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TWO SECTIONS TODAY.

FEDERALS FLEE WITH $5,000,000 IN CASH; CHIHUAHUA DESERTED

Five million pesos, or more than $2,000,000 gold, the property of Gen. Luis Terrazas, aged Chihuahua multi-millionaire, is being carried overland from the city of Chihuahua to the American border by a federal army of 1500 men under Gen. Salvador Mercado, who evacuated the staate capital Sunday morning and struck out for the border village of Ojinaga, according to word received Monday afternoon by Gen. Pancho Villa, at Juarez. The aged general and many relatives, who have been virtual prisoners in the capital for six months, are with the federals, it is reported.

News of the evacuation and flight of the Huerta troops reached Gen. Villa in the form of a telegram from Gen. Maclovio Herrera at Villa Ahumada, on the Mexican Central railway, 83 miles south of Juarez.

Herrera's telegram read: "I have the honor to report to you that couriers arriving here from the south report that the enemy has evacuated the state capital and is retreating along the road that leads to Ojinaga. The evacuation took place Sunday morning. I am informed that the strength of the enemy is only 1500 men."

To Occupy Capital.

On receipt of this message Gen. Villa ordered Herrera, who commands the rebel army advance guard of 3500 men, to continue his march south and take possession of the capital. By Tuesday night, according to Gen. Villa, the cavalry column under Herrera will have arrived at Moctezuma, 85 miles north of Chihuahua.

"Will you send a force out to intercept the Federals?" was the question asked Villa Tuesday morning. "I do not think it wise to disclose my military plans, but you can say that the Huertistas will probably not reach the border without a fight," Villa replied. "I have no way of knowing the exact location of the federal column today, but I judge that they are not more than 75 miles from Chihuahua, as they will not be able to move fast, hampered by provision trains and refugee noncombatants," he continued.

Ojinaga is about 180 miles northeast of Chihuahua and is near the boundary line 30 miles south of Marfa, Texas. It takes four or five days to ride from the capital to the border.

Federico Moye Acting Governor.

Federico Moye, a prominent merchant of Chihuahua, was appointed governor of the state ad interim by Mercado, when he departed, according to word received by Villa. When he heard that Moye had been appointed governor, he smiled and said, "Moye is a friend of mine."

Accompanying the Federal column, it is reported, are 50 or 60 Chihuahua families of the upper class. "We have been told," said Villa Tuesday morning, "that the retreating column is more than two miles long. Vehicles of every description are being used to convey the families who accompany the Huertistas. Three or four hundred women and children are fleeing with the federals. Of course, if my men intercept the enemy, we will see that the noncombatants are not placed in any danger."

Promises Trains to Torreon.

"Within 10 days regular train service will be resumed on the Mexican Central railway from Juarez to Torreon," said Villa Tuesday morning. Our forces control the entire territory now from the border to Torreon and we are going to repair the railway as soon as possible."

In case this prediction is made good, Torreon will be in touch with the border at Juarez for the first time in many months. Torreon is 527 miles from Juarez and is one of the most important mining towns in northern Mexico. It is the feeding point for mines and smelters representing investments of millions of dollars. A food famine is said to have threatened the inhabitants of the city for several weeks, as the presence of federal troops at Chihuahua prevented supplies being shipped in.

Not Yet Occupied

Rumors were current in El Paso today that rebel forces under Gen. Manuel Chao had already occupied the city of Chihuahua, but Gen. Villa said this morning that he had no official advices of such an occupation. The telegraph wires between Chihuahua City and the point where Villa's advance guard under Hernandez is located are said to be cut in several places and no direct communication with the capital is possible. The railway between Juarez and Chihuahua is in fairly good condition, only three burned bridges having been discovered by the advance guard on its march to Villa Ahumada.

Salazar's and Caraveo's Movements.

Gens. Marcelo Caraveo and Ynez Salazar, who each commanded a division of the federal army which was defeated last week by Villa's men at Tierra Blanca, 22 miles south of Juarez, never returned to Chihuahua with their troops, but struck out for the Guerrero district of western Chihuahua and are heading for the Sierra Madre with 500 or 600 men, according to reports current among rebel officers in Jaurez. If this is true, the Huerta followers are in for a hard time, according to the rebels, because Col. Julio Acosta, with 800 "Constitutionalists" is operating in the western portion of the state. When last heard from, Acosta's command was at Madera.

More Cavalry to Move.

One thousand cavalry will be sent south from Juarez Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday to join Gen. Herrera's column, according to Gen. Villa. When this force leaves it will make a total of 4500 men who have left Juarez for Chihuahua since last Saturday. Approximately 2500 soldiers will still remain in the border town after the departure of the 1000. Although no acknowledgement was made officially, it is rumored that the sending of these troops south is merely a preliminary step in a plan to meet the federal column retreating northward.

Supplies sufficient to last an army of 8000 or 9000 men for two months are being gathered in Juarez and sent south as fast as the railway is fully repaired. Hundreds of sacks of flour, beans and coffee, besides thousands of loaves of bread, have been shipped south to feed Gen. Herrera's column and more are being imported into Juarez daily.

Where Will Capital Be?

"No one knows yet whether Ciudad Juarez will be made provisional capital of the Constitutionalist government," said Pancho Villa, Tuesday morning, at his headquarters on Calle Lerdo. "It is true that the subject has been discussed but no definite decision has been made. It is just as probable that the City of Chihuahua will be made the capital," he added.

Four thousand Sonora troops, commanded by Gen. Alvarado, are marching from Hermosillo to Chihuahua to join Villa's army for the march to Mexico City, said the rebel leader Tuesday morning. Gen. Venustiano Carranza, head of the "Constitutionalist" movement, is with this column and will arrive in Chihuahua within two weeks, it is reported.

To Meet in Chihuahua.

The two principal leaders of the rebel

(Continued on page 2, fourth col.)

CHIHUAHUA IS DESERTED CITY

Federals Flee and Leave the State Capital to the Rebels, According to Advices Received From the Front by Villa—Mercado Reported to Have Gone To Ojinaja.

By THOS. W. STEEP, ASSOCIATED PRESS COR.

RATHER than endure starvation, the federal troops have evacuated Chihuahua city, which has been under siege for weeks, according to advices received last night by Gen. Francisco Villa, the rebel leader. The evacuation leaves the city open to possession by the rebels.

The report received by Villa was that Gen. Salvador Mercado, military governor of the state, with 2000 federal troops, had left on foot for Ojinaga, on the United States border, 90 miles from Marfa, Texas; that generals Jose Ynez Salazar and Pascual Orozco, with more than 1000 federals, had retreated to the mountains west of Chihuahua city, and that hundreds of civilians, including women and children, who were on the verge of starvation, had started out to walk to the United States border.

City Well Fortified.

Besides being the capital of the state, Chihuahua, with a population normally of 35,000, is the metropolis of northern Mexico. Neither in the Madero revolution nor in the present uprising has Chihuahua been taken from the federals. Its garrison and the commanding positions for sharpshooters and machine guns afforded by the cathedral and public buildings, heretofore had presented a formidable barrier to invaders. Had the rebels reached the city and the federals resisted, it was believed that a fight in the city would have resulted in great loss of life and property.

Viaduct Reported Destroyed.

Conditions in the city were said to be such that life there was no longer endurable. The Spanish viaduct, which conveyed water from the mountains, was reported to have been destroyed and the food supplies exhausted.

Gen. Villa last night telegraphed details of the evacuation to Venustiano Carranza, at Hermosillo, stating that the proposed advance of the rebels southward to Mexico City would now be expedited. The possession of the city, he said, would make rebel territory of the country straight through to Zacatecas and operations would begin about that city and at Aguascalientes.

Many Prominent Families Besieged.

Among the besieged citizens at Chihuahua who are now believed to be seeking refuge elsewhere were Juan Creel, a banker and relative of Enrique Creel, former supporter of president Diaz; Gen. Luis Terrazas, exgovernor, and Albert Terrazas, a wealthy landowner and son of the general.

Gen. Villa said Federico Moye, prominent merchant, had been named civil governor of Chihuahua state, his selection being based on the belief that he would be acceptable to the rebels.

Villa Confirms Report.

"The report of the capitulation of Chihuahua is authentic," said Villa. "It came to me in an official dispatch, which said the city was evacuated on Sunday. A courier at once rode 130 miles northward, where he met the rebel advance guard at Ahumada, where we have established telegraphic communication. I have transmitted the details to Gen. Carranza, the head of the revolution.

"It is my purpose now to send a force to intercept Mercado, who is fleeing to Ojinaga, and also to capture Orozco and Salazar. The main rebel body probably will concentrate at Chihuahua preparatory to the advance southward. We will be nearing Mexico City within a month."

To Occupy Chihuahua.

Hasty preparations were under way Tuesday in the rebel ranks for the prompt occupation of Chihuahua.

Pointing out that of the important federal strongholds in the north only Monterey and Guaymas remained, Francisco Villa, the rebel leader, said Chihuahua would be made the base of aggressive activities southward. Where rebel forces will be sent to pursue Gen. Salvador Mercado, Huerta's military governor, who is reported to be fleeing to the United States border at Ojinaga with 2000 famished soldiers and Gens. Orozco and Salazar, said to have taken to the mountains, Villa declined to say definitely but said that the rebel advance toward Mexico City would continue briskly.

Mexico City in a Month.

"We will be shooting at the ramparts of Mexico City within a month," said Villa. "We are confident that when the people in the capital realize that we have captured almost all the north and are in sight of the city's gates, they will voice their feelings which they are now afraid to do and will clamor for the downfall of the usurper. A mob in the capital can oust Huerta in a day."

With 2500 rebels and 16 field pieces advanced as far as Carrizal, 90 miles south of Juarez, on the way to Chihuahua, Villa will remain here until he communicates with Venusiano Carranza before the personally proceeds south. At Chihuahua, he expects to join Manuel Chao and other rebel leaders and with a combined force of 8000, proceed toward Zacatecas, the first important city south of Torreon. Other rebel forces, Villa said, are to proceed up the west coast toward Guadalajara.

Persuaded to Quit.

According to late reports which Villa said he had received by couriers who traveled overland 130 miles to Villa Ahumada, where the telegraph line has been connected with Juarez, the desertion of Chihuahua by fderals was brought about by the pressure of the citizens. The people, it was said, protested that if the federal garrison resisted, the fighting would result in the wholesale killing of noncombatants; that the poor were half starved and that the wealthy residents could not expect mercy at the hands of the invaders. Gen. Mercado is said to have decided on flight to the American border, so that he could communicate with provisional president Huerta. Communication between Chihuahua and Mexico City has been impossible for weeks.

HUERTA MUST QUIT THE JOB SAYS WILSON

President Declares Mexican Provisional President the Only Cloud Upon the Horizon of the United States and That He Must Be Removed—Urges Steps to Prevent Private Monopoly, and Rural Credit for Farmers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—"There is but one cloud upon our horizon. That has shown itself to the south of us, and hangs over Mexico. There can be no certain prospect of peace in America until Gen. Huerta has surrendered his usurped authority in Mexico; until it is understood on all hands, indeed, that such pretended governments will not be countenanced or dealt with by the government of the United States."

This is the way president Woodrow Wilson deals with the Mexican situation, in his message to congress, read in person before that body today. Continuing, he says:

"We are the friends of constitutional government in America; we are more than its friends, we are its champions; because in no other way can our neighbors, to whom we would wish in every way to make proof of our friendship, work out their own development in peace and liberty. Mexico has no government. The attempt to maintain one at the City of Mexico has broken down, and a mere military despotism has been set up which has hardly more than the semblance of national authority. It originated in the usurpation of Victoriano Huerta, who, after a brief attempt to play the part of constitutional president, has at last cast aside even the pretense of legal right and declared himself dictator.

"As a consequence, a condition of affairs now exists in Mexico which has made it doubtful whether even the most elementary and fundamental rights either of her own people or of the citizens of other countries resident within her territory can long be successfully safeguarded, and which threatens, if long continued, to imperil the interests of peace, order, and tolerable life in the lands immediately to the south of us.

"Even if the usurper had succeeded in his purposes, in despite of the constitution of the republic and the rights of its people, he would have set up nothing but a precarious and hateful power, which could have lasted but a little while, and whose eventual downfall would have left the country in a more deplorable condition than ever. But he has not succeeded. He has forfeited the respect and the moral support even of those who were at one time willing to see him succeed. Little by little he has been completely isolated. By a little every day his power and prestige are crumbling and the collapse is not far away.

"We shall not, I believe, be obliged to alter our policy of watchful waiting. And then, when the end comes, we shall hope to see constitutional order restored in distressed Mexico by the concert and energy of such of her leaders as prefer the liberty of their people to their own ambitions."

President Wilson read his message to congress at a joint session of both branches, at 1 o'clock in the house chamber. The message, among the briefest documents of its kind from any president, about 3000 words long, required less than 30 minutes for reading, though it treated upon a variety of subjects.

Galleries packed with a brilliant company of officials and their families greeted the president when the joint session got down to business. All present stood and a deafening roar of applause swept the chamber as Mr. Wilson took his place behind the desk and began to read at 1:08 o'clock. The president read easily and clearly in his usual pleasing tone, which carried his words to the doors of the chamber.

No program for the trust legislation was presented, further than the mention of the desirability of an early amendment to the Sherman law, "to prevent private monopoly more effectually than it has yet been prevented," and announcements that the president would later address a special message to congress dealing with that subject.

The rest of the message follows:

Leads in Peace Negotiations.

The United States, the president said, stands at the front in peace negotiations with the nations of the world. "It has been the privilege of the department of state," he said, "to gain the assent in principle, of no less than 31 nations, representing four-fifths of the population of the world, to the negotiation of treaties by which it shall be agreed that whenever differences of interest or of policy arise which can not be resolved by the ordinary processes of diplomacy they shall be publicly analyzed, discussed, and reported upon by a tribunal chosen by the parties before either nation determines its course of action.

"There is only one possible standard by which to determine controversies between the United States and other nations, and that is compounded of these two elements: Our own honor and our obligations to the peace of the world. A test so compounded ought easily to be made to govern both the establishment of new treaty obligations and the interpretation of those already assumed."

Dealing with domestic affairs, the address said:

"I turn to matters of domestic concern. You already have under consideration a bill for the reform of our system of banking and currency, for which the country waits with impatience, as for something fundamental to its whole business life and necessary to set credit free from arbitrary and artificial restraints. I need not say how earnestly I hope for its early enactment into law. I take leave to beg that the whole energy and attention of the senate be concentrated upon it till the matter is successfully disposed of. And yet I feel that the request is not needed—that the members of that great house need no urging in this service to the country.

Urges Credit for Farmers.

"I present to you, in addition, the urgent necessity that special provision be made also for facilitating the credits needed by the farmers of the country. The pending currency bill does the farmers a great service. It puts them upon an equal footing with other business men and masters of enterprise, as it should; and upon its passage they will find themselves quit of

(Continued on page two, column one.)

MEDINA IS JAILED IN EL PASO

Villa's Chief of Staff and Several Friends Come to El Paso Side.

VILLA SAYS THEY GOT HIS MONEY

JUAN N. MEDINA, chief of staff of Gen. Pancho Villa, is in the El Paso county jail, charged with bringing stolen property over the value of $50 into the state. The complaint was filed in the court of justice of the peace E. B. McClintock Tuesday morning, following which Medina was transferred from the city jail by deputy constable J. W. Brown, to the county jail.

In the complaint signed by city detective Fred Delgado, it is charged that the defendant had taken $7000 gold, and $14,000 Mexican money, the personal property of Villa. Medina declares that the charges are false and were trumped up by enemies.

Medina was arrested at 604 Upson avenue Monday night at 7:45 o'clock by chief of detectives Jesse C. Stansel. Detectives N. Wood and O. W. Smith were with Stansel. The money claimed to have been takn has not been located.

Medina was arrested by Stansel on a complaint charging him with a violation of the neutrality laws.

Villa Causes Arrest.

According to detective Stansel, Villa telephoned him at 5:30 o'clock Monday afternoon and requested him to come to Juarez. "Through an interpreter," said Stansel, "Villa told me that Juan Medina had skipped out with something like $14,000, gold. He said that it was impossible to ascertain the exact amount, as every paper which had been kept by Medina in his office had either been destroyed or had in some way disappeared. Medina, Villa said, had received the money in the nature of hospital funds. It had been sent to Juarez from Sonora, and was intended to be expended in taking care of the wounded and sick rebel soldiers.

"The missing money, Villa told me, was all in currency, ranging in $20 bills to $100 bills. There were one or two $1,000 bills in the lot.

"When I arrived at the house on Upson avenue, Medina was there. Several Mexicans were there and there were four or five women in the house."

Villa May Testify.

The date of the examining trial before judge McClintock has not been set. There is talk of trying to get the war department to allow Villa to come to this side to testify in the case when it comes up for trial. This would be in the nature of granting Villa immunity from arrest if the plan is carried out.

Capt. Harry N. Cootes came to the police station Tuesday morning when he was notified of Medina's arrest, but Medina had been turned over to the county officers.

The report is that Medina became more or less angry when it was announced by Villa that he would be taken to the front ani Lieut. Col. Medina Veytia would be left in charge at Juarez. Citizens of Juarez, it is said, circulated a petition requesting that Medina be allowed to remain. Villa declined and ordered Medina to go to the front.

Following this, it is said that Medina came to El Paso. After having reached this side the detectives say that he wrote out his resignation and sent it to Juarez. This is denied by Medina's friends, it being said that before leaving Juarez, Medina wrote his resignation and sent it by a messenger to Villa.

Others Are Missing.

"I was not in hiding at all," said Medina. "I came to El Paso as a private citizen, having resigned from the army. I was not discharged. The charge that I have stolen any property is absolutely false. That is a put up job."

Following the disappearance of Medina from Juarez, Capt. Jose Covarrubias, Lauro Hurtado and twi Americans, Capts. Holmdahl and Poole, are said to have come to this side of the river. All were close friends of Villa. It is said that Covarrubias, who is a brother of one of Carranza's cabinet officers, has gone to Hermosillo to thresh out the whole matter with Carranza.

Gets Medina's Job.

Lieut. Col. Medina Veytia has been appointed chief of staff to Villa to take the place made vacant by the departure from Juarez of Medina.

Jose Velarde has been appointed mayor of Juarez. Mr. Velarde was made "presidente municipal" when the rebels first occupied the border town, but was supplanted by Dr. B. Overvides. Dr. Overvides, it is said, has disappeared from the Mexican town. Velarde was asked by Gen. Villa to resume the duties of mayor.

TROOPERS PROTECT STRIKEBREAKERS

TRINIDAD, Colo., Dec. 2.—Workmen from outside districts are arriving in large numbers to take the places of striking miners in the southern Colorado coal fields. Forty Mexicans, with their families, arrived from Texas this morning in a special car. They were met south of Trinidad by Maj. Williams and a detachment of infantry, formally advised of the strike conditions now existing and escorted to Grey Creek, a Victor-American Fuel company mine, where they will go to work at once. Precautions had been taken to prevent a possible attack by striking miners, but no demonstration occurred. A large number of men also went to work this morning in the Colorado Fuel and Iron mines west of Trinidad.

The announcement of the action of the Pueblo federal grand jury in indicting officers and members of the United Mine Workers of America on the charge of violating the Sherman anti-trust law was received by local union leaders without comment. Ten of the 25 indicted men are under arrest here and at Walsenburg. No federal warrants had been served in this district early today.

Robert Uhlich, district organizer of the miners' union, was again a witness today before the military commission. Mike Livoda, another organizer, will be called to testify later.

U. S. JURY INDICTS LEADERS OF STRIKE

Monopoly of Labor Is Alleged in Bill Returned Against United Mine Workers in Colorado.

Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 2.—For the alleged maintenance of a monopoly of labor, indictments were returned here by the federal grand jury against national officers and organizers of the United Mine Workers of America. The indictments are the result of an investigation of the southern Colorado coal strike situation. The national officers of the United Mine Workers indicted are: John P. White, president; Frank J. Hayes, vice president; William P. Green, treasurer.

Alleging conspiracy in restraint of trade indictments were returned against John R. Lawson, Adolph Germer, Robert Uhlich, A. B. McGarry, Charles Batey and James Morgan, strike leaders and organizers of the United Mine Workers, and Edward Wallace, editor of a labor paper at Trinidad.

The jury recommened that the mining laws be more rigidly enforced, that the governor be empowered by the legislature to regulate or suspend the sale of ammunition and explosives during strike troubles, and that in cases of dispute both parties should be required by law to operate the mines pending settlement. Financial interest of coal companies in saloons is denounced as reprehensible.

The methods of the United Mine Workers are severely condemned.

ONE KILLED DURING INDIANAPOLIS RIOT

Special Police Shoot Into Crowd Attempting to Stop Ice Wagon—Negro Dead; Three Men Wounded.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 2.—Claud Lewis, a negro, aged 19, was killed and three men were wounded, one probably fatally, this afternoon when six special police officers, riding on an ice wagon, shot into a crowd which tried to stop the wagon in Indiana avenue. The special officers were taken to a police station.

Members of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs' union, now on strike, voted down an appeal of team owners employing union drivers who asked that their employes be permitted to return to work. Thomas J. Farrell, general organizer, declared none of the men would take out their teams until the employers of 1000 men had signed the agreement. Team owners, employing about 250 men, have signed the agreement. Many minor disorders were quelled by the police.

REBELS SEIZE STUFF FROM JUAREZ OWNERS

THREE wholesale commission warehouses, the property of Spaniards, Manuel and Domingo Trueba and E. Canalles, have been seized by the rebels in Juarez. Thousands of dollars' worth of stock, groceries and clothing, is said to have been stored in the warehouses when the rebels took possession.

Ike Alderete has lost his keno concession. By order of Gen. Villa, it was transferred to A. Kyriacopulos Monday. The rebels claim that Alderete owes taxes for a year on his concession and until he pays them he will not be allowed to run the game as his own property.

TO CUT OFF SOME GRAFT IN MEXICO

Mexico City, Mex., Dec. 2.—A resolution has been introduced in the chamber of deputies that the department of finance be instructed not to pay congressmen any salary other than that due them as congressmen. If the resolution is adopted it will save the country many hundreds of thousands of pesos annually.

Many generals who are members of congress would forfeit their salaries as members of the army.

FLOOD KILLS TEN TEXANS

BELTON, Tex., Dec. 2.—Ten or more persons perished today in a 30-foot wave which came without warning down Nolan creek before daybreak. The creek runs through the center of this city.

Fifty houses along the creek's banks in Belton were swept away. In the center of the town, Mrs. W. C. Polk and her four children were caught asleep in their home and drowned. Polk, carrying the fifth child, an infant, escaped to high ground.

Five fatalities—a man, his wife and three children—were reported drowned. His name was not learned here.

When the Main street bridge in Temple, Tex., was demolished by the wave, an unidentified man was on the structure. It is believed he perished.

The creek's rise was the result of a downpour of four hours' duration.

MEXICAN SMELTERS MAY QUIT BUSINESS

ORDERED TO PAY FEDERAL TROOPS BY HUERTA

ALL smelting plants of the American Smelting & Refining company in the republic of Mexico may be closed, pending the restoration of peace in the country. The Monterey smelter has already been ordered closed and the plants at Chihuahua, Aguascalientes, Matehuala and Velardena may also be ordered permanently closed, according to R. R. Burns, representing the A. S. & R. company in El Paso and Mexico City.

The decision to close the Monterey smelter resulted from the assessment made by a federal commander on the smelter to pay the federal troops. This may be followed by the suspension of operations at all of the other smelters and, as the A. S. & R. practically controls the smelting situation in Mexico, thousands of men will be thrown out of work. In addition to the men employed at he smelters proper, many mines are depending upon the smelters and with the closing of the smelters the mines will be forced to close.

In announcing the decision of his company to close the Monterey smelter and probably the other smelters, Mr. Burns said:

"The American Smelting & Refining company has closed down its plant in Monterey until normal conditions are restored in the country. The assessment on its Monterey smelter, made by the commander of the federal troops and apportioned amongst the interests of the town for the payment of the federal troops, has made this action necessary, and, as stated above, the plant will remain closed until complete order is restored and the possibility of further exactions of this character has been removed. The suspension of operations at this plant will probably soon be fcllowed by the complete suspension of all the operations of the company in the republic of Mexico."

FEDERALS TO QUIT WEST COAST PORTS

HERMOSILLO, Son., Mex., Dec. 2.—Officials here received information today from federal deserters that the garrisons at Guaymas and Mazatlan had been preparing to evacuate. It was believed that this had given rise to the reports from Juarez last night that the two west coast towns had fallen into the hands of the insurgents.

Theare has been no disposition by "Constitutionalists" to attack either town, as it has been assumed that sooner or later the federals would evacuate voluntarily. Both towns were defended by well fortified positions and at Guaymas the federal gunboats increased the danger to the attacking party.

It has been expected for many days that the Mexico City government would order a concentration of its forces in the northwest as a matter of protection against further advances of the "Constitutionalists," while Guaymas and Mazatlan could be taken only with great loss. The value of the federal garrisons in those towns would be greater, it was believed, if mobilized with other forces at some more central point.