

EL TIEMPO

Puerto Limón, Costa Rica (G. A.)

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LEGACIÓN DE ESPAÑA en Costa Rica

El señor Cónsul de España en Costa Rica, don Pedro Saura, cumple labor para estrechar las relaciones entre los dos países mediante todo encanto, se dignó transmitir al Ministerio de Estado un llamamiento que El Tiempo hizo a la Colonia española, para que a semejanza de la del Salvador, solicitará se eleve a Legación el Consulado de España en Costa Rica.

El señor Ministro de Estado dice en contestación:

«Aunque el Gobierno de S. M. toma nota de tan legítimas aspiraciones, que sinceramente comparte, no es posible por el momento atenderlas, ya que ha sido remitido al Ministerio de Hacienda el proyecto de presupuesto para el próximo año, de acuerdo con el criterio económico del Gobierno español y no cabe por lo tanto introducir en él modificaciones alguna.»

Ya que temporalmente no se ha conseguido lo que se deseaba, abrigamos la esperanza de que en el próximo año económico se incluya en el presupuesto la partida necesaria para crear una Legación de España en Costa Rica, puesto que la tiene el Salvador, país fronterizo a Guatemala, desde cuya capital el Ministro acreditado en Centro-América pide trasladarse a la capital del Salvador en breves horas.

Oportunamente recordaremos el asunto; entre tanto, creemos interpretar fielmente los sentimientos de la Colonia española, enviando su nombre un voto de gracias al distinguido Cónsul señor Saura.

En lo que á El Tiempo respecta, no encontramos palabras con que agradecer al señor Cónsul, las atenciones que le ha merecido, primero, haciendo eco de nuestro modesto artículo, después, haciéndonos conocer la contestación del señor Ministro de Estado de S. M.

ARTE Y CRÍTICA

Bernstein

y su Teatro

Dice Urbano Gómez que ha llegado para el dramaturgo Bernstein la hora de la extinción. La muerte de su esposa, la suspensión de Apres como si desde entonces no hubiera aconcidido la caída del ministerio. Bernstein es jovencito, intelectual, orgulloso, orgulloso de su talento, de cada uno de sus éxitos, una alabanza de expectación, algo comparable a lo que surge en el espíritu de un muchacho que, sin embargo, hace el anhelo de las burguesías de la provincia, es el poeta de Francia, mientras que Baudelaire es el poeta de París, el pintor de Paris, es el dramaturgo del siglo XIX.

Pero no aquí que Bernstein renuncia al siglo XIX, para dramatizar el siglo XX, para vivir el siglo XX. Y esto se observa de que más allá realistas en París. Los realistas, en cambio, no son, ni podrían ser, existentes. Bernstein es un poeta, es un poeta que sigue la tradición francesa y admite de júdicio que «fui soldado francés y deserto de las filas en pos de una mujer».

Y esto es lo que dice el autor francés: «Fue mi pecado de juventud...» exclama... «Deserté el ejército para seguir á una mujer». Y esto es lo que dice Bernstein, realmente como si se tratara del negocio más natural del mundo. Pero esto ingenuidad es que no viene de la boca de Bernardo, sino de la boca de la gloria á la obscuridad. Si algo deseas, Paris en este momento es que no vivirás á tu gusto, para vivir en el campo, para vivir interiormente como dice Gómez, no volverás á tropezar en público hasta que las rimas del Bernstein te hablen en su lenguaje, que Bernstein se habrá salido opas para las cosas invisibles.

Y esto es, probablemente, lo que quiere decir Gómez cuando le habla de la hora de la expulsión. Gómez es también juicio y se pregunta qué es lo que dice Bernstein que se refiere. Pero es dudoso que el dramaturgo comprenda la lección. Una cosa es ser dramaturgo, como indudablemente lo

es Bernstein, y otra distinta ser inteligente. Lo que dice Gómez es que Bernstein sabe todo, técnica y el dominio de cualquier técnica es perfectamente compatible con una inteligencia estrecha y torpe, con una memoria que no tiene límites. Cuando Bernstein ha dicho: «Me enamore de una mujer y abandoné las filas», los revolucionarios han aplaudido. Hoy, sin embargo, se habrá consumado el destino de Bernstein por la vulgaridad de su estilo y por la falta de sentido de la expresión; pero lo que se refiere es que Bernstein no se apoya que esta vulgaridad y esta barbarie eran deliberadas y libres, es decir, que Bernstein tomaba el aspecto vulgar y barroco de la vida moderna con plena libertad de expresión; pero que lo refiere es que no es posible escribir una obra refinada y exquisita.

Sólo había advertido que en las obras de Bernstein no hay丑恶 personaje simpático. Los hombres codician mujeres éxitos y riquezas; las mujeres son lo mismo que los hombres; si aparecen en sus páginas algún hombre o figura que hable de alguna idiosincrasia, como las hondas de Le Défense, se trata siempre de hipócritas que, en fondo, se proponen satisfacer los mismos instintos que los luxuriosos, los codiciosos y los vanidosos.

Se trata de seres que, individualmente, actúan en su favor y perjudican a la conciencia de estos personajes, porque no es Bernstein el primer hombre que ha logrado hacer arte con las matemáticas monos limpios. Lo hizo Balza, lo hizo Zola. Sólo que á Balza y, salvado de las distancias á Zola, les perdona el mundo bueno acopio de horrores, sencillamente, de los hombres generales y buenas que miraban las innumerable desde arriba para decirnos «así es el mundo», y volvía después los ojos á lo alto para decirnos: «Así debiera ser».

Se les perdonan los tipos repugnantes, porque los colocan entre tipos más nobles; porque, para lo bajo y para lo alto, Bernstein ha producido en todo su teatro un tipo digno de admiración.

Y lo malo es que su confesión ingenua nos explica la causa.

He aquí un hombre elemental. Es soldado porque no ha podido evitarlo; se enamora de una mujer y abandona las filas; se funde fraternamente; se trata de una fata grave, casi de un monstruo. Parece crimen, no es un propósito deliberado de conciliar las leyes; un crimen es un acto elemental, un acto de nino, un movimiento reflejo en el que apenas interviene la conciencia. Ser criminal es carecer de inteligencia ó prever el resultado en el acto.

Ahora bien, si la carta de Bernstein estuviese escrita en otros términos; si el dramaturgo hubiera evidenciado un dolor sincero por su conducta pasada; si se desprendiese de su palabra una tortura profunda causada por la misma falta y no por el castigo que arrastró; si la señora, en su calidad de madre, no interlocutase con los franceses lo hubiesen perdonado fácilmente, porque ese dolor les habría revelado un hombre interior análogo á los demás hombres educados.

Pero el dolor de Bernstein se origina en el hecho de que las multitudes le llaman soldado y de que se ve obligado á rotar su obra de la Comedia francesa. Si ha perdido perdón por la falta pasada es porque la imposición social le ha obligado á ello, no porque en el fondo, le pareciese deleznable dejar de servir al servicio militar.

Però no, dice Gómez, de pronto, lo que sólo son algunos intelectuales y que es Bernstein hace un teatro vulgar, bárbaro e instintivo, porque se trata de un escritor que no ha rebasado todavía el plano de los instintos para moverse, siquiera alguna vez, en el do de las ideas. Es un alma infantil, un hombre natural, que no ha sabido crecer, que no ha tenido dinero. Pues se han de tener con dinero; unas veces dentro de los Códigos, otras no. Y lo mismo hacen con sus satisfacciones de erotismo ó de vanidad.

París se avergüenza de haber dado su admisión durante diez días á un hombre de esta clase que, en realidad, sólo ha vivido en el teatro. El hombre que ha conquistado los mineros de California ó del Sur de África ó en los bajos fondos populares de las grandes ciudades.

El alma parisina, digan lo que quieran los bulevares, es demasiado compleja para gustar por mucho tiempo de un espíritu primario.

Però la lección será aplaudida si la humildad se desvanece en el criniano de Bernstein, las celdas nerviosas superiores y el poderoso dramaturgo adquiere ojo para las cosas invisibles. Dado su talento teatral, sólo necesitará llegar á vislumbrar el mundo ideal para escribirte en su teatro. Y esto es lo que probablemente se anuncia que Bernstein se complace en creer que cosa súlo se le combate porque es judío ó por envidia. Y en este caso ya se le puede dar por muerto.

RAMIRO DE MAEZTU.

La Nacional

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Juan Knohr Hijos

LECHE CONDENSADA

EAGLE CROWN

El Poker en Panamá

A consecuencia de las quejas del Coronel Goethals, el 2º Presidente de Panamá, con fecha 1º del actual, ha dictado el Decreto número 57, prohibiendo en absoluto toda clase de juego de poker en la República.

Quién manda, manda y cartucherá en el cañón.

El desarrollo de una ciudad

Buenos Aires es sin duda la población que más rápido desarrolló ha adquirido en el mundo. Bate el récord del aumento de sus habitantes de una manera estupenda. Contaba 40,000 habitantes en el año 1800, en 1852 se elevaban á 76,000, en 1869, fecha del primer censo oficial, eran 187,000 llegaban á 429,000 en 1887, a... 655,000 en 1895, á 951,000 en 1904 y á 1,282,117 en el año último de 1910.

No puedo pedirle, en efecto, ejemplo más rápido de la multiplicación humana.

Sucesos locales

Ayer en la mañana llegó el «Cartago» procedente de Colón con los siguientes pasajeros: Juan Arias, Thomas Wrafter, Hamilton Lufkin, Luis Bolardera, Henry Fatemga, Paul Eldredge, José Jiménez, Dario Zoppine, Joseph Schneider, Bernardo Kearns, Richard Stevenson, Isidoro Aaron, señorita Clelia Crespi, Ralph Davis y señora, Rafael Huete y 18 terceras.

Hoy debe llegar el «Sibiri» procedente de New York vía Jamaica.

El «Cartago» salió noche para New Orleans con 55,000 racimos de bananos.

El «Rosina» trajo un gran cargamento de durmientes para la Northern Railroad Co.

* Labor policial.

Antonio Centeno, ebriedad, escándalo y faltas á la policía. Policia Aniceto Morales.

Zacarías Huerta porque el domingo como a las 9 p.m. rompió la puerta de la casa de la señora Anita Cosme, y en momento que iba la policía á su catarata, huyó hasta que hoy fué aprehendido por los policías Aniceto y Carmen Montoya.

El vino de Alicante

España tiene fama por la excepción de sus vinos y uno de los más renombrados por su color, fuerza y sabor, es el de Alicante-Mezclado con hielo es un refresco, un tonico y un digestivo sin rival. Lo vendé al mayor y menor—JULIÁN PAGÁN, en Límon-mayo 21—Pte.

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THE STORY OF NICARAGUA.

REPUBLIC'S RELATIONS
WITH ITS NEIGHBORS.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

I

Managua, Nicaragua.—The American diplomat who observed that the Nicaraguan politicians are carrying "the double cross" to Nth power in the game they are playing, might have applied the same assertion to the relations which exist between the various countries of Central America. During the years of the Zelaya regime there were two bitterly contending factions in Central American politics. One was headed by Estrada Cabrera, president of Guatemala, and the other by Zelaya, who was then president of Nicaragua. These two men are largely of the same type, each of them tyrannical; and each of them impatient of any circumstances which might thwart his personal and political purposes. Some well informed people declare that Cabrera is no better than Zelaya, except that he is less frank in his brutality and less open in his grafting. However that may be, he and Zelaya each aspired to dominate Central American politics, and each, if he prayed at all, prayed for the undoing of his rival. And they worked as well as prayed.

The story goes that when Estrada was getting ready to pull off his revolution in Nicaragua he sent a young American to New Orleans to solicit funds. The New Orleans propagandists gave him a letter of introduction to Gen. Drummond, an American soldier of fortune living in Guatemala, who, at that time, had the ear of President Cabrera. Drummond acted as intermediary and brought the proposed revolution to the attention of Cabrera. That dignitary assured his visitor that nothing would be more to his liking than to support a movement for the elimination of his rival from the politics of Central America, and that he would exact only one condition, to wit: The revolutionists must be able to show him that they had a fair prospect of success. From Guatemala City the American emissary of Honduras journeyed to Honduras, where he had a conference with Bonilla, who was at that time planning a revolution against President Davila. A proposition was made to Bonilla that if he would furnish certain troops to assist Estrada in Nicaragua, in return for that favor, after the Estrada cause had triumphed, Estrada would reciprocate by furnishing certain troops to assist Bonilla in Honduras.

A bargain upon this basis was executed and a goodly portion of the revolutionary army in Nicaragua was made up of Honduran soldiers led by Gen. Duron, said to be one of the most fearless men in all Latin-America. After the Estrada cause triumphed, and Estrada was installed as provisional president of the Nicaraguan republic, the Honduran revolution was started.

It now became the duty of Estrada to carry out his end of the bargain of mutual assistance. A

recruiting station was established in Managua, at the leading hotel, and under the direct supervision of Gen. Duron. A number of American soldiers of fortune were on hand, ready to join the movement into Honduras at the first opportune moment.

At this juncture the State Department in Washington got information to the effect that organized forces of Nicaraguans were being equipped to cross over into Honduras. Secretary Knox sent a message to President Estrada announcing the fact that such reports had reached his ears, and declaring that the United States would insist that the neutrality laws be not violated by such expeditions, and requesting him to take such action as would prevent assistance reaching Bonilla in Nicaragua.

President Estrada finally issued an order requiring every official of the republic to use his best efforts to prevent expeditions crossing the line into Honduras. The order was winked at, even in the capital city. If the United States should protest further, it would be easy to show that the Nicaraguan government had done its duty. When the United States Consul was asked about the report that a recruiting station of the Honduran revolutionary cause was being conducted at the hotel in which he was living, he declared there was nothing to it. The upshot of the whole situation was that, in spite of the orders of Secretary Knox, recruiting went on more or less openly, and at the opportune moment a considerable force of Nicaraguans did go over to Honduras to assist Bonilla, and this principal aid, General Lee Christians. Thus did Estrada repay the debt he owed Bonilla for helping him into power in Nicaragua.

(To be continued.)

Green a Lunatic.

An habitual drunkard named Green, who is always to be found in the market using the most foul language, was seized with a fit of madness about three o'clock on Friday morning. The fireman at the electric light plant observed the man running towards the power house yelling at the top of his voice. Turning into the fire-room the mad man mounted the ladder, gained the top of the boiler and commenced smashing the gauge glasses and everything in sight. The hose filled with hot water was turned on him and although this was kept up for several minutes he kept on yelling and smashing everything in sight with a stick with which he was armed. After several hours' hard work by the night staff assisted by a policeman the lunatic was dislodged and carried to the carcel. Green has been a disgrace to the community for many years, the foul language used by this man on the public streets is beyond our ability to describe, added to the fact that he has never been sober one hour of his miserable life for many years.

Current Items.

The "Siberia" is expected this morning from New York via Jamaica.

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The "Rosina" brought a large cargo of railroad sleepers for the Northern Railroad Company.

The s.s. "Cartago" left here last night for New Orleans via Barrios. She carried bananas to the amount of 55,000 steams.

The United Fruit Co. steamer "Cartago" arrived here early yesterday morning from Colon with the following passengers: Juan Arias, Thomas Wrafter, Hamilton Lufkin, Luis Boladeros, Henry Feteinger, Paul Eldredge, Jose Jiminez, Dario Zoppino, Joseph Schneider, Bernardo Kearns, Richard Stevenson, Isidore Aaron, Miss Clelia Crespi, Ralph Davis, Mrs. R. Davis and Rafael Huette and 18 deck passengers.

Bad Samaritan.

Darling, a member of the Good Samaritan Lodge departed from the principles of his lodge and preferred to suggest the advisability of inaugurating a lodge to be called "Bad Samaritan."

The Samaritan entered Mr. Rothery's cloth store and while standing at the end of the counter he espied some packets of men's hose on a shelf and believing he had a hen on them stretched his arms over the counter and helped himself to one of the packets that contained a dozen pairs. He was seen by the clerk who remonstrated with him.

Fearing trouble the man took to his heels: a policeman was called and the Samaritan proved too fleet for him and took shelter in the "Blue Building" yard.

Fruit Company Cuts out New Orleans.

Steamships Will Now Run to Southampton via Port Limon and Jamaica.

Panama, via Galveston, Texas.—The United Fruit Company has discontinued its coastwise steamship service to New Orleans, the vessels instead running to Southampton via Port Limon and Jamaica.

Beginning on June 23 passengers for Guatemalan ports will be transferred at Port Limon, Costa Rica.

Turkey in Double Peril.

Defeat in Yemen Spreads Arab Revolt—Threat of Intervention in Albania.

LONDON.—Turkey appears to be in a dangerous entanglement on both flanks of the Balkans. In the south, in Albania seem faltering, while the news of the latest fight in Yemen where it is said that 1,000 were killed and 300 mortally wounded, suggests a massacre of prisoners. These things give immense impetus to the rebellion.

Conditions of the fighting in Arabia are eloquently indicated in a telegram which says that several hundred tons of water were sent to re-inforce those of Hodjedja to Gezant.

There is cholera at Hodjedja; there is an epidemic probably of enteric fever elsewhere.

The news from Arabia speaks ever of the danger of intervention and it is said that Turgut Pasha has practically entered

into a war of extermination and devastation of the whole country, with a view to planting Mohammedans in the Christian tribal regions.

School For Army Fliers.

Opened at College Park—Signal Corps Officers Make Short Flights.

Washington.—The Army's summer aeronautical school of instruction at College Park was officially opened when a number of short flights were made in the Wright aeroplanes that have assembled there. Lieus. Allen, Miling and Kirtland, who have been instructed under the Wrights, Dayton, Ohio, took turns in the air, one and two at a time. Lieut. Allen made his first flight in a biplane, altitude about 1,200 feet, and remaining in the air for a quarter of an hour. Then Miling made a flight, remaining up about the same length of time but not going as high. Lieut. Allen next took Lieut. Kirtland up for a short flight making half a dozen circles of the field in about ten minutes.

A feature of the day's flying was that the machine was landed into a twenty-mile head breeze, which it took without any difficulty. The same machine, once recently affected the disappearance of pains round the waist, shooting pains and gastric crises in tabetic patients, that is, in those unable to walk owing to the lack of co-ordination in the movements of the lower limbs.

In Italy Dr. Giovanni published in 1907 reports of two cases of facial palsy, one of which was cured by the injection of radium varnish, one in seven days, the other in fifteen. Three cases of sub-orbital neuralgia with daily crises due to malarial infection, treated in the same manner, were cured in a few sittings (five to nine), lasting about half an hour each.

Doubtless, says Dr. Darier in the Clinique Ophthalmologique, the clinical facts are not definite enough to enable final conclusions to be drawn. But the therapeutic value of radium as an analgesic agent in cases of neuralgia is clearly proved by positive facts, which cannot be attributed to suggestion. It is capable of rendering great service in orbital neuralgia, but unfortunately this action at present appears inconsistent with the known effects of radium in several cases of facial paralysis.

It may reasonably be suggested that the ensemble of these results would have been more favourable still with a superior technique, that is to say, with a better regulated mode of application.

Japanese Writes "Yellow Peril" Play.

Tokio.—Baron Okuma, Minister of Communications and President of the Imperial Railway Bureau, has, unknown to his friends long cherished literary aspirations, and it is now announced that his maiden effort, a one-act play entitled "Peace," will soon be staged at the new Empire Theatre.

The theme of the play is a rebuke to the authors of the "yellow peril" stories, but it is interesting to be told that the society for the diffusion of the celebrated picture owned by the Kaiser, which seeks to depict a "yellow peril" as a menace to the Occident.

When the curtain rises the stage is seen to be crowded by an assemblage of goddesses, who are supposed to represent the doctrine of the "yellow peril." As the scene opens, the goddesses are shown in one group, and the author points on the point of making preparation for a great war against Japan when the good fairy Britannia, who appears with a sword in one hand and a shield in the other, and refutes the specious arguments of the emisaries from the infernal regions.

At this critical juncture a terrible dragon mounted upon a dark cloud is seen to emerge from the eastern horizon.

Its appearance proves too much for even the good fairy Britannia, who, in turn begins to urge universal war against Japan. She advances against the dragon and with one stroke of her sword slays the monster, who, in his career there appears the form of a young and lovely maiden called Yamato (Japan), who announces that she has been sent into the world with a message of peace to the assemblage of gods.

Yamato is securely reassured, Yamato and she sing a duet of peace, in which the other goddesses eventually join, the curtain falling upon an edifying scene of international harmony.

—Pie-i

Radium and the Nerves.

It is not merely in the treatment of disastrous humors and radium gives good results. Excellent effects are also produced in affections of the nervous system and particularly in cases of neuralgia. Although instances of cur: amelioration are rare as yet, they suffice to define opinion to date.

In 1904 Dr. Darier, of Paris, communicated to the Académie de Médecine a report of a case of recent facial neuralgia cured in a few days and another of orbital neuralgia cured by applications of radium after they had resisted every other treatment for six months,

Drs. Raymond and Zimmerman, of Paris by the injection of radium in a glass tube containing seven centigrams of radium bromide affected the disappearance of pains round the waist, shooting pains and gastric crises in tabetic patients, that is, in those unable to walk owing to the lack of co-ordination in the movements of the lower limbs.

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\$3,500,000 Suit Over Fruit Line Merger.

RECEIVER FOR THE ABSORBED
BLUEFIELDS STAMFORD COMPANY
CHARGES VIOLATION
OF SHERMAN ACT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Suit to recover \$3,500,000 damages from the United Fruit Company was instituted in the United States Circuit Court by Elmer Wood, receiver of the Bluefields Steamship Company. The suit is under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Frederick M. Steele, of this city, a minor stockholder of the company, charges the company suffered to the amount named in the suit as a result of being merged with the United Fruit Company. This merger, it is contend, eliminated the steamship company from competing in the banana shipping trade. Should the claim of the plaintiff be sustained by a jury at trial Mr. Wood, as receiver, may receive under the Sherman law, three times the amount sought.

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—Pie-i

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