

tively organized to sustain it with dignity.

A dispatch from Guatemala City says the Guatemalan artillery, under General Sanchez, with 800 men and infantry under General Aguilar, 2000 men, attacked the Salvador forces July 23rd and drove them back into their own territory with a loss on both sides of about 400 men. The Salvadorians lost a Gatling gun and one field piece. The Guatemalan forces suffered more severely, losing two standards and over 250 men. The defeat of the Salvadorians was apparently only a ruse on their part, for in two hours they returned with reinforcements and forced the Guatemalans to beat a hasty retreat, after inflicting upon them severe injury. The Guatemalans lost many men, arms and ammunition.

The Salvador troops are now encamped on Guatemala soil near the road leading from Salvador to the Guatemalan capital.

Nicaragua has sent offers of money and troops to Salvador, and the offer has been accepted. An attempt of these countries to subdue Guatemala will probably lead to a long and bloody war.

The following is a dispatch from the City of Mexico, July 26.—Official telegrams from Salvador today strongly indicate that the smaller of the Central American republics is making it interesting for Guatemala in their international struggle. After driving her enemy from her soil in the district of Santa Ana, Salvador became the invader, and, after a temporary check at the outposts of Chingo, has caused Guatemala's forces to retire to Jutlapa, fifty-four miles inland on the main wagon road to the Guatemalan capital. All the encounters have occurred on this road, which connects the two capitals of the contending republics.

Chingo and Atescatempa are in a mountainous region and are strongly fortified with forts and earthworks commanding the international road. Through these fortified passes General Antonio Ezeta, the brother of the president of Salvador, has fought his way to Atescatempa, thirty miles from the River Jutlapa, where it is probable the next battle will be fought. It is twenty-seven miles from the capital of Guatemala. It is strongly fortified, and one of the largest arsenals in Guatemala is located here. If a battle takes place Guatemala will have a force of about twenty-three thousand men in the field, and Salvador about sixteen thousand, and it will be a most sanguinary conflict, as Salvador believes she is being imposed on by the dictatorial stand taken by Barillas in regard to who should be president of Salvador.

If the Salvadorians win this battle it is believed they will push on the Guatemala capital. They are the best fighters in Central America, and it is claimed by representatives of their government here that the recent battles had the effect of solidifying the factions to Ezeta's government. As confirmatory of these victories the following was received here tonight:

San Salvador, July 25, 1893.—General Antonio Ezeta defeated the enemy in Chingo and Atescatempa in Guatemala territory, dislodging them on this side of Coco without resistance. Chingo and Atescatempa were carried by assault, the enemy's artillery and ammunitions of war falling into our hands. We have never had a more glorious victory. Honduras remains in doubt, but Nicaragua and Costa Rica are our friends.

A late dispatch to Geronimo Pau from San Salvador says that on the same day that General Antonio Ezeta drove the refugees and troops of the Guatemalan Army, 7000 strong, from Salvador territory the flight of the enemy was so precipitate that the camp equipment all fell into the hands of the Salvadorians. Among other things found were documents, telegrams and other papers of General Camilo Alvarez and those of other officers of the Guatemalan forces, plainly showing that their movements had been directed by the Guatemalan Government. The reported victory of Guatemala over Salvador amounted to nothing. An advance of one of the Salvadorian generals was checked temporarily on Guatemala's territory, but he did not relinquish the possession of the posts he had captured.

Ezeta flanked the enemy on the Chingo heights, and against great odds forced them to abandon their positions and retire. He again gave them battle at Atescatempa, gaining a most complete victory. Senor Pau commenting on the dispatch from Barrillas regarding the declaration of war by Ezeta, said he had no official information on the subject, but stated that Guatemala had been the aggressor from the start, and probably Barrillas was trying to make Guatemala appear as a peacemaker in the eyes of the world.

Senor Pau sarcastically referred to that part which says that Salvador "has invaded our country with fire and sword" in the following language: "Barrillas thinks, perhaps, that the Salvadorians, under the circumstances, should have invaded Guatemala armed with feather dusters instead of rifles and cannon."

Manuel Deques, the Guatemalan minister here, received a dispatch last night dated Guatemala, which says: "In the peace compact, celebrated in this capital July 21st, with the plenipotentiaries of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and to which the government of Honduras gave adhesion, there is one article which says it is agreed that when peace is established the governments represented will continue their pacific efforts for the union of Central America in accordance with the compact signed in Salvador October 15th.

Notwithstanding the exaggerated reports that have emanated from the leaders of the two Central American republics now involved in a row, this much is certain—battles have been fought and a formal declaration of war has been made. After the troops of Salvador invaded Guatemala and planted their flag upon Guatemalan soil,

Guatemala felt insulted and declared war. The Guatemalan troops fought with great courage at Coatepeque and Chingo. The loss was great on both sides. The troops of Salvador were driven out of Guatemala, but returned and won a battle.

President Barillas of Guatemala has issued this manifesto, and his henchmen claim that it has aroused great enthusiasm.

"Guatemala, July 24.—The *soi disant* government of Salvador declared war against Guatemala, after having actually begun hostilities by invading with fire and sword our territories. My government has felt itself obliged to accept war and an army is being actively organized in order to sustain it with dignity. The foreign colonies and our people have risen en masse to offer their services for the defense of the country. BARILLAS."

All the battles reported to have been fought between San Salvador and Guatemala have taken place on the Rio Paz, the stream dividing Guatemala from Salvador. Three battles took place in the district of Sansonate in San Salvador and the others in Guatemala.

General Ezeta is commanding in person the army of Salvador, and is said to have been foremost in every fight. Brigadier General Cayetang Sanchez, whom Guatemala claims has won a victory over Ezeta, is only twenty-seven years old and a graduate of the military college of Guatemala. He is the chief of artillery. Other notable generals are with the frontier army. Twenty thousand troops of Guatemala are in Najera and Aquilas.

Honduras has not remained idle in the international strife. She is sending troops to the frontier of Salvador in the part of the country divided by the Goascoran River. If she invades Salvador her first attack will be made upon San Miguel, in the northeastern part of the republic. It is believed that she is concentrating about three thousand men on the river for this purpose, and it is probable in view of the formal declaration of war between Salvador and Guatemala, that she will attempt this movement at an early date, but will be met by a force of Salvadorians, eight thousand strong. It is claimed that a revolution is in progress in Honduras that will claim President Braham's attention.

Costa Rica and Nicaragua have remained quiet, notwithstanding the report from Guatemala that they were parties to a compact recently signed to restore peace in San Salvador. In view of the fact that they decided to become allies of Salvador when Barrios attempted in 1885 to coerce the Central American republics into a union, it would seem improbable that they have gone over to their old enemy. Within a week at the latest, owing to recent events, they will be obliged to show their hands. Salvadorians living here doubt that these republics have signed a compact with Guatemala and claim that it would be a suicidal move owing to their geographical positions and the fact that Guatemala has always been their enemy.