Cuba and Occidental S.S. Co.

CUBA AND THE PENINSULAR & OCCIDENTAL S.S. CO. have been inseparably linked together in bonds of friendly co-operation for many years. Ever since way back in the eighties when the first trip was made by the S.S. Mascotte, service has been maintained regularly between Key West and Port Tampa and Havana by The Peninsular & Occidental S.S. Co. and its predecessors, and this route definitely established in the public mind as the shortest, most dependable and most popular route between the United States and Cuba.

Service from both PORT TAMPA and KEY WEST

with ship-side connection with solid through trains from the East, North and Middle West. No transfers across town—no delays.

DURING THE WINTER TOURIST SEASON

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Daily From Key West</th>
<th>Four Times a Week From Port Tampa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DURING THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Five Times a Week From Key West</th>
<th>Twice a Week From Port Tampa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This service is "year round" and is performed by modern, oil-burning steamers equipped with every known device for the safety and comfort of passengers.

The instant a visitor walks down the gang-plank and puts his foot on Cuban soil, he is in a foreign country. Here, he can roam crooked, narrow, old-world streets and find quaint little restaurants and fascinating shops. He can sip his after-dinner liqueur or coffee at the sidewalk cafes along the boulevards. He can live at elegant hotels—among the world's best. He can dine and dance at gay casinos and mingle with a cosmopolitan crowd in the car-nival atmosphere so dear to the Latin heart. He can visit the race track at the famous Jockey Club—a rendezvous of society. He can lose himself in the frivolity of the mardi gras. He can be a guest at some of the most beautiful and sporty golf courses in the world. He can speed on paved roads through avenues of palms along the coast of the sunny Caribbean and across huge checker-boards of plantations—roads that seem to weave the island into a web of smiling days and romantic nights. And he will say, as the old mariner, Christopher Columbus, said centuries before, "It is the most beautiful land human eyes have ever seen."

Only ninety miles Key West to Havana—shortest sea route to Cuba.
THE PENINSULAR & OCCIDENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

THE PENINSULAR & OCCIDENTAL FLEET

S. S. CUBA—Twin screw, oil burner, length 342 feet, width 47 feet, speed 18 knots per hour, passenger capacity 520. Especially designed for service in tropics, having wide decks, all outside rooms and spacious saloons. One hundred and thirty-two first-cabin rooms with 16 parlour rooms containing double bed and sofa berth, private shower bath, toilet, running water, electric fans and every convenience for comfort.

S. S. NORTHLAND—Single screw, oil burner. Length 318 feet, width 48 feet. Speed 17 knots per hour. Passenger capacity 673. Two hundred and thirty-six first-cabin rooms, many de luxe rooms with large double beds, private toilet facilities, running water and every convenience.

S. S. GOVERNOR COBB—Triple screw, turbine driven, oil burner, length 289 feet, width 54 feet, passenger capacity 448. One hundred and sixty-first-cabin rooms, including 11 parlors with double beds and every modern convenience.

Florida East Coast—The Oversea Railroad

SATURATES of exceptional interest are presented to the traveler who journeys to Cuba by the overseas railroad of the Flagler System to Key West, thence by the splendid steamers of The Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Company.

From the mainland of Florida to the Island City of Key West, a distance of 120 miles, one travels in a luxurious Pullman train over a railroad unique in the world, built from key to key across the Gulf.

With a circling horizon of sea and sky as in mid-ocean, the train moves over the sea on great viaducts of concrete and on long and high steel cantilever bridges resting on giant pyramids of concrete like Pillars of Hercules. At times the water's depth is thirty feet.

This part of the railroad is called the Key West Extension and has, with less than justice, been declared the Eighth Wonder of the World, conceived and created by that man of vision, the late Henry M. Flagler, at a cost of exceeding $20,000,000.
Key West, Florida

Key West, the only frost-free city in the United States, is situated upon an island at the extreme southern end of the Florida Keys where the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico meet. A city of 17,000 inhabitants, with every inducement for residence, Key West compares advantageously with other Florida cities. Modern schools, electricity, bus transportation service, gas, ice and other utilities may all be found there.

The ideal climate of Key West, with its average winter temperature of 69 degrees, affords continuous outdoor life to those who visit its shores. Its marine surroundings, kaleidoscopic in its variety of coloring, its genuinely tropical atmosphere, its superb bathing and game fishing opportunities are unequaled anywhere. With its sponge trading mart, its turtle-crawls, fishing smacks and quaint old-world architecture, Key West is, indeed, distinctively fascinating.

The municipally-owned golf course, located on Stock Island, when completed, will be an eighteen-hole course. Nine holes are now in perfect playing condition. New and up-to-date hotels, boarding house accommodations are available at reasonable prices and the traveler who is so fortunate as to include Key West in his itinerary for a day, a week or a month will find much to amuse and distract him. Casa Marina Hotel, the F. E. C. Hotel Company’s newest and finest hotel, is situated on the ocean front overlooking the opalescent waters of the sea.

Key West is the southern terminus to the Overseas Extension of the Florida East Coast Railway, a scenic trip over more than thirty tropical islands where one arrives in Key West to be immediately transferred to the palatial steamers of The P. & O. Steamship Company for a delightful sea trip across the Gulf to the enchanting city of Havana and its Island Republic.

The famous Oversea Highway connecting Key West with the mainland, will be opened to motorists this winter.

Tampa and Port Tampa, Florida

From Port Tampa, Florida, The Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Company operates their line of steamships to Havana, Cuba, stopping at Key West en route. Terminal facilities here are most complete, being joint with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and passengers and baggage between trains and ships are handled with the greatest ease and dispatch.

Tampa is the metropolis of South Florida, and combines industry with merriment in delightful proportions. The visitor will be interested in some thing of Tampa’s commercial importance if told in brief phrases. Tampa is the home of the Florida Citrus Exchange, the largest Havana cigar manufacturing city in the world, making 300,000,000 cigars annually; is the greatest phosphate shipping port in the world, is the nearest available port to the Panama Canal, has municipally-owned water front and is Florida’s year-around playground.

There is much to see in Tampa. In Ybor City one gets a glimpse of Cuba and Spain tinged with enough Americanism to make an atmosphere nowhere duplicated. There is but one Ybor City in the world, and it is the Spanish or Cuban quarter of Greater Tampa. There are cafes and restaurants in charge of caterers who take their hats off to no one in their line of endeavor. There one may obtain Spanish dishes of Spanish food, Spanish prepared, as they can be had nowhere else within the bounds of the United States. There, too, are the Cuban...
clubs, giving the cigar-makers and their families the life they must lead to be content. There is the blackest coffee ever brewed, there are the best cigars ever smoked, the most unique theatrical attractions on American soil.

Miami, Florida

Miami, the wonder city of Florida—the Magic City, as she calls herself, is indeed worth the seeing. There need be no dull moments in Miami. Few cities in America, Miami’s size, offer greater variety of entertainment. Open-air theatres, with only the canopy of Heaven for covering, present the best offerings of the screen. Country clubs, hotels, casinos and night clubs, as unique as they are popular, make Miami famous for its night life. People go elsewhere to be serious; they come to Miami to play. Known the country over as “The Nation’s Playground,” Miami’s climate makes it possible for every amusement, every sport and every diversion to be indulged in any and every day in the year. The motorist, the angler, the horse lover, the golf fan, the tennis player, the swimmer, finds his El Dorado in Miami.

The late Henry M. Flagler knew that the Gulf Stream hugged the shore along this part of the coast, warming it, and he realized that climate such as offered by the lower East Coast of the Florida Peninsula would “make it,” regardless of the fertility of the soil and its agricultural possibilities. The great empire builder, despite the advice of friends and over the protests of his own engineers, ordered a railroad built through the then swamps and jungles of the lower East Coast to Miami, and later to Key West. The first train arrived in Miami on April 15, 1896. Since that time Miami has grown by leaps and bounds and now in the Fall of 1928 the Greater Miami District has a population of approximately 200,000 people. The growth of the city during the past ten years is a national epic. Perhaps this is due in some measure to the fame Miami is winning as a health resort, a haven for those whose bodies need rebuilding and whose tissues need the curative properties of the ultraviolet rays of the sun.
Havana, Cuba

HAVANA, the capital city of the Republic of Cuba, intermingling an historic and romantic past with ultra-modern customs, never fails to thrill the visitor within her gates. A visit to this enchanted city leaves one with glowing memories of pleasant and novel experiences never to be forgotten.

No city on the American side of the world combines the many advantages which go to make up a perfect winter resort more ideally than does Havana.

Cuba. Underlying the gay care-free boulevard life pervading the city is a charming suggestion of subtle antiquity and old-world influence.

To the winter visitor Havana seems to be one vast pleasure resort. There is the famous Prado, the boulevard of fashion and wealth, the Malecon, beautiful ocean drive extending for miles along the waterfront. Then there is Central Park, the center of traffic and the hotel and theatre district, with its tropical foliage and imposing statuary, where the Havana Municipal Band, one of the finest in the world, plays of evenings. And there is music at the Malecon by the Cuban Army Staff Band. There is not an evening during the winter season when those favorite haunts of the pleasure-seeker are not filled with life and laughter.

While the resort features of Havana are naturally the most outstanding and popular of the city’s attractions, there are many other things to interest and delight the visitor. An excursion down any of the narrow side streets leading off Central Park will afford an intimate glimpse into the obscure life of the older quarters of the city. The history hunter and student of men and conditions finds in Havana a veritable mine of material to interest him in other particular bent.

Horse Racing, Jai-Alai and Other Sports

BEAUTIFUL Oriental Park race track is situated about eight miles from downtown Havana, at Marianao, and is reached by two suburban transportation lines, the Havana Central Railroad (electric)
and Havana Electric Railway; also by automobile road. It has an excellent one-mile track on which run horses from the finest stables in the United States and Cuba, beginning in November and continuing for ninety days. The races are attended by the elite of Havana society, and by the notables who visit Cuba. Betting is permitted by both open books and pari mutuels.

Jai-Alai (pronounced high-a-ligh), the thrilling game of Spanish hand-ball, is played at two "frontones" in Havana by specially trained players brought direct from Spain. The game is played by four men with such lightning-like rapidity it carries the onlookers on the crest of a wave of suspense and thrills that leaves them exhilarated at the end of each game from sheer emotion. The excitement and cheering of the natives is an added attraction to the show. Visitors should not fail to attend one or more of these games while in Havana.

Baseball, which is a popular sport in Cuba, is played on capacious baseball grounds with excellent diamonds, where very interesting championships are participated in by first-class players.

There are many other sports such as polo, tennis, trap shooting, fishing, yachting, rowing, swimming and golf, which can be enjoyed the year-round. The Concha Beach at the Playa de Marianao is the popular bathing beach.

The Annual Carnival
The Annual Carnival commencing January 20th is a most colorful spectacle. It lasts for four weeks, on every Sunday of which Havana is given over to the most wholesome spirit of merriment. The carnival is directed by a municipal committee under the presidency of the Mayor. The programme includes carnival parades and festivities, boat races, automobile races, flower festivals and many other new and unique features. The clubs and cabarets take on an unusual spirit of gayety and the carnival season is one round of pleasure for everybody, including the visiting tourist.

The Casino de la Playa
At the Casino de la Playa, known as the Monte Carlo of the Western Hemisphere, the elite of Havana society, as well as visiting notables from all parts of the world, nightly gather to dine, dance and woo the Goddess of Chance. Roulette and every game of chance can be indulged in by those so inclined. There is a splendid dining room and ballroom. Music is furnished by an excellent orchestra.

Interesting and Historic Old Forts

The old forts and fortifications in the vicinity of Havana are always interesting. The most important of these is Morro Castle at the entrance to Havana Harbor, which was begun in 1589 and finished in 1597. Fort Cabaña is only a short distance away and was built as an adjunct to Morro and formed an important link in the fortifications of the city. The oldest of the forts is "La Fuerza," built in 1544. This fort for some time was the residence of the Governor Captain-General of the island. It has been preserved in its original condition. "La Punta" is the smallest of the forts and is located on the Havana side of the harbor at the foot of the Prado. Other forts are the Torreon de San Lazaro, built in 1556; the Castillo de Atares, 1763; the Castillo del Principe, 1794, and the Torremores de la Boca de la Chorrera and Cojina, built in 1646.

The Havana Country Club
The Havana Country Club, by its really sporty course, which challenges the skill of the player, and by the picturesque quality of its scenery, inspires the visitor. The eighteen-hole course is beautifully
situated and artistically laid out. The club house is up-to-date in every respect and handsomely furnished. It is surrounded by spacious verandas, and ample accommodations provided for its large membership and also for the visitor, who is made most welcome and comfortable.

Biltmore Yacht and Country Club

SPONSORED by the Bowman Biltmore interests, owners of eighteen hotels and country clubs in the United States, the Havana Biltmore Yacht and Country Club, now under construction on a 2,000-acre tract adjoining Havana, will certainly be the most elaborate institution of its kind in the tropics, if not in the world. Cost of the property, which includes the Casino and the race track, approximated $9,000,000 and the Company has already embarked on an improvement program on which $6,500,000 will be expended, without counting the cost of hotels and private residences that will be built on such portions of the property as has been set aside for this purpose.

An eighteen-hole golf course designed by Donald Ross will be ready for play at the beginning of the coming winter. A half-million-dollar club house is now being built. Dredging operations are under way to improve the already fine natural ocean beach and the Jahninseas River, which flows through the property, will be widened and deepened to allow for anchorage of yachts.

Beautiful Parks

Havana is noted for its many beautiful parks, decorated with abundant tropical foliage and magnificently landscaped. The tourist should not fail to visit the following: Tropical Gardens, one of the most beautiful parks where beer is served by the Tropical Brewery free of charge to all, and dancing and other amusements enjoyed; Botanical Gardens, Country Club Park, Colon Park, Central Park, Reparto Miramar, Japanese Park, Mendoza Park, and others.

Churches

There are a number of ancient churches well worth seeing, the most notable of which is Columbus Cathedral, built in 1704, where the bones of Columbus reposed until taken to Spain in 1898. Others are San Francisco, Santo Cristo, Espiritu Santo, Monserate, Jesus Maria and San Felipe. There is also the beautiful new Gothic Temple of the Jesuits called Sagrado Corazon. Among the restored churches are the La Merced, La Caridad and Santo Angel. Among the Protestant churches are the Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian, whose services are held in Spanish and English.
Items of Progress on the Island of Cuba

The Central Highway

The Central Highway of Cuba, now under active construction in every province of the island, consists of a modern highway extending practically the whole length of the island from the city of Pinar del Río in the east end to the city of Santiago in the west end, a distance of 705.6 miles. As its name indicates this highway passes almost through the center of the island, but touching the ports of Havana, Matanzas and Santiago de Cuba; and the interior towns and cities of Pinar del Río, Artemisa, Guanajay, Madruga, Santa Clara, Camaguey, Holguín, Bayamo and Palma Soriano.

The width of the pavement is 20.5 feet. The base is of Portland cement concrete six inches in thickness and the wearing surface is the Warrenite bitulithic asphaltic surface two inches in thickness, thus providing a high-class pavement through the interior of Cuba.

During the winter season of 1928-1929 it will be possible to use about 25 miles of this highway on each side of Havana, thus permitting tourists to ride in comfort at least 50 miles in the interior of Cuba. A much greater mileage than the above has been completed, but much of it will be unavailable for use to tourists as the finished sections are cut off from Havana and other cities by sections which are still under construction. It is expected that the whole project will be completed about the end of 1930.

The Wonderful Island of Cuba

The Most Beautiful Land that human eyes have ever seen,” is the statement credited to Christopher Columbus, when, on October 28, 1492, he discovered the island of Cuba. This statement by the distinguished old mariner has stood undisputed for over 400 years, during which time thousands upon thousands of others have come to this island to marvel at its wonderful beauty. Nature has endowed and enriched this island with all her glories and filled it with all her treasures.

Cuba’s tropical climate is tempered by the sea breezes. During the winter months the mercury seldom drops below 60 degrees, while in summer it seldom reaches, and never passes, 90 degrees. The average temperature for January is 70.3 degrees and for July 82.4 degrees. It is always pleasant; even in the warmest days of summer one can be comfortably cool in the shade, and sunstroke is unknown. The sky is a bright blue, the air clear and invigorating. The azure of the sky has been embodied in the national flag as typical of Cuba. There is no sudden shifting of seasons, the trees retain their foliage throughout the year and the fields never lose their marvelous verdure. In healthfulness Cuba ranks among the first countries of the world. The absence of flies, mosquitoes and other insect pests is particularly noticeable to the visitor.

The Cubans are the most courteous and friendly people on earth. Visitors to their shores are not looked upon as strangers.

The island of Cuba is approximately 760 miles long; average width about 60 miles; area 45,881 square miles, a trifle larger than the state of Pennsylvania. Cuba has approximately 2,000 miles of seacoast, indented with many fine deep-water harbors and wonderful bays. Most of her harbors are distinguished for their bottle-neck entrances, vast areas of water almost entirely surrounded by land.

More merchandise enters and leaves the port of Havana than any other port in the Western Hemisphere, with the single exception of New York. Cuba’s foreign commerce has increased over 700 per cent since the beginning of the Republic in 1892. The vast business done with Uncle Sam is shown by the fact that 75 per cent of Cuba’s imports come from the United States, and all but 30 per cent of her exports go to the United States. Cuba is vastly

(Continued on page 18)
THE HAVANA SPECIAL
De Luxe Pullman Train Between New York and Key West
VIA Pennsylvania Railroad—Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R.R.—Atlantic Coast Line R.R.
Florida East Coast Railway
47 Hours, 40 Minutes New York to Havana
47 Hours, 49 Minutes Havana to New York

SERVICE OF THE
Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Company

Port Tampa—Key West—Havana Line
Steamers make direct connection at Port Tampa with trains of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad to and from Tampa and points North. Steamers sail from Port Tampa in the afternoon and after an overnight run along the Florida Coast arrive in Key West early the next morning, where a short stop is made, after which the trip is continued to Havana, which point is reached about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The distance from Port Tampa to Key West is 255 miles, and from Key West to Havana 192 miles.

Key West—Havana Line
The trip from Key West to Havana, a distance of 105 miles, is made by the fast P. & O. steamers in about six and one-half hours. The steamers make direct connection at Key West with trains of the Florida East Coast Railway from and to all points North. The sailing time is at a convenient hour in the morning, and the arrival in Havana the same afternoon, thus giving a delightful short sea trip in daylight.

For steerage reservations, descriptive literature, information as to passenger and freight rates to all points in the United States, Cuba and West Indies, communicate with any of the following representatives of the Company:

T. B. Walker, D. P. A. 211 S. E. First Street, Miami, Fla.
A. E. Hoppsendall, T. P. A., 18 Fifth St. North, St. Petersburg, Fla.
J. B. Cannon, Agent, Key West, Fla.
F. King, General Agent, Lisboa del Arenal, Havana, Cuba
T. B. DeFoe, D. P. A. 211 S. E. First Street, Miami, Fla.
P. Nichols, General Agent, Port Tampa, Fla.
E. D. Strong, Ticket Agent, Port Tampa, Fla.
W. V. Mitchell, T. P. A. 211 S. E. First Street, Miami, Fla.
J. G. Kirkland, D. P. A., A. C. L. R., Hildalgo Hotel, Tampa, Fla.
R. W. Parsons P. J. Saunders President Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

Connections made at Jacksonville for all points North, West and South.
Direct connections at Key West with fast P. & O. steamers to and from Havana, Cuba.
Pullman drawing-room and compartment cars, lounge cars, Diners serving all meals.
Quickest time between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Havana, Cuba.
rich in agricultural and natural resources. With more than half of her soil still undisturbed by the plow she is exporting over $400,000,000 worth of raw materials annually. On less than one-fifth of her area Cuba is raising a crop of sugar each year valued at over $350,000,000. Second in importance to sugar is the tobacco crop valued at about $40,000,000 annually. The opportunity in pineapple, hemp, cattle raising, hog farming, coffee, tropical fruits and many others is unlimited. The soil is superlatively productive; if properly worked it gives marvelous returns. Sugar cane on virgin land will produce good crops for thirty years without replanting. Tobacco is planted, grown and gathered in ninety days. There are no poisonous snakes or reptiles on the island.

There are 5,000 primary schools and over 5,200 teachers. Each province has an institute or high school. Four provinces have an institute or high school. The University of Havana has 1,577 students.

_The Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Company_

---

PATIO OF A CUBAN HOME

There are 2,600 miles of railroads in Cuba with 250 miles of electric railways. The United Railways of Havana, the Havana Central Railroad, the Western Railway of Havana, the Consolidated Railroads of Cuba and the Hershey Cuban Railway, all maintain frequent and satisfactory service to all points in Cuba. There are also 1,246 miles of magnificent shaded auto roads or driveways, and it is reported the Cuban Government is considering the construction of a national highway to extend from Havana to Santiago, connecting the important cities and towns of the interior. The United Fruit Company maintains frequent sailings from Havana to important Cuban ports, also to Colon, Panama.

Matanzas A pleasant place for a vacation is the town of Matanzas. It possesses all of the quaint and foreign aspects that are so characteristic of Cuban cities and at the same time is unusually rich in picturesque surroundings. The beautiful valley of the Yumuri, which elicited such unstinted praise from the great Humboldt, is one of the most beautiful and productive regions in Cuba. The wonderful cave of Bellamar, the subterranean wonderland of several miles in extent, lined with beautiful crystal formations and illuminated by innumerable crystals, the grand scenery viewed from the famous hermitage of Mouscuaro, and its many other natural beauties, make Matanzas an ideal place to spend a day most pleasantly and year after year the number of visitors is increasing.

Matanzas is served by four trains daily to and from the capital, and the route between the two cities is one of the most picturesque in the island, extensive fields of sugar cane being passed on both sides of the railroad, the section between Jaraca and Aguacate being one of the most productive in Cuba.

---

_The Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Company_

---

STREET IN OLD HAVANA

The wonderful Caves of Bellamar are situated about two miles on the other side of the city of Matanzas. These caves are located on the plateau as level as a table top, which presents no visible sign of existence of caves of such renown. Entering a small cave, however, the tourist approaches a broad stairway cut out of a rock leading down to an immense gallery in this subterranean world of wonder. Descending with the cave guide, he begins to feel that here, indeed, is something unusual, and, after going down about sixty feet, he finds that the cave is lined on all sides with beautiful crystal formations, millions of stalactites and stalagmites, the effect of the electric light upon which is most wonderful. He descends lower here, and ascends there; walks in this direction and that for many hundred feet; here in narrow passages, there in magnificent halls, one of which latter, called the Gothic Temple, is 250 feet long and 80 feet wide.
SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT IN HAVANA

Camaguey

Camaguey invites the tourist to make a prolonged stay. It is one of the quaintest cities in Cuba, full of picturesque medieval structures that give free scope to the imagination. No finer hotel can be found wherein to spend a few days or weeks than the one operated by the Cuba Railroad Company in Camaguey. It surrounds an extensive courtyard transformed into a veritable garden of delight, so that the name “Hotel Camaguey” has become synonymous with comfort.

Santiago de Cuba

The pageant city, Santiago, is walled in by the surrounding high mountains, even to the embattled entrance of its harbor on the Caribbean. Old churches and houses of ancient Spanish type abound, and there is far greater wealth of coloring of houses than anywhere else. One looks down steep, fantastically colored streets and over red-tiled roofs to the bay. Magnificent highways about the mountains, where natural terraces are favorable for road building, attract and delight thousands of visitors annually, and the neighboring battlefields, within easy reach of the city, are never-failing points of interest to travelers generally.

To leave Cuba without a memory of its mountains is like leaving a play of Shakespeare after the prologue. The beautiful valley of the Yumuri, near Matanzas, is said to be only a mild expression of the tumult of scenery among the peaks and ranges about Santiago, the highest of which towers over 8,000 feet above sea level.

Guantanamo

(United States Naval Station)

Guantanamo, a town of 14,559 inhabitants, is reached by changing trains at San Luis, a station about twenty miles north of Santiago. It is fast becoming a point of considerable attraction to the tourists, on account of the United States Naval Station located here. Tourists bound for Guantanamo are recommended to proceed to Santiago, where there are modern hotels, and whence they can leave early in the morning for Guantanamo, where the schedule makes connection for Guantanamo. There the traveler may see one of the world’s important naval bases.

Cienfuegos

Cienfuegos, one of the principal cities of Cuba, located on the south coast of Cuba on beautiful Cienfuegos Bay, is really an attractive point for the tourist. The perfect uniformity of streets, its many beautiful parks, decorated with abundant tropical plants and valuable statues of native heroes and poets, picturesque promenades, modern buildings and splendid sport clubs, such as the Yacht Club, the Liceo Club, the Spanish Club, Theatres and Jai-Alai Fronton, make Cienfuegos the model city of Cuba, fully prepared to attend to the wants of foreign visitors. Jaga Bay, on which the city is situated, measures nineteen miles in length and from three to five miles wide, and a water route inland to several sugar mills is afforded by three rivers, renowned for their scenery, which flow into the bay. Along its shores and on the many islands are the handsome residences of the wealthier classes of the city, forming a succession of charming “villas” of variegated walls and red-tiled roofs in fascinating tropical settings. At the entrance of the port, resembling a stone sentinel, the historic “Nuestra Señora de los Angeles” Castle is erected, this fortress having been constructed several years before the foundation of the city to combat the pirates and filibusters, who made Jagua Bay their headquarters. Cienfuegos keeps within its gates immeasurable remembrances of the ancient legend of the Siboney.
THE PENINSULAR & OCCIDENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

IN THE BEAUTIFUL YUMURI VALLEY

Indians, of the first trip of Christopher Columbus to this part of the island in 1492, of the visit of Navigator Ocampo to the port of Cienfuegos, of the pirates' incursions from 1540 to 1793, of the episodes of the colonization and of the glorious incidents of the War of Independence, and a visit to these places of history and romance will impress visitors. From the city itself there are beautiful roadways leading out to very interesting places: the "Salto de Habanillas," a marvelous waterfall from the river of same name, the world famous tobacco plantations known as "Hoyo de Manicaragua," Central Soledad, a modern sugar mill reputed as possessing the finest botanical garden of the Americas, the picturesque heights of "Sierra," "Buenos Aires" and "San Blas," from which the most charming tropical landscapes of the world can be viewed, the latter places possessing such excellent climatic conditions that the erection of a National Sanitarium is being projected. Also, Trinidad, the oldest city of Cuba, is only a short distance from Cienfuegos, this city having preserved inalterable its colonial appearance and keeps the archaic relics of its past grandness as a jeweler keeps his precious gems. Trinidad is the Museum of Cuba, a magnificent national monument. All in all, a visit to Cienfuegos—"The Pearl of the South"—is well worth while.

Isle of Pines

This tropical island famous for its mineral springs and grapefruit is a delightful side trip—one night's ride from Havana. Thirty-six miles by train through cane and pineapple fields and wonderful royal palm forests. Eighty miles by water over the placid Caribbean Sea aboard a large new Diesel-engined ship. All outside state-rooms, deck dining room.

Leave Havana (Central Station) 6.00 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, arriving Isle of Pines 7.00 a.m. following morning. Leave Isle of Pines 8.00 p.m. Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, arriving Havana 8.15 following morning. Round trip, good for ten days, $12.00; berth in state-room, $2.00; dinner ready and served on arrival of train, 7.00, breakfast, a la carte.

The Havana Ticket Office is at Prado 118; for further information write Wm. J. Mills, General Manager, Isle of Pines Steamship Co., Havana, Cuba.

THE PENINSULAR & OCCIDENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

HE National Tourist Commission, an official organization created by an act of the Cuban Congress of date August 8, 1919, has for its purpose the advertising of Cuba and especially Havana as an ideal resort for the winter tourists. This Commission is also charged with the preparation of brochures to be presented to the visitors of our city that we may make their stay pleasant and also looks after the proper accommodations at hotels and protection of the tourists while in our city, by means of their special squad of English-speaking policemen.

The Commission maintains a Publicity and Information Bureau in the Arcade of the Hotel Sevilla-Biltmore where courteous attention will always be given to anyone desiring information or assistance of any kind, and from where information, booklets and guide-books are freely distributed either personally or by mail.

In extending our invitation to the traveling public in the United States and Canada to visit Cuba, we are doing so in hopes that the number of tourists coming to our city will become larger with every succeeding year, and that eventually we will make our city widely known to all prospective travelers in those countries, who should not delay any longer in making us a visit and become acquainted with this beautiful island which was mentioned by the discoverer, Christopher Columbus, as "The Most Beautiful Land That Human Eyes Have Ever Seen."

In Havana you will find the most up-to-date in buildings, culture and other manifestations of human progress combined with the relics of centuries gone by; our background of 400 years of civilization should be the greatest attraction just as well to those who are pleasure-bent as to the most serious observer and student.

We shall always be glad to be of service and cheerfully extend our hands in greetings to all visitors coming to our shores to enjoy all that we have to offer, to be delighted with so much as we have to show.

For the Cuban National Tourist Commission
Agustín Agüero,
Publicity and Information Manager
Sevilla-Biltmore Hotel (Arcade)

Daily Personally Conducted Excursions
Including All Expenses via the United Railways of Havana

TO MATANZAS: The most charming and picturesque city in Cuba, located sixty miles from Havana. Via HERSHEY Cuban Railway (electric) and United Railways of Havana (steam). Leaves Luz Ferry at 10.00 a.m., returning to Havana at 6.02 p.m. Adults $11.00, children under 12, $5.50. Visit Monasterio Hermings, the enchanting Yumuri Valley and the wondrously beautiful Caves of Bellamar.

TO PINAR DEL RIO: Located 111 miles west of Havana, delightful excursion by train and automobiles through the Viñales Valley, tobacco district, visiting the Viñales Village and Valley of a Thousand Thrills. Leaves Central Station, Ha.
vania, at 12.09 p.m., returning to Havana next day at 4.33 p.m. Adults $20.00, children under 12, $10.00.

TO SAN ANTONIO DE LOS BAÑOS: Leaves Central Station at 1.46 p.m., returning to Havana at 6.24 p.m. Excursion through delightful rural scenes, visiting tobacco farm, an old church, the Coronas Cigar Factory, also the place where the Araguanabo River disappears into a cave. Adults $3.50.

TO PROVIDENCIA SUGAR MILL: On the Havana Central Railroad Co. One of the largest and most typical of Cuba's great sugar mills. Leaves Havana from Central Station at 1.50 p.m. and allowing about an hour at the mill, returns to Havana at 6.18 p.m. Adults $2.50, children under 12, $1.25.

Tickets may be obtained at leading hotels, at Central Station, Luz Ferry and at the United Railways of Havana ticket office, 118 Prado, phone A-4034.

Two Delightful Short Trips for the Tourist over the Hershey Cuban Railroad Co.

No. 1—A trip to the Hershey Sugar Mill and Refinery, at Hershey, the Sugar Town, an hour's ride from Havana. The scenery en route is picturesque, and through extensive fields of sugar cane. The Valley of Rio Blanco is beautiful, as viewed from our railroad. The tourist will have the opportunity to see the process of manufacture of sugar from the cane, as it comes from the field to the grinding machinery of the mill, until the sugar is bagged.

No. 2—A trip to Matanzas, the old city with its quaint and foreign aspect, typical of Old Spain. The Yumuri Valley, the wonderful Bellamar Caves and the Hermitage of Monserate are a few of the attractions of this trip.

This trip can be effected in combination with the United Railways of Havana, returning by their lines.

Schedule of Trains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FROM HAVANA (Casa Blanca)</th>
<th>6:15 a.m.</th>
<th>7:25 a.m.</th>
<th>8:35 a.m.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Havana</td>
<td>6:15 a.m.</td>
<td>7:25 a.m.</td>
<td>8:35 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Matanzas</td>
<td>7:25 a.m.</td>
<td>8:35 a.m.</td>
<td>9:45 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Hershey</td>
<td>8:35 a.m.</td>
<td>9:45 a.m.</td>
<td>10:55 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Havana</td>
<td>9:45 a.m.</td>
<td>10:55 a.m.</td>
<td>11:55 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Matanzas</td>
<td>10:55 a.m.</td>
<td>11:55 a.m.</td>
<td>12:55 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Havana</td>
<td>11:55 a.m.</td>
<td>12:55 p.m.</td>
<td>1:55 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Matanzas</td>
<td>12:55 p.m.</td>
<td>1:55 p.m.</td>
<td>2:55 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Havana</td>
<td>1:55 p.m.</td>
<td>2:55 p.m.</td>
<td>3:55 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Matanzas</td>
<td>2:55 p.m.</td>
<td>3:55 p.m.</td>
<td>4:55 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Havana</td>
<td>3:55 p.m.</td>
<td>4:55 p.m.</td>
<td>5:55 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Matanzas</td>
<td>4:55 p.m.</td>
<td>5:55 p.m.</td>
<td>6:55 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Havana</td>
<td>5:55 p.m.</td>
<td>6:55 p.m.</td>
<td>7:55 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Matanzas</td>
<td>6:55 p.m.</td>
<td>7:55 p.m.</td>
<td>8:55 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Havana</td>
<td>7:55 p.m.</td>
<td>8:55 p.m.</td>
<td>9:55 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Matanzas</td>
<td>8:55 p.m.</td>
<td>9:55 p.m.</td>
<td>10:55 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information for the Traveler to Cuba

Passports and Income Tax Clearances

Going to Cuba—Passports are not required of citizens of the United States or admissible aliens entering Cuba from United States ports.

Income tax clearances are not required of citizens of the United States, but are required of aliens. This clearance or sailing permit must be secured from U. S. Income Tax Inspector at port of departure. Same is issued upon payment of income tax to the inspector or presenting satisfactory proof that the tax has been paid or the person is exempt.

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.
Scene in Viñales Valley

Aliens previously lawfully admitted and now domiciled in the United States, who wish to make a temporary visit to Cuba or Nassau 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, 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 this country.

Booking Passage from Havana—All passengers must have names entered on passenger list, secure baggage declarations, etc., at P. & O. city ticket office, Pascado No. 3, Havana, at least one day prior to departure, as compliance with regulations makes it impossible to book passengers in

Typical Cuban Scenery

Havana on the morning of the day of sailing.

Mail—Passengers are at liberty to address their Havana mail in care of The Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Company, Kapigon del Arsenal, Havana, Cuba, which will insure prompt delivery. On leaving Havana, passengers should leave their home address with the above office, so that mail arriving after their departure may be properly forwarded to them.

Time—The sailing hours shown in schedules of The Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Company are based on Eastern Standard Time, which is also the official time on the island of Cuba.

Excursions—Many short excursion trips may be arranged from Havana, and it is our pleasure to be of all assistance possible to the traveler.

Money—The official money of Cuba is United States currency and Cuban coins, the latter in denominations of one peso (equal to $1), 40, 20 and 10 cents in silver, and 5, 2 and 1-cent nickel pieces.

Havana Hotels

There are a great many splendid hotels in Havana, offering a wide range of prices. Visitors may choose a hotel to fit their individual tastes and pocket—allowed to bring in all necessary personal belongings, to be used while there and not intended for sale. The customs authorities are liberal in their interpretation of the law, as long as they are satisfied of the good faith of the visitor. Americans returning from Cuba to the United States are allowed to bring in, without payment of duty, articles bought abroad for their personal use and not intended for sale, to the value of $100. This includes laces, embroideries, jewelry, fans, linens, canes, souvenirs—virtually every article for sale in the shops. In addition, they may take in, free of duty, 50 cigars or 300 cigarettes. Articles and other plumage of wild birds are liable to confiscation by United States authorities. Flowers and vegetables cannot pass American ports.
The Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Company

Vuelto satisfecho y agradecido, satisfecho porque en mí los Estados Unidos, la gran nación, a la cual todos los poderes de la tierra rinden justo tributo de homenaje, ha honrado a Cuba, y agradecido porque nunca pensé que mi modesta labor de gobierno pudiera encontrar en país extranjero un aplauso tan unánime y entusiasta.

The above is a reproduction of letter written by President Gerardo Machado, of Cuba, en route from Key West to Havana upon the occasion of his return to Cuba, May 7, 1927, after his visit to the United States. President Machado and party traveled via P. & O. Steamer between Havana and Key West thence via the "Havana Special", De Luxe Pullman train between Key West, Washington and New York.