H.E. DR. GETULIO VARGAS
President of the United States
of Brazil
The State of Pará

A part of the Amazon Valley, of whose territory it occupies a vast surface, the State of Pará has its life connected with the problems of this region, and subject to the flux and reflux of the physical and economic phenomena of the Valley.

The territory of Pará has an area of 1,362,966 square kilometers, covered with a varied and abundant vegetation, including an immense chain of forests, which constitutes a precious and incalculable reserve.

It has about 700 maritime miles of Atlantic sea-coast, from Cape Orange, in the north, to the Rio Gurupy, in the east, beaten by winds, toasted by the sun, and impregnated with the balsamic breezes from the forests.

The territory is bordered on the north by French, Dutch and British Guianas; on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; on the west by the State of Amazonas; and on the south by the States of Matto Grosso and Goyaz.

A vast network of navigable rivers covers the territory in all directions, opening up waterways for the transport of our hinterland wealth, and facilitating the entry of colonizing groups to the most distant points.

It may be said that the riverways are, among us, the outstanding civilizing agent for the subjugation of the forests.

Easing the penetration of the explorer, the river provides him also with a delicious abundance from the infinite variety of its ichthyological family.

Among the hundreds of rivers which criss-cross the surface of the State are the Jamundá, Trombetas, Cuminá, Curúa, Tapajós, Parú, Jary, Xingú, Anaueia-pacú, Araguari, Aramá, Calçoene, Cunany, Oiapock, Anajás, Aracy, Anapucú, Pacajá, Capim, Guanã, Guruv, Guajará, Itacayunas, Tauhity, Vermelho, Mojú, etc.

Cutting this vast territory from west to east is the Amazon River, one of the most notable in the world, pouring into the ocean 250 millions of cubic meters of water per hour from its wide mouth, which extends from the island of Maracá to Maguary Point, a distance of about 320 kilometers.

Traversing the jungles of Brazil's high central plateau, cutting through the heart of the country, the river Tocantins opens into the bay of Guajará, and is of capital importance for the economic future of our State.

This river irrigates large sections of the states of Goyaz and Maranhão, through regions well populated with cattle, rich in minerals and apt for a varied cultivation, and penetrates Pará in the municipality of Marobá, zone of the "berholletia excelsa", a nut which at the present time is one of the strongest pillars of our economy.

The Tocantins includes among its tributaries the extensive and voluminous Araguaya, which forms at one point in its course the large and uncultivated island of Bananal.

Both rivers, originating in Brazil's central regions, their lengthy and sinuous courses, are of undeniable importance for Pará, whose economy is concentrated at the port of Belem, the most accessible maritime outlet for the increasing wealth of those, as yet, unexploited regions.

Now, when the new dominant political order directs the steps of progress towards the forests, the disorganization of those two rivers at the waterfalls by the improvement of existing riverside roads, and the extension of the Estrada de Ferro Tocantins to their confluence, constitute a subject of outstanding importance, worthy of notice by the Republican powers.

Commercial interchange between Pará and the states of Maranhão, Goyaz, and Matto Grosso is already intense, because of motor launches which travel vast distances and overcome great obstacles in maintaining communications among the above mentioned states.

CLIMATE

The climate of Pará is, generally, hot and damp, without, however, reaching the great elevations in temperature which make the summer insupportable in some European cities.

Following the heat of tropical days, we enjoy the delicious temperature of Amazonian nights, so favorable to tranquil and restful sleep.

In spite of the endemic maladies characteristic of river zones, we find among our population magnificent examples of physical vigor, especially in the "caboclos" of the interior, with numerous examples of longevity.

Immigrants who have sought these lands and settled here in colonies, in rural groups, surrounded by technical and scientific assistance, enjoy excellent health and rapidly achieve an encouraging prosperity.

Natives of the region, devoted to the labors of fishing, cattle breeding, and in the extractive industries, and with deficient hygienic facili-
ties, in spite of periodic visitations of malaria and other diseases, successfully resist these evils, as is proven by the constant increase in our population.

Thanks to measures of prophylaxis taken by the public powers, infant mortality is on the decrease, with a notable attendance at the public schools of the interior of the State.

As can be seen, the climate of Pará is not so aggressive and barbarous, offering, on the contrary, advantages capable of attracting to our still underpopulated land a great mass of rural workers, whether national or foreign.

An abundant literature, based on light and faulty scientific premises, at one time in our history spread abroad the feelings of fear and discredit on the subject of Amazonian climatic conditions.

Irrefutable contemporary facts, however, succeed in dispelling such tragic nonsense, reducing to their real proportions the legendary observations of hurried travelers.

A whole series of universal diseases, with a harvest of thousands of lives on all parts of the planet, are unknown in our climate and appear only sporadically and without the violence usual in other countries.

In spite of the prevailing heat, there do not occur in Pará cases of sun-stroke, which the European so greatly fears in tropical regions.

A great contributory factor for reducing Pará heat are the “alizes”, winds which blow constantly from the east, sweeping coasts and woods, and the constant rains which bathe our lands.

The capital, Belém, disposes of a numerous and cultured class of doctors, and modern spacious hospitals, as well as institutes of research and for the studying of local diseases, all of which render outstanding service in the treatment of patients from all over the state.

Our School of Medicine provides us each year with a new group of young doctors, and increments the public health service with the combating of endemic ailments in the interior of the State.

POPULATION

Demographic figures suffered some modifications in a few municipal units, with the new territorial division created by law-decree No. 3131, of October 31, 1938. The modifications in question, however, have not altered the total estimates.

The general population of the State was on December 31, 1937, according to calculations made by the Pará Statistical Institute and approved by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, 1,585,295 inhabitants, distributed in the following manner among the 51 municipalities then existent: Abaeté, 41,048; Acraré, 20,227; Afuá, 36,290; Alenquer, 26,334; Almeirim, 12,777; Altamira, 12,382; Ampará, 10,083; Arary, 11,172; Baião, 12,370; Belém, 330,000; Bragança, 74.365; Breves, 37.909; Cachoeira, 17.631; Canaã, 17.514; Capim, 34.507; Castanhal, 23.266; Conceição do Araguai, 18.389; Curralinho, 19.886; Curuçá, 23.263; Faro, 10.887; Gurupá, 23.355; Igarapé-Mirim, 28.553; Igarapé-assis, 77.028; Itiruia, 15.694; Itaituba, 17.900; Jurutu, 20.543; Macapá, 30.737; Marabá, 11.404; Maracanaú, 30.879; Maranhão, 27.522; Mazagão, 20.157; Mocajuba, 12.138; Moju, 11.547; Monte Alegre, 19.787; Muaná, 28.130; Obidos, 29.030; Oriximina, 15.790; Ourém, 12.320; Porto, 31.480; Porto de Móz, 7.252; Praia, 6.502; Salema, 11.892; Santa Isabel, 9.398; Santarém, 73.606; São Antonio de Arajus, 30.860; São Caetano de Odivelas, 16.526; São Domingos do Capim, 27.900; São Miguel do Guama, 15.254; Soure, 27.570; Vigia, 51.095; Vizeu, 26.450.

RACES

The genuinely “Pará” population, which constitute a majority of our inhabitants, is standardized in an almost uniform type of medium height, of agile intelligence, with a marked leaning towards the arts and towards military life. This type populates our interior territories, or along the seacoast and river banks, seeming to be possessed of an irresistible attraction for the liquid element, from whose neighborhood he cannot flee.

Skilled fishermen, able pilots and navigators, the life of our “caboclo” is derived from the maritime and fluvial phenomena which determine the plenty or the scarcity of his food, his arrivals and departures on journeys, his planting and his harvest, his fishing excursions, and even his leisurely festivals.

In his dug-out canoe or at the helm of his sailing boat the “caboclo” emerges from his usual concentrated and ingenious reserve, and gives free reign to his loquacity, to vivacity and penetrating irony, or is carried away in narrating regional legends or reciting the sweet and languorous poetry of the Amazon valley.

In such surroundings is he the man in the fullness of his natural powers. Born where life is easy and abundant, having at hand fish, fruit, oils, and other necessary foods, he is to a certain extent careless and unambitious.

Hence the hasty conclusion of those who libel him with the epithet of indolent. Nevertheless, those who have observed him in his native haunts or in the press of adventures
An Outing in the Amazon Forest
into which he sometimes throws himself, have been given the opportunity to note his courage and tenacity, and the profound hidden reserves of his energy.

The history of Pará is full of the deeds of our state citizens, in the expulsion of invaders, in the period of colonization, during the struggles for Independence, and in South American wars.

All civic movements of nationality have the immediate and enthusiastic adherence of the people of Pará, who have joined with resolute spirit and efficient decision.

All these factors prove, irrefutably, the valour and the capacity of our “caboclo”.

Under his apparent indolence and tranquillity the Amazonian man hides a large capacity, and a notable aptitude for combat.

**PRINCIPAL CITIES**

The principal cities of Pará, for size of population, commercial activity, and industrial and cultural significance, are the following: Cametá, Bragança, Santarem, Obidos, Alenquer, Siqueira Campos, Abaeté, Castanhal, Marabá, Igarapé-assú, and Monte Alegre.

Sãu Luís, Salinás, and Vigia, are healthful watering stations much in demand by convalescents and those in need of rest.

Belém, the state capital, is a beautiful modern city. Although endowed with all the innovations of progress, it still shows marked traces of regional influences. Its wide avenues, open to all traffic, are symmetrically ornamented with large mango trees, which constitute the typical grace of the Amazonian landscape. The population of Belém is of about 350,000, with that of the municipality itself reaching 303,740.

**PRODUCTION**

The following are some of the vegetable products, and their uses:

- **PIAÇABA or PIACAYA.** For brooms, brushes, hats, hammocks, cloaks and cordage.
- **BASSU or UABASSU.** The same as above.
- **INAJÁ.** Fine strong fibers for baskets.
- **TUCUMAN.** For string, cords, and other objects of domestic use. It takes dyes with great sensitivity.
- **GUARANÁ.** A medicinal plant for strong tonic properties, much used in Brazil and abroad, and considerably developed industrially throughout Pará. Belém has several factories of this refreshing drink, which is greatly appreciated because of its agreeable taste and medicinal value. The “guaraná” fruit, of a beautiful red color, hangs in bunches on trees, and is easily gathered and submitted to extraction.

**QUINA DO MATO.** Found on Marajó, and much used medicinally.

- **QUASSIA.** A tonic.
- **MARAPUAMA.** Plant from the family of Menispermacées, which as a tonic and stimulant, is an effective substitute for kola.
- **SALSAFRILLA.** Universally used as an incomparable purifier.
- **MANACA.** Known as vegetable mercury.
- **URTIGA.** A large-leaved plant much used in the manufacture of cordage.
- **ASSACU.** A caustic plant employed in veterinary medicine.
- **IPECACOAHIKA or POALÁ.** Widely used as a vomitive.
- **CAPIM DE CONTAS.** A valuable diuretic, used in teas and in baths.
- **CAETÉ GRANDE.** A notable diaphoretic.
- **MURÚ.** A diuretic and a cataplasm for tumors.

**JABORDANDY DO PARA or ALFARAVCA DE COBRA.** A powerful soporific.

**CARAJUCÁ.** A red coloring, in powder. There is a large quantity in Monte Alegre.

- **SANGUE DE DRAGO.** A tincture much used in carpentry for varnishing.
- **URUCÚ.** Used as a spice in food and as an expectorant in syrup.
- **MACUCÚ.** Used in making black ink for cotton textiles.

- **GENIAPAPÓ.** Produces a magnificent purple ink. The wine made from the fruit is widely used in Brazil, has an extremely agreeable taste, and appreciable tonic qualities.

- **PAU DE INCENSO.** Provides an excellent resin, and is used with success in perfumeries and cigarette factories. There is a considerable export of this product, which represents a notable item on our commercial balance.

- **BAUNILHA or VANILLA.** Also used in perfumeries, and in cigarette production.

- **OLEO DE ANDIROBA.** An excellent lubricator and medicine.

- **COILÁ or GRUDE DE PEIXE.** This is glue, made from a great variety of fish. However, the Gurijuba fish is most in demand for this industry.

**OILS FROM THE CAPIVARA, THE ANTA, AND THE ALLIGATOR.** These are sent to Pará for medicinal application.

- **OLEO DE COPAHYBA.** Widely used in medicine, especially as healer of wounds.
- **OLEO DE MAMONA (CASTOR OIL).**
BELEM — Lush Vegetation of a Forest Stream
This is a small item on our export balance. However, the Agricultural Directorate of Pará are considering the possibilities of an ample and systematic development.

TIMRO. The extraction of this formidable insecticide is among Pará's major extractive industries. This plant is the object of special study and attention on the part of the government.

ASSAHY. Furnishes a pleasant and nutritious wine which is the typical drink of Pará, and much appreciated, also, by visitors.

BACARA. A milk-like drink of proven nutritional importance.

BURITI. Furnishes wine, oil, and a pulp much used in confectionery.

CLEARA. From which are taken leaves for roofing, a material for the manufacture of bottle-stoppers, and wood for slats.

JARINA. Used for the manufacture of butteria, vegetable ivory.

PATATUA. For walking sticks.

Other varieties of the palm tree are curu-se, tinga, inaja, jecytara, jupaty, maraja (vinegar), mucaja and ubim.

**THE “CIRIO DE NAZARETH”**

This picture shows the opening ceremony of the greatest of Religious Festivals of Northern Brazil. It consists of a great popular procession in which not only the inhabitants of Belém but pilgrims of the faith from other Brazilian States take part. The Roman Catholic Pilgrimage takes place annually.

**ANNUAL FESTIVAL IN BELEM, PARA**
HUNTING EXPEDITIONS

search the Amazonian forest for rare orchids for Mayor Abelardo Condurú's Orchid Farm in Belém, Pará.
The City of Belem

Belem, the Capital of the State of Pará, a fine city of 350,000 inhabitants is located in Northern Brazil, through which the whole of the trade of the Amazon Basin must perforce pass. It, therefore, is the Metropolis of the Amazon. Through the port of Pará flows all of the production of the States of Pará and Amazonas and of the Acre Territory as well as part of the production of Perú, Bolivia, Columbia and Venezuela. Pará is several thousand kilometers closer to the United States of America and Europe than Rio de Janeiro, and many keen observers are convinced that the City is destined in future to play a parallel role to Buenos Aires—the Metropolis of the River Plate.

As a city, which received a hard set-back when Brazil lost its privileged position of the world's only rubber producer, it has been extraordinarily tenacious in its efforts towards progress and expansion, and it has succeeded, inspite of the adverse circumstance mentioned above, to maintain its position as one of the more important of the cities of South America.

Pará is already a tourist attraction of importance for not only does it offer to the traveller interesting and unique aspects but has facilities to cater to the traveller's every comfort and pleasure. As a city it is exceptionally well equipped with all essential services; as regards to its port, health, public welfare and market facilities it compares favourably with those of any other city.

Its splendid market, housed in adequate specialized buildings in which hygiene and convenience have merited special care, many exotic products perpetually fascinate the foreign vi-

Monument commemorating the founding of the City, located in Praça Portugal, Belém, Pará.
MUNICIPALITY OF BELEM, PARA
Mayor Abelardo Condurú

DR. ORLANDO DE MORAES
Secretary of the Municipality of Belém,
State of Pará.

Pará's hospitals, of which the Casa da Misericordia is the most important as it cares for more than 1,000 indigent patients, include many famous institutions such as the Dom Luiz I Hospital of the Portuguese Welfare Society, the Domingos Freire Hospital, the Marine Hospital, the Insane Asylum, the Hospital for child lepers and many medical stations. The Pathological Institute for Tropical Diseases is the only one in Northern Brazil. The City takes special pride in its Tuberculosis Hospital with 650 beds.

Pará's educational facilities are considerable: numerous public schools, colleges and institutions of primary and higher education are in operation and free schooling is made available to over 30,000 children. There are orphanages for both girls and boys, technical
schools and agricultural schools; law schools, medical, pharmaceutical and dental colleges as well as business and veterinary courses.

Pará is rich in splendid churches and architectural monuments, such as the Igreja da Sé (Parish Church), the basilica of Nazareth, and the Carmo Church, which contain notable sculptures and paintings.

The geographic position of the city makes it a most important commercial aviation center. It is already endowed with two airports and some 10,000 contos de reis are being invested in works which will give Pará the world’s biggest airport.

As the most important center of the Amazon basin Pará is about to become the home of the Agricultural Institute of North Brazil. The construction of same, which will cost more than 10,000 contos is due to the special regard which President Getulio Vargas has for the needs of Northern Brazil.

Physically Belém do Pará is a lovely city of magnificent mangoe lined avenues, of unsurpassable public parks and gardens. A shady city where the multitudinous flora of exhuberant nature are splendidly exposed for the constantly mounting delight of its visitors and inhabitants. The present Mayor, Senhor Abela

lardo Condurú, one of the most active and productive collaborators of the State’s Federal Interventor, Dr. José da Gama Malcher, has been a pioneer in this attractive development. It is due to his intelligent initiative that a great orchid farm has been established in Belém do Pará’s unique Bosque Rodrigues Alves, a public park in which the charm of the primaev forest has been successfully wedded to a civic amusement center. The intrinsic beauty and interest of this park has, thanks to Mayor Condurú’s orchid farm, proved a magnet not only for crowds seeking distraction but to students of botany and lovers of beautiful blossoms.

Belém do Pará, besides its prominence as a bustling commercial center, is fortunate in that its public men have the foresight to realize the important role which its geographic position and its vast hinterland is destined to play in world economy, while preserving the city’s particular charm in its exhuberant tropic center, wedded to all the amenities of modern civilization. Pará is truly a city that rewards a visit.

Collection at the Goeldi Museum — Belém
STATUE OF FREI D. CAETANO BRANDÃO
on Largo da Sé, one of the main squares in Belém, Pará.

PRAÇA SIQUEIRA CAMPOS
near the Dock Ver-o-Peso,
Belém, Pará.
International News

Loosing the Soviet Scorpion

By G. L. Landsberg

One would have thought that the world had got too jaded of the continual treacherous cruelty of strong totalitarian states against their weak and unprovocative neighbours to become wrought up, that their invariable cynical hypocrisy towards their inoffensive victims could no longer sicken us, but the Bolshevik inhumanity towards Finland has nevertheless aroused a hurricane of indignation that has swept through the whole world except ... Germany. The reason, of course, is not difficult to find.

It is on the Nazis—and on the Nazis alone—that the responsibility for the Bolshevik crime lies. The Nazis connived with their Red brothers in an expansionist program, and the Soviets have only slavishly followed Hitlerian procedure through the faithful use of Hitler's invariable technique in carrying out their joint plans. When a venomous horror, a scorpion, is let loose in a house, we regard it with fear and revulsion because of the noisome nature of the beast. However it is not the creeping thing itself that we brand with infamy but the wretch who had the depravity of purposely setting free the sinister danger.

That Nazi land cannot deny its paternity of the Finnish tragedy is evident—indeed Herren von Ribbentrop and Goebbels make no attempt to do so. On the contrary they are quite boastful of their attitude. They say that they understand and fully sympathize with what the Soviets are doing; that they, the Nazis, are just helping to “right one more of the wrongs of Versailles”—that done to Russia in the Baltic area. They go even further than confession of connivance. They claim credit in the Nazis now making good reparation to the Bolsheviks for the hurt Germany did them in the 1920's when Germans helped the Finns win their war of independence. They speak with regret of the sacrifice which Germany made for Finland, to which more than 3,000 German graves bear witness.

At first sight it looks a little strange that the Nazis appear to rejoice at the Reds' success in greatly improving their strategic position vis-à-vis to Germany. However experience teaches us to follow what is passing in the Nazi mind. During the rape of Czechoslovakia the Nazis allowed both Hungary and Poland to swoop down and batter the victim. What difference did it make to the Nazis that Poland got Teschen in September, 1938, when they planned to take Poland plus Teschen by September, 1939?

In the same way they must argue that it does not matter at all that the Russian pig is gorging himself—it will be the more succulent when the time comes for the Soviet swine to be roasted for the benefit of his Aryan superiors. However unless the Nazis defeat the Allies promptly and decisively it will be the Nazis, and not the Bolsheviks, that have been fooled, because the Nazis will be weakened and the Bolsheviks proportionately stronger.

The Bolsy-Nazi line-up is a marriage of convenience in which both parties are much poorer than they bluffed. Nazi expectations doubtlessly included the certain hope that the Non-Aggression Pact with Russia would lead England and France to abandon Poland. Expectations on both sides proved to be disappointing, but one party in any case had settlements made before the ceremony and he stands that much to the good. It is quite possible that Russia figures that the Finnish affair will be long and drawn-out and thus furnish an excuse for not living up to her economic commitments—such as they are—to Germany. On the other hand the Finnish tragedy may furnish the Nazis the opportunity of bartering naval assistance in the Baltic.
Announcing

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Our Commercial Relations With Latin America

By J. T. Trippe
President and General Manager, Pan American Airways System and Member of the American Committee, International Chamber of Commerce

At a time like this... we inevitably try to take stock of our own situation and to review our relations with our neighbors in the Western Hemisphere. It might be interesting to compare — at least in the field of transportation — the picture which existed in 1914 and the one which exists now. What I refer to particularly is American and not foreign transportation — American passenger vessels, American cargo vessels, and American airplanes.

The United States Maritime Commission is my authority for the statement that, on August 1, 1914, only four American passenger and general cargo vessels, representing a total of 24,000 gross tons, were serving the entire continent of South America. This contrasts with the situation on September 1, 1939, when 44 such vessels, representing a gross tonnage of 303,000, are occupied in a similar service. Furthermore, the regularity of the freight services and the high standard of passenger accommodations available, both on the east and west coasts of South America, are something of which we in the United States may well be proud. Both private enterprise and government planning have made possible this happy development over a period of 25 years.

* * *

Of course, in August, 1914, commercial aviation between the Americas was nonexistent. Compared, then, with a complete blank in 1914, our present aviation services to South America may be briefly summarized as follows:

Extensive schedules are operated to Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean Islands. Eleven trips each week proceed to the north coast of South America and four trips each week continue to Buenos Aires, two via the east coast and two via the west coast, now requiring 6 and 4½ days, respectively, for the journey. Every country in the Western Hemisphere is now served by American airlines.

Comprehensive though this service is, Pan American Airways a few days ago announced a decision... to embark upon a procurement program for the addition of a new fleet of multi-engine aircraft...
This program is intended to weld the American Republics into a still closer community of friendly nations, linked together by swift and frequent transportation, and to assure American commerce of a place second to none on the key ocean trade routes of the world.

**

This immediate program will increase the number of through services between the United States and Buenos Aires from four to six trips per week and reduce the transit time to four days via either coast. Subsequently, with the delivery of additional high-speed equipment, it is anticipated that it will be possible to make the flight to Buenos Aires in 2½ days.

From the above, then, it is clear that the United States is in a favorable position with reference to its own transportation facilities to and from Latin America. The essential transportation facilities are available to handle a great trade expansion.

I believe I speak for everyone when I say that nowhere does there exist a desire to profit selfishly from the developing disaster in Europe. But we are faced with a condition, one which cannot be solved by hesitancy or regret. We peoples of the Americas must now work out our own trade destinies.

However you regard the situation, wherever your sympathies may lie, whatever the eventual results abroad may be, it is certain that in the Western Hemisphere our countries will be best served and our future best assured by making closer the ties between us. Unquestionably the development of mutually profitable commerce will serve this end.

**

This aspect of the general situation has not escaped the attention of the governments concerned. I think that all of us who have business relations throughout the Americas are gratified with the results of the meetings of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics which recently took place at Panama. In his address on October 3, 1939, the following statement by the Honorable Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State of the United

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— RIO DE JANEIRO —
States, is descriptive of the position of this Government with regard to inter-American transportation:

"In the field of economic problems, great interest was manifested in the maintenance of adequate shipping facilities among the republics of the new world. It was recalled that after the outbreak of the war in 1914 inter-American shipping communications were disrupted and curtailed. In connection with this problem I was authorized by the United States Government at the beginning of the meeting, that during the existing situation the regular transportation facilities of shipping lines between the United States and its American neighbors now in operation will not only not be curtailed, but will be strengthened and increased whenever such increase may be found to be desirable and feasible."

Furthermore, the creation of an inter-American financial and economic advisory committee consisting of twenty-one experts in economic problems, one from each of the American Republics, to be installed in Washington, D.C., not later than November 15, 1939, is a clear indication that the realities of the situation are being faced and that the government are as anxious as we businessmen ourselves to cooperate in a manner which will avoid economic dislocations and which will be of assistance in the development of latent opportunities.

In this connection, an example of practical assistance extended by our own Government is found in the activities of the Export-Import Bank. This bank has already indirectly aided in stimulating both air and steamship travel between the United States and Central and South American countries. The bank to date has served three particularly useful purposes. First, credits have been extended to foreign banks to provide dollar exchange to eliminate inequalities due to seasonal conditions. Second, credits have been provided to finance the exportation of capital goods, payment for which, as in this country, must frequently be spread over an extended period of time; and finally, credits have been made available to facilitate the importation of recently or newly developed tropical products not found in the United States. With the support of all of us engaged in foreign trade, a strengthened Export-Import Bank can continue to expand its useful and important activities.

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I believe that it is entirely accurate to state that there exists throughout the American Republics, both among businessmen and among public officials, a state of mind which contemplates the fostering and exercising of individual initiative and the serving of the public welfare. We are not, thank God, concerned with international political strategy.

I have already told you that American steamship and air lines are prepared to do their utmost to afford efficient and rapid transportation throughout this hemisphere. Our obligations along these lines are clear and logical and will be fulfilled to the best of our abilities. Let me say, however, that the problems in other business are in many ways more complex than they are in transportation. At the risk of going somewhat out of my own field, I want, however, to make a few observations in this regard.

Increased intercourse and commercial relations between the Americas will be stimulated by the growth of tourist trade and of the visits of businessmen. This is important. More important, however, from the point of view of us businessmen is the fact that tourist travel to Latin America will provide our sister republics to the South with dollar exchange so necessary to their economic welfare and so necessary to our businessmen if our trade with these countries is to develop along sound and permanent lines.

***

With the present situation in Europe those of you who are interested in travel for pleasure alone will assuredly turn this fall and winter to the countries of Latin America. But also, a great many of you unquestionably have important business interests in Latin America. How many of you have actually been there yourselves? Why not take this opportunity and go? It seems to me that perhaps too often in the past American business in South America has been conducted

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by correspondence and that the responsible heads of our enterprises have not themselves visited the great countries to the south of us. I think everyone concerned would be benefited if these gentlemen would take occasion to see Latin America at first hand for themselves. The pleasure of the journey and the knowledge which they would gain would give a new impetus to the industries in which they are interested.

In Latin America there still are tremendous opportunities for the development of natural resources, and even for the processing of articles from these resources, which we all know are capable of vast development.

It is my thought that this development might well come through joint participation of North and South American citizens. Could not enterprises be established in which the risks and the profits could be shared, to which both parties would contribute capital and in which one would offer natural resources while the other would contribute technical and engineering skill, experience and management?

** **

In other words, can we not possibly do more and create a more lasting basis of fruitful relationship by entering into partnership with our neighbors than by the mere lending of money or selling of goods? Isn't the present world situation creating opportunities for the development of the great natural resources of South America? Can't we, here, assist in this regard and, perhaps, most important of all, wouldn't the development of such enterprise tend to repatriate, to bring back into Latin America, large sums of money now invested in Europe and in the United States?

If the answers to the questions which I have just raised are in the affirmative, then the aim of business under existing difficult circumstances becomes, perhaps, a little more clearly defined. But even so, the creation of great jointly owned enterprises with Latin America are not easily to be established and will require all your ingenuity.

In this country we all know that it would have been impossible for us to have expanded our business and industrial structure had we not had adequate corporation legislation, the perpetual corporate franchise, the provision for many different kinds of securities—such as common and preferred stocks, convertible debenture and mortgage bonds, and all intermediate combi-
for Bolshe military assistance in the West or Balkans. This contingency is sufficient to restrain the Scandinavian countries giving open succour to Finland.

As far as military operations are concerned one cannot make a parallel with the Polish campaign. True the fantastic numerical odds are even greater against the unfortunate Finns who are even worse equipped industrially than were the Poles for modern warfare, and they are also similarly isolated but topographic and climatic conditions render their chances of carrying on a harrying guerrilla campaign reasonably good except for the areas along the shores of the Baltic where they are vulnerable to sea and air attack. This is unfortunately the most populated and important area. It is the zone of bases and communications.

One may be sure that the Finns, whose Petrograd front is well fortified, have learnt much from the Polish campaign. They know that the destruction of their established lines of communication and bases by the Soviets’ vast air-force is a foregone conclusion, and one is justified in presuming that they have forestalled the resulting debacle. It is highly probable that the Soviets will not attempt to overrun the whole country. They will only seize the ports, islands and easily take strategic districts, and strangle the rest of the country with their economic control. The Soviets are unlikely to make Japan’s mistake in China of getting ever more deeply mired in their invasion. The Finns are certainly as valiant as the courageous Poles, but their bravery, like their climate, is colder. They may not have the romantic ardor of Polish cavalry charging tanks but they have a frigid, calculating spirit of self-sacrifice which leads to greater efficiency and which might lead to a relative ultimate success inspite of the appalling odds. It must also be remembered that the real fighting value of the Soviets’ huge hordes is unknown. Their organization is probably greatly inferior to that of the Nazis.

Once again the Russians have been immensely cunning in their unspeakable unscrupulousness. They are not absolutely obliged to risk the revelation of any probable weakness in their army. They have immediately formed a bogus puppet “Finnish Government” and made a treaty with same. True this bogus Government is even more frivolous than any the Japs have established in China, but the Soviets can use theirs— as the Japs cannot—to limit their invasion when, where and how best suits them.

If, as seems not quite impossible, the Finnish campaign is relatively long, Russia’s rickety railway system will be badly overstretched. Russia’s productive and industrial zones are far away from the remote North West, where the Soviet hordes cannot possibly live on the land. Supplies cannot at this time be brought in.

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MESBLA
Rua do PASSEIO 48/56
from the Black Sea round the whole of Europe, even
if the German floating mines and British mine fields
did not exist, because the Soviets' Arctic ports are ice
bound in winter. This fact explains Soviet insistence
in seizing the ice-free Finnish ports in the north. How-
evertheless, the possibility of the Soviets furnishing Naziland
with aid in the economic field is very greatly reduced,
due not only to the increased demand on transporta-
tion but by the augmented military needs of the Rus-
sians themselves. The more deeply they become in-
volved and the longer the Soviets—to use totalitarian
phraseology—take to liquidate the Finnish incident,
the more must Nazi hopes of economic aid from Russia
dwindle and the more rapid must become the effect of
the Allied blockade on Germany.

This contingency will increase Hitler's necessity
to hurry a decision. He seems loathe to quicken the
tempo of the military operations in France or in the
air, so that an incursion on some small and weak neu-
tral is indicated. The excuse will, of course, be in their
"unneutrality in submitting to the Allied blockade".
Denmark, Holland, Sweden and the Balkans are the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.S. URUGUAY</th>
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<tr>
<td>NORTHBOUND</td>
<td>SOUTHBOUND</td>
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<tr>
<td>Due Dec. 13th. Sails the same day</td>
<td>Due Dec. 13th. Sails Dec. 14th</td>
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<tr>
<td>for TRINIDAD and NEW YORK</td>
<td>for SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES</td>
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<tr>
<th>For Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires</th>
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<tr>
<td>M/V MORMACWREN (*)</td>
<td>S/S URUGUAY</td>
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<td>S/S ARGENTINA</td>
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(*) Passenger Accommodations—Calls at Recife.

CARGO LINER SERVICE

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<tr>
<td>M/V RED JACKET</td>
<td>Dec. 21st</td>
<td>New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/V RED JACKET</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

M/V RED JACKET will call at Bahia.

SAILINGS FROM
United States for Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires:

| S/S MORMAC'SUL | Arrives Rio December 15th—Sails December 16th |
| S/S MORMACRIO  | Arrives Rio December 23rd—Sails December 24th |

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Tel. 7184
probable victims in the order named. Italian interest in the Balkans and Italy's marked hostility against the Nazis' newly-found Soviet brothers as is manifest by a press campaign and demonstrations staged in Rome in support of Finland and against the Bolos in which uniformed Fascists took part—a sure sign of the "unofficial" official character of the manifestations—will make the Nazis realize that the cracked axis will jab them in the flank if they stick their neck out in the Balkans or further Soviet designs there.

The world-wide revulsion against the Soviet aggression ricochets against the Nazis and morally and economically at least Ribbentrop has succeeded in making the imaginary bogey-man of Germany—"encirclement"—become a concrete fact. The fate of Poland did not deter the Finns making a bold bid for liberty, nor will their fate prevent Norway, Sweden, Belgium, or Holland from attempting to make the execution of any Nazi designs on them extremely costly. Only helpless Denmark can be forced to ape the equally helpless Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian States and even Denmark is comparatively safe because Nazi aggression there would gain too little in the material or strategic fields to compensate for the inevitable hostility of Germany's neighbours—the Scandinavians and the Lowlanders.

Hitler's assignment, since the failure of his "peace offensive" and the admirable restraint of the French General Staff in not playing into his hands by a costly and probably unnecessary onslaught against Germany's fortified western frontier, is becoming daily more insolvable. Soviet activities, far from aiding him, have rendered his position increasingly precarious. True the Non-Aggression Pact with Russia and his lightning quick victory over the Poles allowed him to avoid the necessity of waging actual land warfare on two fronts—a contingency on which the Germans blame their defeat in 1919—but, in this strange battle-less war, the ultimate effect on Naziland is identically the same—encirclement, isolation, economic strangulation.

***

Brazil's Minister of Foreign Affairs made the following statement to the press:
"Brazil has received and duly appreciated the communications, regarding the invasion of Finland, made by American Governments, notably by Bolivia and Ecuador."
"As Brazil does not maintain relations with the U.R.S.S. no direct protest could be made; however, from the very first moment acting on the orders of the President of the Republic and using his Minister at Helsinki, as intermediary, the expression of sympathy of the Brazilian people and Government was transmitted to the Finnish nation at the attack to which it has been subjected.
"Further Brazil is, as always, ready to participate in any continental attitude which may be adopted in common in the form prescribed in the pacts binding the American nations."

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THE MOST LUXURIOUS IN SOUTH AMERICA
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SOCIAL and PERSONAL

How consoling it is that while barbarism spreads its black night over half of the world, Brazil, in a truly civilized gesture, proves that tolerance, fairplay, dignity and recognition of the worth of even champions of an antagonistic political philosophy are not dead. On Tuesday last the remains of Brazil’s late Emperor and Empress were buried in the Cathedral of Petropolis with every homage and pomp possible. The President of the Republic himself made the final funeral oration, paying a sincere tribute to the late Emperor, recognizing his devotion to Brazil and the personal respect that Dom Pedro always merited from every Brazilian citizen, even during the height of the bloodless revolution which led to his exile. This respect has only increased with the passing of time and his memory is today deeply venerated.

In the morning there was a Mass attended by crowds of prominent members of society, and the final internment ceremonies, which were extremely impressive, were attended en masse by official and diplomatic circles as well.

It is fitting that the gracious sovereign should have been buried in the Cathedral which he himself had started to build in the City which he loved above all others and which was so particularly his.

The chief mourners were, of course, the Imperial family who reside in Brazil, the late Emperor’s grandson, Prince Pedro de Orleans e Bragança, the Princess Elizabeth, their sons Princes Dom Pedro Gastão and Dom João and their daughters, the Princess Dona Maria Francisca and Dona Maria Thereza.

Professor and Mrs. E. P. Lesley, of California, who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Schlesinger, motored to São Paulo Tuesday for a week’s stay there.

Mr. Raymond C. Shannon, of the Rockefeller Foundation, arrived Tuesday by plane from Fortaleza, where he has been doing research work. Mr. Shannon will remain here over the holidays to be with his family at their new home in Maria da Graça.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett James Esselstyn, Jr., have as their house guest Mrs. Everett James Esselstyn who arrived on the Panair from New York, Thursday, December 7. She expects to stay in Rio two months.

Mr. H. M. Sieyes gave a picnic party of eleven at Itaquaiara Sunday, December 3, and later in the day they had tea at the Niteroy Sailing Club.

Mrs. Anthony F. Drasal gave a tea on Friday, December 8, at her apartment in Copacabana in honor of Mrs. W. S. Lovejoy who will soon be leaving for the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ivy were hosts at a dinner Thursday, December 7, in honor of Miss Isabel Rockwell, who will soon be leaving for the United States.

Mr. Robert Moore Jr. and Mr. Frank G. G. Ford arrived Sunday from Santos on the Panair plane.

The marriage of Miss Betty Mehr tens and Mr. Gerald Elke Scheurman took place here on Friday December 1. They are spending their honeymoon in Therezopolis.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sautler have moved to Rua An nibal de Mendonça 124. The telephone number is 27-8032.

Miss Mary Jane Corbett gave a tea on Tuesday afternoon in honor of her sister Miss Maude B. Corbett who is down here on a visit of several months.

Mr. Harold Mathews and Mr. Toivo A. Toivonen arrived from Belém, Pará, and Dr. Fred L. Soper and Dr. George K. Strode from Recife Sunday on the Pan American Airways plane.

Mrs. H. L. Sain and baby are leaving this weekend for Therezopolis where they expect to spend the summer with Mrs. Archie H. Dick.

Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Abrahamsen entertained at a buffet supper Sunday, December 3, at their home in Gavea. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Berg, Mr. and Mrs. Virgil R. Kerschner, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Oakley, Mr. Frank Fuller, Mr. Leslie MacGregor and many others.

Among those who departed Monday by “Douglas” plane of Pan American Airways, were the following: for Porto Alegre, Mr. Tom W. Soper and Mr. Samuel E. Pierpoint; and for Buenos Aires, Mr. and Mrs. Alvaro Cayol, Mr. Delprat Keen, Capt. C. D. Swinson, Mr. Frank G. G. Ford and Capt. André Daynac, Naval Attaché to the French Embassy at Rio.

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Pan American Airways System
Mrs. J. B. Orr was "at home" during the tea hour on Wednesday, December 6, to receive a number of friends in celebration of her birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Tyler were hosts at a "despedida" buffet dinner recently in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George Bell, who are leaving next week for the United States. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. Shelby, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grassier, Mr. and Mrs. R. Linton, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Abrahamsen, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Berg, Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Kershner, Mr. and Mrs. R. Orser, Mr. and Mrs. George Nogueira, Mr. and Mrs. Nicklaus, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Corder, Mr. Wheatley and Mr. Leslie MacGregor.

Solemnizing the fourth anniversary of the death of Felix Pacheco—of "Jornal do Commercio" fame—a mass was prayed at the Church of São Francisco de Paula, Wednesday.

On an official visit French Ambassador Jules Henry departed for São Paulo last Tuesday night, accompanied by his wife and by M. Charles Le Genissel, Embassy Secretary.

The Pro-Matre Bazaar currently being held at the Palace Hotel continues to draw a great number of visitors. Tuesday the Bazaar was visited by Sra. Cecy Dodsworth, wife of Mayor Dodsworth, who spent a long time there examining the numerous exhibits.

---

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NOTE: Bridge Tournaments are now held in the Bridge Room of the Casino
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S.S. "CYPRIA"
Sails Santos, December 28th for Boston, N. York, Philadelphia.

SOUTHBOUND
M.S. "OGNA"
Due Rio, December 20th; Santos, December 22nd.

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The First National Exposition of Drawings and Manual Work is at present being held at the School of Fine Arts. More than 3,000 contributions from primary schools all over the country are to be seen, including the following motifs:

Amazenas—Drawings of local animals, manual work with fibers of aruman, inaiá, tucum, tucuman, piassava, naicima, vegetable sponge.

Pará—Drawings with a marajoara motif.

Ceará—Laces. Textiles of canaiba straw.

Sergipe—Fibers, and metal pieces.

Espírito Santo—A wide variety of carved wooden objects, as well as works of egg-shell, feathers, cork, and seeds.

Federal District—Notably toys.


END'S
"FRUIT SALT"
Clears intestines... Sweetens the stomach Tones up whole system
ROOSEVELT'S PORTRAIT INAUGURATED

On the 6th, with the simplicity of sincerity and with a seriousness which showed that the full significance, which prompted President Roosevelt to send his autographed photograph to the Brazilian Press Association, had been fully appreciated by Brazilian newspapers and the Government, the Brazilian Press Association took formal possession of the portrait. The amiable gesture of the American President was eagerly seized upon to pay not only a tribute to the President as a man, as a proved friend of Brazil—who, as Minister Oswaldo Aranha pointed out, knows us so well that “he spells Brazil with an ‘s’ as we do”—but as the great leader of the great ideal of Pan-Americanism based on “Good Neighborship”, which is the foundation for the confident expectation that the barbarism that threatens Europe, even if it is successful, will not wipe out decency, justice and liberty from the face of the earth.

The solemnity was effected in the presence of Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha, United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, Argentinian Ambassador Octavio Amadeo, Mexican Ambassador Vicente Veloz Gonzalez, Ambassador Afranio de Mello Franco, General Alan Kimberley, chief of the United States Military Mission, the President of the American Chamber of Commerce, and, representing the Brazilian Press Association, its President, Sr. Herbert Moses and colleagues Belisario de Souza and Armando d’Almeida.

Sr. d’Almeida it was who brought Mr. Roosevelt’s portrait down from the United States. In his address, at the moment of delivery of the portrait, this journalist said that “through the fraternal and cordial atmosphere which surrounded his contacts with American newspapers, he convinced himself of the “spiritual affinity which is latent between the two great countries of the American continent.”

Mr. Jefferson Caffery, after a spontaneous burst of applause which welcomed his presence among the notable guests, delivered the following address:

“It is to me a high privilege to accept the invitation of the Associação Brasileira de Imprensa to attend this distinguished gathering, and it is especially gratifying to witness this manifestation of friendship toward my country. This ceremony speaks for itself to a degree where words are unimportant. Your placing in your Hall of Honor the picture of the Chief of State of the country I represent is an eloquent expression of your good will and friendship to my fellow Americans and a tribute to the statesman who has so fervently labored for the doctrine of inter-American cooperation.

“We are facing grim realities in our overseas relations. I know that we will not falter and that our common ideals will be upheld. President Roosevelt dedicated himself to the ideal of goodwill in the Americas. It has been the cornerstone of his policy, but it is obvious that without cooperation no successful solution of our problems can be reached. Through his voyage to this country and the splendid reception he received, he has the privilege of friendship with its statesmen and a firsthand knowledge of its problems. The happy relations with your great country have made possible a significant era in the progress of inter-American friendship.

“With the gravest of problems to overcome and definite principles to uphold, he believes that democracy and peace, as expressed in the Conferences of the American Republics, mean a common interest and a common objective. With the world in turmoil our two countries can face the future in confidence.

“This ceremony is a high honor to my country and to its President. I desire to acknowledge it and to express the high appreciation of it. May the ideals which prompted the Associação Brasileira de Imprensa to show this significant mark of esteem continue to flourish and may the Associação continue under its distinguished President to fulfill the high duties of public service which it has so happily carried on in the past.”

WOMEN’S AID SOCIETY

The next meeting will take place at the Edificio Profissional next Tuesday, December 12th, at 3 p.m. Mrs. B. Donces will be the hostess.

LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR XMAS OF WONDERFUL PRESENTS: Cranberry Sauce, Mincemeat, Plum Pudding, Fruit Cake, Jacob’s and American Crackers, Drinks, Preserves, Whiteway’s Cyder. CASA OSORIO, Rua Visconde Pirajá 128, Ipanema. Telephone 27-9975.

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SWIMMING CLASSES IN THE Y. W. C. A.

Commencing with January second the Physical Education Department of the Associação Cristã Feminina will have swimming classes at the open-air pool of the Anglo American School in Praia de Botafogo on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 8 to 11.

The Secretary of Physical Education, Miss Anna-marie Wohrle will conduct the classes. Miss Wohrle has given much time to this sport, both as a swimmer, having been champion of Brazil for the breast stroke, and as a teacher. In addition to her interest in swimming in Brazil she studied with an American specialist in Buenos Aires. Last year she spent 8 months in the States, getting in touch with the recent development in pedagogically and psychologically in the teaching and swimming. This sport is not only one of the most enjoyable for women, but also a very valuable exercise because of its effects upon the entire body.

Information can be secured at the Y. W. C. A. headquarters, Rua Mexico, 90-2. Phone 42-5192.

NEW SHIP TO BE NAMED "DELBRASIL"

With reference to the forthcoming christening of the Mississippi Shipping Company’s fine new ship by the wife of the Brazilian Ambassador in Washington, Dona Maria Martins, we inadvertently gave the wrong name. The ship’s name will be "Delbrasil".

The National City Bank of New York
Head Office — 55 WALL STREET — New York

Condensed Statement of Condition as of September 30, 1939
INCLUDING DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCHES

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<tr>
<td>RECIFE</td>
<td>SANTOS</td>
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RIO NOTES

Mr. Anthony Clark flew Saturday from Rio to Belo Horizonte on the Panair plane, in which also travelled from Pocos de Caldas to Rio de Janeiro, also on Saturday, Miss Joan Wollman and Mr. David M. Corcoran.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Piazza are entertaining for the faculty of the Escola Americana at dinner tonight, in honor of Dr. Carlos Queiroz and Miss Isabel Rockwell.

Leaving Sunday on the Panair plane, were Mr. Edward B. P. Towill for Bahia, and Mr. Ernest Andrews and Mr. A. Swenson for Recife.

Minister and Madame Garcia Leão are leaving today for Petropolis to spend the summer there.

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Most comfortable and refined rest place for the summer months and week-ends.

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(Repairs by experienced technicians)
"ALA LITTORIA" AIRLINE TO BE INAUGURATED SOON

The Italian Transcontinental Airline, "Ala Littoria," which will connect Italy directly with the Atlantic ports of South America, will be inaugurated within a very short time. The first experimental flights have been made and the organization is now almost completed for the regular schedule to start.
"Ala Littoria" will move its offices in a near future to new and spacious premises on Avenida Rio Branco 104 (formerly "Casa Bruno").

How to Recover Your Youthful Digestion

In the carefree days of youth digestion was the last thing that worried us. Adult responsibilities change all that. Mental worries induce excessive secretion of stomach acid, which interrupts digestion, inflames the stomach lining and turns food into a fermenting, sluggish mass. No wonder there is discomfort and pain after eating. There always will be until the excess acid is neutralised. For this, doctors recommend a little Magnesia Bisurada, which can be obtained from any chemist—as a powder or in tablets.
Rapid relief follows the very first dose of Magnesia Bisurada. It goes straight to the source of the trouble and by restoring the alkaline balance of the stomach, ensures the quick return of youthful digestion and full vigorous health.

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FOR THE CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR FESTIVITIES THE "CASA MME. FARIA" HAVE RECEIVED THE VERY LATEST CREATIONS IN "PETER PAN" LINENS AND SILKS, NATIONAL AND FOREIGN, WHICH ARE NOW BEING OFFERED AT REDUCED PRICES AS A GRATEFUL DEMONSTRATION OF APPRECIATION TO THEIR DISTINCT "CLIENTELE".

News This Week In Brazil

MINIMUM SALARY TESTILY DEBATID IN R. G. SUL. Picking up their marbles and refusing to play, employers' representatives on the Minimum Salary Commission now at work in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, provoked the intervention of Interventor Colonel Cordeiro de Farias, who, in an extraordinary session of the Commission brought about a truce. It was decided to forward to the Minister of Labor at Rio the following opinions regarding the fixing of minimum wage in the capital and in the interior of the state. Employers' suggestion: 200$000 for the capital and 160$000 for the interior; Commission President's suggestion: 250$000 and 200$000; and employees' suggestion: 300$ and 250$.

WEST INDIAN MARKETS. Haiti and S. Domingo informed Brazilian authorities, through the Brazilian Commercial Attaché at Havana, Cuba, that the West Indies offer a good market for textiles, cotton, camaúba wax, mamona (castor oil seed), ouricury, and obticica.

THEOCENTRICITY. Discoursing on the subject of general human pernicketiness, Archbishop D. João Becker, of Porto Alegre, attacked "exaggerated collectivism and nationalism", and spoke of the necessity of substituting for the "anthropocentric conception, a theocentric conception of the world."

ONIONS. One of the most promising of onion crops began to appear in the municipality of Rio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul. At $700 and $800 a kilo, a number of onion farmers had already sold their entire crop.

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EXCELSIOR HOTEL
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Cables "Excelsior"
The largest and most modern hotel in North Brazil
Luxurious appointments—The hotel of all air travellers.
BEACH OF VIRTUES KILLS ONE. The steadily disappearing Praia das Virtudes, which is being filled in by the prefeitura for doubtless very good reasons, but which is still sought out by many thousands on hot Sunday mornings, Sunday enticed an unknown youth to his death, and nearly drowned several other imprudent bathers. Dangerous current cause the wary to beware of venturing too far.

FLOOD SUBSIDIES. The Rio Grande do Sul localities of Brusque and Gaspar were freed of the waters of the Itajáhi-assú river, which returned to its normal level, after a disastrous flood.

S. PAULO-FLORIANOPOLIS. The Vasp airline inaugurated a connection between S. Paulo and the capital of Sta. Catharina, Florianopolis.

VOLUNTEER NURSES. About 150 volunteer nurses who have completed their course here for possible work in dressing stations of war areas attended a mass of thanksgiving for the termination of their studies, at Candelaria Church, on Wednesday morning.

MEAT—$900. José Torres, a butcher, was jailed for selling in Villa Isabel, meat at 28$00 a kilo instead of the regulation 19$00.

CORREIO MILITAR REACHES ITAHY. The military air mail inaugurated a line between Porto Alegre and Itahy, in the north of Rio Grande do Sul.

PORTO ALEGRE PAPERS UPPED IN PRICE. "Correio do Povo", and "Diario de Noticias", of Porto Alegre, were boosted in price to $400.

PROUD PAPA INTERVIEWED. Father of 29, Firmino José Godoy, of Villa Nova, Rio Grande do Sul, explained to reporters that his 78$00 a day wage stretches with difficulty from end to end of his long family, adding that he is looking forward to receiving aid from the State.

INDIANS’ PROTECTIVE COUNCIL. Appointed by Presi-

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RIO DE JANEIRO

TOC H. The financial result of the Moonlight Picnic resulted in the respectable sum of 6008$00 and, with private donations, received for Toc H’s Christmas Toy Campaign, and private donations, the total amounts to about one and a half reis. By arrangements made with the local stores (Loja Americanas) toys can be obtained very cheaply, so once again the poor children of the Favela district will receive the visit of a fairly well stocked Father Christmas.

FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF RIO!
you will be interested to know that you can now eat well and economically in luxurious surroundings. Take good note of the following address:

LEITERIA HOLLANDEZA
Rue do Rosario 144, near Rue Ourives (just in front of Tabellão Hermes)
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

Tomorrow is "Universal Bible Sunday" throughout the Christian churches of the world. The American Bible Society promotes it as a direct expression of its main purpose "to encourage the wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures".

Here in Brazil the day will be suitably observed by some 2,000 Christian churches and congregations with thousands of children and adults participating in the worship and programs.

The theme for this universal observance is "The Truth that makes men free", drawing special attention to the vital Biblical affirmations of our Christian faith that constitute the only positive answer to the world's despair.

Your cooperation with the Society's missionary task is cordially invited.

Rev. Charles W. Turner
Executive Secretary for Brazil
Edificio Prefissional, Esplanada do Castelo
Rio de Janeiro

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY TO THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL

Again the Woman's Auxiliary to the Strangers' Hospital has occasion for congratulations and thanks. Its annual bazaar and dinner on Tuesday December 5th at the Country Club was an unqualified success. It is not possible for the Auxiliary to thank each patron, each contributor and each committee member in person, but those thanks are extended nevertheless. Like Rip Van Winkle libations they accounted just the same.

Lucky winners were the following: Basket of Candy Goods and Sweets—Mrs. Leslie; Racket—Mrs. Royal; Doll—Mrs. Marshall; Candy—Mrs. Sylvester; Fan—Mrs. Baudin; Chair—Mrs. Simpson; Vegetable Dish—Mrs. Croze; Painting—Mrs. Burdett; Fruit Cake—Mrs. Kincaid; Fan—Mr. Sandbanks.

TOYS

The CASA VALERIO founded in 1848 has an enviable tradition of good taste, novelty and cleverness of its merchandise. This 91-year old store has fully earned its title of "QUEEN OF TOYS". Your visit to its new premises on Rua 7 de Setembro 132 is cordially invited.

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CHAPEL OF OUR LADY OF MERCY
Rua Marquez de Abrantes 215—Botaflago—Rio Chaplain—Rev. William H. Feeney, S. J.
Sunday—Masses at 2-9-10. Sermon at the 10 o'clock Mass which is followed by Benediction.
Tuesday—Directors' Meeting at 8:30 p. m.
Tickets for Christmas Midnight Mass may be obtained in the Sacristy after Masses on Sunday.

TRY BALMORAL WHISKY
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GREAT AUCTION AT RUA SANTA CLARA, 8
On Monday the 11th at 8 p.m. Auctioneer Julio will hold an outstanding auction of valuable silver, porcelain and crystal objects, which will make specially suitable and beautiful Xmas presents. The sale will include Jacarandá furniture of merit and a valuable collection of paintings by well-known artists, fine Oriental rugs and splendid crystal candelabra. The exhibit will be thrown open from Saturday evening up to 11 p.m. and all day Sunday up to 11 p.m.

FOR SALE
IN THE BEST PART OF COPACABANA
Most comfortable house built by noted Brazilian Architect for his own family. Those interested can enquire by Phone Sr. Americo, 27-9819.

COPACABANA
TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS with good food in comfortable house; international cooking; near the beach (posto 3), plenty of water. Information: Rua Republica do Peru 17 (antiga Rua 9 de Fevereiro, Posto 3). (620)


AT POST 6 — COPACABANA — FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET during the Summer months. Information Tel. 27-5405. (U)

COPACABANA TO LET, comfortably furnished room in foreign house hold for business woman. First-class board and plentiful water supply. Apply 27-2527. (656)

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BOARD-RESIDENCE—TO LET well furnished front double Bedrooms on Sea Front. English Breakfast. A few guests only. (Beginning). Avenida Vieira Souto, 200 — Tel. 27-9483. (U)

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(Corner of Joana Angelica 5)
To let wonderful apartment with sea view. Living room with about 360 sq. ft., 3 bedrooms, etc. All water, hot and cold, twice filtered. (645)

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LARGE COTTON MILL requires competent man with full knowledge and practice of modern dyeing methods. Must be of sober habits and well educated. Good salary. Applications to Box X. I. M., THIS MAGAZINE. (657)

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WANTED for immediate occupancy throughout summer completely furnished apt.—2 bed, sitting-dining room, maid’s quarters, Esplanada, Leme, Posto 2, Urca. Tel. 26-4751, 6:30-9:30 p.m. (649)

SUMMER IN COPACABANA—TO LET excellent rooms in small foreign family. International food. Moderate prices. Av. Atlantic 688. (C-503)

TO LET, for 4 months, well furnished apartment, 88, 8th floor, Edificio Yramaya, Av. Atlantic 122. Rent 1:200$000. Apply same address. (652)

FURNISHED SUMMER HOUSE to let near the Golf Club. Rua Capury 58. Electric light, gas, telephone, plenty of water. (C-504)

AMERICAN COUPLE, no children, desire to rent high-grade piano in good condition. Telephone 47-1295, between 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. (L)

FOR SALE—Brand new Leica Camera F. 3.5 complete with leather box. Telephone 27-9865 Saturday and Sunday afternoon. (652)

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Opportunities

CHRISTMAS CARDS
Greet your folks, friends and acquaintances at home with cards they would enjoy receiving. Cards that combine the symbols of Christmas, the colorful beauties of Brasil and your own good wishes. Your choice from a large assortment now available. Call and see them or ask us to send samples around without obligation. ASTAR PRESS AGENCY, Av. Rio Branco 91-5, Sala 10. Tel. 23-6286. (U)

TO LET OR SELL—Furnished apartment with linens, etc., situated on Rua Ayres Saldanha 71, Apt. 91 (Copacabana Posto 5), lovely view of beach. 2 large bedrooms, 1 large sitting-dining room and servants’ room. For further information Tel. 27-9876. (U)

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