

business we carry on. In fact there is now in El Paso Juan Rodriguez Casti de Jon, the Secretary of the Guatemalan Legation at the City of Mexico, who is transmitting the official messages of his government. For two years our agency has handled telegrams for both Cruz and Baiz and their governments. In fact, not over eight years ago I had in my hands a message for both of them, yet they tell the *Star* that it "was new to them." The fact is that they have patronized our service because it is efficient, prompt and cheap. We have but two connecting offices to reach the United States, while the cable has six before reaching Galveston.

In regard to the charge that we have refused the Associated Press our news, it is answered by the simple statement that we have not dealt in news, but we would be happy to serve them as soon as peace is restored in Central America. Your obedient servant,

JOSE DIAZ DE BONILLA.

A cipher dispatch from Guatemala says: The revolution is increasing. General Drungary, the revolutionist who captured Chiquimut, has increased his forces by a large number of deserters from the Salvadorian ranks. Dissatisfaction reigns supreme and the flight of President Barrillas is looked for at any moment.

San Salvador, August 8.—President Barrillas, of Guatemala, has 2000 soldiers on the road to the port of San Jose, ready to protect his flight from the country. The defeat of the army of Guatemala by the soldiers of Salvador is complete. Anarchy reigns in Guatemala and to add to the difficulties of Barrillas' position General Baorandia has invaded the country from the Mexican frontier.

The troops of Salvador, under General Antonio Ezeta, have gone back to the frontier to push the invasion of Guatemala, as a war with Honduras was not determined upon although Salvador's troops were ready to invade Honduras. A diplomatic settlement of the trouble is expected here.

The outrage by Guatemala in seizing the arms ordered by Salvador from San Francisco created great excitement here, which has not died out. Some go so far as to say that the seizure of the war material in the harbor of San Jose was agreed upon by the government of Guatemala and the United States legation. It is only fair to say that this is not generally believed here.

Minister Mizner's dispatches have not been interfered with in this republic.

City of Mexico, August 8.—The United States is to be no longer without communication with its minister in Guatemala. After having, figuratively speaking, been buried in the capital of that country by the detention of his dispatches to the State Department at Washington since the opening of hostilities with Salvador, Minister Mizner will be heard from perhaps tomorrow. He has left the City of Guatemala

for San Jose de Guatemala, to take either one or the other of the United States men-of-war the *Ranger* or *Thetis*, to Acajutla or Libertad, to communicate with his government.

While it is apparent that the charge d'affaires of the Mexican legation in Guatemala has kept his government posted as to the actual state of affairs in Central America, and that the Guatemala legation here has been receiving regularly its dispatches from its foreign department, the messages of the United States Government to Minister Mizner have either been detained or suppressed by the Guatemalan government.

The newspapers here believe that, in view of such action, the United States has been favoring Guatemala, or that Minister Mizner has been on his own account especially solicitous for the welfare of the Barrillas government, because he has not been vigorously protesting at the high-handed manner and undiplomatic course pursued by Guatemala. It is believed here that Minister Mizner, owing to the diplomatic telegraphic correspondence that has passed through the United States legation here from Washington, will have many things to explain. The interrogations will be repeated to Libertad or Ocapuco for him.

According to dispatches now here, the State department has been thoroughly aroused at Minister Mizner's apparent remissness in not keeping it informed as to what was transpiring in Central America, and for that reason he will have to recite everything from the beginning to the end as to what has occurred since the war opened between Guatemala and Salvador.

City of Guatemala, August 8.—President Barrillas is very much incensed at a number of foreign consuls resident in this republic, more especially so with those officials from whose countries there are no diplomatic representatives in Central America. The alleged cause of President Barrillas' displeasure is that those consuls from foreign powers have refused to send to their respective governments favorable and flattering reports concerning Guatemala's action towards Salvador in the war between the two countries. The office of the secretary of foreign relations of the government being authorized by the constitution of the republic to withdraw the exequatures granted to consuls resident in the country, has deemed it advisable to withdraw that granted to the consul of Mexico, Don Jose Francisco Diez De Bonilla. The above was authorized by the president and signed by Martinez Sobral, minister of foreign affairs.

A like decree was also issued regarding the consul from Argentine republic as well as for others, whose names are not yet known. There is much indignation felt among all foreign residents here at President Barrillas' action. The bonds of the internal debt of Guatemala have fallen 15 per cent in this capital.

City of Guatemala, August 9.—Last night the superintendent of the Guatemala Central railroad had orders to keep a special train constantly under steam, subject to the disposal of President Barrillas. It is believed that the President is going to fly from the country. The train was got ready, when the government sent a squad or company of soldiers to watch over it, but the purpose of the soldiers' presence was not explained to the superintendent of the railroad, who became alarmed at the government's action in sending troops to the company's premises, which are American property.

He went at once, though late at night, to the American Legation, but the minister was away. He then used the railroad telegraph to the Port of San Jose and communicated with the commander of the United States man-of-war *Thetis*, anchored off the port, requesting him to send protection for the railroad property and its employes. An answer came immediately from the commander of the *Thetis* that he would send one of his officers up to Guatemala to reconnoitre and watch over events, but that he could not send up an armed force from his vessel, unless specially requested to do so by the American minister.

The officer arrived this morning and is at the railroad station. All foreigners have appealed to their legations for protection in view of the impending crisis. The latest rumor is that Barrillas has appealed to the diplomatic corps not now to arbitrate in the Salvador matter, but to protect and sustain his government.

News has just reached here of the reported arrival of a British man-of-war at San Jose. The city has the aspect of a churchyard at midnight. All is as silent as the grave and the people have to keep within their houses, not knowing at what moment the cannon roar may break the silence. Provisions are very scarce and very dear, and the municipal market is deserted by nearly all the women who are accustomed to sell their wares.

San Salvador, via La Libertad, Aug. 9.—Matters are beginning to calm down here. All signs of revolution are fast disappearing and peace reigns once more through the whole republic, and there are no evidences of war, with the exception of the army on the frontier of Guatemala, and the forces near the boundary of Honduras. Everybody in San Salvador appeared to be loud in praise of General Ezeta and the masterly way in which he handled the situation.

President Ezeta, day before yesterday, called a meeting of many of the principal and most influential people in San Salvador and unanimous approbation was the result of his explanation as to what he proposed to do for the country. Immediately after the meeting President Ezeta, in consultation with General B. Moleua Gairoira, issued a decree appointing several of the trusted officers to important posts in the republic.