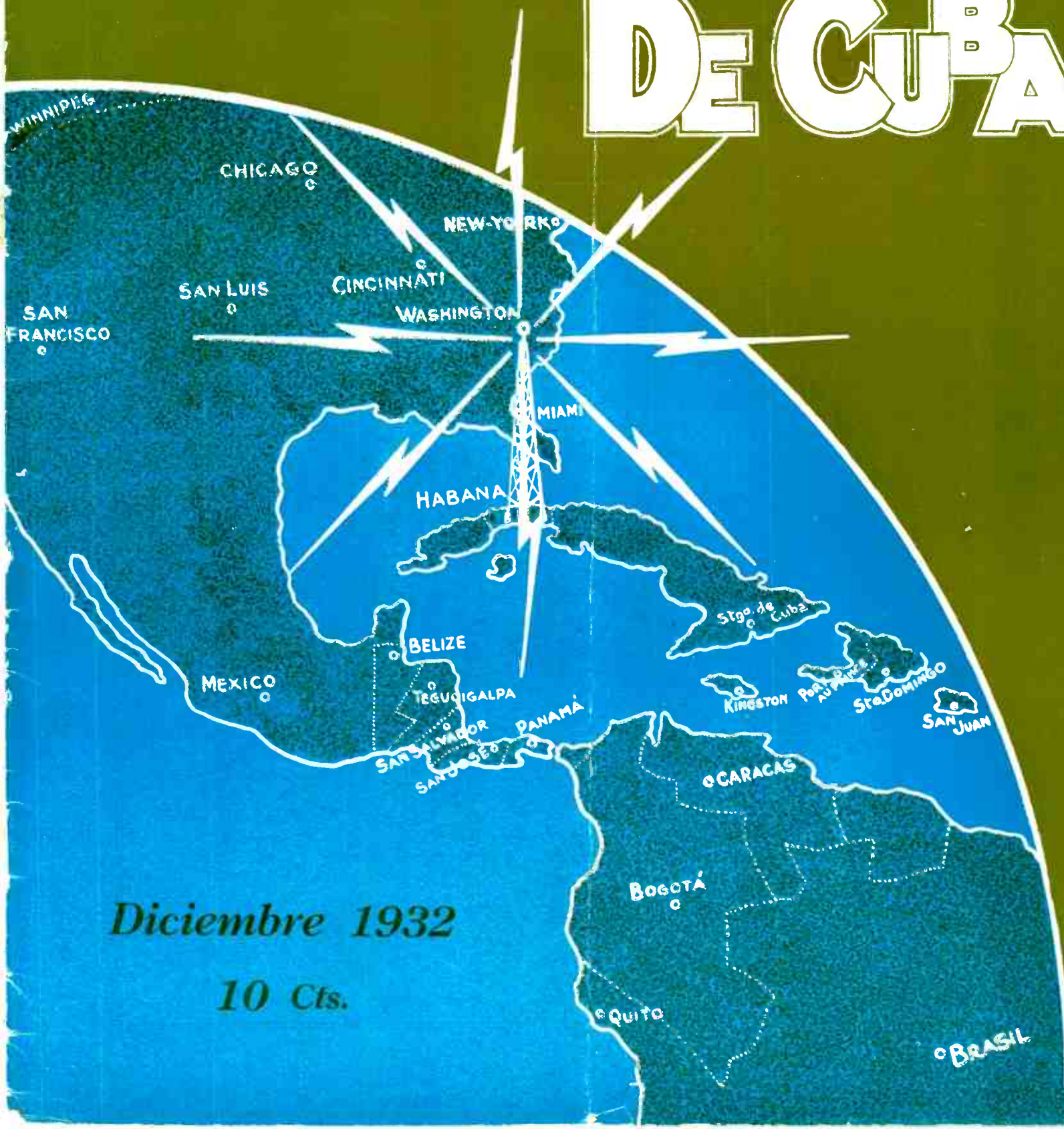


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Suscripción anual \$1.00
Subscription per year \$1.00

Número suelto 10 cts.
Single copy 10 cts.

(Solicitada la franquicia postal e inscripción como correspondencia de segunda clase en la Administración de Correos de la Habana)

Año I

31 de Diciembre de 1932

No. 1

Happy New Year, Radio Friends

WHEN these words reach you, a New Year will be on the Christian Calendar. For the living ones, it will mean one more year of experience and one year less of life. Let us hope the additional year in age shall result in a valuable increase of knowledge, to be applied in the better understanding of human kind; and the year less to live, to realize one fact: the closer we get to the end, the sooner we should rectify former errors, most of them, direct causes of past and present unhappiness.

More human love, less vanity, increased comradeship and productive Brains is what this World needs. Let us get together to attain these aspirations for the Year 1933.

The Staff
Cuba Radio Information.

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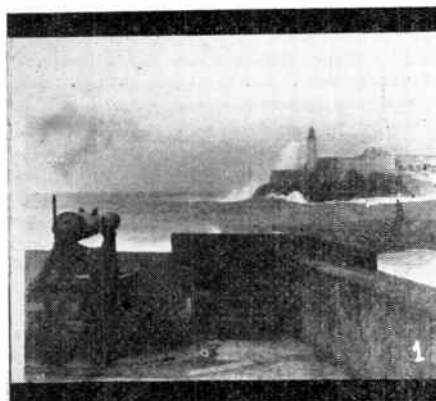
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C U B A

STURDY little caravels of Columbus, rocking along the blue sub-tropic latitudes, brought the first tourists to Cuba. As the yellow patched sails fluttered down their spars and the harsh clank of anchor chains broke the peace of that sunny October day in 1492, Cuba made her first conquest of white men's hearts. Sailormen's eyes, reddened by brine and wearied with the tedium of watery horizons, looked gratefully upward to cool, looming peaks, watched the blue shadows creep along the lush hillsides, feasted on sunny valleys and drank the contentment of placid, shimmering rivers. Cuba had enchanted them. Since then, this gorgeous siren of the Caribbean has lured millions of earth's children across the seas within the spell of her languorous beauty. More than four centuries of passion and peace, misery and contentment have taught her wisdom. She now wears a comb in her hair. She has become cultured in the arts of civilization—in short, a charming modern. Yet, despite the brilliance of her sophistication, she still nourishes the fires of her untamed youth, the provocative beauty that always lived in the memory of Columbus and moved him to declare to his royal patrons, "The loveliest land that human eyes have ever seen." Today, no less than in the adventurous bygone centuries, Cuba presents tempting vistas of romance, an exciting invitation to zestful living. From the radiant loveliness of Viñales Valley, in Pinar del Río, to the moody grandeur of the Cobre hills in Oriente extends a land of adventure for you... a tropic carpet, woven with Old World magic, where men's dreams have found final sanctuary... seven hundred miles of playground, eternally rich in beauty, vibrant with life, offering inexhaustible variety to happiness hunters. This magazine is sent to you who may be the latest adventurer to this smiling isle, and to Columbus and his crew, the first of Cuba's visitors.



- 1 Morro Castle in Stormy Day.
- 2 Malecon (seawall drive) Havana.
- 3 Carnival Day, Havana.
- 4 View of the Prado, Havana.

YOUR FIRST VISIT

As soon as you step off the gang-plank—or out of the airplane cabin—whether in Havana or in Santiago, you sense the difference of your new environment. Before you hear any Spanish spoken, you feel that you are in a foreign country. The smile of the customs official bespeaks the friendliness of the foreign country. The minimizing of entry red-tape reveals that you are expected and welcome to this land of gorgeous adventure and the limber elbow. If you've brought your car along with you on the boat—a happy thought!—the necessary papers are soon filled out. In Havana a representative of the Cuban National Tourist Commission and the Automóvil Club de Cuba ("automobile" is spelled with a "v" in Spanish, you know) meets all passenger boats and helps car owners with their papers. You do not have to put up any bond. Your home license plates are as good here as in your home town. You are free to use your car in exploring Cuba's vast vacation possibilities for a period of 180 days! Riding to your hotel, you feel the first flush of excitement in this exotic Latin country of the sub-tropics. You hear the clamorous staccato voice of the city—the hum of motors, the husky bark of auto horns, the deep baying of steamer whistles in the harbor, the blurred musical intonations of the newsboys and perhaps a fragment of music thumped out on guitars, tympani and rattling gourds. You catch tantalizing vistas of narrow streets with tall grilled windows and brass-studded doors—streets which you intend to investigate later. There are many signs with curious names and messages in Spanish. If you are a student in Spanish, you will decipher these signs into intelligent meanings, such as "shoemaker", "jewelry", "hat store", "grocery", "bar", etc. If you don't know a word of Spanish, don't worry. You'll make yourself understood all right. (For instance, the persistent American phrase "all right" it has become an integral

Sloppy Joe

Havana

Cuba

part of Cuba's conversation. In print it looks something like this: oll rait!). But there will always be someone near you—policeman, waiter, chauffeur, hotel clerk or guide—who speaks English and will translate your wishes into solid enjoyment. From the welter of commercial streets near the docks you will emerge into a broad asphalt boulevard that makes you gasp with its luxury and beauty—shady parks and promenades, soaring facades of white marble, handsome clubs, magnificent theatres, sidewalk cafes, statues, hotels, restaurants and government buildings. Dominating the Prado in Havana, the splendid bulk of the new Capitolio—reminiscent of America's own Capitol—immediately captures your eyes. The harmony and power of its lines, from the broad white steps to the great golden dome, stimulate you pleasantly and you think, "I'd like to live here". At your hotel you will feel quite relieved to hear the clerk addressing you pleasantly in English, though the lobby may be humming with liquid Spanish syllables. The bellhop will inquire, "Which are your bags, sir?" And the elevator boy will ask, "Which floor?" After you are ensconced comfortably in your room, with toothbrush and slippers unpacked, you will perhaps make your first phone call for a pitcher of lemonade or something. Instead of the Cuban "¿Qué hay?", the operator will answer with the good old American "Hello". Your room will be pleasantly different from any other hotel room you have ever had—about twice the height of American rooms, with a great lofty window or two opening on a cozy grilled balcony through a set of glass doors and slatted wooden shutters. Curious to view the prospect from your window, you will probably open the wooden shutters and step out on your romantic balcony. You will gaze down on tiled roofs, mellowed by sun and rain into warm tints of orange, red, apricot. You will catch glimpses into deep patios, hidden from the street, where the domestic life of many families is carried on. The enrichment of patios and roofs with palms, shrubs and climbing vines, will particularly please your eye. From the street drifts the music of high-pitched pipes! An absurd sound in a big city like this, you think, recalling the pastoral peace of a hillside in Greece or Sicily and a shepherd boy piping away the sunny monotony of his day. "Toodle-oo-ee, teedle-ee-oo" the pipes call again from the busy street below you. You look down



- 1 East view of Capitol Park.
- 2 Albear Park.
- 3 Side view of Central Park.
- 4 Front side of Cuban Capitol.
- 5 City Hall Building.

but can distinguish only the usual torrents of automobiles rushing by. If you look attentively however, you will see a scissors-grinder leisurely wheeling his grindstone over the cobbles. The pipes are his curious and effective method of advertising. Such little anachronisms in Cuban life you will meet continually—strange bits of custom or of architecture or of dress that have persisted through the years from as far back as medieval centuries.

YOUR FIRST DRINK

Whether it be fresh pineapple juice or a Planter's Punch, your first drink in Cuba will be a heartening refreshment. Whatever your tastes in beverages—water, fruit juices or the higher powered moisture—you can be assured of their purity in Cuba. There is such an abundance of the real thing that adulteration would be silly and profitless. And, believe it or not, there is abundant health for you in the beverages of Cuba. Water, for example. In Havana and most of the towns of the island the water that comes out of your bathroom faucets is of crystalline purity. Then there are several mineral-water resorts—a fact that is little known to tourists—where are deep springs of gushing health—waters that have accomplished results little short of the marvelous in the treatment of rheumatism, anaemia, stomach, kidney and liver disorders. The better known of these springs are in San Miguel de los Baños in Matanzas province, Madruga and Martín Mesa (not far away), La Cotorra Springs and Park at Guanabacoa, San Antonio de los Baños, and San Diego de los Baños in Pinar del Río province. In the first mentioned there is a complete establishment for hydrotherapy, with a first-class hotel, a staff of doctors, baths, five health springs and nearly seven thousand acres of pleasant wooded hill for tramping or horseback riding. Curative qualities of these waters have been known to the inhabitants for centuries but only recently have visitors learned their benefits.

Consider the tropic fruits with which Cuba is blessed. At different seasons of the year you always have a fruit that will make a tasty and healthy drink—in winter, the orange, pineapple, grapefruit, lime, lemon, agua de coco or the milk of green coconuts; in summer, the guanábana (sour sop), tamarind, mamey (not Al Jolson's!), mango and other natural juices enlarge the

CIGARS



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list of soft drinks which are enormously favored by the Cuban palate.

Then too, there is always coffee—usually classified as Cuban and American. Cuban coffee—a particularly delicious kind comes from Trinidad in the southern part of the island—is served with seven or eight times its quantity of hot salted milk. “Café con leche” (coffee with milk) and “pan tostado” (toast) constitute the usual Cuban breakfast. Try it. It will be another detail in your foreign experience. And between ourselves, dunking the toast in the coffee is not looked upon in Cuba as ill-mannered. Here is the soul’s freedom for all good American drinkers.

Of course, we needn’t go into the matter of those other potions for which this island of enchantment is world-noted. They can well speak for themselves. Many an unheralded artist is wielding the shakers behind the long mahogany bars of Havana, Santiago, Camagüey, Santa Clara and Cienfuegos. To watch the making of a Daiquiri, let us say, is to witness the confection of a masterpiece by an artist who combines genuine feeling with skilled technique. To sip it afterwards is to taste immortality, a nectarine benediction from high Olympus, brought to you by Ganymede in a waiter’s jacket. But let us get on.

Beer or cerveza—another healthy Cuban beverage—has here a particularly pleasant home life. Some of the most beautiful gardens in the island are adjuncts of its breweries. In fact, an important and interesting item of your trip should be at least one trip to the gardens of the Tropical or Polar breweries in Havana, or to the Bacardi gardens in Santiago, where “Hatuey” beer is brewed. In these bowers of refreshment you will find many characteristic tropical trees, shrubs and flowers, interlaced with shady walks wandering to al fresco pavilions and summer houses, where attendants will gratuitously quench a parched palate.

HEALTH

Within the last decade Cuba has become the “playground of the Americas”. More lately it has been discovered as one of the most healthful spots on the globe. Though you may come to Cuba primarily for the fun to be found here, it is a pleasant assurance that here also you can find that vitalized health which will make your fun all the more enjoyable. You can fill your lungs with the pure sea air of the coastal towns



- 1 The Presidential Palace.
- 2 Morro Castle, Santiago de Cuba.
- 3 Front view of National Casino.
- 4 Boulevard in the outskirts of Havana.
- 5 Side view of Central Park.

or with the aromatic breezes of the hills. One of Nature’s beloved, Cuba has an oceanic climate, which prevents severe extremes in temperature and those sudden climatic changes which are so shocking to the human system in northern cities of the main American continent. Last winter for example the thermometer in Havana declined to 53 degrees Fahrenheit, but the greatest part of the season it stayed comfortably in the lower 80’s.

This mildness of temperature allows you to indulge those other healthful advantages of bathing in sea and sun. Both in the Caribbean and the Atlantic, the water has a high iodine content, particularly beneficial to the human body. Here, too, because of the geographical position and the consequent angle of the winter’s sun-rays, you can soak up an abundance of that mystic ultraviolet which scientists are finding puts new vitality into almost anything except a 1920-model car. On all the beaches of Cuba you will see the sun worshippers in their airy, abbreviated costumes—and you may also note some romantic worshippers of the sun-worshippers. Whether due to sun-rays, sea air or salt water, their vitality is gracefully apparent.

And, finally, you have great gobs of health in Cuba’s sun-soaked tropical fruits. Of these the citrus are best known and most consumed—the limes, lemons, oranges, grapefruit and their brothers and cousins. You know, of course, the value of these in neutralizing the acidity of the body. They can be secured almost the year round. Of the seasonal fruits, the papaya (in Havana call it “fruta bomba”) is important as a health food because of its pepsin content and its resultant benefits to the human digestion. The guanábana, ’tis said, is a great friend of the human liver. The tamarind tones up the stomach with its refreshing, spicy juice. The anon or custard apple is a mild cathartic. The milk of the green coconut is a splendid diuretic. And the aguacate (avocado or alligator pear) nourishes you like a small beefsteak.

With all these natural aids to abundant health and good spirits, it is not miraculous that so many of Cuba’s inhabitants live many ripened years beyond the Biblical allotment to man.

GETTING DOWN HERE

There are numerous routes and modes of travel to this subtropic playground. The majority of Amer-

When in Quest of Refined Pleasure

it's

Montmartre Night Club

in

Havana

or

Sans Souci

Open Air Road House, in the outskirts

ican visitors come via Florida, while others sail direct from New York, New Orleans, Galveston, Philadelphia, Boston or other large seaports into the harbor of Havana or Santiago. By way of Florida, you can travel all or most of the route by boat, airplane, auto or train. Excellent steamship service is offered between Havana and Miami, Key West and Tampa. By train you can come down either coast of Florida to Key West, whence it is a brief voyage across the Florida Straits. By motor you can drive along the interesting Florida Overseas Highway from Miami to Key West, put your car on the cross-channel boat and, in seven hours, here you are, in the Paris of the western world with seven hundred miles of picturesque countryside beyond and glorious days and nights of adventure before you.

Or, preferring to wait until you get to Cuba before you do any roadway motoring, you can step into a luxurious Pan-American Airways' plane at Miami and in two hours, after a happy cruise among the clouds, step out on Columbia field in Havana. Leave Miami after breakfast and be in Havana a couple hours before luncheon, just long enough to build up an appetite. One of the most interesting air voyages in the world — an hour over the southern tip of the Florida peninsula and an hour over the waters of the Atlantic.

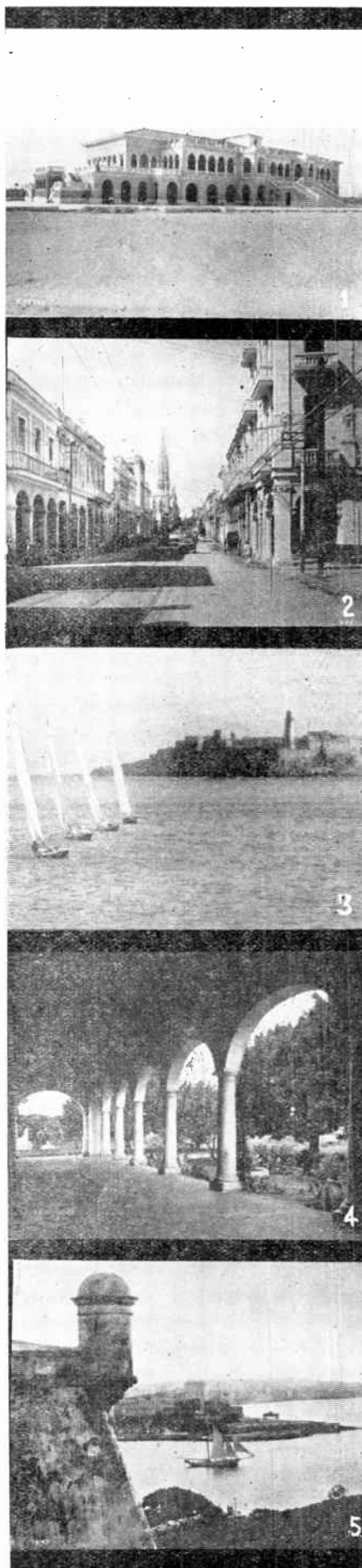
However you come, you will be comfortable and in a pleasant frame of mind to greet your new foreign experience. Incidentally, no passports nor elaborate customs red-tape to enter Cuba.

H A V A N A

Havana has a dual nature. Nowhere in the world is there a city quite like this, where you *feel* the transition from one personality to the other, where you sense the change in the pulse-beat of life. Here is a city with a night-time mood quite different from that of sunny hours.

About the cocktail hour, when the little teeming streets grow cool with shadows, you become aware that a profound spiritual change is working through the city. The day of work — of typewriters and telephones and ledgers — is terminating. A subtle joyousness invades the streets, the hotels, the shops, the bars. People are relaxing from the tension of business. A mounting expectancy of happiness is abroad.

Later, as you dine in the airy lux-



- 1 Jaimanitas Yacht Club.
- 2 Simon Bolivar Avenue.
- 3 Boat Racing and Morro Castle.
- 4 A Porch in an Old Convent.
- 5 Watch Tower at Morro Castle.

ury of some room garden, you may watch the colored fires of the dying day painting the tiles of the city with their farewell splendor — and then the swift descent of the blue tropic night. Beneath you, windows commence to glow in the gathering darkness and you hear above the street noises the banging of shutters. Chains of luminous globes mark the boulevards and an aura of light accumulates above the city as electric signs burn their colored words against the winking stars.

Night-time in Havana! A demitasse, a fragrant "vuelta abajo" cigar, smoked in respectful leisure, and the seductive rhythms of a son orchestra calling to your toes to tap a bit! Indeed, you may even try humming part of the melody. You belong to the youth of the world, your heart shouts, "Carnival!" and anything pleasant can happen to you.

You have no definite plans, perhaps, about where you will go or what you will do. No matter. You go and you do, quite easily and without any harrowing dilemmas to cloud your joy. Things to do and to see come to mind as you go along in the smooth flux of life down here. Whether alone or in a party of friends, you will go places and see things that keep you in your gala mood—a stroll down the Prado and a promenade around La Punta while the military band plays, a visit to one of the looming jai alai frontons, a motor ride along the Malecon and a few brilliant hours in the National Casino. Whatever your amusement, it will savor of foreignness, friendliness and joy. You will have learned one of those old Cuban customs—the habit of gayety, the attitude of carefree happiness, the gentle madness of a joyous heart.

For your daytime fun in and around Havana there are a hundred diversions and combinations of diversions. It is well to do a little sightseeing during your first days to establish y'r directional impressions—perhaps, visit old Morro Castle sitting gloomily at the mouth of the harbor and ruminating on the dark, bloody deeds it has witnessed; the tunnels and dungeons of Cabañas fortress, adjoining Morro; the tangle of narrow streets and glorietas of Old Havana, where once resounded the clank of cavaliers' swords; the wide boulevards and handsome marble facades of the modern city; the botanical and beer gardens; and the outer zones of magnificent residences.

Then you can plan your mornings for golf, swimming, or tennis at one

Dance Under the Bright Stars
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Typical Rumba Orchestra.

of the numerous sport rendezvous here. For golf there are two 18-hole courses—the Havana Country Club and the Jaimanitas Country Club—and two beautiful 9-hole links, belonging to the Almendares Hotel and the Rovers Club (a British organization). Of particular interest to American visitors will be the following decision of the Jaimanitas Club: "The Jaimanitas Club is willing to extend the privileges of its club house, beach and golf course during the winter season of 1932-1933 to members of clubs of equal standing. The rates to be charged are as follows: 7 day, guest card, \$10.00, giving access to all facilities of the club, beach and restaurant for guest, his wife and children under 17 years; green fees, to persons having guest card, \$2 per person each day they use course; green fees to visitors without guest card, \$3 per day per person."

Jaimanitas is one of the most beautiful clubs in the island. With the proper credentials, a visitor will also be welcomed to the courses of the other clubs.

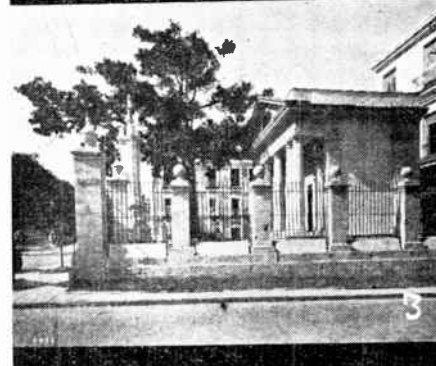
For your morning dip and sun bath you may go to La Playa or Jaimanitas beaches, where you have the smart cosmopolitan atmosphere of Continental resorts, including cocktails and music, and the comforts of home, including warm showers, ample dressing rooms and massage experts. Or you may want to plunge in the huge outdoor pool of the National Hotel, overlooking the Malecón and the sea, and surrounded by lawns shadowy with palms and variegated umbrellas. Or, if you want a brief motor jaunt before your swim, to the lovely Varadero Beach at Cárdenas; Havana Beach at Baracoa, or Hawaiian Beach at Guanabo.

The grace and excitement of tennis may be enjoyed on many courts in Havana—such as Vedado Tennis Club, Girls' Lawn Tennis Club, Lucky Tennis Club, Ferroviario Tennis Club, Víbora Club, Lawn Tennis Club of Jesús del Monte, Almendares Tennis Club, and the Almendares Hotel courts.

Strange, brilliant beauties of tropical fishes may be enjoyed at the Masnata Aquarium in Vedado.

REGATTAS

If you are here during the first months of the year, your mornings can be varied by watching some of the international yacht races. During the latter part of January, 1933, there will be held a week of races for 22-foot sailing craft, under the



- 1 Loading sugar cane.
- 2 Fraternity Park in Havana.
- 3 Columbus Memorial.
- 4 Columbus Cathedral.
- 5 Santiago de Cuba Bay.

auspices of the International Star Class Yacht Racing Association. In March there will be two days of motor-boat racing for all classes. These events will include speed contests for hydroplane types, outboards, runabouts and a free-for-all. On the last Saturday in March will be held the ocean race for schooners, from St. Petersburg, Florida, to Havana, for the President's Cup. This will be the third annual schooner race over this course, a distance of 284 miles. Craft varying in length from 30 to 80 feet will compete. Yachting enthusiasts in Cuba are also planning an international yacht race for six-meter types—33 footers—to be held some time in February.

AFTERNOON FUN

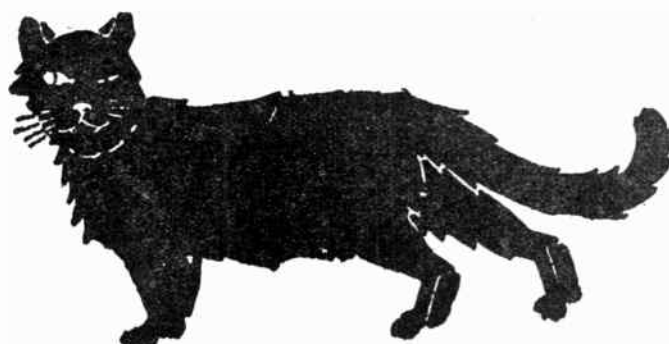
In winter the afternoon fun of thousands is at the races in Oriental Park, where this year the thoroughbreds will have a 50-day meet, commencing on or about January 21. Here gather the sophisticates of the world—a brilliant assembly of chic women and successful men, calling to mind a good-looking, well-dressed Grand Prix throng at Longchamps or Derby crowd at Epsom Downs. With its rich, tropic beauty, Oriental Park is unique among race-tracks of the world. On the clubhouse terrace and balcony you may sit cozily at a table with a tall, tinkling glass before you, and, as the hoofs come thundering home, have the full thrilling vista of the homestretch. The first race is usually scheduled at 2:30 P. M., but many visitors enjoy going out earlier and having luncheon in the clubhouse. Approximately a half million dollars in purses will be awarded this season, including two \$5,000 purses and one for \$10,000, with a possibility of holding a still larger stake race.

CASINO NACIONAL

An environment of refined elegance where move the distinguished worldings of two continents, the Casino Nacional has an individuality peculiarly its own, at once stimulating with its sumptuous appointments, harmonious colors and vivacious crowds. Challenging Milady Fortune with the turn of a card, the spin of a wheel or the tumble of dice, you feel that here gaming is really a joyous game and not a business.

THEATERS

Representative of Spain and Latin America, the Havana stage offers some unusually interesting entertainment—smart comedies well acted,



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revues constructed with imagination and art, tuneful and typical music, excellent singing and of course graceful dancing. Even if you don't understand Spanish, there are moments of high enjoyment for you in these halls.

At the Teatro Nacional (or National Theater) are held opera and concerts. In the intervals between these gala engagements a Cuban stock company plays musical comedies. The Comedia Theatre is the home of a Spanish stock company, while the Martí Theatre specializes in Cuban musical revues. The Payret Theatre offers you a glimpse of the Latin American stage in its lighter musical moods. Here play revues by companies of artists from South America and Mexico, as well as Spain and Cuba. Burlesque, extreme but amusing, is played at the Alhambra, where ladies are excluded from the naughty capers and Cuban gentlemen seldom attend.

American talking pictures are still adjusting themselves to this foreign environment. Some of the longer dramas are still spoken in English, with printed titles in Spanish for the local audiences. However, a surprising number of American cinema stars, especially among the comedians, have learned Spanish and now make duplicates of their best pictures with Spanish-speaking casts.

CUBAN MUSIC

One of your most durable impressions of Cuba will be the music you hear. In the typical Cuban music of the "son" and the "danzón"—now become so popular in the States—you can distinguish dulcet melodic progressions of Spain and the compelling tom-tom rhythms of Africa. The result is sensuous and exciting. To American ears attuned to the equally barbaric tempos of jazz, the Cuban variety of syncopation is a pleasant and stimulating change. Wherever you go in Cuba you will hear these distinctive popular songs—whether in the glittering ball-room of an elite casino, hotel or club or in the patio of a country tavern. The combinations of instruments are varied. Usually there are a guitar, drums (a sort of miniature tympani played with rosined fingers), maracas (varnished gourds containing dried seeds and producing a sibilant rattle) and claves (two short polished sticks of lignum vitae or other hard wood, which when struck against each other make a high-pitched, staccato tap. These instruments are at times augmented by a mandolin, piano, cornet, bass viol,

trombone, saxophone and other instruments of the usual dance orchestra. Wandering troubadours with guitar, mandolin and maracas may serenade you with a rich repertoire of current melodies as you sit at the open window of a restaurant, on a high stool at a bar or in a parked automobile.

Cubans' love of music is evidenced in the success of opera troupes, symphony orchestras and concert stars which are brought here each winter to play in the Teatro Nacional in Havana and frequently in some of the larger towns of the island. Every city has its conservatory of music, and the municipal band of Havana is an unusual organization of brilliant musicians. Military band concerts in the main plazas of the towns are an important feature of Cuban life, when families, swains and pretty girls promenade in stately leisure along the broad walks of the parks.

Your vacation here will be tuneful, as well as colorful and comfortable.

PLEASURES

Golf? There are four sporty courses in Havana, and others at Hershey, Camagüey and Santiago, not to mention the numerous private links of the sugar plantations throughout the island where, with the proper introduction, you will likely be permitted to wallop the little white ball over the palm trees.

Tennis? Havana boasts eight tennis clubs, all with their own courts. And almost anywhere you travel in the country you will find complete up-to-date equipment for your smashing or lobbing—Matanzas, Cárdenas, Cienfuegos, Santa Clara, Batubano, Camagüey, Isle of Pines or Santiago de Cuba—just to mention the larger centers of amiable living.

Fishing? Here's where Izaak Walton could really have made his "Compleat Angler" complete. One erudite scientist has catalogued approximately 800 species that swim the waters of Cuban coast, and it is quite possible he's missed one or two more. Here you can have any sort of fishing: deep-sea, reef, surf, or stream. Strange to say, most of the fishing up until recently has been done by commercial pescadores but now sport fishing in Havana and the other larger cities of the coast is developing a tremendous interest. Whether you go for shark, tuna or many other sports varieties in the deep waters outside of Havana, for tarpon in Cienfuegos Bay, for sea-turtle or amberjack in the Caribbean



- 1 Havana Country Club.
- 2 View of Heart of Havana from the Air.
- 3 Approaching Havana by Steamer.
- 4 Wild Royal Palms.
- 5 Cienfuegos Bay.



♦ ♦ VIEW OF CUBA'S NEW CAPITOL ♦ ♦ VIEW OF HOTEL "GRAN AMERICA" ♦ ♦

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around Batabanó and the Isle of Pines, or for wahoo and sword-fish around Santiago, you can be assured of sturdy craft and expert seamen to take you. You will probably prefer your own tackle (though tackle is provided on most of the fishing boats), and, believe us, it's worth bringing along your old fishing hat to enjoy some of these blood-stirring thrills.

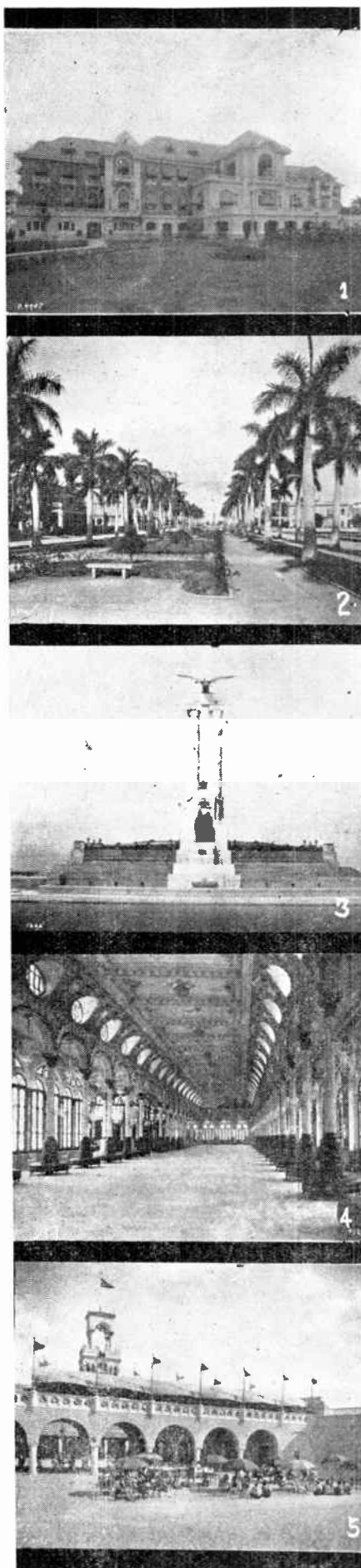
Yachting? If you're a yachtsman, your skipper will become enthusiastic when you discuss a probable cruise to the Pearl of the Antilles. Study the chart with him. Note the number of huge, deep, landlocked harbors in Cuba: on the north shore, Havana, Mariel, Cabañas, Bahía Honda, Matanzas, Cárdenas, Sagua la Grande, Nuevitas, Gibara, Baracoa (where Columbus's ships first dropped anchor in Cuban waters), and Nipe Bay (which has been likened to the famous harbor of Sydney, New South Wales); on the south Batabanó, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, Santiago and Guantánamo (where United States Naval station is located); and at Isle of Pines, Nueva Gerona and Júcaro.

In Havana there are the Havana Yacht Club, Miramar Yacht Club, Jaimanitas Yacht Club; in Cienfuegos, the Cienfuegos Yacht Club, Club Náutico, Club Cazadore y Náutico; in Cárdenas, the Club Náutico de Varadero; and in Santiago de Cuba, the Club Náutico. Each has its own sumptuous clubhouse facing its private yacht basin.

Of interest to yachtsmen will be the knowledge that legislators are now at work simplifying the docking laws of the country to provide more facilities at lower costs.

Yo, ho, hearties! Sou' by sou'west—in the golden wake of Columbus!

Hunting? Cuba has an abundance of wild life, which you can stalk without the discomfort of chil blains and the embarrassment of blowing warmth into your fingers before you pull a trigger. Approximately all winter there is open season in Cuba on deer, wild boar, ring-dove, wild duck, quail, wild guinea fowl, snipe and other interesting feathered species. An unusual item on your hunting excursion can be some alligator shooting around La Gloria and Nuevitas on the northern coast or in the by swamp, Ciénaga de Zapata, on the southern shore. The Isle of Pines is a section rich in bird life—wild pigeons, sandhill cranes, and teal, canvasback, mallard, broadbill and widgeon of the duck fraternity. Deer romp through the hills around Trinidad, and up around Camagüey you find them, too, together with



1 Havana Yacht Club.
2 Country Club Park.
3 Maine Memorial.
4 Ball room in Clerk's Club.
5 Bathing Beach in Marianao.

the be-tusked wild boar. Then, in many parts, there is a small 'possum-like animal, called the jutía, which feeds only on the young sprouts of plants. Red deer roam the woods of Pinar del Río. Open seasons vary somewhat, according to locality, but from September until April you are permitted to level your gun-sights on some sort of live target moving through tropic forest or across dawnlit sky. During the other months, if you want to keep your shooting eye agile, you might try a few clay pigeons in the shooting club down at Cienfuegos or in Havana. Or poker dice on some nice long mahogany bar to determine if it's "double or nothing".

Swimming? La Playa (the beach) is perhaps the most popular bathing rendezvous of Havana. There is a gala sociability on this beach at any time of the year. Located on the outskirts of Havana, in Marianao, adjacent to the Havana Yacht Club, La Playa provides a protected strand, a new bathing casino (where you can loaf in a beach chair and sip cool concoctions from the bar), various amusements, refreshment pavilions and a dance floor. A little farther along is Jaimanitas Beach, the private seaside playground for the Jaimanitas Club. (This year the Cuban National Tourist Commission has specially arranged with the Jaimanitas Club for the admittance, with full privileges of American visitors for a nominal fee). At Cárdenas, about an hour and a half drive from Havana, on the northern shore, is the magnificent Varadero Beach, probably the finest bathing beach in all Cuba. Other smaller but not less interesting beaches now being developed near Havana are Hawaiian Beach (with palm-thatched pavilions, music and other Hawaiian atmosphere) at Guanabo, and Havana Beach at Baracoa. In Cienfuegos Bay you have the residential peninsula of Punta Gorda where the three luxurious nautical clubs have their large swimming pools built in the blue waters of the bay. (Accredited visitors from the United States will find it easy to enjoy bathing and other privileges at these clubs). And, down at the tropical end of the island, in Santiago Bay, you will find quite as smart and colorful social life in the open-air natatoria and casinos of Ciudadmar and Punta Gorda.

The list of other active sports that can be indulged comfortably in most parts of the island includes polo, horse-back riding, handball, fencing, basketball and, yes, even ping-pong. Of the spectators sports there are

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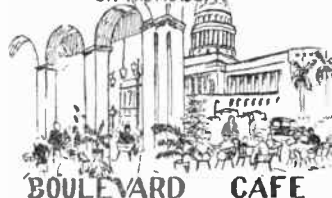
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the horse races in Havana (of which we'll speak more), prize fights, jai-alai, baseball, yacht regattas and motor-boat races. And it's possible that sometime, at some rural cross-roads, you may encounter a pair of angry bantam roosters in contest for the barnyard championship.

Whatever you elect for your amusement in Cuba, you will find it invested with a different flavor. There is always that glamour of a foreign land about anything you do here, a delicate overtone of joyous excitement which you don't sense anywhere else.

CONVENTIONS

Lately, large national organizations in the United States have been selecting Havana as their annual meeting place, because of its superior convention facilities. There are several auditoriums—such as the National Theatre, the Asturiano Club, the ballrooms of the Gallego Club and Centro Dependientes—capable of accommodating thousands, and the excellence of Havana hotels is well known. Then, too, it is being bruted about by the delegates themselves that Havana offers a refreshing experience and a whale of a good time for the fellows after the business meetings are adjourned.

FOOD

American and French cuisine you will find almost anywhere you go in Cuba. Though you be in a foreign land, your palate need not make any sacrifices in flavors. Havana, being one of the great cosmopolitan cities of the western world, offers a wide variety of national cooking—Italian, German, Hungarian, Chinese, Spanish, Mexican, Hawaiian, etc.—in addition to the Cuban, French and American menus. If your morning appetite craves ham-and-eggs, in lieu of the Cuban cafe-con-leche and bun, you may have it. However gastronomic adventures will be interested and frequently pleased to try some of the characteristic native dishes of Cuba. For example, the "ajiaco", a Cuban version of the Spanish "olla", a stew consisting of corn-on-the-cob, pork, beef, sweet potatoes, bananas, yuca, white potatoes and other root vegetables. The "ajiaco" differs in its ingredients throughout Cuba, according to the local vegetables in season.

The familiar "arroz con pollo" is a tasty confection of boiled chicken, cooked with yellow rice and sweet red peppers.

Then there is a nameless popular dish, consisting of fresh meat hash,

served with fried green bananas, dry white rice and fried eggs. Sometimes "tasajo", jerked beef, is used instead of the fresh meat.

A "pisto manchego" is scrambled eggs with tomatoes and red peppers.

Sea foods are an important and delicious part of every Cuban menu. And you can be confident that they are always fresh from the sea: lobsters, crabs, shrimps, smelts and the other fish delicacies. Of these "rueda de pargo" is one of the most savory sea-food dishes ever concocted: red snapper steak, stewed in a sauce of onions, tomatoes, peas and green peppers, and served with butter-browned mashed potatoes.

The above are typical Cuban dishes. Then there are the Spanish recipes, quite heartening to the appetite, such as the thick vegetable soups or "Sopa de sustancias", "huevos Malagueña" (fried eggs en casserole with shrimp, asparagus, peas and tomatoes) and "caldo Gallego", a sort of boiled dinner with Spanish beans, cabbage, onions, potatoes and beef.

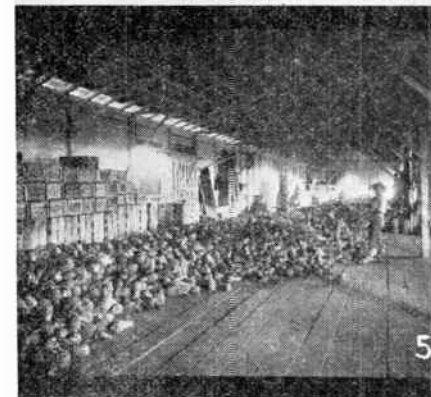
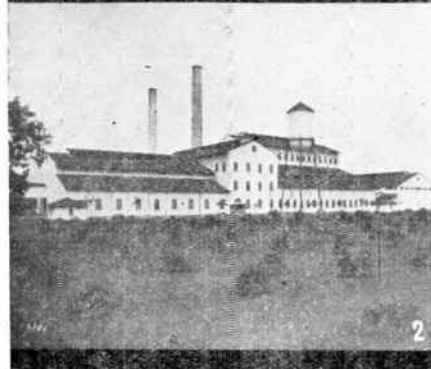
In the matter of eating in Cuba, there is only one advice: watch the waistline. Which you probably won't.

GETTING AROUND IN CUBA

Trains. Two large trunk lines and numerous smaller local roads enable you to go to almost any corner of the island. United Railways of Havana operate out of Havana to Pinar del Río and Santa Clara provinces, while the Consolidated Railways of Cuba cover the eastern portion of the country—both dovetailing their services into uniform schedules, with American standards of travel comfort. Branches also serve Batabanó, Cienfuegos and towns of the south. The Hershey Cuban Railway runs from Casa Blanca (opposite Havana) through the model town of Hershey to Matanzas. Convenient branch lines serve the towns of both coasts in the eastern end of the island.

Air. Scheduled airmail and passenger service by the Curtiss Cuban National Aviation Company flies daily, except Sundays, between Havana and Santiago de Cuba, with stops at Cienfuegos, Santa Clara, Morón, Camagüey, Victoria de las Tunas, and Holguín. The company uses luxurious tri-motored Ford planes and the service and maintenance are on a par with the best American air lines. Entire trip between Havana and Santiago, more than 600 miles, made in about six hours, including intermediate stops.

Motor. If you have not your own car to enjoy the Central Highway,



- 1 Full view of Central Park, Havana.
- 2 Sugar Mill Plant.
- 3 Street in Santiago de Cuba.
- 4 Terry Theatre, Cienfuegos.
- 5 Pineapple Packing House.

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"FRANK'S STORE" — Perfumes, embroideries, shawls and souvenirs.

"LA LIBERTAD" — Panama hats, straw and felt hats and shoes.

"EL CENTRO" — Panama hats.

"SALON H" — Restaurant, bar, refreshments and sandwiches.

"M. LORES" — The Cut-rate Cigar Store, Agent for all brands.

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HAVANA, CUBA

there are luxurious automobile services—with touring cars and comfortable Aerocar buses—that travel the entire length of the island. Many local bus lines radiate from the principal cities to nearby towns. Cars can be hired at sensible rates—although it is wise to determine the price in advance. Taxis—or fotingos—in Havana are unbelievably reasonable.

Boat. Isle of Pines Steamship Company provides regular service from Batabanó to Nueva Gerona via Júcaro in the Isla of Pines, with sailing schedules synchronized with arrival of trains from Havana.

CARRETERA CENTRAL

This is the Spanish name of Cuba's stupendous new improvement, the Central Highway: It's a winding strip of velvet road, nearly 800 miles long, connecting Havana with Santiago de Cuba on the east and Pinar del Río on the west. It unfolds the exotic beauties of rural Cuba—an open road of enchantment, leading over friendly hills, across sunny valleys, through tropic urge, sprouting twigs and leaves—caballeros in huge straw hats galloping with superb dignity across the sun-washed plains.

Thruout the heart of Cuba is where Dame Nature shows you how lavish she can be. Almost every kind of vegetable is grown around, with most of the tropic fruits—tamarinds, oranges, pineapples, coconuts, avocados, lemons, grapefruit, mameyes, guavas and grapes. In the foothills are deep mineral deposits and on the slopes grow precious hard woods—mahogany, ebony, jiquí and others.

In the center of the Island, on the edges of this wonderful road, thousands of head of cattle are seen feeding, ignoring the speeding traffic.

To the keen observer, and specially, to those who have not acquired speed as a necessity, thousands of objects entirely foreign to the northern eyes, resembling a kaleidoscopic fantasy, impossible to describe, pass by. Picturesque huts, primitive in every way, its dwellers, happily singing; birds of beautiful plumage, buildings, formerly owned by grandees, castle-like in appearance, and now crumbling, affords a never-to-be-forgotten mental picture.

PINAR DEL RIO

Situated less than 70 miles southwest of Havana, the town of Pinar del Río is the visitor's half-way stop to the magnificent Viñales Valley and the fertile "vuelta abajo" tobacco region, whence come the aromatic tobaccos in our de luxe cigars.



- 1 Cutting Sugar Cane.
- 2 Part of the Highway.
- 3 Avenue of the outskirts of Havana.
- 4 Peace Tree, Santiago de Cuba.
- 5 A Residence in Country Club Park.

As in most of the towns you visit in the hinterland, you will be surprised to find here the modern accoutrements of western civilization—hotels with telephones, electric lights and baths, comfortable beds and American dishes on the menus, smooth-riding streets and English-speaking attendants. About 30 miles beyond, lies the lovely area of the Viñales Valley between rugged cliffs and shimmering green hillsides. Stopping to explore, you will find numerous caves and mysterious little rivers that appear miraculously from the mountainous depths and, quite as surprisingly, disappear again farther on. Continuing more to the southwest, perhaps as far as the quaint village of Guane, you will see more of the mineral riches of the island—especially copper and iron—which characterize the extreme western and eastern ends of Cuba. Across the lowlands that intervene between hilly ranges and the coastal cliffs, are the fertile red fields of tobacco, the famous "vuelta abajo".

OLD HAVANA

In unexpected nooks and street intersections you will come upon quaint contradictions of modernity in Havana. Picking your way politely along some narrow sidewalk of a teeming street, between glittering rows of shop windows, you will turn a corner and come suddenly upon a quiet little glorieta or plaza where the ghosts of four centuries still linger—handsome Spanish nobles in ruff and doublet; African slaves still mumbling syllables of a Congo tribe; jolly Franciscan friars in sandals; graceful, sparkling-eyed señoritas, and swaggering unshaven buccaneers brandishing cutlasses and smelling of rum.

One of the most ancient of these spots is the Plaza de Armas, in the old quarter near the harbor front. Here are the grim walls of La Fuerza, the medieval fortress which De Soto had built in 1537 as a defense against pirate raids and where his sad-eyed wife watched despairingly from the tower for his return. On the east side of the plaza is El Temple, a miniature Greek temple, marking the site of the ceiba tree where the first mass was intoned when Havana, as the Capital city of the island, was removed hither in 1519 from Batabanó on the Caribbean. One of the three ceiba trees planted in 1753 still offers a grateful shade from the southern sun. (Incidentally, the ceiba is the national tree of Cuba and throughout the island is protected by rigidly en-

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forced law from destruction or mutilation).

Occupying the west side of Plaza de Armas is one of the handsome examples of Hispanic Colonial architecture in Cuba: the Palacio del Distrito Central or Ayuntamiento (city hall). Built of Spanish granite with interiors—wainscoting, doors and wall panels—of Cuban hard woods, it served originally as the palace of the Spanish governors-general, later became the headquarters of General Leonard Wood, next, the home of Cuba's presidents and now is the administration headquarters of the mayor of Havana, the municipal courts and other offices in the government of this great city. The present government has restored the building to its original Spanish beauty. The inner patio is an inspiring picture of massive columns, stone balconies, tropic plants and old flagstone flooring.

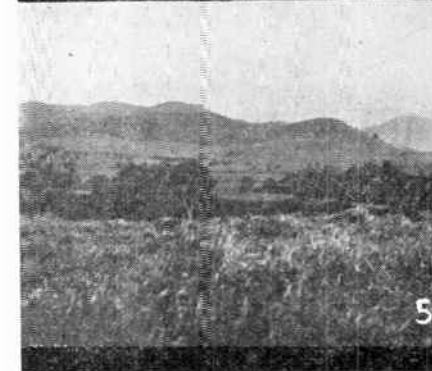
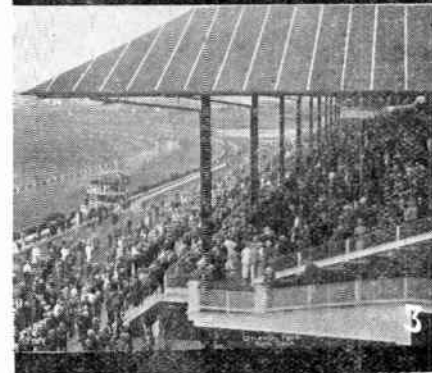
This is just a suggestion of the old historic places that persist today—old churches, old walls, old convents and ruin of forts, end even taverns.

MATANZAS

One of the busiest seaports of Cuba, Matanzas, on the north shore, is less than two hours from Havana by train or auto. From here you visit the Bellamar Caves with their grotesque limestone stalactites and sparkling, Gothic grottoes. A brief climb from Matanzas brings you to the Monserrate Hermitage and the awesome spectacle of the Yumurí Valley, "the haunt of hamadryads"—a vast basin of tropic loveliness, encompassed by hills and etched with the silvery tracings of the Yumurí River, wandering leisurely past small farms and sugar plantations towards the sea. In the city of Matanzas you catch colorful fragments of memories from the Moorish past—the plaza and its clock tower, the cathedral and other ancient churches, the variegated tiles decorating the house facades, the cobbled streets meandering through the old sections of the town, and the high Spanish carts that rumble through the streets, all are echoes from antiquity. Because of the two rivers—the Yumurí and the San Juan—which wander whimsically through the town, Matanzas has been called the City of Bridges. For two centuries Matanzas has been famed in Cuba for the physique of its men and the grace of its women.

SANTA CLARA

On this site, many years before Columbus, flourished an Indian city



- 1 A Patio in a Residence.
- 2 Old Guns in Morro Castle, Havana.
- 3 Grand Stand at Oriental Park.
- 4 Huts and Coconut Trees.
- 5 Mountains around Santiago de Cuba.

named Cubanacán. Santa Clara — also called Villa Clara—Trailing midway between the Atlantic on the north and the Caribbean on the south, was a retreat for the Spanish colonists from the marauding buccaners of the coast.

Today it is known as the provincial capital of a productive sugar and tobacco region. From here comes the choice "vuelta arriba" filler tobacco—and here, too, you can buy some of the highest grade cigars—such as the Manicaragua — which are seldom shipped out for general consumption.

Santa Clara is the native town of General Gerardo Machado y Morales, the President of the Republic of Cuba.

Located on the Carretera Central, it makes a pleasant and interesting stop on your tour of the island. Spic and span, with every street in the city well paved and handsome public buildings — such as the Palacio Provincial (Governor's Palace), the Palacio Municipal (City Hall), the Teatro Caridad (whose profits go to the poor), and numerous clubs and hotels—facing the Plaza Vidal, Santa Clara has the appearance and deportment of a model city. It is on the trunk line of the Consolidated Railways of Cuba, and is the second stop out of Havana for the Curtiss air cruisers, on their daily flight (except Sundays) down the island.

Hotels—especially the Gran Hotel Central—are on a parity with the city in cleanliness and modernity. Sidewalk cafes and lofty ceilinged restaurants opening on the street—evening band concerts and promenaders in the main plaza — little churches with Spanish Mission bellfries (Our Lady of Carmen and The Divine Pastor) — white-suited men sauntering or gossiping in groups—pretty women with magnificent grace and dignity of carriage—swarthy guajiros in riding boots and widebrimmed sombreros—all remind you that here is something different from your usual environment, something typically Cuban, something worth writing home about.

CIENFUEGOS

Translated into English, the name has the poetic meaning of "a hundred fires". It is another seductive combination of town and landlocked bay, so characteristic of the Cuban coast. The view of Cienfuegos from the air is a bit of tropic enchantment — weather-stained tile roofs; rolling hills mounting towards the horizon's purple mists; a tongue of land (Punta Gorda) jutting out



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"LA VILLA DE PARIS" — Embroideries, linen and table covers.
Number 76.

"DUBIC" — Beauty Parlor, hairdressing, manicurist and pedicurist. No. 113.

"THE LACE STORE" — Spanish shawls, linens and embroideries. No. 97.

"ALBERTO R. LANGWITH Y CA." — Seeds, plants, bird-man and fish-culture. No. 66.

SHOP
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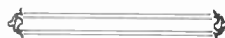
Principal Merchants Located in O'Reilly (President Zayas) Street

(East of Central Park, left of Albear Monument)

"LA ESPERANZA" — Curious, Cuban souvenirs and walking-canes. No. 75.

"LA FLOR DE CUBA" — All kinds of wines and fine groceries.
Number 86.

"PARIS RESTAURANT" — One of the leading restaurants in Cuba. Number 14.



into the bay; vast shimmering acres of water ringed with verdant shores. and, beyond, the beckoning blue of the Caribbean.

Naturally, fishing is the chief allurements for the visitor here. Tarpon roll in schools of thousands in Cienfuegos Bay, and, in winter, the yachts of American men of wealth lie at anchor here for weeks. Boats, tackle and guides for deep-sea fishing are available. The city fathers of Cienfuegos want visitors to enjoy their town, and they will personally arrange for you to have all the sports and amusement facilities available, such as cards of temporary privileges to one of the three yacht clubs, where you can swim, dance, play tennis or handball and—in the Club Cazadores y Nautico—shoot clay pigeons. The other clubs—Cienfuegos Yacht Club and the Club Nautico de Cienfuegos—have modernly equipped outdoor swimming pools and their own yacht basins. One of the largest jai-alai frontons in Cuba is in Cienfuegos.

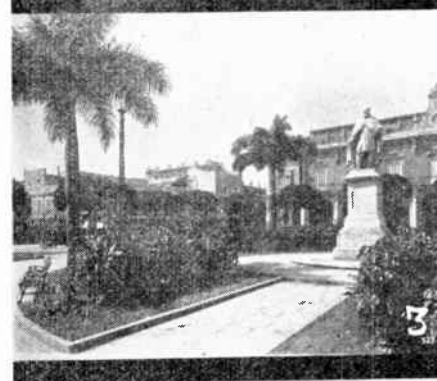
The romance of antiquity hovers over the old tree-shaded streets and Creole houses, while an intense tropic vitality is sensed in the life that moves about you in the parks, promenades and neighboring villages. The central plaza of the city—Parque Martí—is a joyous scene, especially on band concerts nights. There are many bits of architectural interest—such as the Palacio Municipal, Terry Theatre and the Cathedral—while on the far shore of the bay is the historic Castillo de Jagua, a crumbling medieval fortress that once fired shots into the hulls of plundering corsairs.

Modern hotel comforts, such as are provided by the San Carlos and Union, will increase your pleasure in this unusual spot. Excellent educational opportunities for your youngsters are provided by ten academies and schools.

Look at your map and you'll see how easily you can run down from Havana.

CAMAGUEY

On the road to Camagüey, you will pass through the richest sugar and cattle area in the island. Sunny, green acres of sugar cane, fields of corn, banana patches and plantations of coffee roll lazily away from the highway or railroad to a horizon of blue hills veiled in mist. You will see bullocks trudging with plows—irregular clumps of Royal Palms growing wild—villages (like Santa Rita) of low huts whose roofs are palm fronds and whose walls are the



- 1 Yumuri Valley, Matanzas.
- 2 Ox cart loaded with goods.
- 3 I. Agramonte Park, Camagüey.
- 4 The Cathedral in Santiago de Cuba.
- 5 Virgen del Cobre Shrine, Santiago de Cuba.

bark (juyaga) of palm trees—palm-thatched pavilions where coffee is threshed—small boys perched atop saddle baskets that bulge with cane stalks, while the twinkling legs of a donkey underneath carry the whole load—lines of fence posts, unable to resist the cool, tropic forests and sleepy, quaint villages. The Carretera hasn't a railroad crossing on its entire length, and few road intersections (mostly ox trails); and there are no billboards to mar the scenic splendor—a bit of motoring comfort particularly appealing to Americans.

For sports, you have golf at the Camagüey Country Club; several tennis clubs whose courts are available; horseback riding and good hunting in the hills. Facilities for enjoying these amusements will be conveniently arranged for you at your hotel.

Visiting the Cubitas Mountain caves, where primitive picture writings are carved in the walls, should be another extraordinary pleasure.

For those interested in architecture and history, there are some curiously beautiful churches here—the Church of Our Lady of Mercy with its radiant interior; the old convent of La Merced, once the seat of the Audiencia, the Spanish king's judgment in the Western World; the Gothic grace of S. Francisco church, and several more, housing quaint relics still revered as miraculous. Too, you will want to see Camagüey's tribute to a distinguished American: the Charles A. Dana Plaza, formerly a bull-fight ring. If you have a garden at home, likely you will linger longingly in the wild tropic beauties of Gonzalo de Quesada Park. And, some night, wander through the market streets lit by lanterns and pulsing with picturesque humanity bartering live pigs and vegetables, candling eggs on the curbstone, hawking pork "eracylin's", weaving sugar cane leaves or sleeping contentedly on the ground with a saddle-bag for a pillow.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA

Ancient capital of the conquistadores, Santiago de Cuba still retains a medieval charm in spite of such obeisances to modernity as first-class hotel accommodations, country clubs and fashionable bathing resorts. Snugly rooted on the inner slopes of a basin in the Cobre hills, with its famous landlocked bay reaching five miles out to the blue sparkle of the Caribbean, Santiago is the most tropical, picturesque and historic of Cuban cities.

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Havana, Cuba

In the convolutions of the narrow streets — some so steep that steps supplant sidewalks — persist traces of those elegant adventurers of King and Church, who, through the centuries, followed the careening caravels of Columbus. In the hodge-podge of house fronts, stained by time and paints in exhilarating pastel tints of green, blue, pink, apricot—in the curious windows, oval, round and rectangular; in the quaint pendant balconies and fancifully wrought grilles of wood and iron; in the sagging curves of roof tiles—you are aware of past romantic ages that are still with us. And all around you are the shadowy, tropic hills that have watched the tragedy of Man played with passion, reverence and courage in this natural theatre. Perhaps the most dramatic approach to Santiago de Cuba is by air, aboard one of the big trimotored Ford cabin planes of the Cuban Curtiss Aviation Company. From Holguín, last stop before Santiago, you climb from the upland plains of pasture and pine land, over the vast geometric patterns of the cane fields, and into the higher altitudes of cooler air where cloud tufts swim below you and occasionally veil the slow-changing panorama of earth beneath—the tropic forest of varying shades; the slender white grace of the Carretera Central; the grazing cattle and palm-thatched huts (or bohíos) of rural Cuba. Then, quite suddenly, you are aware that a mountain top is passing along under you, close enough for you to shake hands with it. The mountain top falls abruptly away, the great-winged engine roars on and there before you is the glittering spectacle of Santiago de Cuba and its bay. An impressive memory for you old age.

However you enter this exotic city, the sight is exhilarating. By train—the Consolidated Railways of Cuba run two expresses daily from Havana—by road or by boat, your entry will make you gasp a little with the unfolding splendor. Both

railroad and highway, in their routes over the hills, present occasional distant vistas of the city between the slopes of ravines. From the sea the coast looks impenetrable until the ship comes almost to the shore, when the narrow silvery mouth of the bay appears, and, as your ship enters, the vast bay with its islands unrolls before the prow, the cosy cluster of Santiago's red-tiled roofs appears and the world is rimmed with hills.

While you can have lots of fun and comfort here, Santiago is not a tourist-conscious town. The modern facilities for play and pleasant living are the result of local demand rather than transient visitors. Here you have one of the most beautiful tropic golf courses in Latin America, Santiago Country Club; a yacht club (Club Nautico de Santiago de Cuba) with brilliant social life; two bathing resorts—Cindamar and Punta Gorda—with dance pavilions, dining terraces, bath houses and outdoor swimming pools built in the waters of Santiago Bay; and cozy island summer colonies, such as on where Hobson and his volunteers sank the Merrimac. Tennis, hunting and horseback riding are other diversions hospitably available to the visitor.

One of the best hotels on the island—the Casa Grande—offers you lofty, cool rooms with modern bath appointments; elevator, bar and telephone service, and a spacious dining terrace overlooking Céspedes Park and the colorful life of the town. Other Santiago hotels include the Martinez, Venus, America and Imperial—with more modest facilities yet comfortable.

Certainly you will want to visit old Morro Castle and Estrella fortress at the mouth of the harbor; the Cathedral and ancient houses in town, and the historic spots in the hills behind Santiago; San Juan, El Viso, the Peace Tree and maybe the little mining village of Daiquirí (made famous by the Spanish-American War, iron mines and the cocktail).

And speaking of cocktails Santiago is the home of Ron Bacardi, celebrated the world over as a friendly and warming ingredient that will not inspire you to put marbles in your mother-in-law's shoes. An interesting and instructive jaunt is a visit to the Bacardi Gardens, adjoining the Hatuey Brewery where beer-making and hospitality are kindred arts.

Unquestionably, Santiago will enrich your Cuban experience, by reason of its historic interest, pictorial enchantment and distinctly foreign flavor.

THE VIRGIN OF COBRE

Cuba's patron saint, La Virgen de la Caridad del Cobre, is enshrined in a simple little church, built in a cleft of the Cobre Mountains, through which the roof-tops of Santiago can be seen. It is a curiously wrought figurine of wood, wearing a golden crown and carrying a golden cross. Tradition says it was found floating in Nipe Bay by three boys in the 17th century. Certain miraculous powers have been attributed to it, with the result that the little church in the Cobre hills has become a sanctuary for pilgrims from all parts of the island.

CUBAN NATIONAL TOURIST COMMISSION

An official organization of the government commission devotes its efforts to providing diversions for your Cuban vacation and comfortable means for your enjoyment here. The body consists of the Mayor of Havana, who is president; and a board of directors composed of the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Secretary of Interior, Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, Secretary of Public Works, the Alcalde of Havana or chief of the Central District, and the Alcalde of Marianao, together with several representatives of enterprises catering to visitors.

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MARIEL is known as the Naples of Cuba. It is thirty two miles from Havana and may be reached over fine highways and through a section of wonderful scenic beauty.

Villa Martin's, the rendezvous of Cuban and American society, is on the shore of beautiful and historical Mariel Bay.

Useful Information Upon Arrival at Cuban Ports

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR PASSENGERS COMING FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Those arriving into Cuba for the first time, who therefore are not acquainted with the Customs regulations governing the clearance of baggage, must plainly fill out the declaration blank furnished by the Purser on the boat at the time of getting their tickets. Once this requirement has been complied with the Purser will hand the passenger a card for landing and the declaration coupon in which the number and class of pieces of baggage is given. Care must be taken in having every piece well marked with the tags furnished for that purpose by the steamship company. This will enable the prompt identification in case of loss, as well as the clearance through Customs.

Upon arrival of steamer into port passengers are told to gather in the main room or any other place the purser may suggest, so that the Port Doctor may easily undertake inspection which is followed by that of Immigration authorities in the same room. The passenger must approach their desk provided with the card he received from the Purser to that effect, together with identification documents. This inspection is made by turns, and Cuban citizens enjoy the privilege of being examined first. Tourists and transient passengers must be sure to secure their IDENTIFICATION CARD, duly stamped by Immigration official. This card must be kept by passenger and presented at time of departure from the country in order to be exempt from the sworn statement and the $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% or 25 cents per \$100.00 tax levied on all money leaving Cuba (Act. July 15th., 1929).—This card is good for 30 days only.

Once the landing card has been stamped by the Immigration official, the passenger may leave the boat upon showing said card to the ship's officer at gangway, wherefrom he will proceed to the dock where Customs Inspectors will inspect his baggage, in accordance with the declaration slip which the passenger must carry in his hand.

As a rule, and in order to avoid delay, only hand baggage is inspected upon arrival of ships, as the heavy baggage rarely reaches in time. In this event the passenger may hand to the porter of hotel where he intends to stop, or the Express agent who is to transfer his baggage, the trunk keys and the declaration, Coupon slip, so that he may pass same through Customs. Such porters are duly bonded by the Customs House, and the passenger may, if he so wishes, use their services with full guarantee and confidence.

CUSTOMS DUTIES

Cuba grants every passenger the free passage of articles of his personal use, including 300 cigarettes for each person, without reference to age or sex. Wearing apparel must show evidence of nominal use, though the Custom authorities are not so strict with passengers in the fulfillment of their duties, if convinced of their good faith, and that the articles are not intended for commercial purposes.

Matches pay duties owing to the internal revenue tax.

PASSPORTS AND INCOME TAX CLEARANCES

Passports are not required of citizens of the United States or admissible aliens, entering Cuba from United States ports. Persons of the Chinese race, regardless of citizenship, must have special permit from the Cuban Immigration Department before they will be admitted.

BAGGAGE CARRIERS TARIFF

Baggage carriers at piers may legally charge for every trunk or box handled at the rate of 20 cents and 10 cents

for each valise, package or small bundle, whether from dock to hotel or vice versa. They must show their tariff upon request from passengers.

BAGGAGE TRANSFER TARIFF

FIRST ZONE. As far as Belascoain St. dispatch	
and transfer of a trunk or box.....	\$ 1.00
Dispatch and transfer of a valise or small parcel..	50
Customs dispatch, trunk, bag or package.....	50
Transfer from ships, of a trunk or box.....	1.00
Transfer from ships, of a bag or small bundle...	50
Entry and sworn declaration class 395 of Customs	
Tariff	2.00
Attending the requirements of adding to baggage	
list either trunk or bundle not manifested....	50
Dispatch under verbal declaration with the Customs	
Inspector of any dutiable package	1.00
Dispatch of samples under tariff No. 27, including	
reexportation	5.00
SECOND ZONE. Beyond Belascoain, and including	
Cerro, Vedado, and Jesús del Monte	
Dispatch and transfer trunk or box	1.50
Dispatch and transfer of valise or small bundle..	1.00

RETURNING FROM CUBA

Citizens of the United States are not required to hold passports. As a precautionary measure, however, in order to avoid possible delay and facilitate re-entry into the United States, it is advisable for naturalized American citizens to have in their possession their final naturalization papers.

Aliens previously lawfully admitted for residence and now domiciled in the United States who wish to make a temporary visit to Cuba and return to the United States, should make application to the Commissioner General of Immigration, Washington, D. C., for a "Re-entry Permit", as without this document, or adequate proof of previous lawful admission for residence they may be unable to secure return booking and re-entry.

Citizens of other countries not mentioned above, must hold passports or immigration visas as required by the United States, and also be able to comply with all Government regulations respecting their entry into the country.

\$3.00 TAX ON RETURN TICKETS

Cuban law places a \$3 tax on all outgoing first-class steamship tickets. There is no tax on incoming tickets. Tourists should visit steamship office and arrange for return passage well in advance of sailing.

GUIDANCE FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

Passports are not essential for Cuba, but Passengers do well to provide themselves with the document as a proof of nationality.

There are not special regulations affecting Commercial travelers, but all persons engaged in industry or commerce are required to take out a license in each of the municipal divisions of the Republic. These licenses are issued free. No special regulations exist in regard to commercial travelers representing more than one firm, or principals of firm traveling to take orders or to visit their customers.

Commercial travelers should be provided with documents or powers of attorney in order to accredit their profession if necessary. Passports are not indispensable, but it is advisable to carry some means of identification. The Cuban Post Office, for a small fee, issues an identifi-

cation card, which is useful for this purpose throughout the republic.

Samples having any value, and capable of use, are liable to duty. To obtain clearance of samples valued at more than \$50 a consular invoice must be produced. No refund can be obtained if the value exceeds \$500, or if the samples do not form part of the passenger's baggage. Subject to these conditions and to satisfactory identification, a rebate of 75 per cent of the duty can be granted on re-exportation within three months.

AMERICAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

The United States customs laws, require the examination of the effects of passengers arriving in America from foreign countries, except diplomatic officials and others authorized by the Treasury Department, which, in such cases, permits a "free entry" of the effects of such official passengers.

Americans who are returning to the United States from Cuba (and other foreign countries) are allowed to bring in without paying duty articles bought abroad for their personal use and not intended for sale in the United States, to the value of \$100. This includes, laces, shawls, perfumes, jewelry, fans, linens, cameos, souvenirs and virtually every article for sale in the shops. In addition they may take without paying duty fifty cigars or 300 cigarettes. Cigars over the amount of 50, included in the \$100 allowance, tax will be \$1.50 per hundred cigars. Aigrettes and other plumage of wild bird (whether bought in the United States, or abroad) are liable to be confiscated by United States authorities, although permissible in Cuba. U. S. quarantine prohibits the importation of flowers, plants, fruits, vegetables, bulbs, or any form of vegetation without special permission. Alcoholic beverages will be seized and passengers fined \$5 for each container.

Before an examination of baggage can be made the passenger must fill out and sign a blank furnished by the Treasury Department, which will be presented by the ship's purser at the beginning of the westward voyage on transatlantic liners. All articles obtained or acquired abroad must be listed on the declaration and on the bills or invoices covering same.

When a passenger has prepared and signed the declaration he or she must detach and retain the coupon at the bottom of the form, returning the latter to the ship's purser. The coupon must be presented by the passenger, upon arrival, to the customs officer on the pier, whose duty is to receive such coupons. This delivery of the coupon must be made only after all the baggage belonging to the passenger is deposited in one group, on the pier and when it is ready for examination. The senior member of the family if a passenger, may make the declaration for the entire family, provided all the luggage is grouped under the same initial letter.

Declaration spoiled in the preparation should not be destroyed, but should be returned in their entirety to the purser, who will give the passenger a fresh form to fill out.

Residents of the United States, must declare all wearing apparel, jewelry and other articles, whether used or unused, on their persons, in their clothing, or in their baggage, which have been obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise, with the foreign cost or value of the same. They must also declare all wearing apparel, jewelry or other articles taken out of the United States which have been remodeled or improved while abroad so as to increase their value, the statement to include the cost of such improvement. By stating the value of all declared articles, in United States money, and by packing the same so that these may be easily produced for examination (and in one trunk, if practicable), passengers will expedite the appraisalment and

passing of the same upon the pier. Whenever practicable, passengers should present the original receipted bills for foreign purchases.

Residents of the United States are allowed \$100 worth of articles in the nature of personal or household effects, souvenirs or curios, based on the market value on the date of exportation, free of duty, provided they are not bought on commission for another person, carried as an accommodation for another, nor intended for sale. Articles so exempt from duty, however, must be declared.

Use does not exempt from duty wearing apparel, or other articles obtained abroad. Allowance for depreciation through wear and use will be made.

Residents of the United States may also bring with them free of duty all wearing apparel and other personal effects taken by them out of the United States, if such have not been remodeled or improved abroad so as to increase their value.

Residents of the United States must not deduct the \$100 exemption from the value of their wearing apparel or other articles obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise. Such deduction will be made by customs officers on the pier.

Foreign residents and all persons coming to the United States to live will be allowed to bring their household effects free of duty, if the same have been actually used by them abroad for at least one year, and are not intended for sale or for any other person. Such effects should be declared.

Articles intended for other persons, for use in business, theatrical apparel, properties and sceneries, must also be declared, whether the passenger is a resident or non-resident of the United States.

All cigars and cigarettes must be declared, and they are not included in the \$100 exemption, excepting over 50 cigars, when it will be included in the \$100 allowance, at taxed \$1.50 per hundred. Every adult passenger is entitled to bring in, free of duty, and internal revenue tax, fifty (50) cigars or three hundred (300) cigarettes, or three pounds of smoking tobacco for his or her bona fide individual personal consumption.

Government officers are forbidden by law to accept anything but currency in payment of duties, but, if requested, will retain baggage on the pier for twenty-four hours to enable owner to secure the currency.

Baggage intended for delivery at ports of the United States other than port of arrival, or baggage in transit through the United States to a foreign country, may be forwarded thereto without assessment of duty at the port of arrival, by the various railroads or express companies. Applications for such forwarding should be made at once to the customs officer in charge on the pier before the baggage is examined, and the value thereof should be stated in the passengers declaration.

American residents returning from abroad will not be inconvenienced by omitting to register their belongings, as all wearing apparel. Personal and household effects taken by them out of the United States will be admitted free of duty on return, in absence of fraud or other suspicious circumstances. The traveler should be patient and courteous to the customs officers on the pier. They have difficult duties and strive to perform these duties as pleasantly and with a little discomfort to the passengers as possible.

CUBA (Monies)

The monetary unit is a gold peso of 1'5046 grammes, of the same value as the United States dollar. Cuban coinage maintains the same value as American currency, which is legal tender. There are gold coins of 20, 10, 5, 4, 2 and 1 pesos. In silver: 1 peso, 40, 20, 10 cents. Nickel:

5, 2, 1 cents. Gold coinage is unrestricted but the minting of silver is limited to 12,000,000 pesos.

American paper money circulates, as do U. S. coins.

COMMUNICATIONS

MAIL, TELEGRAPH, WIRELESS, CABLE, TELEPHONE AND RADIO

The mail, telegraph and some wireless services are owned and operated by the National Government. There are 760 Post Offices, 355 telegraph offices and nine wireless stations, with over 5000 employees and having a monthly payroll of nearly \$300,000.00.

MAIL—This important department is well organized and provides excellent service throughout the Republic.

RATES—the rates are virtually the same as in the United States. First class (letters) 3 cents per ounce; postals 1 cent; newspapers 1 cent for each 4 ounces; circulars, books, etc., 1 cent per 2 ounces; merchandise 1 cent per ounce etc. The charges for registration are 8 cents extra and the special delivery service is 10 cents extra. The parcel post rates are 5 cents per pound up to five pounds, and for each additional pound (over five) the rate is 6 cents per pound.

IMPORTANT—The foregoing rates, with a few exemptions also apply to the Postal service between Cuba and the United States, Mexico, Central and South America and Spain. Rates to other countries belonging to the postal union are; letters 5 cents per ounce; postals 2 cents each and newspapers 1 cent per 2 ounces, etc.

AIRMAIL SERVICE

All letters sent to the United States via the air routes will have to bear a Cuban ten cent airmail stamp, for each ounce or fraction thereof.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE—The telegraph offices are attached to the post offices whenever possible, for public convenience. The service is prompt and efficient and whilst the rates are not low, they are not excessive.

RATES—The telegraphic rates are based on provincial limits, i.e. telegrams between offices within the limits of a province, or from an office in one province to an office in an adjoining province the charge is 20 cents for minimum of 10 words and 2 cents for each additional word (the address and signature are counted as part of the message). An additional 10 cents per minimum message of 10 words for each additional word is charged, for each province crossed, for example: a 15 word message from Santiago de Cuba to Camagüey would cost 30 cents, while the same message sent from Santiago to Pinar del Río would cost 75 cents.

URGENT TELEGRAMS—With a special stamp, twice the above delivery rates.

NIGHT LETTER TELEGRAMS—One cent per word is charged for night letter telegrams to any part of the Republic, the minimum charge being 50 cents.

WIRELESS SERVICE—Wireless messages between existing stations have a flat rate of 16 cents per word.

CABLES—Cuba has a magnificent cable service with all parts of the world. Rates are according to the country and distance. Cables may be sent from any local telegraph office by adding the local charges.

TELEPHONE SERVICE—The Cuban Telephone Company provides local and long distance service to all points in the United States of America and Canada. This service is also connected with the high power radio-telephone service between the U. S. and Great Britain.

Sight Seeing in Cuba

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Cuba Radio Information, Inc.,

Travel Department,

P. O. Box 1281,

Havana, Cuba