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The clouds pass, they come again; and we, Are we, then, less than these to God? O! for the stout heart of the tree That drops its small seeds to the soil, safe in the hollow of God's hand.

MADERO'S RECORD

- The New York Herald gives General Madero's remarkable record as follows: March 3, 1910—Madero helped organize a national convention to nominate a candidate to oppose Porfirio Diaz. June 3, 1910—Madero was thrown into prison by Diaz on charge of sedition. October 8, 1910—Madero escaped from prison disguised as a peon and fled to San Antonio, Texas. November 19, 1910—Madero, accompanied by seven men, recrossed the Rio Grande into Mexico and began recruiting troops to his standard. February 6, 1911—Joined by Generals Orozco and Blanco and the bandit chief "Pancho" Villa. February 9, 1911—Abraham Gomez, governor of Chihuahua, joins Madero and gives financial aid. February 15, 1911—Madero fights Diaz troops near Chihuahua. Madero and his personal aid, Cuellar, both seriously wounded near Casas Grande. May 5, 1911—Madero treats with Diaz at his request, but can not reach a compromise. Breaks armistice. May 8, 1911—Captures Juarez after three days' fight. May 25, 1911—Porfirio Diaz resigned and Madero became provisional president of Mexico. June 8, 1911—Enters Mexico City and receives an unprecedented demonstration. Hailed as "Savior of Mexico." August 31, 1911—Nominated for the presidency by the progressive party. October 2, 1911—Elected president of the Republic of Mexico. February 12, 1913—Confronted with revolution led by Colonel Felix Diaz and General Bernardo Reyes. Personally leads federal troops against revolutionists. February 18, 1913—Madero thrown into prison by General Huerta, his principal assistant against Diaz, and Huerta becomes president.

RENEWALS NOW DUE

The close of the subscription year for the great bulk of Commoner subscribers ended with the last issue in January. Subscriptions ending at this time should be renewed with as little delay as possible in order to facilitate the work of changing and re-entering the addresses on our subscription books and obviate expense of sending out statements announcing that renewals are due.

Affairs in Mexico

On February 19th Madero was deposed from the presidency of Mexico. It was announced that he had arranged for his departure from the capital to Vera Cruz. His brother, Gustavo Madero, was subjected to the fugitive law and was shot to death. The members of the Madero cabinet were released from custody. The Mexican congress, in a special session at midnight, elected Gen. Victoriano Huerta provisional president. Two attempts were made on Huerta's life. Diaz approves of the selection of Huerta. Washington dispatches say that the United States government will keep a watchful eye on the situation.

Later dispatches via the Associated Press say: The fate of Francisco Madero is to be left in the hands of the new cabinet. The ex-president is now the personal prisoner of General Huerta, who refuses to accept the responsibility for his disposition.

General Huerta was on the point of permitting Madero and Suarez to leave the country, but was counselled to delay action by close friends who considered it probable that Madero would use his freedom to hatch new plots.

The provisional president declared he would place the case of Madero before the cabinet ministers immediately after they were sworn into office.

There appeared a strong probability that the appointment of a lunacy commission to examine him would be urged as a solution.

The closest estimates obtainable of the casualties during the fighting in the streets show that about 3,000 persons were killed and 7,000 wounded. These are not government figures, nor will the government be able to make any reliable calculation.

In most cases no official records were made of the bodies which were gathered up, carted to open spaces outside the city and burned.

Numerous instances are known in which whole families were wiped out by exploding shells or by the penetrating fire of machine guns. The great majority of the dead were non-combatants, including a large proportion of women and children.

Estimates as to the loss of property are necessarily inaccurate. There is no doubt that the damage amounts to many millions.

Felix Diaz denied responsibility for the execution of Gustavo Madero and Adolfo Basso, superintendent of the national palace. The official report on the death of Gustavo Madero says:

"He was being removed from one part of the arsenal to another when he made a dash for liberty. The officers in charge fired at him and killed him. Adolfo Basso, an old man, was killed inside the rebel lines."

The death of Gustavo Madero is still a chief topic of conversation among the populace. Many people sought for souvenirs of the dead politician and one person paid \$25 for a fragment of his eyeglass.

Juan Sanchez Azcona, private secretary of Francisco Madero, and Jesus Ureuta, Madero's chief supporter in the chamber of deputies, were added to the list of prisoners. They had escaped from the city in an automobile during the upheaval at the national palace, but were captured between here and the coast.

A telegram was sent to the Paris residence of Porfirio Diaz, the former dictator by Felix Diaz, his nephew, and General Huerta, the new provisional president, in which the aged general was informed:

"You have been avenged against your former enemy."

On February 23, Francisco I. Madero, the deposed president, and Jose Pino Suarez, deposed vice president, were shot down and killed. Reports of the occurrence differ. Friends of the dead men say that there were shot under the notorious "fugitive law" where men, whose death is desired, are killed by their guards.

All the foreign diplomats had been invited to take luncheon the following day with de la Barra, Mexico's minister of foreign affairs. But they all declined to do so unless the tragic death of Madero and Suarez was cleared of mystery.

The sister of Madero hurled accusations at the officers who refused to admit the two widows to the place where the bodies of the two chieftans were held. She denounced them as "cowards" and "assassins."

President Huerta issued a statement saying

that the men died as the result of an effort made by an armed group of their friends to release them. He said there would be a thorough investigation.

Following are Associated Press dispatches: London, Feb. 24.—The British government will not recognize the new government of Mexico until it has been confirmed by a general election, according to an authoritative statement today.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 24.—Information reached Governor Colquitt today that demands have been made upon Americans at Matamoras, Mexico, for money, and that United States Consul Joseph E. Johnson at that point had asked Captain Head, commanding the Brownville company of the Texas national guards, to cross the international boundary and protect the American consulate and foreign interests at Matamoras.

Governor Colquitt has just received information that Americans in Matamoras are given to midnight to raise \$20,000. The governor is keeping up telephone communication with Brownsville.

Governor Colquitt received tonight the following telegram from Captain Head, of the company of national guards on duty at Brownsville, at the request of the sheriff of Cameron county:

"Have just received message from Consul Johnson at Matamoras. Can you authorize me to cross river at order of consul to protect consulate and Americans' interests? Demand made on Americans for money tonight."

The governor telegraphed Captain Head as follows:

"Telegram received. Do not cross river unless you receive orders to do so. Request Americans to come to Brownsville."

Governor Colquitt has repeated the message from Captain Head to the officers in charge of the United States troops at Houston.

Governor Colquitt, at midnight ordered four companies of the Texas militia to proceed to Brownsville with all haste when it was reported to him that Americans had been arrested and held for ransom at the Mexican town of Matamoras, across the boundary from Brownsville, when they refused to contribute money to the officials in charge of Matamoras. The governor also sent this message to Captain Head, in command of the Brownsville company of the Texas national guard: "Notify Mexican commander at Matamoras who is demanding money that if he harm a single Texan his life will be demanded as a forfeit."

Brownville, Tex., Feb. 24.—American residents of Matamoras, Mexico, were warned late tonight by United States Consul Jesse Johnson to cross the boundary into Brownsville when he was informed that Americans would be required to subscribe toward maintaining the government of Matamoras. Demands, it is said, were made that the subscriptions be forthcoming tonight. It is reported that Mr. Johnson's life had been threatened and another report, unconfirmed, however, was that he had been arrested.

Early in the night Mr. Johnson appealed to Captain Head of the Brownsville company of the state national guard for protection for the consulate and foreign residents of Matamoras. Governor Colquitt, who was advised of the situation, instructed Captain Head not to attempt to cross the border, but to suggest that all Americans leave Matamoras. Mr. Johnson immediately issued the warning, but refused to quit his post.

Guards at the ferry and the international bridge crossing the Rio Grande have been increased.

"RATIONAL"

The Philadelphia Public Ledger, a high protectionist paper, pleads for what it calls "a rational revision of the tariff," but the Public Ledger should remember that the people made it clear last November that they do not regard the Public Ledger's tariff theory as a rational one.

GOOD WORK

S. J. McKenrick, Curwensville, Pa.—I enclose postoffice money order to pay for the list of seven Commoner subscribers handed you herewith. Please send me more sample copies at once for I am sure I can secure more subscriptions in this community for your valuable paper.