

Ezeta is doing his best to preserve order in San Salvador, and has just dispatched a special envoy to the United States with a manifesto of what he intends as his programme toward the people of San Salvador. Guatemala has cabled her minister to the United States, who is in Europe, to return at once to Washington. Guatemala will also make an appeal to the United States for the latter's protection against Mexican interference.

The following is a dispatch from New York, July 22.—A *Herald* special from San Salvador confirms the news of a battle with Guatemala, and places the number killed at over 200. General Villavicencio, a Salvadorian traitor, attacked the Salvadorian forces July 18th, the next day, and was defeated. Guatemala commenced the warfare without a declaration of war. Many cases of rifles from San Francisco for Salvador have been seized aboard the Pacific mail steamship by the Guatemala government. It is believed that General Fabian Moran, who was aboard the steamship, acted as informer to Guatemala.

The following is a dispatch from New Orleans, dated July 22.—Senor Martinez, consul-general of Guatemala in this city, tonight received a message from the Guatemala minister in the City of Mexico, stating that he had received advices from the home government to the effect that representatives of the five Central American States had asked Ezeta to vacate the control of San Salvador. The dispatch also says that there has been no battle between the Guatemalans and Salvadorans.

The following is a dispatch from the City of Mexico, July 22.—A special from Guatemala says the ministers of Costa Rica and Nicaragua yesterday signed with Guatemala a treaty of alliance. They demand of General Ezeta, in the name of United Central America, first, that he leave the supreme command of San Salvador; second, that the legal regime be established, in accordance with the San Salvador constitution, as before June 22nd, the date of the assassination of President Menendez, and, third, that general amnesty be granted to participants in the revolutionary movement in San Salvador. Honduras had bound herself to this alliance by a previous treaty with Guatemala.

Guatemala is daily increasing her forces on the San Salvador frontier. The commanders are ordered to remain on the defensive. One general disobeyed this order and has been subjected to court-martial. The report of the defeat of Guatemalans by San Salvadorans is declared untrue. It was only a defeat of Salvadoran insurgents.

It is said that a special from Chapas, near the Guatemalan frontier, says a revolutionary movement against President Barrillas of Guatemala has obtained considerable headway, and Barrillas is preparing for it.

A representative of San Salvador here has shown to the Associated Press correspondent a telegram from General Ezeta, claiming that the report of a battle sent on Saturday was accurate.

Cipher dispatches from Guatemala state that General Fabio Moran, while en route from San Francisco for San Salvador, where he intended to raise a revolt, has been arrested and thrown in prison. This report, however, is believed an invention on the part of the Guatemalan government. It is also learned that the three Guatemalan regiments which threatened revolt were disarmed and discharged from service.

The specials from Chihuahua, on the Guatemalan frontier, say a revolution in Guatemala is imminent. There are different factions, headed by General L. Calderon, M. Landoval, Reyno Barrios, who has left the United States, and General Barrundia, all of whom are powerful leaders.

Senor Pau, the new special envoy from San Salvador, has been received here with open arms by the public and government.

The following is a dispatch from La Libertad, July 23.—Following is General Ezeta's manifesto to the Army of San Salvador:

"**SOLDIERS:**—When critical circumstances overtake the country, and an imprudent government presses blindly on to ruin, when blows striking at the country's liberty are meditated, and when from chaos and overflowing ambition the dreaded dictatorship threatens to rise, it belongs to the army to take the first line in guarding the safe deposits of our dear liberties. In raising your voices in defense of the down-trodden rights of the people of San Salvador, you defend your own rights, your dignity, the peace of your hearts. Your brothers confide in your arms, and to their confidence you will respond at this moment, demonstrating that they can never be accomplices in crime. The tyranny that abuses power will find no echo for aid in your ranks. It is not in vain that your country expects from you an energetic initiative to conjure the calamities that threaten us. We have long known each other; we have encountered other dangers on the field of battle; we have suffered the privations, inclemencies and fatigues of the campaign. I know, too, where your constancy and your valor reach. I know how much I can expect from you, and thus it is with you. I do not hesitate at our glorious task of vindicating the liberty of our fatherland. Showing yourselves to be the most zealous of defenders, you make yourselves worthy of that country which, never ungrateful, should reward your heroism and your sacrifices by elevating a military career to a grand height, attending solicitously to the needs of the army, giving stability and guarantees to the noble profession of arms. Forward, then, in the paths begun, and once more victory will crown your efforts."

The following is a dispatch from New York, dated July 24.—City of

Mexico dispatch: The contradictory statements from Guatemala and Salvador indicate that some tall prevaricating is being done by one of the two countries. The opinion here is that the alleged alliance of all the countries of Central America against Salvador is for the purpose of crushing out of existence that small republic, under the plea that anarchy prevails and that General Ezeta's government is not desired by the people of Salvador. The seizure of rifles aboard the steamer *Colima* by the Guatemalan government has been a constant theme of conversation here today. Many believe that owing to the fact that the seizure was made before hostilities had occurred and before the Central American compact was signed, the United States will ask Guatemala for an explanation of her conduct.

Later advices give further details of the seizure, that the number of rifles seized was two hundred, and that they had been ordered from San Francisco before any revolutionary movement had broken out in San Salvador. These arms were destined for the use of the newly-formed mounted police in Salvador.

It is further known that the captain of the *Colima* strenuously objected to the forcible and arbitrary methods of Guatemala in taking possession of arms consigned to Salvador. A launch containing a number of armed men steamed up alongside the *Colima* and made a demand upon the captain for the rifles, which he refused to give up. The *Colima* was then boarded and the arms seized and transferred to the launch, which took them ashore.

A revolutionary uprising on a small scale took place yesterday at San Miguel in Salvador. The ring-leaders were caught, tried by court martial and shot. In the interior of the republic everything is quiet.

Mr. Gerinimo Pon was shown a telegram published yesterday from Guatemala that referred to the compact entered into by the Central American republic against Salvador. He said: "Guatemala has no right to interfere in the internal affairs of San Salvador, even if assisted by the other republics. An act of that kind is ever an imposition and offense. After such important events as those which have taken place in Salvador, it is necessary to freely consult the will of the people. The impositions and threats of Guatemala and her allies are incompatible with the dignity and independence of the people of Salvador."

Mr. Pon referred to the Guatemalan dispatch touching the points of the Central American compact relating to amnesty for all engaged in revolutionary movements, and said with equal reason Salvador's old decree, was a law granting general amnesty to all people who have taken part in any revolutionary movement against Guatemala and her allies. He further said the excuse given by Guatemala that the officer in command of her troops in the recent fight committed an act of disobedience by crossing the frontier, and that he has been arrested and will be court-martialed, is ridiculous,