



GOING SOME



A ROMANCE OF STRENUOUS AFFECTION BY REX BEACH SUGGESTED BY THE PLAY BY REX BEACH AND PAUL ARMSTRONG

Cowboys of the Flying Heart ranch are overthrown over the loss of their much-prized photograph by the defeat of their champion in a foot-race with the cook of the Contepide ranch.

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

But this comforting conclusion wavered again, when Berkeley Fresno, who had awaited their report, scoffed openly.

"He can't run! If he could run he'd be running! I tell you, he can't run as fast as a sheep can walk."

"I've killed men for less," muttered the stoop-shouldered man.

"Did you see his legs?" Fresno was bent upon convincing his hearers.

"Well, then, take his wind. A runner always has good lungs, but I'll bet if you snapped him on the chest with a rubber band he'd cough himself to death."

"Mebbe he ain't in rood shape yet," Fresno sneered. "No, and he'll never get into good condition with those girls hanging around him all the time."

"That's the worst thing in the world for anybody," said Willie, with cynicism. "But how can we stop it?"

"There ain't but one thing to do," Stover announced, firmly. "We've got to put up to Mr. Glass and learn the truth."

"You'll find him in the bunkhouse," directed Fresno. "I think I'll trail along and hear what he has to say."

CHAPTER IX.

GLASS had gone to the cowboys' sleeping quarters in search of his employer, and was upon the point of leaving when the delegation filed in.

"E-zoo gents! Where's my protegee?" "I don't know. Where did you have it last?"

"I mean Speed, my trainin' partner. That's a French word." "Oh! We just left him."

"Wait a minute," Willie came forward. "Let's talk." "All right. We'll visit. Let her go, professor."

"You've been handlin' him for quite a spell, haven't you?" "Sure! It's my trainin' that put him where he is. Ask him if it ain't."

"Then he's a good athlete, is he?" "Is he good? Huh!" Glass grunted, expressively.

"How fast can he do a hundred yards?" "London in the eighteenth century did not afford so many free shows as at present, but visitors who knew the ropes could then obtain at least one sumptuous dinner for nothing."

Archbishop's Hospitality. London in the eighteenth century did not afford so many free shows as at present, but visitors who knew the ropes could then obtain at least one sumptuous dinner for nothing.

ery the underdog cowboy leaped as if touched by a living flame. Like a flash of light he whirled and poised on his feet, his long, evil-looking revolver drawn and cocked, his tense face vulturelike and fierce.

Willie paused, and the breath crept audibly into his lungs. "Who done that?" he asked harshly.

"I thought it was the marshal from Waco," he said. "He'll never get me alive."

Stover addressed himself to Fresno, who had gone pale, and was still prostrate where he had fallen.

"Get up, Mr. Berkeley, but don't make no more moves like that, behind a man's back. He most got you."

"I'm sorry, but I didn't mean to," Carara and Mr. Cloudy came out from cover whither they had fled at Willie's first movement.

"I dreamed that that feller agin last night," apologized the little man. "I'm sort of nervous, and any sudden noise sets me off."

As for Glass, that corpulent individual had disappeared as if into thin air; only a stir in one of the bunks betrayed his hiding place.

"Who's blanket is it?" he persisted, lifting himself up. "Only one of the men's."

"I want to know the name of the man whose blanket this is," the dying commander insisted.

"It is Duncan Roy's of the Forty-second, Sir Ralph," said his attendant at last.

"Then see that Duncan Roy gets his blanket this very night," commanded the brave man, who did not forget even in his last agonies the comfort and welfare of his men.

"Nothing will undermine your physical system to such an extent—frequently the blow most dreaded never falls and if it should, the advance guard will not lessen its sorrow but simply weaken your power of meeting it."

It is the opinion of people who have given the matter considerable thought that worry is a habit and one to which womankind is especially prone.

Painter's Grim Humor. Here is a little story concerning M. Hayem, a man of wealth, who was a generous patron of art, and the late painter, an Alsatian.

"Well, we come to a bridge with a rotten plank, an' both went through, an' me partner was drowned. Yes, sir, that there big bottle full of whisky weighed so heavy he just sank like a stone. Poor pard! He was as fine a man as ever."

Sensible Advice. Bill—What are you carrying a cane for? Jim—I'm having a duce of a time with it of the knee.

One Good Turn. "Don't you know, Emily, that it is not proper for you to turn around and look after a gentleman?"

Father's Definition. "Pa," said the small seeker after knowledge, "what is a kiss?" "A kiss, my son," said the father, who hadn't lived fifty years in vain.

Mourning Smoke. The fires of the "yard of clay" are not quite so extinct as some of our correspondents suppose.

Liquor Cause of Tragedy. Tramp Tells Philanthropist Harrowing Tale Illustrating the Fatal Effects of Whisky.

Philanthropist—Can you not from your own personal experience recall tragic deaths due directly to liquor? Tramp—Kin. One time me an' weary partner, on a long an' weary journey—lookin' for work, ye know—

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GEN. FRED FUNSTON



Brig. Gen. Fred Funston is in command of the Fifth brigade, United States Infantry, which has been sent from Galveston to Vera Cruz.

HUERTA WILL ACCEPT PACT; PARLEY IS ON

PEACE BOARD LEARNS FROM SPANISH ENVOY DICTATOR IS LESS DEFIANT.

U. S. OFFICIALS GRATIFIED; WAR PLANS TO CONTINUE

Spanish Ambassador is Advised of Usurper's Willingness to Consider Proposal—Satisfactory Settlement of All Trouble Predicted—Provisional Ruler's Reversal From Former Defiant Attitude Surprises Diplomats—Gen. Carranza is Stumbling Block of New Proposal.

Washington.—Huerta has consented to mediate the crisis with the United States government. This statement was made at the Spanish embassy, which has been designated by Huerta to represent him at Washington.

Senor Riano, Spanish ambassador, says that his advice were not official, but that he had received word from the City of Mexico that Huerta had consented.

It is expected the official communication from Huerta will be received at the Spanish embassy to be delivered to the diplomatic representatives in Washington of Argentina, Chile and Brazil.

This means that all hostilities between the United States and Huerta will cease, at least pending the mediation proceedings.

So far as can be learned, no word has yet been received from Carranza, but there is no doubt in Washington that he will be forced now, through public sentiment in Mexico, to become a party to the mediation.

If Huerta finally accept the conditions imposed by President Wilson and consent to his own elimination and the establishment of a constitutional government, he will be reversing himself on his previous defiant stand toward these demands.

On several occasions he has flatly refused to consider any such proposals.

In the present emergency, however, Huerta will find himself under tremendous pressure, not only from the European powers, but from practically all of the Latin-American countries.

Administration Officials Gratified. The interests of the Huerta government in the United States were taken over by the Spanish embassy when Charge Alzara asked for his passports and left Washington for Canada.

Ambassador Riano received the offer of good offices from the three peace envoys after the latter had been accepted on the part of the United States by President Wilson.

It was called at once to the Spanish minister at Mexico City and by him presented to President Huerta.

When the formal acceptance from Mexico City is in hand the South American diplomats will be ready to proceed with their plan, no intimation of the nature of which as yet has been given.

It has been generally understood here, however, that the peace envoys expect to deal directly with the situation created by the resentment by the United States government against the Tampico incident and other offenses against the honor and dignity, hoping to bring about a peaceful settlement.

Army Made Ready. "Until autumn all things stood as they were between the belligerents,

WHAT WE GOT FROM MEXICO AFTER FORMER WAR



WILSON'S STORY OF THE FORMER MEXICAN WAR

President Wilson's story of the Mexican war is of especial interest in view of the fact that he will be one of the leading characters in the event of a second war with Mexico.

In his "History of the American People," Mr. Wilson has written a graphic description of the main events of the Mexican conflict.

President Polk for his action in sending General Taylor to the Rio Grande without first having consulted with Congress.

Takes Up Texas Dispute. After speaking of other boundary disputes, Mr. Wilson takes up that between Texas and Mexico, by which the war was brought on.

"The Texas boundaries," he says, were another matter. Here the government dealt with a rival and neighbor with whom no compromise was necessary.

Texas claimed not only everything north and west of her that had been Spain's or Mexico's, all the way to latitude 42 degrees, but also so much of the territory of her one-time partner state, Coahuila, as lay between the Nueces and the Rio Grande del Norte, and Mr. Polk espoused and enacted upon her claims at the south even before her formal admission into the Union was complete.

He ordered Gen. Zachary Taylor to occupy the western bank of the Nueces with a small force of United States troops, and during the summer of 1845 sent him reinforcements which raised his strength to nearly four thousand men.

In December, 1845, Texas became in full form a state of the Union and early in the following year the president ordered General Taylor to advance to the Rio Grande. His presence there threatened the Mexican town of Matamoros, just beyond the river, and the Mexican commander at Matamoros demanded his withdrawal to the Nueces.

Americans Are Ambushed. General Taylor refused to withdraw. The Mexicans crossed the river and on April 25 ambushed a small body of American Dragoons. Two weeks later they attacked General Taylor in force and he repulsed them (Palo Alto, May 8, 1846). The next day Taylor in his turn attacked and drove the Mexicans back across the river in disastrous rout.

On the 18th General Taylor himself passed the Rio Grande and occupied Matamoros. Mexico's president told congress on the 11th of May, while yet he had no news except of the ambush of the 23d of April, Mexico has passed the boundaries of the state, and shed American blood upon American soil. War exists, and exists by the act of Mexico herself.

He had not consulted congress before he ordered General Taylor forward to the Rio Grande and brought this momentous matter to a head, though it had been in session when the order was issued. He had full responsibility for that upon himself.

"War, indeed, existed—but by whose act, congress was no longer at liberty to inquire. There was nothing for it but to vote supplies and an army; and a formal declaration of war was resolved upon May 13, 1846, before news of the real fighting on the Rio Grande had reached the capital.

Army Made Ready. "Until autumn all things stood as they were between the belligerents,

put to full test. Their steadiness and prowess were put to full test with General Scott in the South. They had not only to take Vera Cruz by set siege (March 2-29, 1847), in order to make good their landing, but had also to scale the huge escarpments of the vast tableland upon which the Mexican capital lay, 200 miles away, more than 7,000 feet above the sea, and to make their way across the broken, hilly plain beyond, fighting everywhere as they went against an enemy who outnumbered them and who was secure against surprise within safe inner lines of communication.

The City of Mexico lay amidst guarding fortresses and was set about by morasses crossed only by narrow causeways, but the Americans moved everywhere with the businesslike certainty and precision of men well handled, and their volunteer ranks seemed less in need of officers than other armies did. Individual pluck and dash and resource showed in all they did. They fought men as brave as themselves; a subtle-spirited race, tenacious to the last of all that it could hold; they fought also against odds and moved everywhere against fortified places; but they won, undaunted, at every onset. By September 15 they were in complete and formal possession of the enemy's capital and Mexico was in their hands, within but a little more than six months of their landing.

United States Seizes Territory. "Meanwhile the government at Washington had broadened the scope and meaning of the war beyond all expectations. During the summer of 1846 and the winter of 1846-47 it had seized not merely the disputed territory which Texas claimed, but also the whole country of the Pacific slope beyond, from Oregon to the Gila river, to which the United States could have no conceivable right except that of conquest. The thing was easily accomplished. A fleet under Commodore Sloat and Stockton and a few troops here and there, until Colonel Kearney and Captain Fremont moved almost as they pleased, and a territory of 600,000 square miles was added to the United States.

The war, with all its inexcusable aggression was ended by a treaty signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo, on February 2, 1848, by which Mexico recognized the Rio Grande as the southwestern boundary line of Texas, and ceded New Mexico and California, of which the United States had taken possession by force of arms. For this territory, seized and ceded, the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15,000,000.

AMERICANS AND BRITONS OWN TWICE AS MUCH IN MEXICO AS THE MEXICANS.

Table with 4 columns: American, English, Mexican, and Total. Rows include Railway stocks and bonds, Bank stocks, Bank deposits, Mines and smelters, National bonds, Timber lands, Ranches, Miscellaneous, and Livestock.

Total \$1,057,770,000 \$251,302,800 \$704,187,200