He was kicked from pillar to post, and his life became a veritable hell. It was by the greatest bit of good luck, and the Indians' inordinate love of "tanglefoot" whiskey, that de Windt was able to escape on the last American steamer as it was coming south before being frozen in by the Arctic winter. So ended the first attempt.

It is quite impossible to give an idea of the personality of de Windt as he relates his experiences; his little witticisms; his little "asides"; the twinkle of his ever young eves, relate points that cannot be conveyed by pen and paper.

De Windt's second attempt to make the journey from Paris to New York overland, was financed by three Newspapers which, between them, subscribed some 12.000 Pounds. He was already well known to the Russian Government for whom he had made a detailed report of the condition of their prisons, and from them and from the Emperor himself, he obtained every assistance. The journey to Siberia was made by rail, but from thence

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[^1]onward, transport depended on horses, reindeer, and dogs. To give some idea of the lenght of the road, it may be stated that de Windt travelled for five weeks in an open sleigh, for 2000 miles along the frozen Lena River. On this part of the journey he used 1160 horses, while on another part of the Arctic trip over 1400 reindeer were employed. The rest of the journey was done in dog sleighs. The cold was intense, and as much as $110 \%$ of frost were experienced.

The distances, too, were enormous. Siberia itself is between fifty and sixty times the size of Great Britain. It is, practically, uninhabited, and in three months only four human beings were met with, and there was a total absence of animal and bird life in these regions. One of the greatest difficulties was the food supply for man and dogs. During the 2000 miles tramp along the Western Coast of the Behring Sea the food got less and less: half rations were adopted: at last it came to an end. Starvation stared the expedition in the face. Had the explorer slept there would have been no awakening. Once more the impossible happened; a native hut full of fresh seal meat was discovered, and-de Windt is still here to tell the tale.

At length he got back to Alaska and found that in the interval of four years, since his last visit, Dawson City, with its hive of bustling humanity had sprung up. And so to New York. The whole journey of 18.000 miles took just over eight months.

Dr. Scott announced that he hoped that this was the beginning of other similar evenings, and that several people had promised to give talks on their own special subiect.

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## Infiuence of Film.

Much has been said about the influence of the films on Life and Thought and nowhere is this influence more evident than among the young men and girls who frequent the Picture Theatres in Spain. Every one must have noticed in the towns how great a proportion of the passers-by is well dressed. They place a high value on appearances and as the following articles by S. P. Ainley shows it is precisely here that the English and American Films are exerting a strong influence.

The Modern Don Juan.
The Spaniard who wishes to be thought elegant eargely looks out the latest film fashions, and once

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found he loses no time in adopting them. The present popularity of horn-rimmed spectacles among all classes in Spain is a convincing proof of the influence of the cinema on Spanish fashions. These made their appearance immediately after the famous Harold Lloyd made his début on the Madrid screens, and since then the number of Spaniards wearing horn-rimmed glasses has increased to such an extent that the streets of Madrid now seem to be alive with replicas of the celebrated comedian.

Another fashion taken from the films, and one that has had a remarkable run, is the John Gilbert moustache. Soon after this actor appeared on the screen in Madrid with a thin, dark line on his upper lip, leaving a space of nearly half an inch between this adornment and the tip of his nose all the dandies of Madrid and the leading Spanish cinema actors began to imitate him.

If one imagines the combined effect of the fashions mentioned in the very perfumed person of the young Spaniard of to-day, one can hardly refrain from making a comparison with the appearance of his famous predecessor-the amorous Don Juan-with his silken hose, doubloons, and feather stuck in a rakishlooking hat.

## The Spanish Women.

The Modern Spanish woman, too, is just as enthusiastic in adopting the newest film fashions, and a really well-dressed and modish "señorita" easily holds her own even with her stylish Parisian sister in the all-important matter of dress. And quite frequently she improves on the original fashion, which is explained by the innate artistic taste possessed by all Spaniards and applied by them on every possible occasion.

It is, indeed, an aesthetic treat sometimes to be present at a gathering of modern Spanish Society, whether in private houses, hotels, or theatres. There one sees the latest film fashions not only perfectly imitated, but very often given an additional artistic touch which to the Spanish eye was lacking. This, nevertheless, only applies to the highest classes-those who are able to afford such luxuries-as to the majority of Spanish women even a hat is still a priceless possession.

There is only one public event in Spain where one sees all women dressed as nearly alike as possible, and that is at the bull fights, for not one of them would dream of going to the ring attired in anything but the classical silk manton, or shawl, with which the most entrancing of Paris hats would look absurd and quite out of place.

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## Latest News.

Canadá. Ottawa.
The Parliament has begun its Sessions. It has to consider the problem of the 100 millions deficit in its Budget announced by the Goverment.

## Geneva.

Disarmament Conference. It is announced that no less than 11 Vice-Presidents will be elected. The reason is that as many nations as possible shall be represented in the Tribune. They will probably be selected from among the following:-Great Britain, United States, France, Italy, Germany, Japon, Russia, Argentina, Poland, Spain, Bulgaria, Sweden, Czeckoslovakia, and Austria. There has been some criticism about the fact that Europe should be represented by the President Mr. Henderson, and 11 Vice-Presidents, but it must be borne in mind that the Disarming problem is principally a European one.

## London.

It is confirmed that the Submarine M2 has been found at a depth of 43 yards between two wrecks one of which is a German Submarine. The work of salvage has begun but salvage operations are very difficult.

## Shanghai.

The British Cruiser "Berwick" and the American "Houlton" have arrived at Shanghai. The Japonese have occupied the fort of Wu-Sung, 11 miles from Shanghai.


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