

The PALMA POST

Published Weekly

Exchange Rates

Franc in Palma	48.45
Pound in Palma	36.60
Dollar in Palma	7.38
Reichsmark	2.96

VOLUME VIII
NUMBER 3

PALMA DE MALLORCA
SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1936

25 CTS.
THE COPY

ON THE ISLAND

Both Spanish and foreign visitors flocked to Sóller last weekend for the annual Fiesta de la Victoria, while the local *extranjeros* did not fail to join in the festivities. Mrs. Brenda Shafto entertained some of her friends on Monday afternoon in her waterfront flat, and the balcony of The Little Library was found to be an admirable vantage point for watching the seafight by Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Don Javier Ayala and Mrs. Holmes' daughter Sra. de Ayala, Mrs. Burr and Mrs. Sanderson.

Captain Wynand-Wright, Miss Sherburn, Miss Joan Foster and Mr. Bevis were noticed in the crowd watching the Turks' discomfiture. In the evening Sóller's bars and places where they dance were crowded. In one of them were seen Mrs. Finch-Dawson and her daughter Sheila with Mr. Douglas Neverose Stokes, and in another party Mrs. Hills and her daughters with Mrs. Gwen Fast. Also Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Esten, in town from Fornalutx. They talk of removing from that remote spot to somewhere equally remote, possibly Puerto de Andraitx.

THE SCREEN:—

The well known *metteur en scène* M. Kurt Bernhardt and the equally well known screen actress Miss Pearl Argyle, who were recently married, intend to come to the Balearics on their delayed honeymoon as soon as M. Bernhardt finishes his present job of directing Maurice Chevalier in the French version of *The Beloved Vagabond*, which is the first film M. Chevalier has made in France. The interior shots of both versions were made in London, and now M. Bernhardt is giving the final touches to the French version in Paris, where the film will be shown first.

WATERFRONT:—

Colonel and Mrs. Sartorius, who returned to Palma on Tuesday in their yacht *Aglala* after a cruise round the Island with a party of friends, were due to sail again on Saturday for Ibiza and Gibraltar. Major and Mrs. Lee in the *Foam* are off for the same destination, having on board as far as Ibiza Mr. Robert Gavett, who with Mrs. Gavett helped to make up the party on the *Aglala*. Mrs. Gavett returned to Palma overland on Monday.

When Colonel Sartorius had his craft up on the slip for spring-cleaning a while ago it put ideas into people's heads and there has been a queue ever since. The latest yachtsmen to have their craft hauled out are Mr. Havelock-Clark and Major Johnson.

THE ARTS:—

Miss Kathleen Gibbs was due to arrive on board the *Scharnhorst* on Saturday. She is the daughter of Mr. Binney Gibbs, R.A.

Miss Thorn-Drury, the English writer, left on the *Yorkshire* on Friday for Marseilles en route for Paris and England. She is so enchanted with the Island that she means to come back in July with a party of friends and stay for six weeks at Arenal. One member of the party will be Mr. Cowles, an artist whose fame rests in part on his posters for the Underground Railways of London.

LEFT:—

Departing travellers on the *Excalibur* for New York on Friday included Don Francisco Esteve and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Marvil. Mr. Marvil's mother is seriously ill, so they made up their minds to leave unexpectedly, giving up their house in the Huerta de Pollensa. They stayed in Palma over Thursday night as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jacobsen.

The house in Pollensa will not stand empty long, for Mrs. Margaret Heard will be in residence there again this summer.

RETURNED:—

Mr. and Mrs. Collie gave a luncheon at their charming home to Mrs. Featherstonehaugh, Mrs. Doris Cameron and Mrs. Faustmann. Mrs. Featherstonehaugh has just returned from a month's tour on the mainland. It was an exciting trip, in which the traveller went through a flood and a particularly bad sea fog, besides being a spectator of something like a riot.

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MARCIAL LALANDA ARRESTED

BULLFIGHTERS AND MEXICANS

PROTECTIONISM

The conflict caused by the jealousy between Spanish bullfighters and their Mexican colleagues came to a head on Thursday when the well known diestro Marcial Lalanda was arrested, and with him the remaining members of the Committee of the Bullfighters' Association.

Lalanda was billed to appear with *Bienvenida*, Domingo Ortega and the Mexican *Armillita* on Thursday afternoon in the special bullfight arranged in honour of the festival of San Isidro, patron saint of Madrid. On Wednesday evening the *Asociación de Matadores de Toros y Novillos* held an extraordinary general meeting to discuss whether *Armillita* should be allowed to appear.

After a long and excited discussion it was resolved, in the small hours of Thursday, that unless the Mexican could produce a valid labour permit the other three should refuse to enter the ring. The swordsmen concerned agreed to this course.

Apparently the Mexican was unable to produce the required document, for the refusal was made. Then the *Dirección General de Seguridad* took a hand in the game by arresting Lalanda and the other Committeemen.

The Mexican Ambassador also intervened to try to pour oil on the troubled waters. Professional and amateur diplomats worked hard all Thursday morning to find a *modus vivendi* whereby the public might be satisfied and San Isidro honoured, but in vain.

The «professional identity card» was made necessary for foreign bullfighters performing in Spain by a decree which appeared in the *Gazette* on Sunday, May 3. Therein it is provided that the *Jurado Mixto de Espectáculos Taurinos* must report on each application before the card is issued by the Ministry of Labour, and that the first named body shall watch over the fulfilment of the conditions laid down.

Any breach of the conditions may result in a fine of from 500 to 2,000 pesetas. Moreover in all such cases

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DON MANUEL AZAÑA TAKES OATH AS PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

CABINET RESHUFFLED AS RESULT OF PREMIER'S PROMOTION

MADRID

«I promise solemnly upon my honour, before the Cortes as the organ of the national sovereignty, to serve the Republic loyally, preserve the laws and consecrate my activity as head of the state to the service of justice and of Spain.»

In these words Don Manuel Azaña took the oath as President of the Spanish Republic in Cortes on Monday, May 11. The Deputy Speaker, Señor Jiménez de Asúa, replied: «In the name of the Cortes I say to you: if you do so, may the nation reward you; and if not, may the nation call you to account.»

Cortes adjourned immediately after the ceremony and the new President drove through streets lined with troops to the National Palace, where he took over from Don Diego Martínez Barrio, Speaker of Cortes and acting President, and received the resignation of the Cabinet from Señor Barcia, who had succeeded him temporarily as Premier. The list of the new Ministry headed by Señor Casares Quiroga was announced at 2 a.m. on Wednesday.

THE PRESIDENT

MADRID

Don Manuel Azaña y Díaz was elected President of the Republic by 754 votes out of 847 cast in the Electoral Assembly of Deputies to Cortes and «compromisarios» held in the *Palacio del Cristal* in the *Buen Retiro* park here on Sunday, May 10.

Don Alejandro Lerroux, the Radical ex-Premier, Don Francisco Largo Caballero, the Socialist ex-Minister, and the Fascist leader Don José Antonio Primo de Rivera received one vote each and Don Ramón González Peña, Socialist, two. There were eighty-eight blank papers and sixty-four members of the Assembly abstained from voting.

Señor Jiménez de Asúa, who presided in place of the Speaker of Cortes, adjourned the Assembly while he called on Señor Azaña at the Premier's office to inform him of his election. He returned to the *Palacio de Cristal* to announce the new President's acceptance of that office, and then dissolved the Assembly.

The new President is a Castilian, for he was born at Acalá de Henares, the birthplace of Cervantes, on January 10, 1880, the same year as his predecessor, Don Niceto Alcalá Zamora. He studied at Alcalá, the Escorial, Madrid, where he took his doctorate in law, and Pa-

(Continued on page 8)

THE CABINET

MADRID

The following is the list of the new Cabinet:

Don Santiago Casares Quiroga, Premier and Minister for War; Don Augusto Barcia Trélez, Minister of State; Don Enrique Ramos, Finance; Don Francisco Barnés, Public Instruction; Don Antonio Velasco Oñate, Public Works; Don Mariano Ruíz Funes, Agriculture; Don Juan Moles, Home Office; Don José Giral Pereira, Marine; Don Manuel Blasco Garzón, Justice; Don Plácido Álvarez-Buylla, Industry and Commerce; Don Bernardo Giner de los Ríos, Communications; and Don Juan Lluhi Vallescá, Labour.

The first eight listed, including the Premier, are members of the Republican Left party led by Señor Azaña. The Ministers of Marine, Justice, Industry and Commerce and Communications belong to the Republican Union, while Señor Lluhi represents the Catalan Left. The Socialists are expected to support the Government without forming part of it, as they did Señor Azaña's last Cabinet.

The new Premier has been Señor Azaña's chief lieutenant since the formation of Republican Left, so that he may be expected to succeed him as party leader also. He was Home Minister under Azaña during the first two years of the Republic, and held both that of-

(Continued on page 8)

ENTERTAINMENT

Cinemas

TEATRO LIRICO, Plaza Libertad. Sunday last day: *The Mark of the Vampire* with Bella Lugosi, Lionel Barrymore and Elizabeth Allen (in English); also *Ases de la Mala Pata* with Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy (in Spanish). Monday: *Broadway Melody 1936* with Jack Benny, Eleanor Powell and Robert Taylor (in Spanish); also *Audioscopik* (film in relief).

CINE BORN, Paseo del Borne. Till Wednesday: *Transatlantic Merry-Go-Round* with Gene Raymond and Nancy Carroll (in English); also *Forgotten Men* (a Great War document). Thursday: *The Man Who Broke The Bank At Monte Carlo* with Ronald Colman and Joan Bennett (in Spanish); also *Un Millón y Gracias* with Dick Powell and Ann Dvorak (in English).

SALON RIALTO, Calle San Felio. Till Wednesday: *Stradivarius* with Gustav Froehlich (in German). Thursday: *Our Daily Bread* with Karen Morley and Tom Keene (in English).

CINE MODERNO, Plaza Santa Eulalia. Sunday last day: *Midnight Alibi* with Richard Barthelmess and Ann Dvorak (in English). Monday: *The House of Rothschild* with George Arliss (in Spanish). Thursday: *The Raven* with Boris Karloff and Bella Lugosi (in Spanish).

TEATRO PRINCIPAL, Plaza Weyler. Till Tuesday: *She Couldn't Take It* with George Raft and Joan Bennett (in Spanish); also *In Spite of Danger* with Marian Marsh and Wallace Ford (in English). Wednesday: *La Reina y el Caudillo* with Anna Neagle and Fernand Graavey (in Spanish).

TEATRO BALEAR, Calle Zanoaguera. Now showing: *The Man Who Knew Too Much* with Nova Pilbeam and Peter Lorre (in English).

CINE PROTECTORA, Calle Protectora. Now showing: *La Cucaracha* with Steffi Dunna, Don Alvarado and Paul Porcacci (in Spanish); also *Redhead Annie* with Ann Shirley and Tom Brown; also *The Red Prairie* with Tom Keene.

Cabarets & Dancing Places

Tito's, Plaza Gomila, Terreno. Florida Dance Hall, Calle Valhori.

Los Pinos, Calle 14 de Abril, Terreno. Closed.

Jardin Bellver, Calle 14 de Abril, Terreno. Closed.

Trocadero, Rambla.

Lido, Calle Brondo. Macarena, Calle Teatro Balear.

Bars & Restaurants

Lena's, Avda. Antonio Maura.

Joe's Bar, Calle 14 de Abril, Terreno.

Picadilly Bar, Calle Bellver and Calle 14 de Abril, Terreno.

Triana, Calle Yeseros.

Oriente, Paseo Borne.

Parisién, Plaza Libertad.

Dog Racing

Sundays, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 3 p.m. at the track behind the Instituto (far end of the Rambla).

Horse Racing

Sundays at 2:30 p.m. at the Hipódromo on the Sóller road.

HOLLYWOOD BEAUTY SECRETS

BY MAX FACTOR

Binnie Barnes, the lovely English star, asked me the other day, «Why do you consider rouge such a ripe topic of discussion? It seems to me that you talk more frequently about rouge than any other single subject.»

«Well,» I replied, «You could hardly think of any aid to beauty that is more misunderstood and yet capable of such marvellous results.» A short time ago we spent considerable time in explaining that rouge acts as a shadow. It should be used to detract from the prominence of certain contours of the face.

Eager, thin-faced lasses should avoid rouge in the centre of their faces. The secret is to keep the rouge high on the temples and upper cheek—in a diminutive crescent. This leaves the lower part of the jaw and cheeks unshadowed, thus making the face appear fuller.

We reverse the above tactics for broad or round faces. We shadow the full parts of the cheeks and blend the rouge well in toward the nose. This reduces the expansive high light at the centre of the face and gives a fascinating illusion of length.

Then there are square faces, or perhaps it would have been better to say square jaws, for they invariably seem to attend square faces. Keeping the rouge on the lower and central part of the face will focus attention on the upper half.

A well blended dab of rouge on high cheekbones will «kill» their natural high light. Here is a case where too much colour is disastrous. By all means, shun it. Carry the rouge faintly downward; if there is a hollow, avoid placing any of the rouge in it.

Since rouge does act as a shadow, it should never be placed in the hollows of cheeks. Blend the rouge around the hollow and the depression will be high lighted.

When rouge is placed close to a prominent nose the contrast is sharpened. Therefore, keep it well away and smoothly blended.

A lightly-blended dab of rouge will shadow and subdue a chin which tends to protrude. Just a mere suggestion of colour however is sufficient.

CINE BORN

Now Playing (in English) TRANSATLANTIC MERRY-GO-ROUND

with Gene Raymond & Nancy Carroll also *Forgotten Men*

(an epic of the Great War)

Thursday *The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo*

TEATRO PRINCIPAL
Now playing till Tuesday
SHE COUL'DNT TAKE IT - (La Danza de los Ricos)
with GEORGE RAFT and JOAN BENNETT
on Same Programme **IN SPITE OF DANGER** (in English)
with Marian Marsh and Wallace Ford
from Wednesday **LA REINA Y EL CAUDILLO**
with Anna Neagle and Fernand Graavey

SPAIN SEEN AS PARADISE FOR HUNTERS AND FISHERMEN

WRITER WANTS SPORTING ASPECT OF TOURISM DEVELOPED

The organisers of Spain's tourism do not make half enough of her qualifications as a sportsman's paradise, according to Juan de Castilla, who writes in *Ya*.

«Spain,» he declares, «being endowed with a good number of mountainous districts provided with everything necessary for the maintenance of both land and water fauna in those species which by their interest form an attraction, a well developed plan would place us in an enviable position in relation to the rest of European countries.»

«Spanish sportsmen are well aware of this, and many foreigners are not ignorant of the fact. But those official organisms which should show the way for the tourist business to be economically efficient are unconscious of what might be done, and also of the advantages which we enjoy owing to our geographical situation and the structure of the national territory.»

One of the very few European countries which can boast anything like big game, Spain still has some bears in the Cantabrian mountains and wild goats in the Sierra de Gredos, while wild boars are relatively numerous and wolves sufficiently so to become a nuisance and even a danger to the inhabitants of hill villages in severe winters. It is fishing however about which Señor de Castilla goes into details.

«The tourist who is a hunter or fisherman,» he continues, «besides serving the same ends as those who merely enjoy the artistic and the typical, contributes to the state through the cost of special licenses which amount to 250 and 100 pesetas for hunting and fishing respectively. The case is made abundantly clear by this detail, but the test made with the river Nansa will show it even more eloquently.»

«The salmon fishing in that stream managed by the Patronato Nacional del Turismo consists of two stretches of five kilometres, from the bridge of Pesués to that of El Arrudo and from the Nansa bridge to that of Rozadio, the reaches between being free. The first

preserved section is divided into four first class and eight second class subsections, while the second forms two third class beats.

«The first class sections cost 250 pesetas for a fortnight, the second 125 for twelve days. The third class salmon reaches are considered as first class for trout.

«In 1935 expenses exceeded receipts by approximately 1,000 pesetas, and amounted to about 10,000. In a preserve of this kind, guarded by four keepers and enjoying a reputation at home and abroad, the result should be very different; but it is necessary to take into account that the special licences which the foreign fishers had to take out completely covered the difference.

«That is to say, the maintenance of this touristic attraction did not cost the state a centimo. But to remain content with this is uneconomic, for the income from the preserve should easily surpass the costs.

«The official season, according to law, lasts from February 15 to August 1; eleven fortnights in all. Assuming a loss of three fortnights for both the first and the second class fishing, it is not rash to assume that the rest would be snapped up in view of the lack of rivers with the same conditions.

«The rental of the fishings being mentioned above, a simple calculation gives us an income of 16,000 pesetas. Lack of propaganda? Ignorance of the business? A bit of everything.»

After an envious reference to how they do these things in other countries Señor de Castilla concludes thus:

«Sporting tourism in Spain has immense room for expansion. Both in the coastal regions and in the interior the salmon and trout districts, the wild sierras and the lower hills and woods, in which so many different species can live, lend themselves to a labour which would yield positive economic results.»

RIALTO

Wednesday Last Day (in German)

STRADIVARIUS

with GUSTAV FROELICH

Thursday (in English)

Our Daily Bread

with KAREN MORLEY

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GALERIAS COSTA
Conquistador, 30 — PALMA

THE WORLD THIS WEEK

BY «BUSCADOR»

The League of Nations Council refused on Monday to accept the Italian contention that Ethiopia no longer exists and allowed M. Wolde Mariam, the Ethiopian delegate, to take his seat, whereupon Baron Aloisi and his colleagues walked out in protest. The Council also decided to continue the sanctions against Italy.

Later the Italian delegates were recalled to Rome. They couldn't say for certain, but it is expected that they will not return and that Italy will leave the League.

«A member state which does not fulfil its obligations may be declared to be no longer a member of the League,» declares one of the articles of the Covenant, or words to that effect. It seems however that the Duce will be allowed to leave by the door instead of the window.

Meanwhile King Victor Emmanuel has been proclaimed Emperor of Abyssinia, Marshal Badoglio has been appointed Viceroy and Major Bottai, hitherto Civil Governor of Rome and now of Addis Abbaba, is busy sanitating the latter city.

The League is right on one point however. The Ethiopian Government, consisting of the Ministers who worked with the Emperor and to whom he handed over the conduct of state business before leaving for Palestine, still exists. It has established itself at Gora, 337 kilometres (about 210 miles) from Addis Abbaba, whither the state archives have been transferred, and is taking steps to put down the banditry which is rife in the countryside.

A gentleman named Basha Ulled has been arrested in Geneva. He is an Ethiopian, or so he says, but he also claimed to have been brought by the Italians to replace Haile Selassie's representative, M. Wolde Mariam. His diplomatic career ended suddenly when Swiss police arrested him on Thursday morning for leaving his hotel without paying his bill. They found in his possession several false passports and equipment for forging certain diplomatic documents.

Field-Marshal Lord Allenby died suddenly on Thursday at his home in London at the age of 75.

Lord Allenby was famous chiefly for his conduct of the Palestine campaign during the Great War, which resulted in the loss of Palestine and Syria by the Turks. The campaign is considered by professional soldiers as a model operation in which the late Field-Marshal successfully combined every existing kind of forces from aeroplanes and tanks to the Arab irregular camelry led by the late Emir Faisal with the assistance of the almost legendary Colonel T. E. Lawrence.

Miss Amy Mollison landed at (continued on page 4)

GOVERNMENT EFFORT TO POPULARIZE SPAIN'S CLASSIC AUTHORS

PATRONATO TO PLACE LITERARY GEMS WITHIN EVERYONE'S REACH

Spaniards with any pretence to education generally know the great names of their national literature pretty well, but not well enough to satisfy the Government. One of the last acts of Don Diego Martínez Barrio as President of the Republic and of his successor, Don Manuel Azaña, as Premier was to sign a decree aiming at making the Castilian classics even better known.

«The Government of the Republic,» says the preamble of the decree, «caring for the preservation and diffusion of the monuments of the national language and literature, in which the most pleasant fruits of the Spanish spirit and some of its most precious titles to fame in the history of civilisation are to be recognised, has resolved to create a Library of Classical Writers, intended not only to place good texts within the reach of a public formed by men and women of letters but also to their divulgation among school children and the people in general.

«The necessity of undertaking this work of a national character is evident if one considers the damage caused by the corruption of speech and the advantages of bringing the pure springs of literary tradition into common knowledge. The Government considers that the state can and should assume the realisation of this work, which is far too great for the objects or the means of a private enterprise.

«Since it subsidised, in the middle of the nineteenth century, the publisher Rivadeneira's Library of Spanish Authors, now, with all its merits, defective, the state has not again given any attention to this important question, at least directly and in conformity with a lasting general plan. The progress made in the study of the language and literature, and the present condition of the art of printing, both demand and permit a more careful and manageable presentation of the texts; while the object which the Government pursues in creating the Library of Spanish Classics makes it advisable to adopt a much broader and more organic plan than that of that old collection.

«The protection accorded by the state will consist in providing the legal and economic conditions for fulfilling the plan of the Library, but the formation and carrying out of the plan itself is entrusted to experts who will form a Patronato attached to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.»

It is therefore decreed that such a body shall be set up and shall consist of seven persons chosen for their knowledge of the history of the Spanish language and literature, appointed by the Prime Minister at his discretion. If it becomes necessary later to fill vacancies or increase the number of members, the Patronato itself will make the selection subject to the Premier's approval.

The Library of Spanish Classics will include three series:

1. Library editions. These are to include, wherever possible, the complete works of each author, or follow some other equally comprehensive general plan.

2. A collection of anthologies, either of a particular author's works or of works by different authors in the same genre.

3. One or more series of small, cheap volumes for school use and popular sale.

The Patronato is empowered to appoint from among its members a Director of Publications and such other officials as may be found necessary. The remaining articles of the decree further define its powers and provide for the inclusion of the necessary credits in the appropriate sections of the Budget.

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SPANISH FLEET ON MANOEUVRES

«SINKING» OF TWO CRUISERS

TOWN «SHELLED»

This city was shelled and the Spanish cruisers *Almirante Cervera* and *Miguel de Cervantes* and three submarines sunk on Wednesday morning.

Theoretically, that is, the *Cervera* and *Cervantes*, with their sister ship the *Libertad* and four destroyers, were engaged in a tactical exercise in which they had to «bombard» the capital of the Grand Canary, which was defended by submarines.

According to the umpires the attackers succeeded in their object, though they lost the two cruisers. The defenders' casualties were three submarines «destroyed».

This battle was the final stage of the annual naval manoeuvres, which were held in Canary Island waters this year. The vessels taking part were the battleship *Jaimé I*, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Salas, cruisers *Cervera*, *Cervantes* and *Libertad*, a destroyer flotilla commanded by Rear-Admiral Fernández Pina, who flies his flag in the cruiser *Méndez Núñez*, and consisting of the destroyers *Sánchez Barcáiztegui*, *Almirante Ferrándiz*, *Diez*, *Lepanto*, *Churruca*, *Galiano*, *Valdés* and *Antequera*, a flotilla of six submarines and some auxiliary craft.

The fleet was under orders to leave Las Palmas for Ceuta on Thursday. Thence the cruiser squadron is bound for Marín for target practice, while the destroyers and submarines return to their base at Cartagena.

All the vessels named above have been seen in Palma waters in the last two years, and most of them were in the Bay together two years ago, when the President of the Republic visited Palma at the close of the annual manoeuvres.

NAVAL BATTLE IN SOLLER HARBOUR AS CLIMAX OF FIESTA

VAST CROWDS OF VISITORS SEE TURKS DEFEATED BY TOWNSMEN

Last Monday Captain Angelats assembled his troops in the square in front of Sóller town hall and, after making an inspiring speech, led them down to the port to do battle against the Saracen, as he has done every May 11 since the year 1561.

Normally it is the direct descendants of the heroes of 1561 who reenact their feats of arms in the Fiesta de la Victoria, but The Palma Post's reporter was informed that the gallant captain of this year is no relation to the Angelats family. Nevertheless he made a gallant show in his three-cornered hat, blond wig and whiskers and horseman's attire. So did the grey-drill-clad, alpargata'ed soldiers, who had covered their wide straw hats with flowers and tied nosegays on the muzzles of their shotguns as well as atop the staff that bore the red cross flag of Saint George (for merrie Aragon). Even the captain's horse, which a local wit declared to have been borrowed from the town's undertaking department, belied the base assertion by his spirited demeanour.

It was a fine patriotic speech too, even though the orator had to make some of it through a large yellow moustache insecurely held by a too loose elastic. It went down well with the crowd which packed the plaza, echoed the various *vivas* with which it was punctuated and shouted a convincing «No!» in answer to the question whether Sóller men would permit the infidels to achieve their fell designs.

When the defenders marched off down the road that leads to the sea the spectators packed like sardines into the waiting trams in order to be there ahead of them, but they had to wait at the passing place to allow the passage on to the single track of one of the special trains which the Sóller electric railway ran through over the tram lines to the harbour. Both the railway and the railway-owned and operated tramway worked to vastly augmented schedules over the weekend to handle the fiesta traffic.

The recently extended waterfront and the balconies and hotel terraces overlooking it were black with people before the defenders arrived and lined the inner jetty, with their backs to the parked cars and their faces towards the outer breakwater, which the fleet of the

renegade pirate *Ochali* presently rounded. Black of face, fierce of mien and appropriately oriental in costume were the warriors in the six fishing boats which flew the Moslem crescent at their lateen yardarms, while in the prow of the leading craft *Ochali* himself, richly attired and brandishing a glittering scimitar, held aloft a big red banner with the same emblem.

Not quite the foremost vessel, however, for the entire Turkish armada was towed by a motor boat flying the tricolour of the Spanish Republic. («They do it badly this year,» criticised a voice behind The Post's representative in Mallorca. «Not one *barquita* free!») The antagonists however paid no heed to this circumstance, and soon the air was filled with the sound of musketry and eddying puffs of smoke.

Regular volleys poured into the attacking vessels at each signalling sweep of the captain's sword, while the Turkish captains used their curved *alfanjes* for the same purpose, exercising independent fire control. One of the occupants of the motor boat had a shotgun too and didn't intend to be left out of the fun, so in spite of his ensign he kept up a running fire on the flag of Aragon.

Presently the heavy artillery, represented by small cannon placed with tactical skill at selected points on the hillsides, added its thunders. As the fleet sheered off towards the far side of the harbour other musketeers and gunners on that shore joined in the fray, so that the attackers, their retreat barred, were at length compelled to surrender. The Christian captain, remounting and riding along to the beach near the hotel which has usurped the original landing place, received the enemy's submission in the accustomed form, after which the captives were triumphantly marched back to town.

The battle was the climax of a three-day fiesta which packed Sóller with visitors from Palma and all over the Island, and included a cycle race, football matches, folk dance displays in the plaza by the local and Buñola groups of *folkloristas*, fireworks, ballroom dancing galore and an array of swings, roundabouts, shooting booths and so forth which provided all the fun of the fair.

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LATEST WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

LONDON, Saturday

Miss Amy Mollison arrived at Croydon at 3 p.m. yesterday, having beaten all existing records for the double flight from London to Cape Town and back. Her time was seven days, twenty-two hours, fourteen minutes, whereas the R. A.F. officer Rose took ten days.

Miss Mollison flew from London to the Cape by the West coast of Africa and returned by the eastern route, beating the previous records for both routes. Her last lap was from Aspern aerodrome, Austria, which she left at 8:30 a.m. yesterday, to London by way of Linz, Frankfurt, Cologne and Brussels. She had ideal weather for the last stage.

LONDON, Saturday

Field-Marshal Lord Allenby will be buried today with full military honours in Westminster Abbey. The King and the Duke of Connaught will be represented.

JERUSALEM, Saturday

The situation in Palestine remains serious and the capital is still under martial law, though no great disturbances have taken place in the last few days.

The Jews have protested against the political activities of the Mayor of Jerusalem and asked for his removal from his office. The Arab Nationalist Committee has rejected the High Commissioner's pro-

posals and immediately sent a delegation to London.

Rumours that the Government is refraining from collecting taxes provisionally to avoid possible disturbances have not been confirmed.

GENEVA, Saturday

The Secretariat-General of the League of Nations has received a telegram from the Government of Guatemala announcing its withdrawal from the League.

The telegram only says that the Guatemala Government is preparing a note informing the League of the reasons justifying its desire to leave the League. Guatemala was one of the first members of the League, and in international circles here it is considered that the decision of this Central American state is one more sign of the growing discontent which sanctions have caused in the Hispano-American republics, especially in Chile and Ecuador.

PARIS, Saturday

Mr. Anthony Eden paid a flying visit to this capital yesterday and had interviews with MM. Flandin and Blum.

Arriving in the morning from Geneva the British Foreign Secretary at once paid a visit to M. Flandin, who is Foreign Minister in the Sarraut Cabinet. The visit lasted more than an hour and is

believed to have been connected with the new international situation created by the Italian annexation of Ethiopia and the deliberations of the League of Nations Council in its recent sessions.

It is also believed that M. Flan-

din and Mr. Eden discussed the reform of the League.

Mr. Eden afterwards visited M. Léon Blum, who is one of the chief Socialist leaders and will almost certainly be Prime Minister in the next French Government. This vi-

sit is considered purely private, but the interview lasted as long as that with M. Flandin, so that in spite of everything there are those who believe that the conversation was concerned chiefly with question of international politics. *Paris-Midi* asserts that both politicians agreed on the necessity of closer Franco-British collaboration.

Mr. Eden left for London by air at 3:30 p.m.

As M. Blum will be absent from Paris for some days he had a long conversation with the Premier, M. Sarraut, yesterday afternoon on the political situation in general and they also will doubtless have referred to the British Foreign Secretary's interviews.

CONCERTS IN CAVES OF DRACH

The following are the programmes of the concerts which will be given on Monday and Wednesday, May 18 and 20, on Lake Martel in the Cuevas del Drach:

Monday: *Angels' Serenade*, Barga; *Chant Hindou*, Rimsky-Korsakov; *Oriental*, Granados; *La Gondola*, Ad. Henselt.

Wednesday: *Elégie*, F. Dordla; *Chanson Triste*, Tschaikowsky; *Idilio Azul*, Canonge; *Mattinata*, V. Belli.

Before the concert the excursionists will be conducted round the new part of the Caves known as the *Cueva de los Franceses*, which now has electric lighting designed by the well known Barcelona engineer Señor Buigas, who was responsible for the illuminated fountains in the Barcelona exhibition grounds on the Monjuich. Afterward the visitors will be able to enjoy the spectacle of the «luminous dawn» produced by the underwater lighting and then will be taken on the lake in boats.

It will also be possible to visit the neighbouring Cuevas dels Hams, which have some very interesting and beautiful formations. These excursions and concerts

take place every Monday and Wednesday under the auspices of the Fomento del Turismo. All inquiries regarding entrance to the caves, means of transport, reduced train fares etc. should be addressed to the Fomento's office, Borne 36.

PIRATES?

MADRID

The steam trawler *Girlapot* which left Grimsby for Dover on April 3 has now been missing for a month. The engineer, returning from a trip ashore, found she had sailed without him and there was no news of her for a fortnight, after which she turned up in the Spanish port of Corcubions.

She left Corcubions mysteriously and without making the usual declarations to the port authorities, so that it is thought that the members of the crew have seized the vessel and are running her on their own account, perhaps with the idea of turning pirates. If so, this will be the first case of piracy to be recorded in the twentieth century.

THE WORLD THIS WEEK

(continued from page 2)

Athens from Cairo at 11:25 a.m. on Thursday, and soon afterwards took off again for Croydon to complete her return flight from Cape Town. By now she has presumably done so and broken another record or two.

The zeppelin *Hindenburg* arrived back at Frankfurt from New York at 5 a.m. on Thursday, having taken 49 hours, 13 minutes for her first West-to-East flight on the new route. Doctor Eckener and Captain Lehman were each presented with a silver cup by the Mayor of Frankfurt as a memento of the occasion.

The Rebstock aerodrome at Frankfurt seems to be becoming Germany's transatlantic airport, replacing Friedrichshafen and other places. At the same time that the *Hindenburg* moored a *Luft-hansa* aeroplane left Rebstock to make the first flight from Frankfurt to South America.

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The
PALMA POST

Established 1932

Published by The Palma Post Press. Printed by La Esperanza Press.

Subscriptions: 1 pta. monthly; 5 ptas. for six months; 9 ptas. yearly.

Business Offices: Calle San Felipe, 4. Telephone, 1076.

Managing Editor:
Edwin H. Hooker

Editors and Publishers
Thomas P. Leaman Jr.
R. B. Leaman

THE PRESIDENT

Don Manuel Azaña was inducted on Monday into an office which marks at once the climax and the crucial point of his career as a statesman.

H.E. the President of the Republic has, barring unforeseen developments, a six-year term before him. In those six years it will be both possible and necessary for the gains of the first five years of the Republic to be consolidated, their omissions made good and their errors corrected.

No one would pretend that this depends on the President alone, but his influence, wisely used, may well be decisive. There is a general tendency to believe that if any man can avoid the pitfalls which beset the path of Spain's rulers, he is that man.

Señor Azaña has drawn much violent criticism from his opponents by his fearless adherence to the principles of the bloodless revolution of 1931 as he understands them. He has survived all the attacks made on him and proved himself, for the moment at least, indispensable.

His ability was abundantly shown during his first tenure of the Premiership in those stormy years 1931-33. His skill in holding together his somewhat heterogeneous team of collaborators and getting necessary business through a constituent Cortes in which enthusiasm was more abundant than either experience or cohesion won for him the reluctant tributes of foreign observers who had from the first regarded the new form of Government with misgiving.

The situation is very different now, with the Republican forces trained and crystallised by the experience both of office and of opposition. Fresh tasks are ahead, and must be tackled with novel means.

Republican Governments have not to proclaim, but to prove beyond a shadow of doubt to the Spanish people that the change of form involved a change of spirit reaching down to the real roots of the national life. They have begun to do so, but they have a long way to go yet.

The best possible augury for their success lies in the fact that they have in residence at the Palacio de Oriente a counsellor who has been through the mill before them and whose loyalty to their ideals is no more in doubt than his penetrating intelligence.

TURNING THE PAGES

by *Bibliófilo*

A HISTORY OF ARAGON AND CATALONIA, by H. J. Chaytor, Litt. D., Fellow and Senior Tutor of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. *Methuen and Co. Ltd. London, 15s.*

* * *

Casual visitors to the Balearics are generally far from suspecting that these Islands once formed part of an empire which extended from the upper reaches of the Ebro to the shores of the Aegean. Residents are apt to be rather better informed, but not much better.

They know that the conquest of Mallorca is celebrated annually on January 1, and could name King James the Conqueror, if not Abu Yahya the conquered. They know that Mallorquin is a dialect of Catalan, and could probably give some explanation of why five vertical red bars on a gold field figure in the arms of the City of Palma as well as in those of Barcelona. But extremely few foreigners realise how vast and powerful was that Aragonese empire of which the Kingdom of Mallorca formed a part, or could trace with any certainty the stages of its development up to the union with Castile which made Spain one country.

For this vagueness there was every reason so long as there existed no history of Aragon and its dominions in English, and until the appearance of this book by a recent visitor to these shores this was so. Hitherto those who could not or would not endure the labour of digging the required information out of more general works must perforce be content with what Doctor Thaytor rightly calls «the admirable outline study given in R. B. Merriman's *Rise of the Spanish Empire* (New York and London, 1918). This remains the best introduction to the subject, while the rest of Merriman's exceedingly readable book provides the general background of the present particular history.

Anyone wishing to understand the forces and events which made this country what it is can hardly do better than begin on Merriman and continue with Chaytor. The reasons for the special fascination of the story of the eastern Spanish monarchy are thus summed up by the latter authority in his preface:

«There is a contrast between Aragonese and Castilian history in medieval times which is not always sufficiently emphasized by general histories of Spain. While Castile and Leon were occupied with domestic quarrels and with the task of reconquering their country from the Moors, Aragon and Catalonia were able to extend their domi-

nion overseas, thanks to the energy and ability of a succession of rulers who can compare favourably with the representatives of any other royal house in Western Europe during medieval times. While Castilian history is too often a dreary waste of selfish intrigue and incompetency, Aragonese history is a record of expansion and adventure. This fact is of much importance for the later history of the united kingdoms by reason of its effects upon Spanish thought and literature. It was from the Aragonese side that French and Italian influences entered Spain in greater volume and with greater force than at any other point of ingress. In this respect, the history of Aragon can be treated as a unity in itself.»

The author proves this contention in his narrative, though he does not fail to provide the necessary references for linking up the story of Aragón with that of her nearest neighbours, nor does he hesita-



te to go back as far as the Romans and the Goths in his search for ultimate origins. He really gets into his stride however when he has Aragon and Catalonia safely joined up and is ready to record their joint enterprise of empire-building, in which the conquest of the Balearics was an early stage.

The Catalan kings of Aragon, to whom Doctor Chaytor accords the measured praise quoted above, bulk largely in the tale and lend it much of its interest, for with all their shortcomings, and the author makes no bones about these, they were at least not dull. One indication of this is that from James the Conqueror to Martin the Humane not one of the ten monarchs of the house of Barcelona lacks his traditional distinguishing epithet.

If the union of Catalonia with Aragon was the foundation of their empire, the expedition of the Catalans to Constantinople was the ornate, insecure pinnacle that crowned the edifice. As the author rightly points out, this undertaking was an episode without lasting affects, but what an episode!

«No Catalan writer will ever forget the fact that a few thousand warriors from his country became for six years the terror of Asia Minor, of Constantinople and of Greece, marching as and when they pleased, routing armies, destroying fleets and desolating provinces, from

the Taurus Mountains to the Acropolis of Athens; and the tale of their adventures, well-attested though it is, resembles rather the fantastic legends of some fabulous generation than the comparatively sober and pedestrian course of European history.»

The exploits of the Catalans were recorded by one of their number, Ramon Muntaner, who proved a worthy Xenophon for this later Anabasis. Catalonia has been extremely fortunate in her medieval chroniclers, Muntaner, James the Conqueror himself, Desclot and Pedro IV, whose works have been called «els quatre Evangelis de la Historia de Catalunya,» and are given the credit which is their due, both as sources and as literature, by the Cambridge don whom Fate has made their successor.

In this closely packed volume he finds space for information on the chief figures and tendencies of medieval Catalan literature as well as politics. The lyrics of Ausias March and the knightly adventures of *Tirant lo Blanch* are placed in their true relationship to the national life, no less than the conflicts between the Conqueror's successors and the Papacy and their attempts to heal the Great Schism.

The main narrative concludes with the union of the crowns under Fernando of Aragon and Isabel of Castile, but an Epilogue gives an account of the modern Catalan autonomist movement culminating in the Statute of Autonomy of 1932, which after a suspension of a little more than a year is now once more in force. Nor need really insatiable students stop there.

There are appendices on the medieval use of the name «Catalan», on heresy and the Inquisition in Aragon, on the *fueros*, the *almogávares* and references to Aragonese affairs in Provençal poetry. Moreover there is a five-page bibliography listing works in English, French, Spanish, Catalan and German, including editions and translations of the medieval chronicles.

That so scholarly a work is adequately indexed and mapped goes without saying. There is a large folding map of the Peninsula inside the back cover and a number of small maps of the politico-territorial kind, of which the one showing «The Aragonese Empire at its Greatest Extent» is the most effective eye-opener.

A History of Aragon and Catalonia can be borrowed from Belloc's library in El Terreno. But if more than one reader decides to tackle the subject seriously someone will have to do a good deal of waiting, for it is not a book to be finished in a few days.

BY HOOK OR BY CROOK

The following letter has been received at this Office:—

In concentrating the mind on any one Spirit Person, you are sending out real, live, active forces.

These forces pass through air in precisely the same way as electric waves do, and they never miss their mark.

They have in the Spiritual World a direct call from those currents of thought thus generated, and they are practically always able to come in close contact with the person who is thinking of them; when near and acclimatised to your conditions they can impress thoughts and ideas upon your mind.

Anyone who sits for a moment and allows his mind to dwell on some dear one who has «died» will actually draw the spirit of that person to himself.

SAMUEL ERNEST YELLAND.

Dreadnought,
Hove, Sussex.

The following reply has not yet been sent:—

Dear Mr. Yelland,

I have received your letter, undated but postmarked May 10 and bearing a very handsome coloured label saying «Come to Brighton,» and I must say I think it is frightfully decent of you.

Not that anything could induce me to visit Brighton, thanking you all the same. However, since your appear to like this sort of thing, how about popping over and seeing us sometime? In case the cancellation on this letter is indecipherable, it reads *Clima Ideal*. I must admit however that the place is a trifle overstocked with what you so neatly describe as Spirit Persons. I hadn't thought of calling them that before, but now you come to mention it I can see that, on the analogy of spirit lamps, that is precisely the right name for them.

I never realised before how dangerous they can be, and I really do thank you most sincerely for your warning. When I think that I have been going about all this time among fellows capable, on the slightest provocation, of coming into close contact with my person, and even impressing thoughts and ideas upon my mind, I go all of a dither thinking what I have escaped.

So far I have been pretty successful in avoiding any contact between my person and the fists, feet, elbows or other projections of Spirit Persons, even though I was blissfully unaware that just thinking about them was enough to start things moving. I will be even more careful in future, with the menace of thoughts and ideas hanging over me.

I will also bear in mind what you say about drawing the other fellow's spirit to myself, though it will be safer not to do it by letting my mind dwell on him. I'll wait till he has properly «died» and then just reach along the bar and take it.

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El Gancho

ON THE ISLAND

By The Wayfarer

(Continued from page 1)

FAREWELL:—

Mr. and Mrs. Noble Clay gave a cocktail party at their home on Monday to bid farewell to Mrs. Rice and her daughter Sally, who sailed for the States on Friday. Among those invited were Major and Mrs. Lee, the Baroness von Weber, Mr. and Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Raffoor, Mrs. Robinson and her daughter Mrs. Phyllis Harvey, Mrs. Anley, Mrs. Martha Fell and Mrs. George Wilkens.

SICK:—

Dofia Maria Beltrán de Torrandell, wife of the well known Mallorquin composer and pianist Don Arturo Torrandell, has been ill for several days. Her speedy recovery will be desired by their many friends among the foreign colony.

Miss Pheobe Morris has had to have a throat operation, which was performed at the Clínica Peñaranda.

The Rev. F. Faustmann is still making good progress at the Clínica, and will soon be convalescent. Mrs. Faustmann is still with Mrs. Doris Cameron in the Plaza Santa Catalina.

By the way, we hear that the Doctors Peñaranda intend to extend the clinic, adding a further six rooms.

OFFICIAL:—

H.E. the Civil Governor, Don Isidro Liarte, and the Mayor of Palma were among those who visited Sóller for the fiesta last week.

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end.

Señor Liarte left on Thursday evening for Barcelona and Madrid to fetch his family to Palma. During his absence Señor Martínez Sevilla is carrying on at the Gobierno Civil.

The Mayor, Doctor Darder, acknowledges a donation of twenty pesetas to the City's unemployment relief fund from an English resident in Palma, who declined to reveal his name. The fares charged by the hotel buses which were the only vehicles allowed to circulate on Labour Day have been contributed to the same good cause.

PHILOSOPHER:—

Mr. Shri Purohit Swami, the Indian philosophical writer, embarked for India on the Dutch liner Christian Huygens when she called here on Wednesday, outward bound for Batavia. Twelve passengers were embarked altogether, while twenty-seven landed.

The philosopher arrived here some months ago with his friend the Irish poet, Mr. William Butler Yeats, who had the misfortune to become seriously ill here. He is now quite recovered, and he and Mrs. Yeats are now living in a villa near San Agustin.

LEAVING:—

Also staying at San Agustin are Mrs. Anstey and Mrs. Archbold of Cala Ratjada. Mrs. Archbold, who has been here for a year and a half and is on the Committee of the British Association, is leaving on May 30.

LEFT:—

Mr. and Mrs. Maslo left for Alicante on Friday after spending a week here.

Miss Shurburn, who has been at

the Chalfont House, left on Thursday for London.

TRANSATLANTIC:—

News has reached Palma of Mr. and Mrs. Requardt, who are now in California with Mr. and Mrs. Pinkard, formerly of Son Eulalia, and have apparently postponed their return here till the Greek Kalends.

Mrs. Requardt's daughter, Miss Dicky Scoville, who has been staying with Señor and Señora de Formiguera, is going to New York to join her sister, Miss Mary Ann Scoville.

COCKTAILS:—

The Piccadilly Bar was even fuller than usual at cocktail time on Thursday. Those who dropped in included the Baron von Behr, Major Cleaver, Mrs. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Brierly, Mr. Hampstead, Mr. Roland Hayes, Mr. Hal Woolf and practically the entire after-guard of the mailboat that left for Barcelona that night.

At Tito's on Wednesday evening one party included Mrs. Chambers, Miss «Mimi» FitzGibbons, Miss Peggy Lippe, Mr. Hayes and Mr. Woolf, while in another were Captain Wynand-Wright, Miss Shurburn, Mrs. Craven, M. Ernest Gay and M. Antoine Deutschmann.

IMPERIAL:—

The British Association in the Balearic Islands will celebrate Empire Day, May 24, by a picnic at San Telmo, near Puerto de Andraitx. Tickets will be on sale at Short's in El Terreno from 11 a.m. till noon up to and including Thursday, May 21, and while everyone will be welcome intending picnickers should state when they take their tickets what their requirements will be under the following three heads.

A. Motor coach to Puerto de Andraitx (4 ptas. per person).

B. Fishing boat round the Dragonera islet to San Telmo (3 ptas.).

C. Lunch, including wine and cognac (4 ptas.).

Fishing lines will be provided in the boat for those who desire to justify the name «fishing boat». If the weather is unsuitable the boat business will be cut out and the motor coaches will go straight on to San Telmo.

The coaches will leave Short's office in Palma—not El Terreno—at 10.30 a.m., stopping along the Andraitx road, which includes the Calle 14 de Abril, to pick up members.

HERE AND THERE:—

Mrs. Ann Bowman-Burns is back from Paris and intends to spend the summer on the Island.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Butler Dew and their daughter Diana will return to Palma on June 1.

Miss Valérie Gorska is back from London.

Frau Schneider-Kalner of Ibiza, celebrated her birthday on Thursday and quite a few of her friends helped her celebrate it. One of them was Mrs. Philip Jordan, who plans to spend a week on the neighbouring island before returning to Cala d'Or and entrenching herself there for the summer.

Mrs. Doris Cameron gave a luncheon for Mrs. Featherstonehaugh on Wednesday.

Captain Wynand-Wright has moved in to his new home in Génova, which is reported to be an extremely attractive spot.

There is a rumour going round of the opening of a Country Club just outside Palma, where one can play golf and pingpong, ride horses and so forth. We must investigate this.

TAILPIECE:—

According to a local paper, one of the passengers on the LAPE plane for Barcelona the other day was Don Wenicellr Heildbrure. We find it difficult to believe this.

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SHIPPING INFORMATION

Palma-Marseilles-Port Said arrives and leaves Palma:
 May 20, S.S. LLANGIBBY CASTLE, June 17, S.S. LLANDOVERY CASTLE.

Palma-Gibraltar-Tangiers-London arrives and leaves Palma:
 June 11, S.S. DURHAM CASTLE.

Palma-Toulon-Naples-Port Said arrives and leaves Palma:
 May 28, S.S. ORAMA.

Palma-Gibraltar-Southampton-London arrives and leaves Palma:
 May 30, S.S. ORFORD.

Palma-Marseilles-Port Said-Port Sudan arrives and leaves Palma:
 May 22, S.S. AMARAPOORA, May 29, M.V. DERBYSHIRE.
 June 5, S.S. SAGAING, June 12, M.V. SHROPSHIRE, June 19, S.S. BURMA, June 26, M.V. STAFFORDSHIRE.

Palma-Gibraltar-London arrives and leaves Palma:
 May 31, S.S. OXFORDSHIRE, June 16, M.V. WORCESTER-SHIRE, June 30, M.V. CHESHIRE.

Palma-Gibraltar-U. K. arrives and leaves Palma:
 May 26, S.S. PEGU (calls London), June 11, S.S. CHINDWIN, June 26, S.S. KEMMENDINE (calls London).

Palma-Barcelona-Genoa-Port Said arrives and leaves Palma:
 June 13, S.S. POTSDAM.

Palma-Southampton-Rotterdam-Bremen arrives and leaves Palma:
 May 20, S.S. POTSDAM, June 17, S.S. GNEISENAU.

Palma-Genoa-Port Said arrives and leaves Palma:
 June 6, S.S. USAMBARA.

Palma-Ceuta-Lisbon-Southampton-Hamburg arrives and leaves Palma:
 June 7, S.S. WANGONI.

Palma-Villefranche-Genoa-Port Said arrives and leaves Palma:
 June 3, S.S. J. VAN OLDENBARNEVELT.

Palma-Algiers-Gibraltar-Southampton-Amsterdam arrives and leaves Palma:
 June 19, S.S. MARNIX VAN ST. ALDEGONDE.

Palma-Marseilles-Naples-Alexandria arrives and leaves Palma:
 May 22, S.S. EXCAMBION, June 5, S.S. EXOCHORDA, June 19, S.S. EXCALIBUR.

Palma-Málaga-Boston-New York arrives and leaves Palma:
 May 29, S.S. EXETER, June 12, S.S. EXCAMBION, June 26, S.S. EXOCHORDA.

LOCAL MAIL BOATS

MARSEILLES-PALMA-ALGIERS, Tuesdays; arr. 1 p.m. Palma, dep. 6 p.m.

ALGIERS-PALMA-MARSEILLES, Thursdays; arr. 8 a.m. Palma, dep. 11 a.m.

PALMA-BARCELONA and BARCELONA-PALMA, daily except Sundays; dep. 9 p.m. from Palma and Barcelona, arr. 7:30 a.m.

MAHON-ALCUDIA-BARCELONA, Sundays; dep. 9 a.m. from Mahón, 9 p.m. from Alcudia.

BARCELONA-ALCUDIA-MAHON, Sundays; dep. 8 p.m. from Barcelona, Mondays; dep. 7 a.m. from Alcudia.

PALMA-VALENCIA, Sundays; dep. 8 p.m. VALENCIA-PALMA, Mondays; dep. 9 p.m.

PALMA-IBIZA-VALENCIA, Wednesdays; dep. noon from Palma, 10 p.m. from Ibiza.

VALENCIA-IBIZA-PALMA, Thursdays; dep. 9 p.m. from Valencia, Fridays; dep. 9 a.m. from Ibiza.

PALMA-IBIZA-ALICANTE, Fridays; dep. noon from Palma, 9 p.m. from Ibiza.

ALICANTE-IBIZA-PALMA, Sundays; dep. noon from Alicante, midnight from Ibiza.

PALMA-TARRAGONA, Tuesdays; dep. 7 p.m. TARRAGONA-PALMA, Wednesdays; dep. 8 p.m.

PALMA-MAHON, Tuesdays; dep. 8 p.m. MAHON-PALMA, Mondays; dep. 8 p.m.

PALMA-CIUDADELA, Fridays; dep. 7 p.m. CIUDADELA-PALMA, Wednesdays; dep. 7 p.m.

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THE PRESIDENT

(Continued from page 1)

ris, and entered politics as a Reformist.

He married Doña Dolores Rivas Cherif in 1928.

Señor Azaña became a Republican in reaction against the dictatorship of the late General Primo de Rivera. His outspoken opposition made it necessary for him to escape from the police in 1930, but on April 14 of the following year he became Minister of War in the Provisional Government of the Spanish Republic, Señor Alcalá being Premier.

He succeeded Señor Alcalá Zamora on the latter's elevation to the Presidency on December 16, 1931, and remained Premier until the victory of the Right and Centre parties in the General Election of 1933. The sweeping triumph of the Popular Front in last February's elections brought the Republican Left leader back into power at the head of yet another coalition Government of Left parties.

Señor Azaña has been elected to fill the remainder of the five-year term of President Alcalá Zamora, who was deposed by Cortes on April 7. It is taken for granted however that he will be reelected in December and thus continue in office for nearly six years.

Those years are expected to witness the final consolidation of the Republican form of government in Spain, or else its disappearance. Such at least is the opinion of such cautious newspapers as *La Vanguardia* of Barcelona.

MARCIAL LALANDA ARRESTED

(Continued from page 1)

the card will be cancelled and no fresh one issued for a year, so that the offending bullfighter will be debarred from appearing in Spanish rings for that period.

The principal conditions are that the matadores must employ Spanish picadores and banderilleros (except for one confidential employee) and that the total number of corridas in which toreros from any country may appear shall not exceed the proportion of fights in which Spanish bullfighters have taken part in that country.

The first of these conditions may be relaxed so as to provide reciprocal treatment for countries which allow greater liberty to Spanish bullfighters. The Ministry is also authorised to stiffen the conditions with regard to countries which impose more restrictions on Spaniards.

The object of the decree apparently is not to prevent the few popular foreign toreros, all Mexicans, from continuing to perform in Spain but to prevent the closing to Spaniards of Mexican and other American rings. As the bullfighting seasons of Mexico, Peru, Colombia and Venezuela do not coincide with that of Spain, Spanish stars have in the past derived a large part of their income from transatlantic contracts at a time of year when they would otherwise be living on their accumulated earnings.

THE CABINET

(Continued from page 1)

fice and the Ministry of Public Works in the last Cabinet.

Señores Giner de los Ríos, Moles, Velao and Lluhi are all new Ministers. Señor Lluhi however has hitherto been Councillor for Justice of the Generalidad of Catalonia, so that his new appointment makes a reshuffle of posts in the Catalan local Government necessary.

Don Juan Moles Ormella became Civil Governor of Barcelona in February, 1932 and High Commissioner for the Spanish zone of Morocco in the following year, and has held both those posts again since the return to power of the Left. On Thursday he took leave of the inhabitants of the zone by publishing a note in the Tetuan press promising to watch over their interests wherever he might be.

Don Antonio Velao is a civil engineer who was Director General of Railways and Undersecretary for Public Works in previous Azaña Governments. Señor de los Ríos was municipal architect to the City of Madrid till May of last year.

The Cabinet held its first session on Wednesday afternoon and is expected to make its bow in Cortes next Tuesday. The Deputies will then be confronted with proposals for cutting short their weekends by holding sessions on Mondays and Saturdays in order to get through the Government's legislative programme by the end of July.



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