

at the place. And this reminds me to tell an incident which the members of a well-known fraternity will appreciate. The evening before going I had happened to mention the fact that I was to make the visit with the gentleman from the Museum, and I noticed that a man opposite seemed to be listening. Next morning as the train was starting, this man entered the same compartment, and we exchanged bows of recognition. As we walked away from the station on arriving at Pompeii, he followed us so closely that my friend asked me in a whisper if I was alone. I felt somewhat embarrassed, but assured him that I was, that I did not even know the man's name. When we passed the main entrance to go up to the offices, I felt relieved; but, looking from a window, I saw the persistent man standing below and evidently waiting. To make a long story short, he followed me all day. There seemed no way to be rid of him, and his action was most disagreeable—until the secret was revealed. He was an American newspaper man, and proved to be an interesting companion on the return trip.

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All that has been said of the inexhaustible wealth of antiquarian and artistic interest that is to be found in the ruins, the palaces, the galleries and churches of Rome is still short of the truth. The visitor who has been here two weeks may, by hard work, arrive at the knowledge that perhaps in two years he might be able to see something.

J. H. DILLARD.

NEWS NARRATIVE

To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Week ending July 18.

War in Central America.

Cable dispatches announced on the 11th that war had broken out between the Central American States of Guatemala and Salvador, and that there had been a battle in which the Salvadorean troops had been victorious. Guatemala, which lies southeast of Mexico and west of the colony of British Honduras and the State of Honduras, and northwest of the little State of Salvador, has been struggling for a long time with revolution. The revolutionists declare their purpose to be the Americanization of the republic, by that meaning to put the government on a more liberal basis and to insure freedom for all citizens. President Cabrera on the other hand, declares he is in love with everything American, and that he has sent two of his sons to American colleges. It is reported in the press dispatches that President Cabrera's term of office expired in 1905. He has insisted, however on continuing in office. The revolutionists in line with sympathetic, inter-related revolutionary movements among the Central Amer-

ican States, have not failed to appeal for support to certain elements in Salvador and Honduras (vol. v., p. 711), not only for asylum but also for assistance. Guatemala's complaint is that the army which came from Salvador was more Salvadorean than revolutionary; and Salvador has made no great effort to conceal her part in the revolution.

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It was reported by way of Washington under date of the 12th that—

General Tomas Regalado, former President of Salvador and leader in the invasion of Guatemala, had been killed in a desperate battle at El Jicaro, five miles from the frontier, in the department of Jutiopa, Guatemala. The Salvadorean invaders, re-enforced by revolutionists under General Toledo, who had recruited his forces and had good artillery, were decisively defeated and chased across the border, twenty-five miles away, by the victorious Guatemalans. There was heavy loss on both sides.

On the 13th it was reported that martial law had been proclaimed in Guatemala, and that all male persons above 21 years of age had been called to arms. The U. S. warship Marblehead, at Panama, was ordered to proceed immediately to La Libertad, on the coast of Salvador, to safeguard American interests.

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On the 14th Honduras was reported to have declared war against Guatemala, but President Bonilla of Honduras promptly denied this, stating in a dispatch from the capital of the State, Tegucigalpa, under date of July 16, that—

Honduras has not declared war. Guatemala without justification or reason has invaded the territory of this republic and the whole country has come to the national defense.

This invasion seems to have been made by Guatemalan troops in pursuit of fugitives from the army of General Regalado, the Salvadorean commander, who was killed in the fighting at Jicaro. Desperate fighting is reported on the 15th, the troops of Salvador and Honduras winning a victory, the Guatemalans suffering a loss of 2,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. On the 16th from four points in Guatemalan and Honduran territory came news of bloody encounters.

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The United States government has been using its best offices to bring about a cessation of hostilities, and on the 16th the state department in Washington received word from Phillip H. Brown, the American charge of affairs for Honduras and Guatemala, that Honduras is willing to disarm and submit its grievances to arbitration as soon as Guatemala and Salvador agree to do likewise. The state department has arranged for placing the Marblehead at the disposal of peace commissioners from the warring States. In the meantime a tacit armistice prevails. A dispatch coming by way of the City of Mexico, declares Salvador victorious in every battle, and gives the following losses in the fighting up to date:

Salvador—Dead, 700; Guatemala—Dead, 2,800; Salvador—Wounded, about 1,100; Guatemala—Wounded, 3,900.