

because, under the circumstances, he should have been immediately court-martialed, which is something Guatemala has not done, nor thinks of doing. Manuel Dielez, the Guatemalan minister, interprets the telegram announcing the compact in Central America as meaning that if General Ezeta does not step down and out peacefully, the combined powers will invade Salvador for the purpose of making him submit.

News received in this city yesterday from Guatemala and Salvador confirms the account given of the battle on the frontiers of the two countries on July 17th. It is said that orders have been given to General Pio Porta, civil and military commander of the department of Chiquimula, to advance 2500 troops toward the Salvador frontier. These troops will be met by a like number from Honduras, under command of General Avila Locayo, and the forces of both countries will make a joint issue against Salvador.

Great fears are felt in Guatemala that Mexico is about to cross the border with her troops and make a direct onslaught on Guatemala. The latter country has detailed Generals Molina and Socorro De Leon to unite the forces in their departments and in Altos, numbering all told 6000 men, and concentrate them in the department of Peten in order to resist the Mexicans. General Mendizabal, Guatemalan Secretary of War, has assumed personal command of the Guatemalan troops in the capital. Troops are being concentrated there day by day and no excuse from serving is received. In the department of the west the troops have been placed under the command of Colonel Pedro Izaguirre, political Governor of San Marcos, and District President Barrillas.

The feeling in Guatemala today is said to be one of the utmost insecurity. President Barrillas is beginning to be universally disliked for his weak and vacillating policy toward his people. His downfall is looked upon as almost certain within a very short time, and a general revolutionary feeling pervades the entire republic. Large orders for arms have been sent to the United States, but it is believed that the people of Guatemala will be compelled to furnish a forced loan of money to the government to meet these war expenses and to replenish the already depleted national treasury.

The scheme for a \$21,000,000 loan in France has fallen to the ground, owing to the present alarming state of affairs.

General Julio Garcia Granados is now in Nicaragua actively engaged in collecting forces, arms and ammunition for a revolutionary movement in Guatemala against the Barrillas government. General Granados is a Guatemalan exile, and has been away from his country for more than three years.

The following is a dispatch from Libertad, July 24.—News is just received confirming the reports of the success of the Salvadorian forces beyond the frontier in Guatemalan

territory. The Salvador army has now gained six battles, and captured quantities of arms and ammunition. Many have been killed and wounded on both sides. The Salvadorian forces are pushing their way into the interior of Guatemala and are meeting with success at every step. Great enthusiasm prevails. The intention is to overthrow the government of President Barrillas before coming to any agreement with Guatemala. San Salvador is determined to free itself from the yoke of Guatemala, and assure her own liberty and independence.

The following is a dispatch from the City of Mexico, July 24.—Advices from Guatemala are to the effect that Ezeta's army attacked the Guatemalans near the frontier of Guatemala territory yesterday; that the Salvadorans were defeated and routed, leaving on the field many dead and wounded, and three cannons, which the Guatemalans captured. Advices from San Salvador are entirely contrary. These dispatches report five separate victories for San Salvador troops, who are said to have captured a large amount of booty. President Diaz has authorized the Associated Press correspondent to say that not a single Mexican soldier has been moved to the Guatemalan frontier, that there are only two regiments on the entire line (same number that have been stationed there for three years), and that Mexico will observe, as she is now observing, the strictest neutrality.

The following is a dispatch from the City of Mexico, July 25.—Senor Mariscal, Mexican Secretary of State, today addressed a note to Senor Manuel Dieguez, the resident minister of Guatemala, explaining the Mexican views on the troubles in Central America. In his note Secretary Mariscal says that Mexico has decided to prevent any attempt at the forcible union of the five Central American republics, but would be pleased to see such a union if it could be amicably arranged and without coercion. Mexico will regard any attempt on the part of Guatemala to infringe upon the autonomy of the latter's sister republics as a *prima facie* *causus belli* and will, without further warning, act accordingly. Senor Mariscal alluded to the affair of July 17th, when Guatemala's troops invaded the territory of Salvador, and said that he would accept the explanation of the Guatemalan government in its settlement that the attack on Salvador was not at all premeditated, and that it had been made in direct violation of the express instructions of the President of Guatemala, who had only instructed the troops to guard the frontier of Salvador, and not to open hostilities. "But," adds Senor Mariscal, very significantly, "this excuse on the part of Guatemala will do for only once, and Mexico expects that Guatemala will declare her intentions as to Salvador without delay." The Guatemalan minister has telegraphed this note to his government and a reply is shortly expected.

Senor Pau, the Salvador confidential agent, was privately received by Secretary Mariscal today, and they had a long conference lasting over two hours, and it is said that Mexico intends accepting the protestations of Provisional President Ezeta of Salvador that he will convene a constitutional congress in Salvador not later than October 1st, provided that Salvador is not interfered with by any other country before that time. Mexico will, under these circumstances, do all she can to preserve the autonomy of San Salvador, and will also recognize Salvador's provisional government of today.

It is currently reported here that the Guatemalan attack on Salvador on July 17th was a pre-arranged plan, and if it had proved successful the Guatemalans would have followed up their victory by marching right up to the capital of Salvador and taking possession of the country. This story is also believed in Mexican official circles, notwithstanding the official note of Secretary Mariscal from Salvador and Guatemala.

The latest news is that delegates from both countries are now on the frontier under a flag of truce, discussing the situation. Senor Pau of Salvador had a private interview with President Diaz to-day, and will have another conference to-morrow, at which the resident Guatemalan Minister has been invited to be present.

The following is a dispatch from New York, July 25.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says the administration is considering the question whether Guatemala had a right to seize rifles, etc., on the *Colima*, and says it would appear that Guatemala has committed a gross breach of international law and courtesy in seizing part of the cargo of the steamer *Colima*, a vessel flying the United States flag, even though the articles seized were munitions of war destined for Salvador. Our government has serious cause for offense, and can demand an explanation and ample reparation for the outrage if it sees fit to so regard the transaction. The correspondent goes on to say if this was England, or Germany, or any other government than the United States, Guatemala would be made war on and her territory taken.

The following is a dispatch from the City of Mexico, July 25.—Dispatches from Guatemala say the Pacific Mail steamers will receive a subsidy from the Guatemalan government, which gives the Guatemalan authorities certain rights while the vessels are in Guatemalan waters. Among these is the right to search for contraband goods, among which are counted arms for nations at war with Guatemala.

The following is a dispatch from New York, dated July 25.—The *Herald's* City of Mexico: President Barillas, of Guatemala, has issued a manifesto setting forth that the so-called government felt obliged to accept war. Armies are being at-