

blanca was killed, and in Naco, State of Sonora. In Mexicali, the Liberals to the number of 87 won a battle against 400 trained soldiers of Colonel Mayol, of the Federal army. Mayol had 68 men killed and the workers only one; that was William Stanley, an I. W. W. fighting in Mexico for the welfare of the proletariat.

In Parras, Central Mexico, the revolutionists, after a bloody battle, captured the town, and dynamited the great building of the Catholic Church, the palaces of the West End and the Government buildings. These rebels were class conscious rebels.

This month was when Emiliano Zapata with 600 men showed himself before the world as a social revolutionist, taking the Hacienda of Tenango, State of Morelos, and denying the right of property of the millionaire, Luis Garcia Pimentel, and giving possession of it to the peons that were working there. He burned all the titles of the Big Estate that were found in the safes of the offices, and took away money, horses, and other requisites for the benefit of the Revolution.

The month of May contributed to the history of Mexico several great battles. Tijuana, Lower California, was taken by the Red Flag revolutionists. Juarez, across El Paso, Texas, was captured also, although against the wishes of Madero, who was afraid of the claims of American capitalists that might be injured at the time of the battle. Colonel Tamborrel died like a hero defending the city for the capitalist class. Important cities were lost to the Dictator; the populated mining town of Cananea and the great cities of Hermosillo, Capital of Sonora, and Mazatlan, State of Sinaloa. The South was all on fire, and General Diaz sent to General Huerta, then a dark army officer to fight the rebels in that region. Torreon was taken and 200 bourgeois Chinese that were accustomed to exploiting the Mexican working class were butchered. The mining towns of Asientos, State of Aguascalientes, and Concepcion del Oro, State of Zacatecas, punished many bourgeois exploiters with death. Bloody battles in Matamoros and Chiantla, State of Puebla, were lost by the Federals. To Diaz everything seemed lost. Cuautla, State of Morelos, and Iguala, State of Guerrero where the workers made the rich men pay on the scaffold for their crimes of robbery and exploitation, and the City of Pachuca, capital of the State of Hidalgo, three hours journey from Mexico City, and in which place the rebels put fire to the plutocrat houses, the banks and the government buildings, making the coward, Governor Rodriguez, and high officers look for refuge in the barns, were the last places won by the Revolution. The governors of other States were giving field for the men in arms without firing a shot in defence of their protector and boss, Diaz. In less than six months the tyrant resigned the Presidency (May 25, 1911), not however, without coming to an understanding with Madero in respect to the terms of peace with his faction. He resigned that day because a mob was formed in the Cadena Street in front of his house and he was afraid of being executed in his palace, the headquarters of his crimes. With the Madero-Diaz peace compact, Madero obtained the co-operation of the Federal army for the future.