

La Directiva es solidariamente responsable de la quiebra del Banco Comercial Los Directores rinden fianza y quedan en libertad Los Bancos emisores aceptan los billetes del Comercial

Fue ayer un día de gran expectación pública. Especialmente en la tarde y en la noche, que se desarrollaron en esta capital acontecimientos sensacionales. Consecuencia, naturalmente, de los desastrosos resultados de la quiebra del Banco Comercial.

COLONES, según las personas que se dicen informadas. Porque esos bonos no es posible que regresen a las cajas del Comercial. Queda, en consecuencia, un activo de TRES MILLONES de colones; hay muchas obligaciones casi sin valor en cartera. Muchas hipotecas de fincas de la región atlántica desmerecidas.

LOS DIRECTORES RINDEN FIANZA Los Jefes de Policía, señores Monge y Pinard y dos oficiales, vestidos de paisanos, recibieron órdenes del Subsecretario de la Guerra de proceder al arresto, por mandato del Juez, de los directores del Banco Comercial.

de dictar sino las resoluciones que indica el Código Civil y aun en el caso de que resultaran culpables los dos funcionarios aludidos, él no tiene jurisdicción contra ellos. El Licenciado don Leonidas Pacheco, fue nombrado Abogado de la quiebra con un sueldo de ochocientos colones mensuales, es decir una suma igual a la que percibirá el Curador señor Ross.

EL ESTADO GARANTIZA EL VALOR DE LOS BILLETES DEL BANCO COMERCIAL ALFREDO GONZALEZ, Presidente Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica Considerando: 1.—Que el Gobierno, con noticia de que la situación del Banco Comercial establecido en esta ciudad era irregular, dispuso practicar un arqueo en sus valores y un examen de sus libros, y poner el hecho en conocimiento de los Directores de los otros Bancos.

ESTADO QUE DEMUESTRA LA CIRCULACION Y RESERVA METALICA DEL BANCO DE COSTA RICA AL CERRAR SUS OPERACIONES EL DIA TRES DE FEBRERO DE 1915. Emission autorizada C 2,000,000.00 Menos billetes en caja 1,293,130.00 Saldo billetes en circulacion C 706,870.00

EN LOS BANCOS Los depositantes siguen sacando sus haberes de los Bancos. Ni reflexionan ni atienden indicaciones esas gentes; ellos quieren tener en su poder, en sus propias manos sus dineros, pues, en ningunas otras—reflexionan—pueden estar mejor.

HABRAN PERDIDAS? Con todo y eso, los depositantes no las tendrán. Admitido que todos los directores de aquel Banco son solidarios en lo que a pérdidas se refiere, como lo indica muy claramente la ley al respecto, con los bienes de aquellos directores, habrá muy de sobra para cubrir todas las obligaciones del Banco.

SENSACION EN ALAJUELA ALAJUELA. 4.—(Por telégrafo).—En todos los círculos sociales de esta ciudad ha causado honda pena la noticia que da "La Prensa Libre" del procesamiento de la Directiva del Banco Comercial, por firmar en ella nombres de personas honorabilísimas, pero muy especialmente por el Doctor Inksetter, quien en su larga residencia entre nosotros, ejerciendo su noble profesión se hizo querer, por sus altas prendas personales, como filántropo, excelente médico y hombre de integridad a toda prueba.

CORRESPONSAL. Entre muchas gentes ha causado alarma la noticia circulada en el primer momento de que los fondos de la Tesorería del Asilo Chapuí entre los cuales se contaba la suma que debía responder al sorteo que se jugará el próximo domingo, estaban depositados en el Banco quebrado.

ESTADO DE EMISION, CIRCULACION Y RESERVA METALICA DEL BANCO MERCANTIL DE COSTA RICA EL DIA 3 DE FEBRERO DE 1915. Emission autorizada C 1,900,000.00 Billetes en Caja 952,780.00 Billetes en circulacion C 947,220.00

ESTADO DE EMISION, CIRCULACION Y RESERVA METALICA DEL BANCO ANGLO-COSTARRICENSE EL DIA 3 DE FEBRERO DE 1915 A LAS 3 P. M. Emission autorizada C 1,690,000.00 Billetes retirados 450,000.00 Billetes en Caja 676,805.126.805.00

UNA RENUNCIA Circuló la especie de que el Secretario de Hacienda había dimitido. El público recibió el rumor sin emociones ni sobresaltos; ese proceder del señor Guardia era esperado.

EL CURADOR Para el Juez, Lic. Vargas Quesada, el nombramiento de Curador de la quiebra era cosa felicada, máxime cuando ya circulaban por las calles rumores que calumniaban a aquel tan honorable empleado de justicia.

CONSIDERACIONES Muchas complejas situaciones se están presentando en la actualidad con motivo de la quiebra del Banco Comercial. Puede decirse que es nuestra primera experiencia en un caso de esta magnitud y que gran parte de la Ley de Bancos va a aplicarse por primera vez, estableciendo precedentes.

SITUACION ARREGLADA También se ha comentado en el público favorablemente el acuerdo entre los Bancos y el Gobierno. La situación tirante que se había creado con motivo de las promesas que se decían no aceptar los Bancos y que el Gobierno tenía especial empeño en que aceptaran, podía tener grave desenlace.

LA GRAN BOMBA; A las 4 de la tarde, el Juez dictó esta disposición: San José, 4 de febrero de 1915. Señor Director de Policía: Sirvase poner en arresto a los señores Arnoldo André, C. E. Bobertz, John E. Ernest, Walter J. Ford, W. E. Inksetter, Minor C. Keith y Francisco Montealegre, miembros de la directiva del Banco Comercial de Costa Rica cuya quiebra decreté el 2 del corriente mes.

EMISION, CIRCULACION Y RESERVA METALICA DE LOS BANCOS DE COSTA RICA, ANGLO-COSTARRICENSE Y MERCANTIL SEGUN ARQUEO SIMULTANEO PRATICADO EL DIA 3 DE FEBRERO DE 1915 A LAS 3 P. M. Costa Rica. Anglo C. R. Mercantil. Resumen. Emission C 2,000,000 1,690,000 1,900,000 5,590,000

UNA REVELACION He aquí un antecedente, por cierto de suma importancia para el concurso de acreedores del Banco en quiebra, desconocido de casi todas las gentes. Los bonos del Ferrocarril de Costa Rica que figuran en el estado del Banco Comercial en la cuenta del activo, están dados en garantía en Londres, respondiendo por un crédito de OCHENTA MIL LIBRAS ESTERLINAS. Ese dinero no ha llegado a Costa Rica; no ha ingresado en las cajas de aquel Banco.

LA GRAN BOMBA; A las 4 de la tarde, el Juez dictó esta disposición: San José, 4 de febrero de 1915. Señor Director de Policía: Sirvase poner en arresto a los señores Arnoldo André, C. E. Bobertz, John E. Ernest, Walter J. Ford, W. E. Inksetter, Minor C. Keith y Francisco Montealegre, miembros de la directiva del Banco Comercial de Costa Rica cuya quiebra decreté el 2 del corriente mes.

SEÑOR DIRECTOR DE POLICIA: Sirvase poner en arresto a los señores Arnoldo André, C. E. Bobertz, John E. Ernest, Walter J. Ford, W. E. Inksetter, Minor C. Keith y Francisco Montealegre, miembros de la directiva del Banco Comercial de Costa Rica cuya quiebra decreté el 2 del corriente mes.

SEÑOR DIRECTOR DE POLICIA: Sirvase poner en arresto a los señores Arnoldo André, C. E. Bobertz, John E. Ernest, Walter J. Ford, W. E. Inksetter, Minor C. Keith y Francisco Montealegre, miembros de la directiva del Banco Comercial de Costa Rica cuya quiebra decreté el 2 del corriente mes.

SEÑOR DIRECTOR DE POLICIA: Sirvase poner en arresto a los señores Arnoldo André, C. E. Bobertz, John E. Ernest, Walter J. Ford, W. E. Inksetter, Minor C. Keith y Francisco Montealegre, miembros de la directiva del Banco Comercial de Costa Rica cuya quiebra decreté el 2 del corriente mes.

RESEERVAS: Colones oro C 287,865 500,000 263,900 1,051,765 Oro extranjero al cambio legal 707,135 287,412 546,100 1,540,647 Total C 995,000 787,412 810,000 2,592,412

QUIEN LO TOMO? ¿Dónde está? ¿Qué se han hecho? Esos bonos valen CIEN MIL LIBRAS ESTERLINAS. Ya hay, pues, que disminuir del activo del Banco en quiebra casi MILLON Y MEDIO DE

SEÑOR DIRECTOR DE POLICIA: Sirvase poner en arresto a los señores Arnoldo André, C. E. Bobertz, John E. Ernest, Walter J. Ford, W. E. Inksetter, Minor C. Keith y Francisco Montealegre, miembros de la directiva del Banco Comercial de Costa Rica cuya quiebra decreté el 2 del corriente mes.

SEÑOR DIRECTOR DE POLICIA: Sirvase poner en arresto a los señores Arnoldo André, C. E. Bobertz, John E. Ernest, Walter J. Ford, W. E. Inksetter, Minor C. Keith y Francisco Montealegre, miembros de la directiva del Banco Comercial de Costa Rica cuya quiebra decreté el 2 del corriente mes.

SEÑOR DIRECTOR DE POLICIA: Sirvase poner en arresto a los señores Arnoldo André, C. E. Bobertz, John E. Ernest, Walter J. Ford, W. E. Inksetter, Minor C. Keith y Francisco Montealegre, miembros de la directiva del Banco Comercial de Costa Rica cuya quiebra decreté el 2 del corriente mes.

SEÑOR DIRECTOR DE POLICIA: Sirvase poner en arresto a los señores Arnoldo André, C. E. Bobertz, John E. Ernest, Walter J. Ford, W. E. Inksetter, Minor C. Keith y Francisco Montealegre, miembros de la directiva del Banco Comercial de Costa Rica cuya quiebra decreté el 2 del corriente mes.

RESEERVAS: Colones oro C 287,865 500,000 263,900 1,051,765 Oro extranjero al cambio legal 707,135 287,412 546,100 1,540,647 Total C 995,000 787,412 810,000 2,592,412

AVISOS OCASION
NEEDE ESTA FECHA las condiciones que rigen para anuncios en esta sección...

ENGLISH SECTION
(Exclusive and Special cable service)

LA INFORMACION

CUATRO INSERCCIONES
Este no rige con los convenios existentes.
PROFESORES DEL LICEO...

SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE
New Russian victories and successes

PETROGRAD, 2nd.—An official report states: "On the right bank of the lower Vistula river, on January 31st, our cavalry suddenly and successfully attacked the German line along the front between Brezun Lake and Orezeljo, capturing many officers and soldiers. The German attempt of the 30th to open the offensive in the direction of Lipno and Dybrzyn, supported by their artillery, was checked. On the left bank of the river Vistula, on the front between Makow and Dyblin, the enemy were thrown back to the line extending from Weleze to Nasigowo. Northwest of Wloclawek the retreating Germans abandoned many dead. On the 31st the enemy after concentrating a large force of artillery in the region of Sochaczew and Bolimowa and to the south of the last named town, developed active operations against our positions with very considerable forces. The German offensive showed great tenacity, advancing in closed ranks and strongly supported from the rear. After concentrating a violent fire in that region the fierceness of the offensive compelled some of our units to retire to their second line of trenches after inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy. Simultaneously the Germans delivered a series of ferocious assaults on our front extending between Gumbinnen and Bourgeois and which were supported by very heavy artillery fire. Up to midday of January 31st, everyone of these attacks were driven back, some by our rifle fire and some at the point of the bayonet. Between midday and 2 p. m. the Germans succeeded in occupying a part of our trenches, helped largely by the energetic and sustained artillery fire. A little after 2 p. m. we undertook a general counter attack with successful results. Towards evening the enemy retained only a small portion of our first line of trenches and a near-by castle. It may be said that the German successes in the vicinity of Berzinow are insignificant compared to their losses. Our military chiefs report that the Russian artillery inflicted on the Germans immense damage. Our guns dispersed dense gatherings of German infantry and silenced several batteries and thus we were able to resist their fierce attacks. LONDON, 2.—The members of the crew of the ill-fated steamer "Benacquahan" arrived at Cardiff. They say that on Saturday they were in Ireland when their ship was sunk. The news of the aerial raid has not been confirmed nor the rumors concerning the presence of hostile submarines between Holyhead and Dublin. Excepting this service all the other steamship services across the channel are running as usual. It is believed that fast steamers run no risk. Last night an interesting social event took place and which is considered diplomatically significant. The Italian Ambassador invited his colleagues and a large number of British officers to attend a moving-picture show at which views of the Italian army's preparations for war were thrown on the screen. The event has been greatly commented. The "Daily Mail" correspondent in northern France states that 6 German aeroplanes bombarded Dunkirk and approached the city from the sea. They were not seen until the first bomb fell on the town, at about 8.30 p. m. Over 60 incendiary and explosive bombs were dropped, causing slight damage although they fell throughout the town. In spite of the darkness and of the violent fire of the anti-aircraft guns, several aviators turned out and took up pursuit. One of the machines was way-sided and chased past the German frontier. LONDON, 2.—A despatch from Cracow to "Le Tribune" from Geneva says that the Austrians fell into a trap, 60 miles to the east of Tarnow, and that they lost there 12,000 men. During 6 weeks the Russians, who were in possession of Tarnow and the lower Danajec, did nothing but observe a defensive attitude, as being short of artillery and troops they were afraid to venture in a general attack. During the last week they received several corps of fresh troops with which they were considerably reinforced. The Austrians did not hear of this and decided to make a general assault. The Russians by skirmishes retired their lines until the great Austrian divisions came in full range of the choice artillery. Suddenly the Austrians were ambushed by the sharpshooters which fell on every side and upon taking flight left the field covered with their dead. The cossaks took up pursuit. The general movement of the Russian infantry finished the defeat of the Austrians who abandoned the positions which they had occupied for many weeks.

To strike at England

It is said that all is fair in love and war, but those who say and believe that must surely be contemptible beings. To be deliberately against your opponent, to slander, to misrepresent—how can that be fair in any circumstances? To fire upon Red Cross Hospitals, to hoist white flags for the purpose of bringing your enemy nearer and then attacking him, to shell undefended towns and slay helpless non-combatants—how could any maxim in the world justify such atrocities? All is not fair in war; to admit any such hideous principle is to descend to the level of the lowest savage; and as a matter of fact no civilized country admits it. Whatever they may do, their theory is not one of justification for any calumny or barbarity. However they may act, they endeavour to find excuses for their actions. There is, too, the opinion of outsiders, of neutral nations, which does have some effect. The Germans might have gone much farther but that they feared to revolt more deeply the conscience of a horror-struck world. And now the Germans, with the aid of some friendly or repacious Americans, are endeavouring to make trouble between America and England. So far as the Germans are concerned, this is fair enough; we acknowledge immediately that their machinations against Great Britain do not stand on all-fours with their treatment of Belgian towns. It is true that England has done nothing to stir the United States up against Germany. But we do not expect her to do so, and while we know that she would not act as Germany is now acting in regard to the selling of ships to private Americans, in the hope that such ships will be stopped by Great Britain, and a violent quarrel ensue between two nations at present friendly—while we are convinced that the Mother Country would not stoop to such a mean practice, we do not dream of saying that Germany is debared from it by any consideration save that of morality. But it seems to be well established that America as a neutral nation should never be a party to such a game. And we cannot believe that America will dream of assisting Germany in this nefarious endeavour. Happily the plot has been exposed in a leading American paper. A despatch to the New York Herald says that the Hamburg-American steamer Dacia has been purchased by an American citizen of the name of Beitling. The name is either Austrian or German; it decidedly is not English or French. The Dacia is to leave for a German port loaded with cotton, and it is hoped that it will be seized and searched on the high seas by a British warship. This done, vast sums of money will be spent to engineer a loud protest against England in the United States Press, and by this means it is hoped that the American Government will be forced to take some sort of action against the Mother Country. Now, of course, that the truth is known, the campaign of discord will not proceed quite so smoothly as must have been hoped. Already we read that the Dacia is to sail for a Dutch port and not for a German port, and it is stated that the Dutch Government is now taking steps to prevent contraband of war from passing through Holland into Germany. Cotton too is not contraband. The vessel therefore may not be seized. But another question arises. What about the sale of a German ship to an American, that ship to be transferred to the American register, to fly the American flag, and, presumably, in the future if not just now, to trade with Germany? The best American papers have long ago pointed out that such transfers are a violation of International Law. The purchase money goes to Germany and must assist Germany to carry on the war. By facilitating the sale of these German ships America directly assists Germany. Thus America departs from her strictly neutral attitude. Unfortunately the President of America himself has been talking about the ships; he says he desires to build up an American mercantile marine. This wish is entirely praiseworthy; a great nation like America ought to have a flourishing mercantile marine, and a strong navy to protect it; but it is no one's fault that she has not found it pay her to build one. And now to buy the German ships, to assist Germany by so doing, to provoke England to a just protest—is that strict neutrality, is that the way in which the United States will shine as an impartial Power, is that in accordance with Mr. Wilson's pious proclamations? The New York journals do not think so, and they represent a considerable body of American opinion. But, of course, Mr. Wilson will find strong support among that section of the Press and people with German affinities. It is said that the United States authorities have asked Great Britain not to challenge the recent sale of the Dacia. This does not suggest that they expect the British Foreign Office to acquiesce in the American purchase of German ships. It rather suggests that the American Government may itself be taking some steps to prevent such transactions in the future; for this one looks like a violation of the American Government's injunctions regarding neutrality. To buy the ships at has been asserted in America, a special law must be passed, and no such law has yet been passed; it has only been suggested. If our suggestion is right, the British Foreign Office will of course do all it can to facilitate the American Government's rather delicate task; it will leave that Government to deal with Mr. Beitling. But if German ships are to be purchased by Americans and sent to Germany with American goods, or to neutral ports with goods intended for Germany, and if the stern neu-

Italian reserves in England have been called to join their colors

NEW YORK, Feb. 3rd.—England notified the United States that all grain destined for Germany will be considered contraband of war and liable to seizure. Austria has 400,000 men reserved to send to Serbia for the third time. NEW YORK, Feb. 3rd.—A special cable to the Herald from London states that the Italian reserves in England have been advised to be in readiness to join their colors. A despatch from Naples says the "Oceano", an Italian newspaper published there, declares on authority, which is stated to be beyond dispute, that Italy will take the field against Austria in April. BERLIN, Feb. 3rd.—Kaiser Wilhelm leaves for Kuxhaven. The Navy Department has called attention to the great transportation of British troops to France. Kaiser Wilhelm will go to Wilhelmshaven in order to inspect the naval base there. LONDON, Feb. 3rd.—Reports to the "Daily Mail" from Northern France say six German aeroplanes bombarded Dunkirk; they dropped more than 65 bombs and explosives, but the damage done was insignificant. The Germans continue to bombard Fur-

AVISOS OCASION
NEEDE ESTA FECHA las condiciones que rigen para anuncios en esta sección...
25 céntimos por inserción
cuatro inserciones
Este no rige con los convenios existentes.
PROFESORES DEL LICEO...

AVISOS OCASION
NEEDE ESTA FECHA las condiciones que rigen para anuncios en esta sección...
25 céntimos por inserción
cuatro inserciones
Este no rige con los convenios existentes.
PROFESORES DEL LICEO...

EUGENIO LAMICQ
SAN JOSE ----- LIMON
PRODUCTOR E IMPORTADOR DE HARINAS
Tiene el gusto de ofrecer al público su afamada harina "LA LIBERTAD" elaborada en su molino de Limón y la conocida marca "CELESTE" ambas a los precios más bajos del mercado.

AVISOS OCASION
NEEDE ESTA FECHA las condiciones que rigen para anuncios en esta sección...
25 céntimos por inserción
cuatro inserciones
Este no rige con los convenios existentes.
PROFESORES DEL LICEO...

TINTORERIA PERALTA
AL SUR DEL COLEGIO DE SEÑORITAS
BUEN TRATO Y PRECIOS BAJOS
J. VICENTE PERALTA

Myliissia
TRÉVOL OLOROSO.
Esencia Extra-Concentrada.
PERFUME, JABON, POLVO, SAQUITOS.
VINOLIA CO. LTD.,
LONDON, PARIS.

AVISOS OCASION
NEEDE ESTA FECHA las condiciones que rigen para anuncios en esta sección...
25 céntimos por inserción
cuatro inserciones
Este no rige con los convenios existentes.
PROFESORES DEL LICEO...

THE SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.
35 St. Andrew Square, Edinburg
3 King Williams St. London, E. C.
Fondos: £10.250.000 (Diez millones doscientas cincuenta mil libras esterlinas)
COMPANIA DE SEGUROS CONTRA INCENDIOS
SASSO Y PIRIE SUCESORES
Agentes Apoderados en Costa Rica
San José, Setiembre 18 de 1914.

Guacimo Notes
PROGRAMME OF THE GUACIMO RACES TO BE RUN ON THE AFRICA RACE-TRACK ON EASTER MONDAY
OPENING SCRAMBLE
1st. Race. A purse of £ 40.00. Being £ 25.00 to the winner and £ 15.00 to the second horse. For horses 3 years old and under. Entrance fee £ 14.00. Distance 600 yards.
LA AFRICA STAKES
2nd Race. A purse of \$ 35.00. Being £ 23.00 to the winner and £ 12.00 to the second horse. For horses 2 years old. Entrance fee £ 12.00. Distance 600 yards.
MECHANICS PLATE
3rd Race. A purse of £ 50.00. Being £ 35.00 to the winner and £ 15.00 to the second horse. For horses of any age. Entrance fee £ 15.00. Distance 700 yards.
GUACIMO PURSE
4th Race. A purse of £ 30.00. Being £ 21.00 to the winner and £ 9.00 to the second horse. For horses 2 years old. Entrance fee £ 9.00. Distance 500 yards.
HACK RACE
5th Race. A purse of £ 20.00. Being £ 15.00 to the winner and £ 5.00 to the second horse. For banana horses. Entrance fee £ 5.00. Distance 500 yards.
MULE RACE
6th Race. A purse of £ 15.00. The whole purse going to the winner. Distance 400 yards.
RULES:
(1) All entries must be handed into the Secretary not later than the 22nd of March.
(2) All disputes to be decided by the Stewards.
(3) All owners to state their colors at least two days before the races.
(4) The Stewards reserve the rights of reducing any purse if there be less than three entries.
(5) 5% will be taken from each purse.
(6) No owner will be allowed to enter a horse who has not subscribed £ 5.00 to the fund, excepting in the Hack and Mule races.
A. REID, Secretary.
GEO. Mc DOUFALL, Judge.

UNITED STATES TIRE Co.
Ofrecemos llantas de esta famosa marca para automóviles
Ford, Studebaker Overland
30x3 pulgadas nobby a \$45 la llanta.
30x3 1/2 pul. nobby a \$ 50 la llanta.
32x3 1/2 pul. nobby a \$ 65 la llanta.
34x4 pul. nobby a \$85 la llanta.
Sucesión de John N. Bliss
PAUL WEDEL. Encargado.
\$294.24 en a 23 f.