

supplies may be kept up, and the country saved from famine.

When one of these guerrillas captured the town of Hueyapan, in 1912, they destroyed the Catholic Church, breaking in pieces all the images and idols, and the so-called sacred ornaments, with which some of the rebels adorned themselves. The whole of the churches of that town was dynamited. The priest escaped.

One instance of the workers' actions against the masters was when they burned two million pesos worth of sugar cane in Atencingo because it was of no use to them, not being willing that the capitalists should take it to the markets.

The Yaqui Indians work also under the Red Flag. They began insisting on the return of their lands, comprising the entire Yaqui Valley. They could not be fooled by Madero who sent a special envoy to pacify them, and they added their force to the Revolution. Under the Red Flag they have been fighting since 1911, and have taken possession of the eight towns on the banks of the Yaqui and stated by a manifesto that they were going to work the land in common.

The number of Yaquis in arms amounts now to nearly 6,000. Among them is now Juan F. Montero, a well versed revolutionist, very well known along the border of California and Arizona.

3,000 Yaquis were present at the conflicts at Naco, Santa Rosa and Santa Maria, State of Sonora. They occupy the towns of Potam, Bacum, Coceorit and Torin. In the last named place a serious combat actually took place, between them and the so-called constitutionalists. The Indians numbered 400, and finally overwhelmed the constitutionalists, killing thirty, after which they immediately proceeded to destroy the institutions of property, such as court houses, barracks, etc., as generally is done in every town taken by the Red Flag workers. They burned the barracks and the principal houses of the government and rich men, which were reduced to ashes. Oroz and Guamuchil palaces, that were property of the legatees of General Lorenzo Torres, also were burned. In all the towns the Red Flag is flying, and the Yaquis have nailed up proclamations signed by Sibalaume, Morris and Espinosa, stating that the Indians have taken possession of that which belongs to them. During three years they have worked the land in common. The chick-pea crop, calculated at more than a hundred thousand sacks a year, has remained in the hands of the Yaquis, as it is the product of their lands.

HUERTA, THE NEW DICTATOR

The year of 1913 appeared showing the workers in full possession of a great number of towns, villages and Haciendas. The Madero government was near its end by the action of the proletarians, when a military revolt broke out in Mexico City on February 9, 1913, demanding the head of the Dictator. Generals Bernardo Reyes and Felix Diaz, the defeated leaders of the former revolts were liberated from the prison and commenced a fight for the possession of the Capital. Reyes was killed after the first shots were fired. Diaz and Madero fought with their forces firing thousands of shells and cannon balls in