

move about hurriedly to provide food and shelter.

Captain William Hunt, depot quartermaster at El Paso headquarters for the patrol district, was ordered by General Tasker H. Bliss to ship 5,000 pounds of flour, 1,000 pounds of sugar, 500 pounds of coffee, 5,000 pounds of beans and other food stuffs to Presidio for feeding the Federals. This was rations for two days. Car loads of food stuffs came in each day from El Paso, and were transferred by motor trucks from Marfa to Presidio.

The U. S. War Department ordered that the Mexican prisoners at Presidio be sent to Fort Bliss for detention. There were three thousand three hundred and fifty-two Federals, and one thousand sixty-seven women and children in the United States detention camp.

According to a newspaper article, dated January 13th: "Prisoners at Presidio are made ready to be removed. Preparations for a four day march to railroad station at Marfa are in progress; temporary camps will be established along the road between Presidio and Marfa.

"The situation on the border opposite Ojinaga, Mexico, today resolved itself into preparations for the removal of the defeated Mexican Federal army to Fort Bliss, where the Mexican Generals and soldiers are to be held indefinitely by order of the war department.

"Today the refugees were corralled in a space of about ten acres with out shelter, because no tents were available for them.

"When they start northward to the railroad at Marfa, over a mountain road, they will have to be provisioned at various camps enroute.

"Rebel announcement of the casualties in the battle that gave Ojinaga into Villa's hands stated that the Federal losses were two hundred and fifteen killed and seventy taken prisoners.

"Villa sent R. L. Fierro, his superintendent of transportation, from Presidio to Juarez yesterday to gather up all available equipment at Juarez and take it to Falomir on the Orient road at which point he expects to entrain his army, now marching back from Ojinaga to Chihuahua.

"Fierro was detained at Marfa yesterday by United States troops, but was later released as a non-combatant and proceeded to El Paso. When searched he carried \$18,000, which he said was for the rebel troops at Juarez.

"Villa, who is in Ojinaga, has started some of his troops to Chihuahua, and he expects to leave soon to direct his campaigns toward Mexico City."

On his arrival in El Paso, Major Fierro was requested to tell the facts regarding the

capture of Ojinaga. "Fourteen cannons, two thousand Mauser rifles, and more than a hundred thousand rounds of ammunition fell into our hands when we captured Ojinaga," said the Major. "It was funny to see those Federals run for the Rio Grande when our men began to charge their positions. Some of them stayed and fought for more than an hour, but thousands did not wait thirty minutes before starting for the river.

"I think Mercado and Castro were among the first to leave. If it hadn't been for the danger of bullets falling on the U. S. soil, we could have slaughtered scores of soldiers as they made for the river. The topography of the ground and the line of retreat taken by the Huertistas would have put the American patrols right in the line of our fire, if we had shot into the retreating masses, so we had to stand and watch them run.

"They succeeded in getting three cannons across the river, but abandoned twice as many on the road to the boundary line. There was plenty of ammunition to sustain the fight if they had been inclined to stay."

Luis Terrazas, III, who was missing after the capitulation of Ojinaga, was located on the American side of the River, four days later. He appeared late in the afternoon on the 14th and took an automobile for Marfa. He stated that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of Orozco, Salazar, Caraveo and Rojas.

January 14th was the date the refugees were started on their long march to Marfa. Four camps, each provided with fifteen hundred pounds of rations, were established along the way.

In a cloud of dust the Mexican Hegira left Presidio for their long march to Marfa. This was the most unusual sight ever seen in the United States. Federal soldiers, women, children, horses, burros, dogs and chickens, escorted by United States troopers, stretched out over the long rocky road.

When the advance guard of the refugees column, with General Salvador Mercado and five other generals, reached Marfa, the marchers were sighted southward in a continuous line for twelve miles.

On the 14th Salazar was arrested on an east bound passenger train at Sanderson. When asked where Orozco was, he said Orozco was killed in the battle of Ojinaga.

"Tony," or Antonio Rojas, was captured at Del Rio. But Caravero and Orozco were still unaccounted for.

Ten trains of ten coaches each were in Marfa, waiting to take the prisoners to El Paso. They arrived at their destination January 19th.

From the early part of December, 1913, until the latter part of January, 1914, millions of dollars passed through Presidio County and people of every class from multi-