

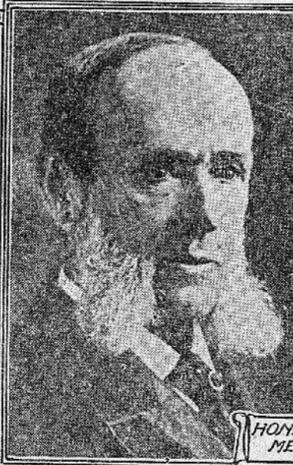
# INVASION OF NICARAGUA BY AMERICAN CAPITALISTS



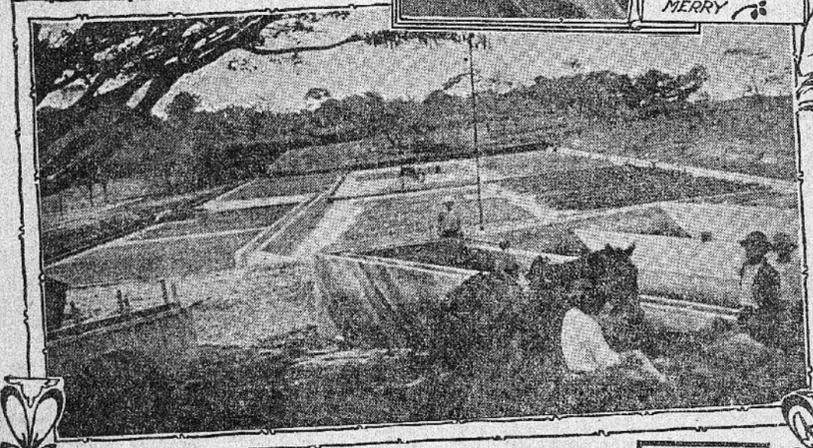
AMERICAN LEGATION AT MANAGUA, NICARAGUA

**N**ONDURAS, in the light of recent developments, is playing the same game as did Nicaragua, and it is expected here that the firm hand of the United States will be felt in north Central American republic. Too many American interests are at stake to let the threats of Spanish rulers go unheeded, say Managua officials. One by one as these troubles arise throughout Central America it is the intention of President Taft and his subordinates to force a lasting peace.

It hasn't been long since United States Minister Merry was chased through the streets of Managua by the soldiers of President Zelaya, but conditions in these three years have wonderfully changed. Perhaps no man saw farther into the future of these Latin-American Republics than old Minister Merry. A sea captain on a Pacific Mail liner, he became a student of the native and his country. He probably



HON. WILLIAM L. MERRY



DRYING COFFEE

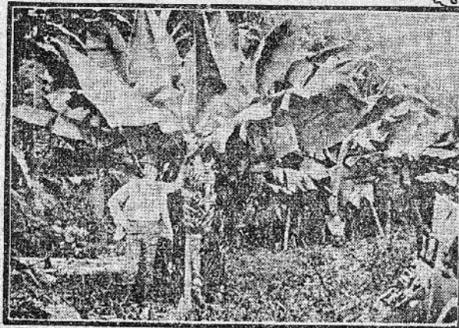
knew better than any other diplomatic official that, left alone, they would never cease fighting.

As the result of his work in the service, the United States has virtually established a protectorate over Nicaragua. At all times an American warship is within four hours' call by the wireless. An American postage stamp is as good in Nicaragua as it is in Louisiana. Mail for the United States goes through the American consulates and is carried in sealed sacks to New Orleans and Mobile, or to a port on the Pacific coast in another. It is not handled by natives. There is no opening of mail addressed to the subjects of the United States these days, as was common in the past.

That is one result of Minister Merry's work and today he is in the diplomatic service in Costa Rica, watching his labor bear fruit.

President Estrada is a good fellow as Nicaraguans go—but he couldn't last twenty minutes as the head of a people who love to fight, if the United States department at Washington wasn't holding his hand over the rough places. They are going to send a commission down there in a short time to straighten out affairs and conduct the first honest election the country ever had. Then J. P. Morgan & Co. will handle the refunding of the \$20,000,000 bonded debt. By that time the United States will be well in charge, probably with Consul Moffat as minister and real head of the government.

Just as rapidly as possible Nicaragua is being made a good place in which to live. American capitalists and investors are crowding into the country with rapidity. Now that the days of the revolution are ended—the machete made an implement of agriculture instead of war—the future of the little republic looks bright. Mines are being developed, forests cleared, lagoons drained and homes built. Men from the north and middle western states are causing the hustle. There are business



BANANA PLANTATION IN NICARAGUA

men from St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago and men from numerous smaller cities who are interested financially in agriculture and realizing on their investments. Along the Rio Grande river there is a wide stretch of territory covered with bamboo, some of which is planted in bananas. Shipments of bananas were taken out of that section for the first time a few weeks ago by the Pan-American company, a Kansas City and St. Louis concern. There are half a dozen small companies beginning operations and within six months fully 200,000 or 300,000 acres of bananas will have been planted along that river, which is said to be the best for the culture of this particular fruit of any in the republic. The bananas—about 2,000 bunches—shipped lately were the finest taken into the port of New Orleans.



A NICARAGUAN FAMILY

Mining throughout the country, while being pushed, is not bringing the money returns of fruit. Many men, however, have struck it rich in the mining region. A Canadian by the name of McGinnis, located in the northern part of the Republic and founded the Lone Star mine. Today he is several times over a millionaire. Joe La Pere, a French Canadian, discovered the Bonanza mine from which millions in gold have been taken. The Topax Mining company is another paying venture. The chief difficulty with the mining is the matter of transportation.

While the earnings of the various mines have proven satisfactory, yet it is in the banana business that the figures presented by American experts prove amazing; they show payment for land, cost of clearing, planting and harvesting at the end of the second year with an additional profit of 50 per cent. on the investment. They are indeed startling, but the men who make them point to the United Fruit company, having started business on a

shoestring, so to speak a few years ago, and being worth a few dozen millions today.

They have tried rubber and made a failure, coconut plantations bring forth fruit slowly, pineapples grow large, as do grape fruit and oranges, but they ripen so quickly and the import duty is so heavy that exportation under present conditions is hardly to be considered. Rice does fairly well, while coffee on the west coast reaches a high grade of perfection. The coffee, diplomatic and other officials assert, is the finest in the world.

The chief trouble on the east coast is finding a hillside level enough to stand on and cultivate the product.

The labor question in Nicaragua has the servant girl issue in the United States beaten a nautical mile. One man will tell you he has no trouble in getting labor. If he means real work there is plenty to be done, but from the standpoint of the employer, the task is no easy one. Money means nothing to the average native. One plantation manager told a correspondent he had 50 men working for him and that he transacted business on 500 souls—money money, they call it—a year. This plantation conducts a store, as do the majority. The men are paid in the national currency, which just as steadily comes back into

Ended the Controversy. On the steeple of an old Universalist church in Bath, Me., there is a wooden figure of an angel. It is not a remarkably fine specimen of art, and has always been somewhat laughed about, especially because of its high-heeled shoes. The Bath Enquirer recalls the story that a former pastor of the North Congregational church once accosted a devoted Universalist with the question: "Mr. Raymond, did you ever see an angel with high-heeled shoes on its feet?" "Why, no," answered Mr. Raymond, "I can't say that I ever did; but did you ever see one without them?"

Seats of the Mighty. "Have you investigated those charges against Biggan yet?" asked the intimate friend. "Not yet," answered the distinguished statesman who was a member of the investigating committee. "All we have done is to hold an informal meeting and decide that he isn't guilty."

A Sounding Name. "Who is that girl in furs who seems to be the big scream?" "She? Oh, she's our sleigh belle."

**Are You Sick or Ailing?** Hood's Sarsaparilla has genuine curative powers, peculiarly adapted to restore health and strength in just such a condition as you are up against. It has been doing this for more than a third of a century. Its legions of benefited friends telling of health restored, sufferings ended, are found everywhere. Give it a chance to help you out by getting a bottle today.

**Bad Taste** in your mouth removed while you wait—that's true. A Cascaret taken when the tongue is thick-coated with the nasty squeamish feeling in stomach, brings relief. It's easy, natural way to help nature help you. CASCARETS—10c box—week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

**NOT A PENNY TO PAY MUNYON'S EMINENT DOCTORS AT YOUR SERVICE FREE**

We sweep away all doctor's charges. We put the best medical talent within everybody's reach. We encourage everyone who ails or thinks he ails to find out exactly what his state of health is. You can get our remedies here, at your drug store, or not at all, as you prefer; there is positively no charge for examination. Professor Munyon has prepared specifics for nearly every disease, which are sent prepaid on receipt of price, and sold by all druggists.

Send to-day for a copy of our medical examination blank and Guide to Health, which we will mail you promptly, and if you will answer all the questions, returning blank to us, our doctors will carefully diagnose your case and advise you fully, without a penny charge.

Address Munyon's Doctors, Munyon's Laboratories, 83d & Jefferson Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

We're All Her Friends. A pretty story of Miss Ellen Terry and a gallant young playwright has gone the rounds of the Players' club. Miss Terry attended in New York the first night of this playwright's latest work and at the end of the third act he was presented to her. "She congratulated him warmly. "It is very good," she said. "Your play is very good, indeed, and I shall send all my American friends to see it." "In that case," said the playwright, with a very low and courtly bow, "my little piece will sell 90,000,000 tickets."

SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.



"Me mudder t'ought I'd be a cap'n of industry." "You missed it, eh?" "Yep; I became a major general of indolence!"

GOT IT. Got Something Else, Too.

"I liked my coffee strong and I drank it strong," says a Pennsylvania woman, telling a good story, "and although I had headaches nearly every day I just would not believe there was any connection between the two. I had weak and heavy spells and palpitation of the heart, too, and although husband told me he thought it was the coffee that made me so poorly, and did not drink it himself for he said it did not agree with him, yet I loved my coffee and thought I just couldn't do without it."

"One day a friend called at my home—that was a year ago. I spoke about how well she was looking and she said: "Yes, and I feel well, too. It's because I am drinking Postum in place of ordinary coffee."

"I said, 'What is Postum?' "Then she told me how it was a food-drink and how much better she felt since using it in place of coffee or tea, so I sent to the store and bought a package and when it was made according to directions it was so good I have never bought a pound of coffee since. I began to improve immediately."

"I cannot begin to tell you how much better I feel since using Postum and leaving coffee alone. My health is better than it has been for years and I cannot say enough in praise of this delicious food drink." "Take away the destroyer and put a re-builder to work and Nature will do the rest. That's what you do when Postum takes coffee's place in your diet. "There's a Reason."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pink.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

**Mexican Mustang Liniment**

FOR SORE THROAT.

It penetrates quickly, removes all inflammation and reduces the swelling of the glands. To obtain best results saturate a linen bandage and bind about the throat a few hours or over night, repeating next day if in a severe case.

H. A. Cassar, Gililand, La., writes: "I shall to-day buy another bottle of your Mexican Mustang Liniment, the first bottle having done the old lady so much good. She has been troubled with sore throat, and your liniment does her more good than anything else she has tried."

25c. 50c. \$1 a bottle at Drug & Gen'l Stores.

**The Wretchedness of Constipation**

Can quickly be overcome by **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature *W. Wood*

**SNOWDRIFT HOGLESS LARD**

is universally declared the superior of all lards, and substitutes or condiments for shortening. It is U.S. Inspected and passed, and is sold under our own additional guarantee of unequalled merit. 1-3 less expense, 1-3 more worth. Ask for Snowdrift Hogless Lard until you get it. Made by THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL CO. 4-9 New York New Orleans Chicago Savannah

Thompson's Eye Water

## COUNTRY OF CONTINUAL UNREST

"The beginnings of the troubles that wreck Nicaragua at frequent intervals lie back to its discovery by Columbus. A small remnant of Indians has recently been found living on an island near Bluefields, speaking the language of the Aztecs and having traditions of ruling in splendid cities over the subject tribes of the coast.

These cities, of which great ruins remain, at once attracted the Spaniards to the interior, so that from Panama to Yucatan not an important Spanish settlement was formed on the Caribbean coast, and thus the coast tribes, freed from Aztec domination, remained almost unknown to the Spaniards, having no property worth looting.

Loot was plenty among the buccaners, but fresh food and women they lacked. These the Indians supplied. Commercial relations soon grew up, which speedily developed into an alliance against the Spaniards, by means of which the Indians maintained their independence, until their chief was carried, in 1688, with great pomp, to Jamaica, where he surrendered his authority to the duke of Albemarle and was then crowned and received back his insignia as a vassal king, under a British protectorate, of all the coast from Chiviqui lagoon to Yucatan, along what is known as the Mosquito coast.

Subject to occasional clashes with the Spaniards, matters went on thus for a century, each successive Mosquito king going to Jamaica for investiture and to do homage. Finally, in 1783, by the peace of Paris, England specifically abandoned its protectorate over all of the Mosquito coast, except for the part

now known as Belize, or British Honduras, which then became and still remains a British colony.

However, it was only 14 years before the French revolutionary turmoil again brought war between Spain and England. In the course of this, the protectorate was revived, so that, in spite of Spain's becoming later the ally of England against Napoleon, the three succeeding Mosquito kings of the first half of the nineteenth century were crowned as of old in Jamaica or Belize, and did homage for their kingdom, the last in 1847.

In 1821, after a long struggle, all Central America broke away from Spain, and offered to join the United States as five states, an offer which was at once refused, as the population was not considered sufficient in number to justify ten seats in our senate, nor sufficiently advanced otherwise to be a desirable element. The refusal stirred up bad blood against the English-speaking peoples and a dispute with England over the protectorate.

By the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, both England and the United States bound themselves not to seek exclusive rights in any part of Central America. Again the protectorate made trouble, and London and Washington agreed on a treaty by which the Mosquito coast was to be protected by treaty with the Central American states interested, but these refused the suggested terms, and, finally, in 1860, Great Britain concluded separate treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua, by which to the first she surrendered absolutely all authority over the almost uninhabitable portion

of the coast claimed by Honduras, while to Nicaragua she agreed to surrender her protectorate and recognize the sovereignty of Nicaragua.

Nicaragua in turn, agreed to grant complete local self-government to the Mosquito tribes, then of blood largely diluted with strains of white and Jamaica negro, and using English as their official language. Nicaragua also bound itself to make a free port of Greytown, at the mouth of the navigable river by which the great central lake of Nicaragua discharges into the Caribbean sea, and for ten years to pay annually to the Mosquito Indians a subsidy of \$5,000.

After 19 years less than half of the subsidy had been paid, while in violation of the treaty Nicaragua had imposed duties at Greytown under the pretext that they were to pay the subsidy, and had introduced a governor and a garrison at Bluefields, the Mosquito king's capital, and was otherwise vexing the inhabitants so as to force them to abandon the English language and their local self-government. Finally, after most insolent treatment of the British consul at Greytown, who had been appointed the Mosquito king's agent to receive the arrears, England sent a warship to Greytown. Nicaragua protested that, as the British protectorate had been withdrawn and Nicaragua's sovereignty recognized over the coast, it was none of England's business whether Nicaragua fulfilled the treaty stipulations in favor of the Indians. But the captain of the warship was not moved by this, and after much parley the entire matter was submitted to the arbitration of the emperor of Austria.

On two points the Nicaraguan contentions were upheld, first, that the subsidy was of

the nature of a gift, and therefore that interest should not be added to the arrears; and, second, that the vessels belonging to the Mosquito coast should hoist the Nicaraguan flag, though against Nicaragua's contention they were allowed to hoist their own alongside of it; but on every important point the decision was in favor of England.

Under this decision settlers began to come in, especially from Canada and Jamaica, and business became quite brisk. Nicaragua failed in another attempt to induce the coast to vote in favor of full citizenship, and matters went on merrily till a few months after Zelaya's rise to the presidency, when, in January, 1894, a Nicaraguan army suddenly appeared at Bluefields, kidnaped and sent to the interior the chief justice and all the leading men of the coast, and in their absence ordered an election, with soldiers at every polling place, to determine finally the status of the coast.

In this election there could be only one result, and Nicaragua announced that the coast had accepted full citizenship in Nicaragua, and, therefore, British interference was at an end.

For ten years, in spite of occasional attempts at revolution, one nearly successful, matters went on fairly at Bluefields and business grew, but in 1904 there began systematic attempts to oppress this coast. As a further vexation of foreigners, the Moravian missionaries and the Church of England rector at Bluefields, who, since the existence, are the only representatives of religion of any kind in all this region, had had their schools closed because tuition was in English.