HONDURAS.

REVOLUTION IN HONDURAS—FRIENDLY MEDIATION OF THE UNITED STATES—RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT DAVILA—CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION OF DR. FRANCISCO BERTRAND AS PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT—NATIONAL ELECTION OF PRESIDENT MANUEL BONILLA—STATUS OF THE SHIP HORNET—PROSECUTION OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR ENGAGING IN ILLEGAL EXPEDITION.

File No. 7857/776.

The American Minister to the Secretary of State.

[Extracts.]

AMERICAN LEGATION,
Tegucigalpa, July 28, 1910.

Sir: I have the honor to report that on the 18th instant the Government received information that Lee Christmas was enlisting men at Point Manabique, Guatemala, for an invasion of Honduras in the interest of former President General Manuel Bonilla who, since his overthrow in 1907, has resided in Belize. Gen. Bonilla left Belize on the night of the 20th.

On the morning of the 22d an attack was made on the barracks at Puerto Cortes. The leader, Gen. Ramon Octavio Marin, was killed and several of the attacking party captured. On the body of Gen. Marin were found instructions from Gen. Bonilla showing that simultaneous attacks were planned on Ceiba and Puerto Cortes.

On the 24th a schooner attempted to land men at Puerto Cortes. Shots were exchanged with the shore and the boat sailed toward Cayos Zapotillos, which belong to Great Britain. The Government communicated to the governor of Belize its suspicion that these cays were being used as a base by Gen. Bonilla.

On the 24th the Government of Guatemala, replying to a telegram of the minister for foreign affairs of Honduras, stated that orders had been issued to prevent the organization by Christmas in Guatemala or the departure therefrom of an expedition to invade Honduras.

I have, etc.,

FENTON R. McCREERY.

File No. 815.00/792.

No. 51.]

Tegucigalpa, August 11, 1910.

Sir: Referring to my No. 47 of the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to report that from the instructions sent by Gen. Bonilla to Gen. Ramon Octavio Marin, chief of the insurgent forces, it appears that it was planned to take possession of the railroad which extends from
Pimienta to Puerto Cortes. From the letter of Gen. Marin to Gen. Bonilla it appears that the assistance of a number of Americans was expected; that the delivery of the railroad telephone line was arranged for and the use of several locomotives. The railroad is leased and operated by Americans. This, together with suspicions aroused before the movement, will explain the arrest of Americans connected with the railway. The Government has proceeded deliberately and calmly and has shown the best disposition toward foreigners. The Government has consulted me and invited suggestions as to the most desirable procedure in connection with suspected Americans who had been arrested.

I have, etc.,

Fenton R. McCreery.

File No. 815.00/843.

[Telegram—paraphrase.]

American Legation,
Tegucigalpa, November 3, 1910.

Mr. McCreery reports an interview with the President at the latter's request. Later he received a note in the form of a memorandum sent by direction of the President stating that the memorandum contained in concrete form the ideas expressed at the interview, a translation of which is as follows:

MEMORANDUM.

The commerce of the south and east of the country has been paralyzed by the rebellion of Gen. José María Valladares; the lives and property of foreigners are in danger, and as the port of Amapala has been declared closed nationals will consequently suffer because of the lack of means of subsistence. The landing of the rebel chief on the mainland and the disturbance of the rest of the Republic can be prevented by the Executive, but he can not attack the rebel commander on the island where he now is on account of the lack of boats. The Government of Honduras therefore asks the decisive cooperation of the United States as a service to the foreign residents at the port, and at the same time to end the difficult situation created by the rebel commander and establish legitimate authority.

File No. 815.00/904.

The Honduran Legation to the Department of State.

Legation of Honduras,
Washington, December 8, 1910.

Aide Memoire.

The minister of Honduras presents his compliments to his excellency the Secretary of State, and has the honor to inform him that since their last interview he has received from New Orleans the following news in regard to the projected invasion of Honduras:

Gens. Manuel Bonilla and Lee Christmas, supposed to have been expelled from Guatemala, are now in New Orleans preparing the new invasion of Honduras. They have either chartered through
other persons or bought the steamship *Hornet*, which will sail from that port for Livingston (Guatemala) with a cargo supposed to be general merchandise. It is said that before reaching Liv-
ingston she will meet another boat and take on board a number of men which are now being recruited in this country by Gen. Lee Christmas, and at Livingston she will take on board arms and ammu-
nitions.

*The Department of State to the Honduran Legation.*

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE,**

**Washington, December 12, 1910.**

[Aide Memoire.]

The Acting Secretary of State presents his compliments to the min-
ister of Honduras, and has the honor to inform him that the Depart-
ment of State has communicated to the proper authorities of the Uni-
ited States the information contained in the minister’s aide memoire of the 8th instant relative to an expedition against Hon-
duras which Gens. Manuel Bonilla and Lee Christmas are said to be preparing to send from New Orleans on board the steamer *Hornet*.

*The American Minister to Guatemala to the Secretary of State.*

[Telegram—Paraphrase.]

**AMERICAN LEGATION,**

**Guatemala, December 21, 1910.**

Mr. Hitt says he is in receipt of a telegram from the consular agent at Livingston which states that rifles and ammunition were placed on board the *Centenalla* on the 16th, and that she proceeded to Manambique Point, where it is supposed she still was on the 19th; that the *Emma* left Livingston, proceeding in the direction of Grac-
ciosa Bay, with arms; that it is reported that 45 Hondurans left for Graciosa Bay; that 25 Honduran strangers who arrived in Liv-
ingston on the 19th are expected to leave at any moment; that it is reported that the *Hornet* is expected, and that the Guatemalan min-
ister for foreign affairs promises adequate measures. Mr. Hitt has telegraphed the above information to the American minister to Honduras.

*The Honduran Legation to the Department of State.*

**LEGATION OF HONDURAS,**

**Washington, December 26, 1910.**

[Aide Memoire.]

The minister of Honduras presents his compliments to his ex-
cellency the Secretary of State and has the honor to inform him
that Gens. Manuel Bonilla and Lee Christmas, leaders of the Honduran revolutionists, left New Orleans on Friday the 23d and probably on board the steamship Hornet.

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File No. 815.988.

The American Minister to the Secretary of State.

[Extract.]

No. 112.]  

AMERICAN LEGATION,  
Tegucigalpa, December 27, 1910.

Sir: I have the honor to inclose a copy and translation of a telegram, dated the 22d instant, from the acting minister for foreign affairs of Honduras to the minister for foreign affairs of Guatemala, stating that information had been received that Honduran exiles embarked in Puerto Barrios for Punta Manambique where, under command of Gen. Andrés Leiva, they awaited orders from Gen. Manuel Bonilla to invade this country, and that war supplies for the movement had been received by the exiles from Guatemalan ports. The telegram expresses confidence that the Government of Guatemala will not tolerate the organization in Guatemala of a revolutionary movement against Honduras that would result in increasing the discredit of Central America; and expresses the hope that the necessary measures will be taken to prevent the invasion.

The reply of the minister for foreign affairs of Guatemala states that the Honduran leaders mentioned were in Guatemala City, and that the Government of Guatemala, anxious to comply with the treaties of Washington, will take the necessary measures against the plans of these gentlemen.

I have, etc.,

FENTON R. McCLEERY.

File No. 815.00/1009.

The Honduran Minister to the Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF HONDURAS,  
Washington, January 18, 1911.

Mr. Secretary: I have the honor to inform your excellency that it appears from official telegraphic reports received last evening that the owners of the Hornet, in the service of the Honduran revolution led by Gen. Manuel Bonilla, have made a pretended sale of the said vessel before the judge of Roatan in favor of the above-named general. The purpose of the said simulated sale is to prevent its capture by the American cruisers for infringement of the neutrality laws, but my Government is ready to prove that the sale is void and hopes that this sham will not stand in the way of the execution of the measures ordered by the Department.

I renew, etc.,

Luis Lazo A.

*Not printed.*
The Secretary of State to the Honduran Minister.

No. 20.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 19, 1911.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 18th instant, in which you protest against the alleged recent registration of the steamer Hornet at Roatan as a Honduran vessel.

In reply I have the honor to inform you that a copy of your note has been sent to the Attorney General for his information, with the request that it be considered in connection with the investigation by the Department of Justice of the question of violation of the neutrality laws of the United States by the Hornet.

Accept, etc.,

P. C. KNOX.

File No. 815.00/1005.

The American Minister to the Secretary of State.

[Telegram—Paraphrase.]

AMERICAN LEGATION,
Tegucigalpa, January 20, 1911—8 a. m.

A hundred men have gathered near Camayagna, who have evidently expected an uprising in that city and whom the Government claims to have surrounded; no uprisings have occurred in the Republic.

File No. 815.00/1123.

[Extract.]

No. 122.]

AMERICAN LEGATION,
Tegucigalpa, January 25, 1911.

Sir: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy and translation of an official statement published in La Prensa of yesterday of the events leading up to the movement headed by ex-President Manuel Bonilla, its inauguration and progress, and the present situation in the Republic.

It appears from the statement that J. W. Beer purchased the steamer Hornet from a New Orleans firm and placed it at the disposal of Gen. Bonilla. In the statement are incorporated telegrams from the consul of Honduras at New Orleans reporting that the agents of Bonilla represented that an expedition had been arranged; that Gen. Bonilla and Christmas left New Orleans probably on the Hornet, which sailed for Cabo Gracias on the 24th ultimo; and that the United States Government had ordered that any filibustering vessel be captured. On the 6th instant the Honduran consul at Belize telegraphed that the Hornet was in Roatan. The expedition of Gen. Bonilla left Roatan aboard the Hornet and captured Trujillo on the 10th instant.  

1 Not printed.
On the 11th the President of Salvador expressed his interest in the peace of Honduras in a telegram addressed to the President of Honduras.

The minister of Honduras at Washington cabled on the 16th instant that the Department had repeated instructions to its agents in Managua and Guatemala to prevent violation of neutrality.

The President of Nicaragua on January 17 informed the President of Honduras of the absolute neutrality of Nicaragua and of the measures taken by him to prevent any action which might tend to assist the Honduran revolutionists.

Telegrams from the commandants at Amapala and Puerto Cortes and the minister at Washington report the detention of the Hornet at Trujillo and the unloading from the steamer Fjell, at Puerto Cortes, of coal alleged to have been destined for the Hornet.

I have, etc.,

Fenton R. McCreery.

File No. 815.00/1124.

Congressional decree declaring martial law.¹

[Translation.]

The National Congress, considering that the territory of the Republic has been invaded by Gen. Manuel Bonilla with the object of overthrowing the constitutionally established Government, whereby it is necessary to invest the Executive with the extraordinary powers which the martial law confers upon him for the re-establishment of peace,

Decrees: That the Republic is declared to be under martial law from this date.

Given in Tegucigalpa on the twentieth day of January, nineteen hundred and eleven.

Francisco Escobar,
President of the Congress.

File No. 815.00/1084.

The American Minister to the Secretary of State.

[Telegram—Paraphrase.]

American Legation,
Tegucigalpa, January 27, 1911.

Mr. McCreery says the Government of Honduras is informed that Gen. Bonilla has taken Ceiba and that San Marcos de Colón, on the Nicaraguan border, has been taken by his partisans.

¹ Transmitted by the American Minister in dispatch No. 123 of Jan. 25, 1911.
The President of Honduras to the President of the United States.

[Telegram.]

NATIONAL PALACE,
Tegucigalpa, January 28, 1911.

The Government is resolved to approve convention and loan. To that end, it is necessary that hostilities be suspended to avoid useless bloodshed. If Your Excellency can lend your valuable intervention for the purpose of terminating the war, the people and Government of Honduras will have cause to be grateful once more to the United States and its worthy Chief Magistrate for the great interest they take in the tranquility and prosperity of this country.

I am, etc.,

MIGUEL R. DÁVILA.

American Minister to the Secretary of State.

[Telegrams—Paraphrases.]

AMERICAN LEGATION,
Tegucigalpa, January 29, 1911.

Mr. McCrerey says, in reference to the telegram sent January 28 by the President of Honduras to the President of the United States, that President Dávila desires the United States to act as arbitrator in the present situation; that he could call his country to arms and oppose Bonilla at a cost of life and money, but he is willing to deliver the Presidency to some competent man agreed upon who is not a declared candidate; that he will retire only on condition that the United States name or at least approve the nomination of the President for the next term; and that if Bonilla would also make a sacrifice it would be a benefit to the country.

JANUARY 29, 1911.

A convenient order of procedure would seem to be: Armistice; approval of convention by Congress; and an agreement as to the presidency.

JANUARY 29, 1911.

The President states that the orders of the commanders of the English and American naval vessels in Puerto Cortes to restrict Government troops to a neutral zone separated from its bases places the troops at a great disadvantage. The Government is making every effort to raise men. The President repeats that he is ready to deliver the presidency to any person designated by the United States.
Under article 90 of the constitution three persons are designated annually by Congress to exercise executive power in case the presidency and vice presidency become vacant. As these designations should be made by February 1, the President of Honduras desires the United States Government to approve the designates, as he feels that this is the only way his retirement can benefit the country, and if the war is fought to the end the result will be loss of life and property and Honduras will be the loser, whatever the outcome.

JANUARY 30, 1911.

*The Secretary of State to the American Minister.*

[Telegram—Paraphrase.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, January 31, 1911.

Mr. Knox instructs Mr. McCrery to inform the President of Honduras that the following telegraphic instruction was sent on this date to the commanding officer in Honduran waters:

You are authorized to take such military measures as may be necessary to prevent any fighting in Puerto Cortes, and you may accept the cooperation of the British commander in such measures.

In notifying Manuel Bonilla that the whole city of Puerto Cortes is to be treated as noncombatant ground, you will urge upon him an immediate armistice, assuring him, in that case, of the impartial good offices of the United States, and impress upon him that in offering its mediation to prevent further useless bloodshed the Government of the United States is actuated by a desire to serve the best interests of Honduras by measures tending to prevent violation of the neutrality laws of the United States and in accordance with the moral relation of the United States Government to the situation under the Washington conventions, as well as to protect its own interests; that in now placing itself at the disposition of both parties to compose by peaceful means a disastrous controversy the Government of the United States stands ready to seek to secure terms satisfactory to both, including such settlement of any question of the presidency as would best represent the will of the people of Honduras and the legitimate aspirations of all parties, consistent with adequate guaranties of peace and stability.

Inform Bonilla that a similar communication has been sent to President Dávila and say that the decks of the American naval vessels present will be offered for the purpose of negotiations in the presence of a representative of the United States, whose kindly counsel will be at the disposition of both parties.

I have received Your Excellency's telegram as evidence of your sincere desire to prevent useless bloodshed and disastrous waste of the already depleted resources of your country and as a fresh token of your appreciation of the fact that the Government of the United States is animated solely by a sincere desire to do what it can, within proper limits, to further the prosperity and welfare of the people of Honduras.
The importance of the loan negotiations to which you allude lies in their being a contributory means to the same end and this Government's interest is because their object commends itself alike to all true friends of the people of Honduras for whose benefit, and only with whose sanction, its consummation is desired.

You will have learned from our minister of what this Government has been able to do in offering its good offices to secure peaceful adjustment of the pending difficulties and to prevent fratricidal conflict.

Wm. H. Taft.

File No. 815.00/1104A.

The Acting Secretary of State to the American Minister.

[Telegram—Paraphrase.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 10, 1911.

Mr. Wilson says the following telegram has been sent to the commanding officer in Honduran waters for his information and guidance, the text of which is to be transmitted to Gen. Bonilla and likewise to President Dávila:

Relying upon the patriotic aims of the two parties in Honduras, and upon their conciliatory attitude which has been evidenced by the signing of an armistice, Mr. Thomas C. Dawson, of the American Diplomatic Service, has been instructed by the President to proceed to Puerto Cortes at once as representative of the United States Government and place himself at the disposition of the contending parties to facilitate an equitable adjustment of the contentions that so seriously injure the welfare and peace of Honduras.

File No. 815.00/1188A.

The Acting Secretary of State to the Special Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 11, 1911.

THOMAS C. DAWSON, Esq.,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: You have been designated special commissioner of the United States, and you are instructed to proceed at your early convenience to Honduras by way of New Orleans, La., and Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, availing at the latter place of a war vessel of the United States, to which proper instructions have already been issued to convey you to Puerto Cortes, Honduras. On your arrival there you will at once communicate with the representatives of the Government of Honduras and of the insurrectionist party, respectively, and you will use your impartial good offices to compose, by peaceful means, the controversy between them.

In pursuance of your mission you are instructed to invite the representatives of the Government and insurrectionist parties to meet, in the presence of yourself as the representative of the United States, on the decks of the American naval vessels in Honduran waters, and you will place your kindly counsel at the disposition of
both parties in order to secure a peaceful adjustment of the pending difficulties and to prevent the useless shedding of blood in a fratricidal conflict.

For your information and guidance I inclose herewith copies of telegraphic correspondence relative to the proposed mediation by the United States. As you are already familiar with them, the views and desires of this Government will doubtless sufficiently appear from the above outline, and further instructions will be sent to you from time to time.

You will keep the Department fully advised as to the situation, and when your presence is no longer necessary in Honduras you are authorized to return to the United States directly or by way of Guatemala City, at your discretion.

You will be entitled to draw upon the Secretary of State for your actual and necessary traveling and living expenses while engaged in your mission.

I am, etc.,

Huntington Wilson.

File No. 815.00/1134A.

The Secretary of State to the Special Commissioner.

[Telegram—Paraphrase.]

Department of State, Washington, February 21, 1911.

Mr. Knox refers to the Honduran Loan Convention pending in the Senate and the Bankers' Agreement and Fiscal Agreement which were executed February 15, and says the Department is unofficially informed of the indictment of Bonilla, Christmas, and others, by the grand jury at New Orleans for breach of United States neutrality statutes in the Hornet case. Mr. Knox informs Mr. Dawson that as the said judicial proceedings are quite independent of the Department it will hardly be necessary for him to explain that the situation referred to above will not influence the attitude of the Government of the United States in the impartial discharge of its good offices at the conferences where he will represent the United States and seek to adjust the differences existing between Gen. Bonilla and President Dávila.

File No. 815.00/1284.

Extract from the minutes of the peace conference held at Puerto Cortes on board U. S. S. "Tacoma."¹

Inaugural Session.

The commission named to compose the peace conference met at Puerto Cortes, Republic of Honduras, on board the American war vessel Tacoma, February 21, 1911, for the purpose of reaching an amicable termination of the civil war which is at present agitating the country.

¹ Transmitted by the Special Commissioner in his report, dated April 30, 1911.
The commissioners so named, and their secretaries, were: The Hon. Thomas C. Dawson, special commissioner of the Government of the United States; the Hon. Dr. Alberto Membreño and the Hon. Dr. Fausto Dávila, commissioners of the provisional government of Gen. Manuel Bonilla; the Hon. Gen. Máximo B. Rosales, commissioner of the government of Don Miguel R. Dávila; Don Claude I. Dawson, secretary of the commissioner of the United States of America; Dr. Francisco A. Matute and Manuel F. Barahona, secretaries of the commissioners of the revolution and of the Government, respectively.

1. The commissioners and the secretaries exhibited their powers, which, being in due form, were mutually accepted.

2. Mr. Dawson stated that the object of the conference was well known to all; he cherished the hope that it would have the most complete success, reestablishing peace in Honduras in order to avert unnecessary shedding of blood and as a guarantee of the national interests; the Government of the United States had offered to lend its good offices in order to reach that end, without preference of either of the contending parties; he read his instructions to that effect.

3. Mr. Dawson was elected to preside.

4. The president asked the commissioners of the revolution and of the Government to express their ideas concerning the situation of the country from the point of view of their instructions. The commissioners thereupon stated the desires of their constituents.

5. Adjourned.

**NINTH ORDINARY SESSION.**

The session was opened March 3, 1911, Mr. Dawson presiding.

1. The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved without discussion.

2. The commission took up the draft of an agreement to be proposed to the respective constituents, which was approved after a short discussion, and is as follows:

The conference agrees that the candidate for provisional president, which it approves, shall have the support of all the political factions of the country that are allied with the Government and the revolution, in order to facilitate practically and efficiently the discharge of his functions and lead to their complete success.

**ARTICLE I.** The provisional government will be obligated:

(a) To introduce in the National Congress a bill of amnesty, covering military and political crimes and offenses related to politics, the Government being obligated to make a law of amnesty which shall be practical and effective.

(b) To guarantee absolute liberty to all political parties, and to Hondurans in general, in the approaching elections for supreme and local authorities; and to guarantee to an equal degree other public liberties in conformity with our laws.

(c) To recognize and pay the debts of the Government and of the Revolution and the losses suffered as a result of the present civil wars.

(d) To grant pensions to the disabled and to discharge and pay the forces of the Government and of the Revolution.

(e) To organize the Government and the public administration with persons of well-known integrity, without taking into account their political affiliation, and to this end treating and considering the friends of the Revolution and of the Government on the basis of perfect equality.

(f) The provisional President will form the cabinet distributing the portfolios equally among friends of the Government and of the Revolution. In case of resignation of one or more of the ministers, they will be replaced in conformity with this stipulation.
ARTICLE II. The Congress now in session will call an election for the national officers, which election will be held in October of this year.

ARTICLE III. The Government organized by virtue of the election had in conformity with the preceding article, will carry out the obligation imposed by paragraph C.

ARTICLE IV. The provisional government as well as that organized as a result of the elections of October next will respect the promises of the Government and of the Revolution.

ARTICLE V. The forces of the Government and of the Revolution will deposit their arms, which, together with the war material of both armies in campaign will be deposited as follows: (a) The revolutionary forces that operate in the north coast will deposit the war material in La Ceiba and Puerto Cortes; (b) The forces of Gen. Tiburcio Carías A will deliver their arms and war material in Comayagua; the forces under the immediate command of Gen. Gutierrez, in Tegucigalpa; the other forces which obey the orders of the same chief, where most convenient; the forces under command of Gen. Salamanca, in Choluteca; the forces of Gen. Francisco Lopez, in Santa Barbara; (c) The revolutionary forces under command of Col. Marin, in Danli or Yuscaran, and the revolutionary forces that operate in the Departments of Yoro and Olancho in Yoro and Juticalpa.

ARTICLE VI. The conference recommends to the provisional government the settlement of the public debt, as a means of recovering the national credit, which is without doubt indispensable for the development of the country.

ARTICLE VII. The honor and patriotism of the provisional government and of all Hondurans guarantee the strict fulfillment of this agreement, which has for its highest aim the securing and retention of public tranquility and the constant promotion of concord in the Honduran family.

3. The president stated that, referring to the matter mentioned in point 6 of the minutes of the third session and in deference now to the repeated requests of both delegations, that he should give to the conference his opinion concerning the candidate of the six proposed that would be most desirable for the general interests of Honduras, and said that he believed that Dr. Francisco Bertrand is the best, under all aspects and conditions, so far as he could judge from what had been said and discussed in the 10 days of sessions during which this conference had continued.

4. The session was adjourned to March 4, 1911.

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File No. 815.00/1157.

The Special Commissioner to the Secretary of State.

[Telegram—Paraphrase.]

PUERTO CORTES, March 4, 1911.

Mr. Dawson reports the receipt of a telegram of this date from Dávila accepting the peace arrangement; that the President and Vice President are expected to resign and that Congress will elect Bertrand as first designate.

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File No. 815.00/1235.

The Special Commissioner to the American Minister.

[Telegram.]

PUERTO CORTES, March 4, 1911.

Having satisfactorily attained its principal object, the peace conference suspended its sessions to-day to meet at chairman's call.
President's telegram of approval reached his representative, also other telegrams expressing satisfaction. The representatives believe prompt cooperative action by Congress desirable.

Direct telegraphic communication from Ceiba and here to Paraiso Department is difficult and uncertain; therefore the representatives request that you communicate to the revolutionary leaders there that conference has agreed that peace is assured and urging suspension of their military operations in accordance with bases.

Copy of latter has been telegraphed to President.

THOMAS DAWSON.

File No. 815.00/1165.

The Special Commissioner to the Secretary of State.

[Telegram—Paraphrase.]

PUERTO CORTES, March 7, 1911.

Mr. Dawson says Bertrand was elected first designate by Congress on this date; that the Vice President was expected to arrive at the capital the following day; and that many of the Government forces were retiring for the purpose of disarmament. Adds that he will arrive in Washington March 19.

File No. 815.00/1180.

The American Minister to the Secretary of State.

[Telegram—Paraphrase.]

AMERICAN LEGATION,
Tegucigalpa, March 10, 1911.

Mr. McCrery says the President has sent a communication to the conference in which he states that he will resign and leave the Vice President to face the situation, or that he will deliver the presidency to Bertrand before the Congress at Tegucigalpa. The conference resolved that the oath of office should be taken by the new Executive in Puerto Cortes and that Dávila should act as military commander until his arrival in Tegucigalpa. Mr. McCrery has suggested to Mr. Dawson as a barely possible compromise the immediate resignation of the Vice President, the military command and stores of department to be delivered to second designate, the immediate departure of the first designate for the capital and a solemn inauguration on his arrival to be participated in by all parties.

File No. 815.00/1283.

No. 145.]

AMERICAN LEGATION,
Tegucigalpa, Honduras, March 12, 1911.

Sir: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a telegram requesting me in the name of the peace conference at Puerto Cortes to communicate to the revolutionary leaders in the Department of Paraiso that the conference had agreed that peace was assured and to urge suspension of their military operations in accordance with the bases. I inclose a copy of my communication of the 5th instant addressed

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1 Not printed.
to the commanders which, together with the bases, was telegraphed for delivery as far as the lines were open.

Mr. Henry P. Lewis overtook the revolutionists to the number of about 1,000 at Santa Lucia, 9 miles from this city. Mr. Lewis delivered my communication, made at the request of the conference, to Gen. Antonio M. Monterroso, general in chief, in the presence of other Bonilla commanders.

In this connection it might be mentioned that the armistice went into effect on February 8 and the bases were signed on March 3.

I have, etc.,

FENTON R. McCREEERY.

File No. 815.00/1187.

[Telegram—Paraphrase.]

AMERICAN LEGATION,
Tegucigalpa, March 13, 1911.

Mr. McCreeery refers to his March 10, and says, after a conference with the President, he was able to telegraph Mr. Dawson that the President would instruct his representative in the conference to propose the immediate resignation of the Vice President, the delivery of command of all Government forces to Rafael López Gutiérrez, the inauguration of Bertrand at Tegucigalpa, and that practical arrangements for disarmament was important. The conference and Dr. Bertrand had accepted the proposal on this date.

File No. 815.00/1221.

The Secretaries of the Peace Conference to the President of the United States.

[Translation.]

PUERTO CORTES, HONDURAS, March 14, 1911.

EXCELLENCY: In compliance with special instructions from the peace conference, we have the honor to transmit to you the following:

Tenth ordinary session. The session opened on the 4th of March, 1911, on board the Tacoma, in Puerto Cortes. The Hon. Thomas C. Dawson presided, assisted by the Delegates Membreño Díaz and Rosales and the undersigned secretaries.

The proceedings were as follows:

11. It is the desire of the delegation to put on record the following resolution:

(a) To give a vote of thanks to the President of the United States of America, the Hon. William H. Taft, for his friendly mediation toward the reestablishment of peace in the Republic of Honduras.

With assurances of respectful consideration for Your Excellency, we are, etc.,

DR. F. A. MATUTI.
CLAUDE I. DAWSON.
MANUEL F. BARAHONA.
The American Minister to the Secretary of State.

[Telegram—Paraphrase.]

AMERICAN LEGATION,
Tegucigalpa, March 14, 1911.

Mr. McCreery says he is advised by the President of Honduras that Congress has accepted the resignation of the Vice President, that Gen. Rafael López Gutiérrez has been given command, and that Gen. Carias has ordered his troops to Comayagua from Santa Cruz in accordance with peace agreement.

The Special Commissioner to the Secretary of State.

[Telegram—Paraphrase.]

PUERTO CORTES, March 16, 1911.

Mr. Dawson says the Vice President has resigned, Dávila is under pledge to retire, and as Bertrand has been elected first designate he becomes Constitutional President upon his arrival at the capital.

The American Minister to the Secretary of State.

[Telegram—Paraphrase.]

AMERICAN LEGATION,
Tegucigalpa, March 17, 1911.

Mr. McCreery says at yesterday’s session the conference extended to him a vote of thanks for his efficacious and opportune services to the body in its labors for peace.

[Extract.]

No. 160.]

AMERICAN LEGATION,
Tegucigalpa, Honduras, March 25, 1911.

Sir: I have the honor to report that this afternoon the diplomatic and consular corps rode out some three miles to meet the President Designate. Dr. Bertrand was accompanied by about 300 persons, including the members of the peace conference, friends, delegations from the Congress, the Executive and the Supreme Court, and some 50 armed men. As we approached the city the cavalcade increased in numbers. First rode a small troop of cavalry. Next came Dr. Bertrand, on a white mule. I rode on his right, the Mexican minister on his left, and heads of delegations on either side. The streets were filled with people. An expression of relief, of satisfaction, and almost of joy was seen on every face. Perfect order prevailed.

All political factions cooperated to bring about the first peaceful entrance of a new executive that the capital of Honduras has seen in many years.

I have, etc.,

Fenton R. McCreery.
The Secretary of State to the Secretaries of the Peace Conference.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 28, 1911.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th instant in which, in fulfillment of special instructions of the peace conference at Puerto Cortes, you quote the resolution adopted by the delegates thereto at their meeting on March 4: "To give a vote of thanks to the President of the United States of America, the Hon. William H. Taft, for his friendly mediation toward the reestablishment of peace in the Republic of Honduras."

Having laid your communication before the President, I am happy to discharge the duty he has entrusted to me by making known to you, and through you to the honorable delegates, his high appreciation of their courteous recognition of his friendly efforts toward the settlement of the differences which have disturbed the peaceful progress of a Republic whose welfare and prosperity he has so much at heart.

In the fervent hope that the labors of the conference will result in that stability of government so necessary to the happiness and well-being of the Honduran people,

I have, etc.,

P. C. KNOX.

The American Minister to the Secretary of State.

No. 163.]

AMERICAN LEGATION,
Tegucigalpa, April 1, 1911.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose copy and translation of a manifesto to the nation issued by President Bertrand on the 29th ultimo.1 The President states that the government of Gen. Dávila and the provisional government of Gen. Bonilla have given to the country unequivocal proofs of abnegation and patriotism by submitting their differences to a peace conference which met in Puerto Cortes aboard the Tacoma under the presidency of a delegate of the Government of the United States, who acted as friendly mediator; that the outcome of the conference was his designation for the presidency and the bases which will serve as guide for his Government; that he considers his Government as truly national; that his Government will have only time to put into practice the bases which constitute his political and administrative program, but that it will, in so far as possible, attend to all branches of the public service.

The President invites all Hondurans to forget past differences, to support the Government, and thus united work for the best interests of Honduras.

I have, etc.,

FENTON R. McCREEERY.

1 Not printed.
The Secretary of State to the American Minister.

[Telegram—Paraphrase.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 11, 1911.

Mr. Knox instructs Mr. McCreeery to ascertain if the Honduran Government desires to regularize the status of the Hornet as a vessel of Honduras by formal change of registry, and whether the purchase is to be consummated; and directs him to explain that it is a matter of indifference to the Government of the United States, as it should be remembered that the United States only took such action as was necessary to prevent the Hornet from engaging in hostilities pending the investigation of the Department of Justice, but that it will be prepared in the second alternative to assist the Government of Honduras in restoring the vessel to its former status by returning it to New Orleans. Mr. Knox further informs Mr. McCreeery that the President has directed the Department of Justice to give instructions to the appropriate official to nolle prossue the indictment against Gen. Manuel Bonilla; but that the indictment must stand against the American citizens charged with implication in the Hornet or other illegal expeditions, as the Government of the United States is determined to exercise hereafter even greater vigilance to prevent disturbances of the peace of Central America through activities within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The American Chargé d’Affaires to the Secretary of State.

No. 211.] AMERICAN LEGATION,
Tegucigalpa, July 25, 1911.

Sir: I have the honor to report that the period of martial law, extended by presidential decree on May 19, was to-day declared terminated by public proclamation as of date of July 20.

I have, etc.,

J. BUTLER WRIGHT.

[Extract.]

No. 44.] AMERICAN LEGATION,
Tegucigalpa, November 1, 1911.

Sir: I have the honor to report that the national elections were held in this country on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, the 29th to 31st ultimo, inclusive. Gen. Manuel Bonilla and Dr. Francisco Bográn are declared to have been chosen President and Vice President, respectively.

I have, etc.,

CHARLES D. WHITE.