

## London Advertiser.

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The London Advertiser Company,  
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LONDON, THURSDAY APRIL 18.

## MR. WHITNEY'S MOCK HEROICS.

Mr. Whitney is so addicted to the use of violent language in the discus-  
sion of public affairs that people have  
ceased to take his "wordstorms" seri-  
ously. Someone once said of him that  
he fired off a cannon at every pass-  
ing fly. If Mr. Whitney should ever have  
a grievance, which would warrant the  
expletives and epithets with which his  
speeches are usually stuffed, he will  
pay the penalty of a bad habit like the  
youth in the fable who was continually  
crying "wolf!" It doesn't necessarily  
mean anything when Mr. Whitney  
accuses the federal government of  
"robbery," "outrage" and "confisca-  
tion." It may be only a part of his  
new pose as a champion of Provincial  
Rights. He has appropriated this Lib-  
eral doctrine along with other good  
things left by former governments.

Any invasion of the constitutional  
rights of Ontario would be stoutly re-  
sisted by the Liberals of this province,  
but they want better proof that these  
rights are threatened than a stump  
speech by Mr. Whitney.

In the present case the facts, even  
as stated by Mr. Whitney himself, give  
no ground for alarm. A great training  
ground is essential to placing the de-  
fensive forces of Canada on the most  
efficient basis, and the site selected,  
known as Petawawa camp, includes  
73,000 acres, 55,000 acres of which are  
Ontario crown lands. Section 117 of the  
B. N. A. act gives the Federal Govern-  
ment the power to assume any lands or  
public property required "for fortifica-  
tions or for the defense of the coun-  
try." The Premier of Ontario claims  
that the purpose for which the Petaw-  
awa camp grounds is required does  
not come within the meaning of this  
section, but that is a question which  
may fairly be left to the courts. The  
Minister of Militia has endeavored to  
strike a bargain with the Ontario Gov-  
ernment without resorting to expro-  
priation, but the fact that much of the  
land was under license to lumbermen  
presented difficulties to both Govern-  
ments. The lumberman pays a bonus  
when he leases a timber limit, and in  
addition a ground rental of \$3 per  
square mile, and dues of every thous-  
and feet of timber he cuts. These  
licenses, although renewable year-  
ly, are really perpetual.

The licensees have a vested interest.  
Mr. Whitney alleges that the Minister  
of Militia is attempting to "take away  
the land, the timber, the rights of  
licensees and the rights of the Provin-  
ce," a statement which is grossly  
misleading and unjust. The timber  
licensees, supported by the Ontario  
Government, have demanded as com-  
pensation the sum of \$112,000, which  
the Minister of Militia pronounces ex-  
orbitant. Rather than pay this amount  
he has declared his intention of having  
recourse to expropriation, but in the  
latter event the rights of the Province,  
the lumbermen and the settlers will be  
fully respected. It is not so much a  
question between the Province and the  
Dominion, as between a few wealthy  
timber licensees and the militia de-  
partment. The acquisition of the  
lands is for a national object, the train-  
ing of the military forces of the coun-  
try. Unlike a preceding government,  
the Ottawa administration is not cov-  
eting Ontario's land to divide the tim-  
ber and minerals among party heeled  
and grafters.

## PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

With the corner lot, once so common  
hereabouts, rapidly disappearing be-  
fore the encroachments of the builder,  
the London boy of today finds the play-  
ground problem a most perplexing one.  
His father tells him of the time when  
there were at the disposal of the youth  
of the city acres of space where they  
could disport themselves and indulge  
in their favorite games to their hearts'  
content. The old Cricket Square, now  
forming part of Victoria Park, was the  
favorite of all the playgrounds, where  
any summer evening a score or more  
of ball games might have been seen  
in progress at the same time. There  
was scarcely a block in what is now  
the residential district that had not  
large vacant spaces, not a few of them  
the scene of many a hard-fought con-  
test. Time and the city's growth have  
changed all this, however, until now,  
while his elders have their clubs and  
other places of recreation and amuse-  
ment which are closed to him, the  
small boy has nowhere to play his  
game. Even the school grounds are  
smaller than in days gone by, and po-  
lice regulations forbid the playing of  
games on the streets. Frequently the  
subject of procuring public play-

grounds has been broached, but allowed  
to drop for want of a real, lively inter-  
est in the matter.

In the United States attention has  
recently been given to the proper or-  
ganization of juvenile play, and a na-  
tional society has been organized to  
thoroughly study the question and take  
it in hand in a practical way. This  
has been followed in Massachusetts by  
the formation of a civic league, with  
a new idea on the subject, and one  
that has been favorably received in  
educational, philanthropic and social  
reform circles of that state. This idea is  
embodied in a bill now before the Leg-  
islature, which provides for the plac-  
ing of all playgrounds under the super-  
vision of the school departments, the  
theory being that play is an essential  
and integral part of the education of  
the child and should be brought into  
harmony with the regular school work.  
The measure finds strong advocates  
among the teachers, who declare that  
one can learn more about a child in  
half an hour playing games with him  
than during weeks of study, and, in  
general, that the relations between  
teachers and children will become  
closer and more fruitful morally when  
they meet regularly on the playground  
as well as in the classroom. This view  
will no doubt be endorsed by the Col-  
legiate Institute teachers and public  
school principals of this city, who  
from experience have found that join-  
ing in the games on the school grounds  
is of benefit to the boys as well as to  
themselves. The Massachusetts teacher  
recognizes that it is necessary to get  
at the whole child and leave no vital  
parts of him outside of educational in-  
fluence. But, unlike London, Boston  
and other Massachusetts cities have  
many public playgrounds, and these it  
is intended to render more useful  
through proper supervision and co-  
operation.

The plan here proposed has much to  
commend it, but before London can  
think of adopting it or anything like  
it, we must get the playgrounds. This  
is a matter well worthy the serious  
consideration of the city council and  
board of education, and that excellent  
organization, the Canadian Club, which  
has already given the subject attention,  
might do well to follow it up with ac-  
tion of some sort.

Mr. Whitney probably thinks that  
"Petawawa" would make a good bat-  
tle cry.

Russia has actually evacuated Man-  
churia in accordance with the Treaty  
of Portsmouth. Russia keeping a  
promise is one of the wonders of the  
age.

A citizen writes to The Advertiser  
pointing out that the south-eastern  
part of the city is filling up at an  
amazing rate, and it is a crime that  
no spaces are being reserved for parks  
and playgrounds. They are needed now  
and will be needed more every year.

W. H. Shaw, the principal of a busi-  
ness college, and one of the most  
widely-known men in Toronto, has  
been nominated to oppose George E.  
Foster in North Toronto. Mr. Foster  
deserves extinction as a public man,  
and if the Conservatives of Toronto  
have not sufficient self-respect to  
throw him overboard, Mr. Shaw will  
probably do this trick.

Dr. Helen MacMurchy in her report  
on feeble-minded women in Ontario,  
says she found one of these poor  
creatures, working for ten cents a day  
at the washbub, and "certain well-to-  
do families who were not ashamed to  
pay her that amount." Dr. MacMurchy  
advises a provincial institution for the  
care of women of weak minds. As  
for the well-to-do families, who take  
advantage of these women, the county  
jail would be too good.

A criminal court of appeal is to be  
established in Great Britain. In the  
United States criminal procedure has  
gone to one extreme, and in Great  
Britain it has perhaps gone to the  
other. In the United States the right  
of appeal has been outrageously abused  
and men convicted of murder by a jury  
have carried on the fight for years on  
technicalities. In Great Britain the  
criminal law is swift and sure, but  
several shocking miscarriages of jus-  
tice have come to light, like that of the  
man Beck, who spent many years in  
prison before he could get an oppor-  
tunity to prove his innocence.

## STEEL PASSENGER CARS.

[Toronto Star.]  
We have had recently two railway ac-  
cidents, in which the victims were pin-  
ned down by the wreckage and burned to  
death, their agonies witnessed by others  
who were powerless to render aid. These  
things need not happen. They are ren-  
dered possible by the use of wooden passenger  
cars.

With steel cars the risk of destruction  
would be less, and the risk of fire would be  
absolutely removed.

## THE NEW CONSTABLE.

[Punch.]  
Enthusiastic Amateur (at the National  
Gallery)—Can you tell me where I can find  
the new "Constable"?  
Officer—Sure, it's meself ye must mane,  
sor! I came on jettie here for the first  
time this week, sor!

## A WORD TO BORDEN.

[Montreal Star, Conservative.]  
The responsibility resting upon Mr. Bor-  
den—Mr. Fowler's leader—in the case of  
death, their agonies witnessed by others  
who were powerless to render aid. These  
things need not happen. They are ren-  
dered possible by the use of wooden passenger  
cars.

that this bargain has been struck. More-  
over, his organization—the Opposition—has  
before it already all the evidence necessary  
for action on its part. It is not concerned  
with the truth or the falsity of Mr. Pow-  
er's charges, so long as Mr. Power re-  
mains mute. It knows that Mr. Fowler  
made the insinuations. They are down in  
Hansard. And it consequently is seized of  
all the information needed for it to pos-  
sess in order to tell Mr. Power that he  
must follow up his insinuations or follow  
his insensible nose out of the party "can-  
cus." This Mr. Borden would be perfectly  
justified in doing with the evidence in  
hand. This Mr. Borden ought to do as a  
duty to his party and to the country.

## TO BE PITIED.

[Edmonton Bulletin.]  
Pity the early robin and the man with  
low shoes these days.

## SAID UNCLE JIM.

[Washington Star.]  
Said Uncle Jim, "When I was young  
they had much different ways. Such  
curious changes weren't rung  
On some straightforward phase. They didn't  
talk of brainstorms then, Nor of demen-  
tias queer; Nor paranoia, which made men  
In antics persevere."

"The egomaniac was unknown,  
Except in doctor's books; The alienist had  
not yet shown The world with scien-  
tific look. Just how the scientific tongue  
Could courteously express The things which  
passed when I was young For plain durn-foolishness."

## WHAT A DIFFERENCE.

[Sketch.]  
Chaity Old Gentleman (as they pass the  
asylum)—We get an excellent view of the  
asylum from the railway.

Escaped Lunatic—Ah, but you ought to  
see the railway from the asylum.

## THE OPTIMIST.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]  
A steamboat on a recent trip  
Had on a load of dynamite,  
And when she struck another ship  
All things went skyward in the night.

A poor old dog lay on the deck  
With not a leg with which to jump.  
An optimist was in the wreck—  
He had no legs left—scarce a stump.

As sad friends came to see him die  
A smile lit up his features fair,  
And with a faint and feeble cry  
He thus addressed the mourners there:

"Cheer up! My plight is not so bad;  
I'm dying, yet I'll not feel blue;  
I might have been a cancer, but  
And lost four legs, instead of two!"

## RIGHT IN HIS LINE.

[Chicago Tribune.]  
"Willie, your parents are strict vege-  
tarians. Do you eat candy?"  
With his mouth full. "Yes! I'm a  
fudgetarian, too."

## CANADA'S DUTY.

[Montreal Star.]  
As to imperial defense, the policy of Can-  
ada is one of growth. We are constantly  
doing better, and the wisest heads in the  
motherland have discovered that it is bad  
judgment to endeavor to hurry the pace.  
Canada is today building a new house and  
clearing a new path to the future.

Little time to do "sentry duty"—for form's  
sake—at a front gate, which no one imag-  
ines needs any watching.

## THE HAPPIEST MAN.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]  
The happiest man is not the man  
Whose life is like a peaceful story.  
Nor he whose every scheme or plan  
Results in profit or in glory.

Not he, who by the chance of birth,  
Is heir to all the sweets of earth;  
No man may honestly rejoice  
Or to the God who guides be grateful  
If Duty's voice Be heedful.

The happiest man may never claim  
The pride that riches bring, nor never  
May have the luck to win the fame  
That sometimes follows high endeavor;  
He may go toiling all his days  
For little profit and less praise;

But the happiest man is he whose grace  
Permits him to perceive that beauty  
Shines on the face Of Duty.

## TROUBLES.

[Washington Star.]  
"Troubles," said Uncle Eben, "is sumpin'  
like children. It's kind o' hard to make a  
man realize dat anybody's 'mounts to  
much 'cep'in' his own."

## THERE'S MUCILAGE ON IT.

[Ottawa Free Press.]  
"The party of the postage stamp" is a  
designation which will stick to Mr. Bour-  
assa and his allies.

## A HELPING HAND.

[Harper's Weekly.]  
Rich Old Uncle—And remember, dear,  
that when I die all that I have goes to  
you.

Niece—Thank you, uncle. Do let me give  
you some more mince pie.

## MOTHER LOVE.

[Epitaph.]  
If I were hanged on the highest hill,  
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!  
I know whose love would follow me still,  
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!

If I were drowned in the deepest sea,  
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!  
I know whose tears would come down to me,  
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!

If I were cursed of body and soul,  
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!  
I know whose prayers would make me whole,  
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!

## TOO TRUE.

[Exchange.]  
First Humorist—I've found a barber's  
shop where they cut your hair while you  
wait.

Second Humorist—Indeed! I'm glad to  
hear that. It's a better place than any  
place where they cut some other man's  
hair while you wait.

## MERE OPINIONS.

[Sam Kiser.]  
A lame dog's teeth may be very sharp.  
Never trust a man who takes it as a com-  
pliment when the women refer to him as  
"such a dear."

When you hear women refer to another  
woman as a careless housekeeper it is safe  
to assume that she is beautiful.

Napoleon would have had a very poor  
opinion of himself if he could have seen  
some of the people who claim to look like  
him.

Children are often whipped for what is  
called diplomacy when grown people prac-  
tice it.

A man's soul is not fed through his  
mouth.

The man who never makes it necessary  
for his friends to stand by him can be as-  
sured that he will always have plenty of  
them.

MR. A. McPHERSON  
PASSES AWAYWas for Over Fifty Years a  
Prominent Figure in the  
City and County.

The death occurred last evening of one  
of London's oldest and most respected  
citizens, in the person of Mr. Archibald  
McPherson, of 172 Central avenue.

Mr. McPherson had been ailing for three  
months, but a few days ago he was attack-  
ed by pneumonia, and his death resulted  
as stated. For fifty years he had been a  
well-known figure in London.  
Born near Campbelltown, Argyll County,  
Scotland, 75 years ago, Mr. McPherson,  
when about 20 years of age, came to Can-  
ada and settled in Three Rivers, Que. He  
only remained there a few years, however,  
and about 50 years ago took up his resi-  
dence in London. He entered the drygoods  
business, and in a short time went into  
business for himself. Until seventeen years  
ago he was one of the best known mer-  
chants in London, the name of McPherson  
being familiar to buyers of drygoods  
throughout the County of Middlesex. After  
withdrawing from the drygoods business  
he took up insurance. In this line, too,  
he was most successful, and until three  
months ago he was actively engaged in the  
business.

The late Mr. McPherson was one of the  
best known militia men in the western dis-  
trict. When the Fenian raid took place in  
1866, he was one of the leaders of the  
troops sent to Windsor to protect the  
frontier. He had been a member of the  
Presbyterian Church all his life, and had  
been connected with the First Presby-  
terian Church since his arrival in London  
50 years ago. In politics he was a staunch  
Liberal, but he had hosts of friends of the  
other political faith, whose opinions he al-  
ways respected.

Mr. McPherson's wife died in 1895, but he  
is survived by a large family. They are:  
Miss Eliza Robena, at home; Mrs. H. A.  
Miller, Schenectady, N. Y.; John M.  
McPherson, of London; Robert S. McPher-  
son, of Ottawa; Mrs. Jared Vining, of  
London; Mrs. T. N. Johnstone, of Corcoran,  
Scotland; Archibald McPherson and  
Mrs. Percy M. Milne, of the city.  
The funeral will be held from the family  
residence on Saturday at 2:30, and will be  
private. Interment will take place in  
Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

HONEYMOON IN  
A PRISON CELLeril to Which British Women  
Who Wed Aliens Are  
Exposed.

Brussels, April 16. — The peril to which  
the English girl who marries a foreigner  
exposes herself is illustrated by the  
pathetic case of Signora Andalo, formerly  
Miss Nellie Pemberton, an assistant in a  
clear shop in the west end of London. Her  
husband was arrested here on March 5 on  
a charge of theft of jewelry and on sus-  
picion of being the assassin of Miss Low,  
the English nurse, who in January last  
was the victim of a brutal assault in a  
train in the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

Andalo and his wife were on their  
honeymoon when they were made, and  
both were imprisoned and kept apart.  
She was kept for nearly twelve hours with-  
out food on the first day of her imprison-  
ment, and underwent all the degrading  
process of measurement, photography, etc.,  
to which criminals are subjected. She was  
only discharged after two dreary weeks of  
solitary confinement in a cell. Unable to  
speak French, she could not even exchange  
a word with the warder.

When she was released she was allowed  
to visit her husband in jail, and informed  
him, to his great surprise, of the charges  
against him. Andalo was suddenly re-  
leased on Friday, only to be hurried over to  
Dutch frontier, whither his wife is follow-  
ing him. Their money is exhausted, and  
she has not present the \$25 necessary  
to secure admission as an alien to her  
native country, where, however, she in-  
tends to return.

During the examination which preceded  
her release, the English girl asked her  
whether she knew anything of her hus-  
band's career. It appears that in his  
youth he was the associate of Italian  
anarchists, this being the reason why he  
was deported from Belgium. She re-  
plied that she knew nothing of Andalo's  
history. The magistrate observed: "That  
is how English girls get into trouble. They  
are seduced by foreigners without knowing  
anything of their past history."

Has CIGAR BUTT MANIA  
Vienna Lawyer Disciplined for Acts  
Due to Nervous Disorder.

Vienna, April 15.—An eminent Viennese  
barrister was recently struck off the  
rolls for a practice which was pro-  
nounced unseemly and derogatory to  
the dignity of his profession, namely,  
the habit of picking up and collecting  
the fag ends of cigars in public streets.  
It was pleaded for the barrister that  
he was suffering from a peculiar nerv-  
ous disorder.

Considerable discussion followed in  
medical circles in Austria and Ger-  
many, and finally a decision was reached  
by the chief specialists in neurotic  
complaints confirm the existence of this  
peculiar class of nervous derangement,  
which occurs mostly in persons of su-  
perior education and high attainments.

Cases are cited of persons otherwise  
of good social position, who are  
unable to withstand the impulse to  
pick up bits of paper, twigs, corks and  
such things which are lying on the  
pavements.

One is reminded by this story of Dr.  
Johnson's alleged uncontrollable im-  
pulse to touch every street post as he  
came through Fleet street in London,  
returning if he happened to miss one.

REASONS FOR ODD PRICES.  
[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

"There's a reason for everything," said  
the drygoods merchant. "There's even a  
reason for that high price of \$24.95.  
The reason for these prices is that they  
keep the patron waiting for change, and  
while he waits he looks around, seeing,  
two to one, something else that he wants  
to buy."

"Odd prices, causing the customer to ex-  
amine the stock, are responsible for some  
15 to 20 per cent of each day's sales."

## FRIDAY AND SATURDAY CHINA SALE

A Big Ten-Cent Sale of Austrian China including hundreds of  
pieces worth up to 35c. There's not anything in the assortment  
that isn't worth double the sale price. Pretty floral patterns  
with gilt stippling—dainty china in the most wanted articles,  
tea cups and saucers, after dinner coffee, breakfast and mous-  
tache cups and saucers, bread and butter plates, tea plates, cake  
plates, bread trays, salads, oatmeals, creams and sugar bowls,  
celery trays, pickles, jugs, etc. Sale starts tomorrow. There'll  
be a scurry for the large pieces. Come early. Choice ten cents.

10c

## Men's Collars 6 for 25c

Manufacturers' lot of Men's Solid Linen Collars,  
stand-ups, wings and stand-up-turn-down  
styles; sizes 14½ to 16; 12½ and 20c values.  
Choice ..... 5c each, or 6 for 25c

## Percal Wrappers

Blue and White and red and white Percale,  
waists lined; some are braided trimmed. Fri-  
day and Saturday ..... 85c

## Boys' Norfolk Suits

Medium and Dark Gray Tweed Suits, good  
wearing and good looking; sizes 8 to 12  
years. Bargain day and Saturday ..... \$2 95

## Boys' 3-Piece Suits

Light, Medium and Dark Tweeds. Special for  
Friday and Saturday ..... \$4 25

## Newsy Dress Goods Items

Colored Albatross, 44 inches wide; very suitable  
for summer dresses; in pale blue, navy,  
pearl and mid-gray, green, cream and white.  
At a yard ..... 50c

All-Wool Gray Tweeds, in popular hidden plaid  
and check effects, 44, 46 and 48 inches wide.  
At a yard ..... 75c

We have a full assortment of Shepherd Checks  
from a yard ..... 25c to \$2 25

Mail orders will receive prompt and careful at-  
tention. Order by mail.

## Lace Curtains Regular \$1.25

200 pairs of Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½  
yards long, 62 inches wide, effective scroll  
and floral patterns. Regular \$1 25 value. On  
sale Friday and Saturday, only ..... \$1 00

## Tapestry Carpet

Six designs, in red, green and fawn colorings.  
Friday and Saturday, made and laid, at a  
yard ..... 55c

## Ladies' Suit Bargains

Tight-Fitting Coat Suits, either of black cheviot  
or fancy tweed. Choice Friday and Saturday  
at ..... \$8 50

## Ladies' Raincoats

Fawn, Castor and Gray Cravenette Raincoats,  
three-quarter length. This season's special, \$7 50

## Children's Raincoats

Gray and fawn Cravenette, ages 6 to 12 years.  
Special ..... \$3 50

## Black Sateen Petticoats

Newly made, with full deep flounce. Special Fri-  
day and Saturday ..... 90c

## Housecleaning Helps

Ammonia, very large package, each ..... 5c  
Hi-Gloss Furniture Polish, 2 tins for ..... 5c  
H. and H. Cleaning Soap, a cake ..... 15c  
Turpentine, a valuable agent at housecleaning  
time. A bottle ..... 10c  
Cedar and Camphor Flakes for moths. At a  
package ..... 15c

## J. H. Chapman &amp; Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St

ZELAYA PLANS  
CONFEDERATIONProposes by Force and Persua-  
sion to Bring Central America  
Under One Government.

Mobile, April 13.—That Gen. Santo  
Zelaya, president of Nicaragua,  
intends to effect a confederation of  
four of the Central American republics  
and later include the Republic of  
Costa Rica, by taking advantage of  
the revolutionary parties in the sepa-  
rate republics to overthrow their gov-  
ernments, is the belief of the American  
residents of those countries.

This opinion was expressed by pas-  
sengers arriving here from Costa Rica  
ports, who base their opinions on an  
interview with Mr. Bailey, secretary of  
the American legation in Costa Rica,  
under Minister Morrey, accredited to  
both Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The  
plan of Zelaya is to subjugate all the  
republics in Central America in the  
same manner that he has Honduras,  
through the aid of revolutionists in  
those countries.

This will not be necessary in Costa  
Rica, where it is said President Estrada  
Cabrera is in sympathy with the  
Zelaya movement, which is to confeder-  
ate the Central American States into  
one powerful country with Zelaya  
as dictator.

Honduras has already been conquer-  
ed. Salvador is next to be placed un-  
der the yoke, and the government of  
Gen. Figueroa overthrown by the as-  
sistance of the patriots allied to the  
cause of the late Gen. Regalado. Nic-  
aragua is already well in check, and  
the forces of Gen. Zelaya will prevent  
the possibility of disorders and revolu-  
tions at Managua.

The army of occupation in Tegucigalpa,  
the capital of Honduras, will  
organize a strong provisional govern-  
ment there, and a friend of Zelaya will  
be its president. The same thing will  
be accomplished in Salvador. Guate-  
mala's aid is secure, for Estrada Ca-  
brera has taken this means of re-  
vengeing himself upon the Government  
of Salvador, which last year made war  
upon him in assisting the cause of the  
late Gen. Barillas. With Salvador,  
Honduras and Guatemala as his sworn  
allies, the dictator will combine his  
forces and go to the frontiers of  
Costa Rica to make war upon Gen.  
Cieto Gonzalez Viquez, its president.

In order to force him to join the con-  
federation, is the general opinion  
that no friendly feeling exists between  
Zelaya and Viquez, and that unless  
the American interests of Costa Rica  
are strong enough to provoke an in-  
terference by President Roosevelt, Ze-  
laya may obtain his dictatorship over  
the country.

This being done, Zelaya's creatures,  
the presidents of the provisional gov-

ernments in the five republics, will  
call for a congress of delegates of the  
Central American States. These are to  
vote for an amalgamation and Gen.  
Zelaya is to be their choice for presi-  
dent.

The feeling of the best class of citi-  
zens of Costa Rica is that this con-  
quest should not be permitted, so far  
as that nation is concerned. This sen-  
timent prevails among natives and  
American residents. President Roose-  
velt will be appealed to by the United  
Fruit Company, and other American  
companies, asking for an intervention  
in case this