

LEAGUE COUNCIL SUMMONED TO DISCUSS REICH REARMING

PARIS CONFERENCE

GENEVA, Saturday

The Council of the League of Nations will meet in the course of the first week in April in order to examine the French application calling attention to the introduction of conscription in Germany, according to an announcement issued by the League Secretariat here yesterday.

M. Rushdi Aras, Foreign Minister of Turkey and President of the League Council, has officially convoked the Council to meet in extraordinary session for that purpose.

Meanwhile the attention of all the European capitals is fixed on the conference which is taking place in Paris today. M. Laval, Mr. Eden and Signor Suvich are the participants.

Their meeting is a preliminary to the visit of Sir John Simon and Mr. Eden to Berlin, after which the Lord Privy Seal is to go on to Moscow and Warsaw. A second conference between representatives of Britain, France and Italy is to be held in Italy after the completion of the British Ministers' round of visits, in order to discuss the results of the negotiations.

Duce's Concern

Signor Mussolini is reported to regard the prospects with considerable misgiving, foreseeing the danger of a division of policy. A more optimistic outlook exists in France.

Germany has only slowed down the hour of peace, according to M. Laval. The French Foreign Secretary paid a warm tribute to the Duce yesterday in the Senate.

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WAR CREDITS GENERAL'S DEMAND FOR MONEY

PARIS, Saturday

A speech delivered yesterday by the War Minister, General Maurin, before the Army Commission of the Chamber contributed considerably to heightening the tense and nervous atmosphere already existing. The general rang the tocsin in a most alarming manner.

He told the commission among other things that seventy-five per cent of the entire German industry is occupied with producing war materials, the German airplane works being capable of turning out fifteen machines each day, so that the German air force would in three months comprise 1,500 bombers and pursuit planes.

After asserting that compulsory labour service practically corresponded to one year of military service in Germany, the general predicted that the Reich would have 700,000 men under the colours at the beginning of 1936.

The debate all came down finally to the announcement by the war minister that additional military credits would be needed for 1935 and the following years in order to strengthen the garrisons of the Eastern border fortifications and further develop the motorised formations. In addition it was necessary to accelerate the supply of war materials and fill up the ranks of the officers by reinstating 5,000 officers placed on the reserve list in 1933.

General Maurin's appeal for additional credits follows on the heels of the same appeal for his department made a few days ago by the Air Minister. In the course of his speech explaining the reason for his demand, the Air Minister pointed to the same facts, and showed that England and Italy were also rushing the building of their air fleets.

Since the declaration of Ger-

(Continued on page 6)

FRENCH DEPUTY'S OUTBURST VIOLENT ATTACK ON REICH

M. LAVAL'S REPLY

PARIS, Saturday

M. Franklin-Bouillon, the well known extreme Nationalist deputy, made a violent attack on Germany in the Chamber of Deputies here yesterday.

The Chamber had just ratified the Franco-Italian agreement which resulted from M. Laval's visit to Rome by 505 votes to nine. It is pointed out that this almost unanimous vote approves the principle that any unilateral act regarding the armaments question is inadmissible.

Germany, declared M. Franklin-Bouillon, by rearming had declared war on the whole civilised world. He demanded the immediate conclusion of a military alliance of France and her allies against the «robber nations»—Germany and Hungary—which he asserted desired to tear up the treaties and make war.

Great Britain likewise failed to escape from the thrusts of the fiery deputy. He described Franco-British relationships as consisting of a series of misunderstandings.

«Blind» British

The greatest of these, he said, was Britain's desire for Germany's participation in the proposed conference at Como. This, according to M. Franklin-Bouillon, shows that the British Government is totally blind.

M. Laval defended French foreign policy against the reproaches of the Nationalist deputy. He first replied briefly to the few speakers who had criticised the colonial concessions made to Italy by France, and denied that the colonial agreement contained anything prejudicial to the independence and integrity of Ethiopia.

The Foreign Minister then paid high tribute to Signor Mussolini and to the value of the Franco-Italian agreement, and went on to speak of Germany. He expressed

(Continued on page 6)

DUCE'S CONCESSION

GENEVA, Saturday

The Italian Government has notified its willingness to accept the arbitration procedure proposed by Ethiopia for the settlement of the frontier dispute between those countries, which Signor Mussolini has hitherto consistently rejected.

The Secretary General of the League of Nations has therefore advised the Ethiopian Government to withdraw the appeal which it had lodged with the League Secretariat, asking for an inquiry by the Council.

SIR JOHN SIMON MISUNDERSTANDING IN FRANCE

LONDON, Saturday

Surprise is expressed here today at the misunderstanding in France of a remark made by Sir John Simon in the course of his speech in the House of Commons on Thursday, in which he alluded to the possible participation of Germany in further conferences to be held on the conclusion of the British visits to Berlin, Moscow, Warsaw and Prague.

The Foreign Secretary's remark has been sharply criticised in the French press on the ground that it can be regarded as a direct invitation to Germany to take part in the proposed Anglo-Franco-Italian conference which it is proposed to hold in North Italy immediately after those visits.

This interpretation is described as completely mistaken in British political circles. It was never the intention of the British Government to transform the meeting in Italy into a four power conference.

Sir John Simon's allusion merely meant that if the Berlin visit results in the success which is hoped for, and a promising basis for discussion shows itself after the series of visits and the subsequent three power meeting, it would doubtless be advisable to call a further conference of all the powers concerned. Such a conference would include all the countries interested in the problem of security and the East Locarno and Danube pacts, all of which concern Germany.

Herr von Neurath informed press representatives yesterday that the Reich Government was looking forward to the visit of the representatives of the British Government with interest and satisfaction. In view of the developments of the last few days, said the German Foreign Minister, a frank Anglo-German discussion could do

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RABIES OUTBREAK IN PALMA MUZZLING ORDER IN FORCE

PRECAUTIONS

The existence of rabies in municipalities of Palma and ño'a is officially declared by circular issued by H. E. the Governor.

Dogs, it is laid down, will be allowed on the public streets if they are muzzled. They also wear collars bearing the owner's name and address on a plate, and the license plate indicating that the municipal dog tax has been paid.

Those found on the street without muzzle, collar or license will be either killed or captured and held until their owners claim them. They will be killed in case if they are not claimed in three days of capture.

Owners claiming unmuzzled dogs will be liable to a fine of twenty-five pesetas, plus expenses.

If a dog bites anyone, and suspected that he is suffering from rabies, he will be examined by a veterinary and kept under observation for fourteen days. The cost will be charged to the owner.

Cats must likewise be kept off the streets, or they will suffer the same fate as dogs.

Other Precautions

Every animal found to be of whatever species, will be destroyed immediately without compensation. The same course will be taken with any dog, cat or animal attacked by the disease, though the symptoms are not served in the animal bitten.

Animals suspected of having been bitten will be isolated and kept under observation for

(Continued on page 6)

PRAISE OF BRITAIN IN REICH

BERLIN, Saturday

Sir John Simon's speech in the House of Commons Thursday awakened a sympathetic echo in the German press yesterday. The lead was taken by the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which like every journal in the Reich beats the drum according to the rhythm set by the Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, Herr Goebbels.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* stresses in an editorial that no sensible person could dispute the accuracy of Sir John's statement that the British government has adopted a more judicious attitude than the French government.

«We are not overlooking the fact,» the paper adds, «that there are considerable divergencies between the German and British standpoints, but the decisive point

is that the British government is seriously endeavouring to prepare for the Berlin conversations in a way which will not preclude the possibility of success.»

The *Kreuz Zeitung* suspects France has been looking for a pretext to break off negotiations with a brusqueness similar to that shown by M. Barthou, when by his note of April 17 of last year he thwarted the negotiations concerning the realisation of German equality which, it is claimed, had been begun with excellent prospects of success.

It augurs well for Europe's future, the latter journal believes, that the British government, notwithstanding all the reservations made by it with regard to the German decisions, did not lose its nerve in such a way and still adheres to the original programme.

POLISH ATTEMPTS AT ARYANISM

WARSAW, Saturday

An effort to introduce the Nazi German idea of Aryanism into Poland has failed. How or why the idea started is not known or stated, but that it was present in a minor form is now evident.

An «Aryan clause» was introduced by the municipal council of the city of Lodz into a resolution that prizes offered by the council for outstanding achievements in science, literature and the applied arts should henceforth be awarded exclusively to persons able to prove that they are of Aryan descent.

The government's commissioner for the city of Lodz has decided, it was announced yesterday in the semi-official *Gazeta Polska*, that the clause is incompatible with

the constitutional principle of equality for all citizens. It has been thrown out.

As yet there have been no repercussions because of the clause but it is not expected that it will be allowed to pass unnoticed by advocates of Aryanism.

There has been anti-Semitism in Poland for years, but that of Aryanism as an application of that virulent form of feeling has not shown its head heretofore. It is undoubtedly attributable to the example of the Nazis.

Apparently it is not being encouraged by those who promulgate the «Aryan clause» in Lodz. The principal reaction of the German Government's similar if more limited activities on those lines has been simple disgust.

SPAIN AS STUDENT MECCA

FRANCE LOSES FAVOUR

MIGRATION

MADRID, Saturday

The arrival in Madrid of a delegation of Hispano-American students has opened up the prospect of Spain's replacing France as one of the chief international study centres.

The visiting students are here to gather precise information on the spot for the benefit of their compatriots studying in Paris. They state that there is every possibility of a wholesale migration to Spain is prepared to welcome the newcomers.

In the Quartier Latin, it appears, the advantages of the Spanish universities are being discussed today in many tongues, but especially in overseas Spanish. The conversation turns about the condition of this or that professor, the equipment and facilities available in this or that department, the splendours of Madrid's magnificent *Ciudad Universitaria*.

The principal influences which are turning the eyes of France's foreign students towards Spain are two. One of them is the low cost of living in Spain, and the other is the anti-foreign agitation among French students.

Some of the delegates now in Madrid are medical students. They admit that the French students have some reason to complain of the competition of foreign doctors and professional men, and to ask for restrictions on their number.

The agitation, however, has taken on an indiscriminating bitterness which makes life in a French university a burden for a foreign student, even if he has no idea of making a living in France and is not even taking a professional course.

The foreigners, therefore, are preparing to shake the dust of France from off their feet, and look upon them as intruders taking jobs from their hosts. The first inquiries of those whose mother tongue is Spanish naturally concern the country which gave their language and its culture to their half of the world.

Their scouts will be able to return with a glowing account of living conditions in Madrid. Board, amusements are all much cheaper than in France, and both the city and its university will be a revelation to many who still think of Spain in terms of the last century.

Madrid, they will learn, is in every respect a modern European city, with just a sufficient touch of America about it to remind them of home. The new university buildings, forming a suburb by themselves, are not complete, it is true,

U. S. GIFT TO SPAIN

MEMORIAL TO COLUMBUS

NEW YORK, Saturday

Plans for erecting a monument to Christopher Columbus this summer as a gift from the United States to Spain are well advanced here.

It is to take the form of a bronze plaque set in one of the walls of the Franciscan convent at Palos, in the province of Cadiz, Spain, where the famous Admiral spent the night in prayer before sailing from the nearby Port of Santa Maria, on August 3, 1492, on his momentous voyage of discovery to the New World.

The plaque will bear the coats of arms of King Ferdinand of Aragon and Queen Isabel of Castille and those of the American Colonies. The task of designing it has been entrusted to Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who designed in 1928 the large statue of Columbus which stands on the bank of the Rio Tinto at Huelva.

Mrs. Whitney will also chose the exact spot on the convent wall where the memorial is to be placed after she has received photographs of the building, which are being obtained for her by Mr. Claude G. Bowers, United States Ambassador in Madrid. Doctor John H. Finley has undertaken to provide a suitable inscription.

The plan is being sponsored by the Spanish American Society, which has organised a drive to raise funds for the memorial. Its principal backers are Mr. Robert Seelav, President of the Society, Mr. Ogden H. Hammond, former Ambassador to Spain, and the present Ambassador.

«We want everyone to feel,» declared Mr. Hammond, «that this is the gift of the people of America and not merely that of the Society.» The appeal for funds is therefore being addressed to the American public at large.

The name of every subscriber, regardless of the amount given, will be inscribed in a permanent record, which it is intended to preserve permanently in the archives of the convent at Palos. The unveiling at Palos will probably take place in July, and Mr. Seelav will organise a delegation of Americans to travel to Spain for the ceremony.

but already the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters and several other departments are working in their new quarters.

The *Ciudad Universitaria* was largely planned with the idea of attracting overseas students, as well as to serve as a model for improvements in other Spanish universities. If Madrid succeeds in regaining the intellectual leadership of Spanish America from Paris, the effect on the relationships between Spain and her former colonies will be incalculable.

MILLENNARY OF CASTILLE

GERM OF UNITY OF SPAIN

COMMEMORATION

SANTANDER, Saturday

Castille is to celebrate this year the 1,000th anniversary of her independence.

Fernán González became Count of Castille in 935, and proclaimed his county independent of the Kingdom of León. By so doing, paradoxically, he laid the first stone of the edifice of united Spain, which was completed more than five centuries later when the marriage of Fernando of Aragon and Isabel of Castille joined the two kingdoms that has absorbed between them the whole Peninsula, with the exceptions of Portugal and Navarre.

The millenary celebrations are being organised by Santander, the North coast seaport which is the capital of the only maritime province of Old Castille. The Sindicato de Iniciativas of Santander has already drawn up a programme, which is now awaiting the approval of the Government.

Revivals of tenth century sports and pastimes are planned, wherein knights will joust and run at quintains, and fight bulls from horseback in the ancient manner, and folklore groups will perform old popular songs and dances, attired in the typical peasant costumes of the various Castilian provinces.

Learned specialists will lecture on the origins of the County of Castille and of the Spanish language, on tenth century art and letters, life and customs. Prizes are to be offered for a poem to be read at the inauguration of the festivities, and for the best historico-descriptive work on the Castille under the Counts.

The President of the Republic, or failing the President the Premier, will be asked to preside at the official inauguration at Santander on September 2. It is hoped that the Minister of Public Instruction and the diplomatic representatives of Spanish-speaking countries in Madrid will also attend.

Count Fernán González himself, or at least his proxy, will head the defile of armed knights which will be a feature of the closing festival in the Santander bullring on September 8. The programme for that occasion includes folk-dancing and singing, medieval sports and a tournament, ending with the singing of the selected «March of Castille» by massed choirs.

The Count will also be «on view» in the special performance of the historical play «La Libertad de Castilla por el Conde de Fernán-González», by the classic dramatist Lope de Vega, whose tercentenary will have been celebrated in August.

HISPANOPHOBIA

BULLFIGHTERS IN MEXICO

MADRID, Saturday

The life of a Spanish bullfighter in Mexico is not a happy one, according to Domingo Ortega, one of Spain's half-dozen best performers in the ring, who has arrived here after finishing his winter season in Mexico.

Ortega was given an effusive sendoff by his friends and admirers when he left Mexico for New York, en route for Spain, on March 1. That it was not marred by untoward incidents, however, was due to the fact that no one else knew of his departure.

Wherever he went in Mexico he was followed by the members of the so-called «Partida de la Porra», the avowed object of which is to protect Mexican bullfighters against Spanish competition. The *porristas'* way of achieving their end is to book a block of seats at any fight in which a Spanish *diestro* is to perform, and hail his appearance in the ring with shouts, insults and the discordant sounds of tin trumpets and rattles.

Their conduct draws protests from the impartial *aficionados* who will watch any bullfighter who can give them the kind of performance they want, and free fights often result. Two days after Ortega's departure, a «Viva Ortega» shouted in a café full of *porristas* caused a revolver battle in which eight persons were wounded, three of them seriously.

Ortega himself was given a police guard in Mexico City, though the anti-Spanish element has not yet resorted to personal attacks on bullfighters themselves.

One of Ortega's ten *corridos* in Mexico City was a charity affair for which the promoters had obtained five-year-old bulls of fearsome weight and length of horn. The Spanish *diestro* had undertaken to face them, abandoning an engagement in Torreón, as there was difficulty in finding opponents for such beasts.

Even at that fight the *porristas* were present in force. Their protests however were drowned by the counter-cheers which rewarded the Spaniard's gesture.

The anti-Spanish campaign, according to Ortega, has been equally virulent against the *diestros* Curro Caro and «Maravilla», who have also been performing in Mexico. One section of the Mexican press cannot see a Spanish bullfighter without attacking him, while other papers have held aloof from the strife and praised or blamed the Spaniards on their merits.

Ortega believes that the campaign would collapse at once if all the Mexican bullfighters made a stand against it. Nevertheless he is against all idea of reprisals, and considers that Mexican performers in Spanish rings should be accorded all the applause which their efforts can win.

THEATRE GUIDE

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JUBILEE PLANS FOR THE FLEET

GRAND REVIEW BY THE KING AT SPITHEAD

By H. L. PERCY

United Press Staff Correspondent

LONDON.—The might of Britain's navy will be reviewed by King George off Spithead, near Portsmouth, either July 16 or 17.

It will be the greatest naval pageant seen in home waters since the war, and one of the highlights of the Silver Jubilee programme celebrating the 25 years the King has been on the throne.

Detailed arrangements have yet to be made, but, it is understood, the Mediterranean fleet alone will be represented by the first battle squadron, the first cruiser squadron, and a destroyer flotilla.

This would comprise about 18 vessels, but in all about 80 are expected to participate in the review.

The King will be afloat in his yacht, Victoria and Albert. He will be accompanied by his sons, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Kent, as personal aides-de-camp.

The first battle squadron of the Mediterranean fleet consists of the Queen Elizabeth, flagship of Admiral Sir William Wordsworth Fisher, commander-in-chief of the

Mediterranean; the Resolution, Revenge, Royal Sovereign, and Ramillies.

In the first cruiser squadron will be the 10,000-ton ships, London, flagship of Rear Admiral John Knowles in Thurn; the Devonshire, Shropshire, and Australia. The last named is serving in place of the Sussex, which is cruising for a year with the Australian squadron.

If the Home Fleet is at full strength, it will include the Nelson, flagship of Admiral, the Earl of Cork, Commander-in-Chief; the Rodney, Valiant, Barham, and Warspite; the battle cruisers Hood and Renown, the aircraft carriers Courageous and Furious, the cruisers Leander, Achilles, Orion, Neptune, and Cairo, 27 destroyers, six submarines and numbers of auxiliaries.

It will be easy to distinguish between the ships of the Mediterranean and Home fleets. The Mediterranean fleet has light gray paintwork, which in certain lights looks white, contrasting with the dark gray «war paint» of the Home fleet.

INEFFICIENCY URGED

MEANS OF SOLVING UNEMPLOYMENT

By United Press

PARIS.—Inefficiency is recommended as a means of solving France's unemployment problem by Camille Benassy, Socialist deputy.

During a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, Benassy deplored the fact that men are working much too fast these days and that machines and other mechanical appliances are being utilized to speed up manual production. He contended that such efficiency was entirely out of place, especially in the case of public works undertaken to increase employment.

The Socialist deputy for the Seine Department then went on to relate examples of how men were sweating at their labors and how machines were humming with the disagreeable noise of perfection.

«The other day I was in an autobus, riding by the Porte de Clichy, where the old fortifications are being torn down,» Benassy said. «There should have been enough work there for a hundred men. Instead, there were only six.»

«Especially in the case of public works,» he continued, «I think it is to be regretted that a contractor should show such efficiency and neglect the interests of the great mass of people that are in need of employment.»

LONDON CELEBRATES IN MAY

FLOWER SHOWS AND RACES WITH REVIEWS

By H. L. PERCY

United Press Staff Correspondent

LONDON.—Plans for the King's Silver Jubilee celebrations in May are gradually taking shape.

Their size and scope is beyond anything that ever has occurred here before.

Apart from the actual celebrations, starting May 6, the 25th anniversary of King George's accession to the throne, innumerable social and sporting functions have been arranged. They run from a special silver jubilee flower show to a special silver jubilee horse race.

The general plan of the celebrations already is known. It includes a royal thanksgiving service; reviews of the navy, army and air force; state drives through London; state banquets at Buckingham Palace, and a special honours list.

Additions to it, however, are being made almost daily. One of the latest is the announcement by Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald in the House of Commons that all government offices will be

closed May 6. This day already has been declared an official «bank» or national holiday. Postmen, sweepers, postmen, and all other government employes are to be given the day off, «with full pay» as Mr. MacDonald expressed it.

The government also has formed local authorities in every town in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, that a reasonable expenditure on celebrations may be made from public funds. This will be augmented by local subscriptions.

Most of Britain's local governments are now controlled by the Labor Party, yet, if anything, more response from even the most ardent of them is tremendous. Mr. Chamberlain, whose town council has been in some disgrace because it refused to fly a Union Jack from the town hall on the wedding of the Duke of Kent and Princess Marina, has taken the initiative.

The programmes are expected to follow the general lines of a parade or street parade depicting national history plus decorations and illuminations.

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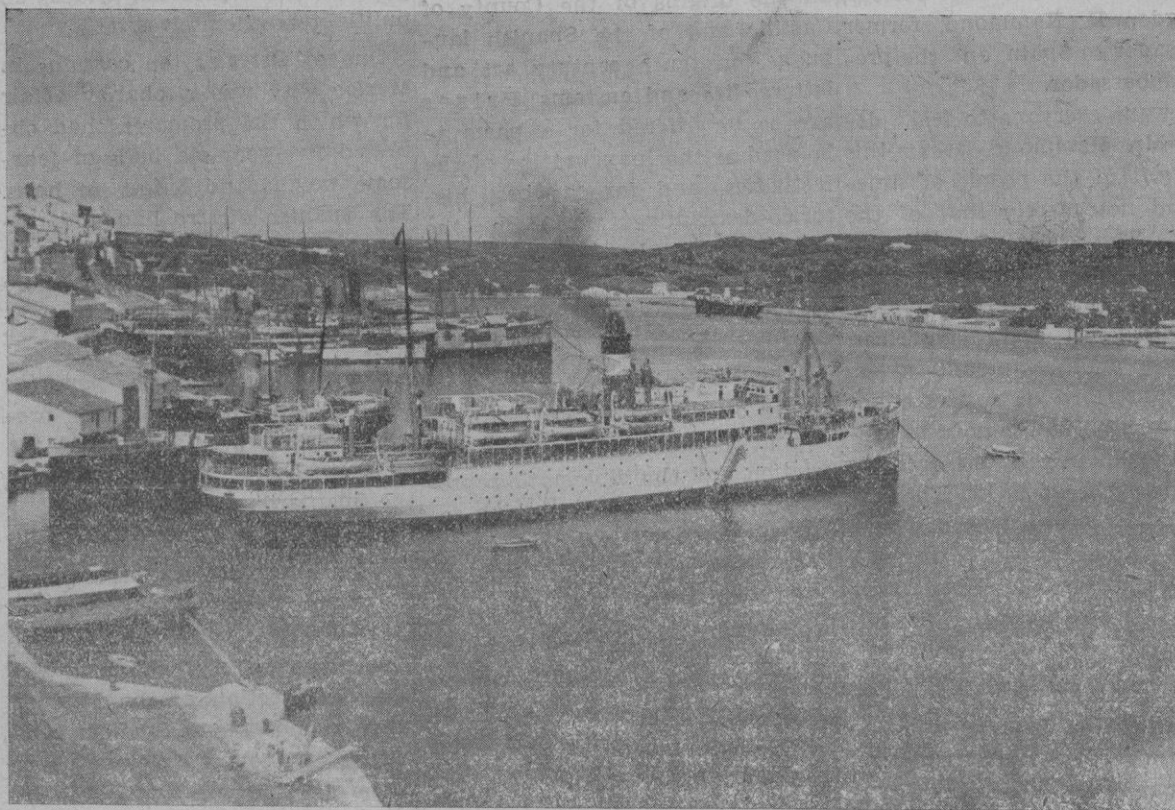
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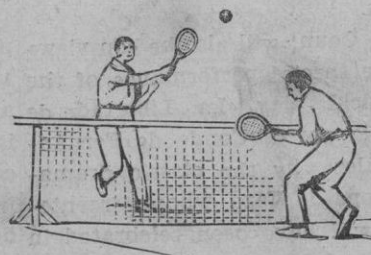
and see the «Golden Farm» which was for some time the residence of Lord Nelson. It is situated on the way to Cala Mezquida, a popular bathing resort near Mahón, which was twice visited by King Edward VII.

Port Mahón is the chief town of the island; its spacious, magnificent harbour is undoubtedly the best in the Mediterranean.



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WAR?

The present situation in Europe,
Winston Churchill said late
week in the House of Commons,
is more dangerous and more con-
cise to war than it was in 1914.
Mr. Churchill may have gone a
step too far and have spoken a
little too hastily, but that is not
the point. No sane person who is
conversant with the European
political situation at present will
believe that the situation is at least
slightly dangerous.

Germany, on whom the eyes of
Europe and the rest of the world
now rest in fear and trembling,
they have done since the ad-
vent of Herr Hitler, has declared
openly that she is violating the
treaty of Versailles and is actively
preparing for war. It does not
matter whether it is a
war of defence, as Germany of-
fence claims, or actually and
when the moment comes, a war of
offence. It is war.

Within the past week, and fol-
lowing on the heels of the Ger-
man declaration, France's Air
Minister demanded the use of the
lands allotted for the air serv-
ice next year for immediate alloca-
tion, and a substantial increase to
meet it.

The announcement of England's
force strength was made last
week in the House of Commons,
and it was stated that 1,000 more
fighting planes had been ordered
for immediate delivery.

Italy has been building up her
force, and is now redoubling
her efforts. So is every other na-
tion of importance. England,
France and Italy have together
protested against the action of
Germany in mobilising to the
League of Nations, and the council
of the League will be convened with
speed to deal with the comp-
lications.

The League has failed in the
past to prevent war. Paraguay
was warned to cease her fight
with Bolivia, and resigned from
the League and continued. This
was but a few weeks ago.

The Great War was a «War To
End War.» But we are fast drift-
ing upon the shoals of another
and fiercer one. It this, if ever,
is the time when governments
are arming for men to declare
that they will not fight, and thus
put a stop to the whole business?
If it is not, then the time will ne-
ver come.

ON THE ISLAND

By *The Wayfarer*

The touch of rain which came
as a last reminder of the winter
this week did not dampen activi-
ties on the Island but rather serv-
ed to encourage them. Housewar-
mings are the general thing as more
and more casual visitors settle
down for a long stay among us.
Mrs. Paul and her two charming
children have come in from the
Puerto de Soller and have taken
a residence in El Terreno on the
Calle Dos de Mayo.

ARTIST & WRITER:

A movement has been started to
discover a proper residence for Mr.
and Mrs. Stuart Edmunds, who
will be out here from England in
the near future. When the Hom-
eric was in port last week, Mr. and
Mrs. Eric Edmunds (the brother
and sister-in-law of Stuart) came
ashore and spent their whole day
looking at houses for brother Stu-
art and wife. Stuart Edmunds is
a well known British painter. His
wife writes under the name of
Helen Ferguson and has quite a
following in England. The talent-
ed pair will be in Mallorca this
spring and no doubt will remain
for a long time.

GENOVA:

Mrs. Jacques Desaulnier's Geno-
va villa continues to be the center
of activity in that suburb and the
David taxi people seem more than
pleased. Mrs. Desaulnier has her
own David taxi at her disposal so
that she is able to cover the climb
from Palma without difficulty and
as often as she pleases. Mrs. Pam-
ela de Prizer is a guest at the
villa.

TO TOWN:

Genova has lost and Palma has
regained the delightful company
of Miss Morse, who found her Ge-
nova home a bit too lonely. It was
alright as long as Miss Fey was
here, but when the latter became
ill and was forced to return to her
home in Paris, Miss Morse decid-
ed, after a short trial, that Palma
was the best place for her. She is
back at the Grand Hotel.

BACK AGAIN:

Lady Patricia Waleran is com-
ing to this end of the Island more

frequently than last season. She
returned to her villa near Formentor
from the Hotel Victoria a short
time ago, and now she is back in
El Terreno for a short holiday. She
drove in with Mr. Rex Morley
Hayes late last week and is stay-
ing at the Hotel Mediterraneo.

ARRIVALS:

Latest arrivals in Mallorca from
the mainland include Count and
Countess Nobart Holourat. They
are stopping at the Hotel Mediter-
raneo. Brig. General Richard
Cooper, who lately came to Ma-
llorca from London, is also at the
Mediterraneo. Other newcomers
from England via the mainland
are: Mr. William Mitford, Mrs.
Catherine Smith Osbourne, Mr.
Walker Traddington, Miss Violet
Bervan, Miss Katherine Kitson,
Mr. E. Kitson, and Mrs. Frieda
Winn Jones. M. Jean Auguste
Kufferath arrived in Palma from
Barcelona late last week. His home
is in Belgium.

POOL:

The Sporting swimming pool is
starting to show signs of rebirth
for the coming summer season.
Miss Sparkes is one of the pool's
current attractions. She is there
every morning bright and early
for her daily dip and swim, from
which she emerges bright and
sparkling.

PROSPERITY:

The elusive prosperity in search
of which the whole world has joined
forces, is reposing right here
in Palma, and in Palma right in
Lena's Bar. Lena has had a con-
tinuous rush of business that puts
the calamity criers to shame. If
she doesn't enlarge her quarters
soon she will be forced to refuse
dozens of patrons daily. Lena's

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popularity is one of long standing.
It rests on many things, but most
largely on the fact that Lena giv-
es real value to her patrons.

HERE AND THERE:

Don Alfonso de la Peña and
Sra. Mercedes de la Peña are now
in El Terreno at the Hotel Medi-
terraneo. They moved in from
Porto-Pi last week.

Mr. Robert Henderson has come
to Palma from Formentor. Mr.
John Hiddingh came in from For-
mentor on Thursday and then
left almost immediately for Alcu-
dia.

M. Stephan Claverolli of Paris
is spending this week-end in Pol-
lensa. Mrs. Reeves of the Maison
Cecile in El Terreno is visiting in
Valldemosa for the week-end.

FORMENTOR:

The Hotel Formentor is beginn-
ing to show more activity than
during the last month or so. Gu-
ests are arriving from other parts
of the Island and from England
for their spring holidays. Mr.
Charles Halsey, an American, has
gone out to the Hotel for a short
visit, as has Don E. Moreno Diaz.
Mr. Otto Goldschmidt arrived at
Formentor late last week from El
Terreno. He is a native of Austria
and expects to remain on the Is-
land for an indefinite visit.

ASTROLOGIST:

Mr. Robert de Bruce, the Ame-
rican astrologist who stayed in El
Terreno during the last fortnight,
is now touring the Island. He left
his side for Soller last week. Mr.
de Bruce will return to Paris short-
ly.

Mr. de Bruce stopped at the
Costa d'Or in Lluch Alcari dur-
ing his swing around the Island.
He has agreed to return to the
Grand Hotel in Palma on Wednes-
day where he will continue to give
interviews to persons curious
about their future. His present
plans, which were changed since
those announced in this column
last week, include his departure
on Thursday.

MANAGER LEAVES:

Mr. Kenneth Craven, who dur-
ing his spare moments is manager
of the Chalfont House in El Ter-
reno and almost undisputed
ping-pong champion of the Bale-
aric Islands sailed on the Otranto
yesterday for England. Command-
er Harry Green, whose yacht is
now anchored in England, sailed
on the same vessel. Mr. Craven
will assist Commander Green in
sailing his yacht to Palma from
Southampton. They will be back
here again in about six weeks.

CHORUS:

Mrs. Zinner, wife of the owner
of the Ideal Laundry, will sing
with the Capella Classica today as
a member of the chorus.

Out Of My Head

by HARRY GALLAND

If you have a radio, you can
make the acquaintance of one of
Spain's most interesting men to-
night. He is Padre Laburu, who
speaks from Radio Barcelona on
Sunday nights between seven and
eight o'clock. He is, as most of
the citizens of Barcelona will tes-
tify, worth listening to.

The good Padre is not one of
your ordinary droning, put-'em-
to-sleep pulpit speakers. He is more
of an orator, and an orator who
knows how to get his effects and
is not afraid to inject a little hu-
man interest and psychology into
his talks.

Billy Sunday was a famous Am-
erican revivalist. Billy used cir-
cus methods under a circus tent,
but he was no less sincere in his
religion because of that.

Padre Laburu is a man of that
type, but better. He is not like
Father Coughlin, the radio priest
who is at present holding forth
to millions in the United States,
for Padre Laburu does not particu-
larly concern himself with po-
litics. But when Padre Laburu talks,
you listen.

He advertises in the newspapers
in the approved revivalist fashion,
and thousands come to «L'Església
del Sagrat Cor» to hear him
in person. How many more thou-
sands hear him via the ether waves
is not known.

He talks to the individual, to the
man in the crowd and not to the
crowd as a whole. «Hombre, que
has sentido...» he says, using the
second person and not the more
formal third. As a result, he is
talking, it seems, to you and not
to your neighbour or the rest of
the crowd.

Last Sunday, for instance, he
spoke about death. He pointed out
that one has no time to prepare
for the coming of the Grim Reap-
er. Then he gave a complete de-
scription of death from pneumonia,
and acted it at the same time.
There was the laboured breathing,
the ministration of the padre, the
last gasp, and all the rest, com-
plete. It was not pretty, but it was
attention-compelling. And after
all, facts must be faced.

Padre Laburu is of course scorn-
ful of scientists and of all intellec-
tuals who don't accept the Church
unquestioningly. But even if you
disagree with many or all of his id-
eas, you will find him interesting.
You may not understand all that
he says, but your Spanish should be
sufficient to give you the drift of
it—even if you have very little
Spanish.

He is a product of the modern
age, and he is as up-to-date as
the radio he uses with such effect.
In America, in England or Germa-
ny, he would not stand out with
such vividness. But in the Spain
which is supposed to be backward,
he is alone. (And to the alert cor-
respondent in Barcelona who re-
ported on him and called my at-
tention to him, many thanks.)

CADIZ SEEKS WORK

MADRID, Saturday

A deputation from Cadiz, numbering 200, has invaded Madrid to ask for work for the 15,000 unemployed of that City and Province, and has been received by the Premier and other members of the Cabinet.

The expedition is headed by the Mayors of Cadiz, Puerto Real and San Fernando and the President of the Provincial Council, and includes representatives of the Press Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Association of Industry and Navigation, and the workers in many different trades. They were accompanied on their visits to the various Ministries by the Governor of Cadiz province, who is also in Madrid.

The Government's plans for the defence of the Balearics Islands, they claim, should provide work for the 3,000 men who were formerly employed in the Matagorda shipyards; for the aircraft factory, which now employs only half its complement of 400 workers, for the six million peseta torpedo factory which has not been opened yet, and for the practically abandoned San Carlos gun foundry.

«Work for Cadiz!» was the inscription on the great banners displayed on the thirty-four cars which brought the delegates to Madrid. And when *Gaditanos* say Cadiz, they also mean San Fernando, where the saltpans are unable to sell their product because of South American tariffs, and for the fishermen of the province, who need motors to allow them to take their feluccas further out to sea in pursuit of the retreating shoals.

The plan of works which they have submitted to the Cabinet includes dredging the river Sancti Petri to allow submarines to pass, the breaking up of the old transport General Valdés, now lying idle in Cadiz harbour, harbour works and public buildings, and many other matters. They also want Cadiz to be the terminus of the Spanish mailboat lines to Rio de Janeiro and Central America.

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SIR JOHN SIMON

(Continued from page 2).

nothing but good for all the countries of Europe.

«When once complete understanding on Germany's equality of rights has been achieved,» he added, «it should not be difficult to make substantial progress. Thus I hope that the visit of the British statesmen will clear up much on both sides.»

RABIES OUTBREAK IN PALMA

(Continued from page 2).

months.

The Governor's order instructs the Mayor of the townships forming the infected zone, police and veterinary surgeons to report to him all infractions that they may observe.

Don Luis Ferrer Arbona, Mayor of Palma, on receipt of the Governor's order, issued a proclamation to the same effect, to be posted immediately in the usual places. He announced that the City's campaign against stray dogs will be intensified, and appealed for the cooperation of the citizens in averting the danger of tragic results from the outbreak.

LEAGUE COUNCIL SUMMONED

(Continued from page 2).

which ratified the recent Franco-Italian agreement by an overwhelming majority.

The attitude of Poland towards France has improved noticeably since the German conscription law was issued, and the visit of Mr. Eden to Warsaw is eagerly awaited. The Little Entente and Balkan Entente will mobilise against any former enemy country which follows Germany's example, according to a message from Bucarest, and Portugal has also announced increased allocations for rearmament.

Mr. Cordell Hull is reported from Washington to have expressed inferentially the disapproval of Germany's rearmament by the United States, laying stress on the necessity for the strict observance of treaty provisions. The Secretary of States's announcement is believed to presage some formal action by the United States.

ALFRED HILL
JAMS and MARMALADE

WAR CREDITS

(Continued from page 2).

many's armaments last week, the demand for an increased period of military service to fill up the ranks left vacant by the war years has been meeting with far less opposition. What opposition M. Flandin, the Premier, has been meeting has been due almost entirely to politics, and not to a failure to realize that France must keep up in the suddenly renewed race to rearm.

FRENCH DEPUTY'S OUTBURST

(Continued from page 2).

ed the hope that the German Government's latest gesture would do no more than retard the organisation of peace, a task from which France wished to exclude nobody.

M. Laval laid great emphasis on his desire for peace and his confidence in the favourable outcome of the forthcoming negotiations. He wished, he said, to reaffirm before the whole world that French policy was directed against nobody.

M. Franklin-Bouillon intervened again, saying that he had hoped for a statement on the lines that «no cooperation was possible with National-Socialist Germany, which

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disregarded treaties.»

M. Laval replied to this general interpellation by declaring that every effort must be made to maintain the system of friendships and alliances.

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