

OUR LAST WAR WITH MEXICO

(Written Especially for The Atlanta Georgian.) (This concise history will be completed in six installments, to be published consecutively.)

CHAPTER I.

I am to write for The Georgian a complete story of the Mexican War of 1846-47—its causes, conduct and the results—a true and faithful account of the things that led up to it; its battles and battle losses; and the consequences of the memorable conflict, as summed up in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; so that the readers of this newspaper may have a thorough understanding of that most important page of our American history.

Let it be understood, however, that no intelligible account can be given of the Mexican War without first telling the story of Texas. It was largely on account of Texas that the United States had its battle clash with Mexico, and the Lone Star State must first of all receive our attention.

So far as we know, the first white to gaze upon the broad prairies of Texas was the Spaniard Alonso Alvarez de Pineda, in the year 1519. Between 1540 and 1543 Coronado and DeSoto may possibly have visited the region, but the earliest attempt at a permanent stay was not made until 1684, when the famous LaSalle, of France, effected a temporary lodgment near what is now Matagorda Bay.

After LaSalle's "flash in the air" 32 years passed before the Spaniards planted themselves at San Antonio and St. Miguel de los Adalos. But these so-called settlements were little better than mission posts, and when President Jefferson purchased the great province of Louisiana from Napoleon white men of any nationality were few and far between from Texas to California.

The Treaty of 1819. When Jefferson made his stupendous real estate deal with the great emperor it was understood by the United States authorities that Texas was included in the deal, but, after long and acrimonious discussion, the United States in 1819, in the treaty by which renounced forever its rights, claims it acquired Florida, ceded to Spain and any pretensions to Texas.

In the fall of the year 1820 Martines, governor of the province of Texas, was greatly surprised and shocked when a Connecticut Yankee rode into San Antonio and coolly requested that a tract of land be given to him as the site of a colony of Americans. The Yankee was Moses Austin, the "Father of Texas."

While Austin was in the midst of his dickering with the Royal Government, Mexico suddenly declared its independence of Spain, and from the "Emperor" Turbide Austin got permission to settle with his brother Americans.

Slowly the Americans began, to drift across the border and by 1835 they numbered approximately 15,000. They were always ready to obey the laws which they themselves had made and which they understood, for that had been their custom, and the custom of their fathers, for many generations. But there was one thing they would never submit to a race they regarded as inferior. They were industrious and brave, and their morality on the whole, stood high.

The political conditions of their existence," says Fives, "were already difficult and more so, as the disproportion increased between the numbers and wealth of the colonists, on the one hand, and of the Mexicans on the other. On the side of the Mexicans was legal authority, backed by the despotic government of the City of Mexico, on the side of the newcomers were industry, frugality, intelligence, courage. The struggle was inevitable.

The Clash Inevitable. The meeting of the Mexican congress in January, 1835, helped along the inevitable clash. Barrazan, a servile tool of the unscrupulous Santa Anna, was declared President, with power to make any constitutional changes he "might think were for the good of the people." The despot proved to be the prince of reactionists and under his evil guidance what had been barely endurable became positively unbearable.

Immediately the men of American blood resolved to rise against the mock government, and, on November 7, 1835, a unanimous declaration was adopted setting forth that the people of Texas had taken up arms in defense of their rights and liberties which were "threatened by encroachments of military despots," and in defense of the "republican principles" of the constitution of 1824.

Of course, the Central Government got busy at once; a Mexican army was sent into Texas, its commander, Ramirez, receiving from Santa Anna the significant hint, "You know that in this war there are no prisoners."

The battle was on, and there was about to be written the story that will thrill men's souls forever. In all the annals of all the ages there is no name more glorious than that of the "Alamo," a name that is forevermore to be the watchword of lovers of liberty the world over and the ages through. Human valor and courage never mounted higher than they did in that Alamo fight, and in the very forefront of the real heroes of history will always stand Crockett, Travis, Bowie and the men who died with them in the Alamo fight.

fresh courage into the hearts of the Texans and with "Remember the Alamo!" as their slogan, they met Santa Anna and his Mexicans upon the immortal field of San Jacinto, close by the present enterprising city of Houston and gave them the worst thrashing that any army ever received on a battlefield.

The Texans, under grand old Sam Houston numbered 800 the Mexican force being about twice that figure, and what happened is concisely told in Houston's report to the governor of Texas:

"Mexican loss, 630 killed, 208 wounded, and 730 prisoners—against a Texan loss of two killed and 23 wounded."

Notice the wonderful disparity between the killed and wounded on the Mexican side, more than three killed to one wounded; when the ordinary rule, even in hotly contested fights, is five wounded to one killed.

Evidently those Texans "meant business" when they went out to meet Santa Anna that morning. Nearly every Texan killed his man, to say nothing of the wounded and prisoners. Only 32 of the 1,600 Mexicans got away.

If the whole story of war is able to show a smarter battle than the Texans put up at San Jacinto, will someone be kind enough to point out the time and place?

San Jacinto made Texas a free republic and the "Lone Star Flag" took its place among the other banners of the independent nations.

Texas in the Union. It was already "manifest destiny" that Texas was to become a part of the United States, a member of the great political sisterhood to which, in all essential ways, she was so nearly related.

But politics, especially that part of it which revolves about the exciting subject of slavery, kept the Texas overtures to us at arm's length for a long time. Almost immediately after the establishment of her independence the young republic knocked for admission to the Union, but time and again the door refused to open.

Finally, however, Congress ashamed of its delay, invited her to come in, and on February 10, 1845, J. Pinckney Henderson was elected governor, and a month later Sam Houston and Thomas J. Rusk took their seats in the senate of the United States.

It was a prize such as seldom comes to any nation—a magnificent territory 57,000 square miles larger than the whole German empire, larger than all France, with Sweden, Norway, Holland and Belgium thrown in an unguine, in fact, capable with its magnificent resources of taking care of a population of a hundred million souls. Germany already has 68,000,000 and Texas is richer than Germany.

It is no wonder that Mexico got wrathful over what she considered the theft of her splendid province. It was quite human and natural that she should have done so.

In the second chapter, which will be given in tomorrow's Georgian, the causes that brought on the Mexican war will be fully and clearly related.

MOOSE BELLOWS AT G. O. F. ELEPHANT

Progressive National Committee Cables Roosevelt No Coalition is Necessary

(By Associated Press.) Chicago, April 30.—Continued allegiance to the progressive party was pledged by members of the national executive committee of the progressives in a cablegram sent tonight to Colonel Roosevelt. The message was in reply to one received during the day from the former president saying he expected to announce his future plans in a few days.

George W. Perkins, of New York, repeated former assertions that an amalgamation of the progressives with the republicans was not to be considered a possibility. "Let us of all," he said, "on an understanding with Barnes, Penrose and Smoot that they will agree on Colonel Roosevelt as a candidate for president in 1916."

C. K. Lewis, secretary of the committee, said the progressives were confident of electing United States senators in Kansas, Pennsylvania and Illinois. "Victor Minchuck will be elected in Kansas," he said. "Gifford Pinchot will be chosen in Pennsylvania and a progressive candidate will be chosen in this state."

THE MEXICAN RAILROADS.

Commerce Dept. on What Sort of a Condition the Properties Are In. (From The Wall Street Journal.) Officials of the National Railways of Mexico are not informed as to whether the Inter-oceanic line of the National system is still being operated. The Inter-oceanic is the line between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, where the United States has assumed control.

difficulties last week, the National Railways of Mexico was operating a fraction over 55 per cent of the total system. Two weeks before that, nearly 65 per cent of the system was in operation.

For the greater part of the past 17 to 14 months an average of 50 per cent of the total National system has been in the hands of the rebels. The company during this time succeeded in keeping open the lines from Mexico City to Fresnillo on the division to Torreon and to Saltillo by way of San Louis Potosi, and likewise the lines from the Capital to Manzanillo on the Pacific coast.

The company has operated intermittently, the lines to Matamoros and between Monterey and Tampico. About 80 per cent of the Inter-oceanic line between Vera Cruz and Mexico City has been in constant operation. A portion of this system, the old, round-about road from Campero to Puebla, Atencingo and Temamalia has been out of the company's control the greater part of the past year.

This division runs through the territory infested by the Zapatistas. Just what damage has been sustained by the properties in the hands of the rebels is, of course, not known. The extent of the damage wrought to properties north and south will not be known until peace is restored and an inventory is taken.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT

Asheville, Citizen. The Citizen had hoped against hope that the day would eventually dawn when North Carolina would not be one of the three or four states in the Union that know not the Australian ballot, and it is hopeful even now that at the next session of the State legislature, this reform, so badly needed, will not be choked to death at the hands of the professed tribe.

The desire for the Australian ballot is not the new fangled desire of a few faddists, nor is a reform conceived in the minds of machine leaders; on the contrary, it is the long cherished and frequently expressed ideal of a liberty loving people who ask only that their true opinions might be faithfully expressed at the polls. So true is this that were the question of the Australian ballot put to the vote of the people of North Carolina tomorrow, it would carry by a majority of four or five to one.

The people of this state would have been voting under Australian ballot system today had they been given any voice in the matter at all. North Carolina would not be years behind the times in this respect had they not been double-crossed and hoodwinked by political leaders, who welcomed the Australian ballot with one hand and knifed it with the other. The political boss, has no love for the Australian ballot, because under its operation, a voter can cast his vote in private and it will count as he intended it to count.

As has been repeatedly stated in these columns, it is the nearest approach to the true expression of the popular will yet found and the bosses who still think they know things better than the people.

We may never look forward to the Australian ballot with any degree of certainty unless aspiring legislators are vigorously rallied to its support. A modern and efficient system of voting, wherein the real will of the people can be determined, is just as necessary for the political welfare of this state as is the state-wide primary, and perhaps more so. For ten years the Citizen has been preaching the idea of the Australian ballot in season and out of season, with varying prospects of success, but it has reason to believe now that the political leaders are anxious for their own safety, and are beginning to see the wisdom of heeding the people's demands.

RACE TRACK GAMBLING

(Keowee Courier.) The Democratic Club at West Union, which met last Saturday along with the other Democratic clubs of Keowee on that date, went a step beyond the reorganization and the election of officers and delegates, passing the following very strong and sensible resolution:

"Resolved, that it is the sense of the West Union Democratic club, that race-track gambling be abandoned within the state of South Carolina and that the executive officers of the state be requested to institute such actions, civil or criminal, as may be deemed requisite or necessary to enforce the statute law of the State prohibiting the same."

"The laws of our state already provide fully this remedy, but we are sorry to know that South Carolina is almost alone among the forty-eight States of the Union which has not banished the nefarious business from its borders."

It is very evident that the winking at lawlessness in our State is not being ignored in every quarter. Comes in a quiet-peaceable manner, and ordinarily does not make any demonstration, but she may be counted upon to rise against a long continued fire or any flagrant failure upon the part of high officials to carry out the laws of the State. There is a deal of common sense in the resolution as passed by the West Union local club, and the questions taken up by that club may well be considered by others. There is much of the "rottenness in Denmark" and the stench is becoming nauseous.

To Amend Bank Act.

Washington, April 30.—An amendment to the Federal Reserve Act is being introduced in the House today to enable state banks or trust companies to deposit reserve funds in other state banks or trust companies in states where such deposit is permitted by state laws, was favorably reported to the senate today by Senator Clegg. Objection barred the amendment over a day.

Sure, They Are. (Rock Hill Herald.) The Ontario Riders are being recruited to war strength and will be ready to go to the front when the call comes.

Can the Intelligencer promise as much for the Anderson company?

PRESIDENT REAL BOSS IN CHINA

New Constitution Grants Executive Greater Powers Than Tsar Possesses

(By Associated Press) Peking, April 30.—The amended constitution for the republic of China, which will be formally promulgated tomorrow, is notable for the widespread powers it gives the president.

The document, as it now stands, is the work of a constitutional convention which has been laboring here since the middle of March. The president is empowered to convolve, open, suspend, close and dissolve the legislature; submit to it the budget as well as other bills and refer back to the legislature for bills already passed by it. If such measures are repassed by a three-fourths majority, the president may, with the consent of the administrative council, still withhold their promulgation.

The president has sole power to appoint and dismiss civil and military officials, to declare war and conclude peace and he will be in complete control of the army and navy, as well as of all expenditures for these branches.

ABUSE IN POLITICS

Augusta Chronicle. The following paragraph in the Seneca Enterprise is along the line of comments on the same subject in many of the papers of the State, especially the smaller journals. It is evident that Georgians, while they welcome statements on policies and arguments on record, do not desire and will not tolerate billingsgate.

There are a class of men scattered about the state who seem to think the way to gain the confidence and support of their fellowmen is to indulge in the wholesale abuse of other men and institutions. Such an idea can only find lodgment in a distorted brain. Abuse never promoted any cause or achieved any success in any field of endeavor. On the other hand, it has retarded progress, hindered development and destroyed many men and many institutions. In short, never got anybody anything except defeat and failure and never will."

It is true that now, as a man who abuses his competitor in a newspaper, a candidate who resorts to the abuse of his competitor, in these times generally is looked upon as a man who has no hope for miners.

Eclectic, W. Va., April 30.—Hope that any of the 173 men trapped in mine No. 5 of the New River Collieries Company, by an explosion Tuesday, are alive, was abandoned tonight by government and State experts. At 9 o'clock Friday morning the men were located in the mine and it was expected all of these would be brought to the surface before daylight.

ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT.

The Shrieks Will Have No Time to Sleep in Atlanta. Atlanta, May 1.—The days are going to be 24 hours long and there aren't going to be any nights when the Shrine convention opens in this city May 12.

The round of festivities and functions leaves no time at all for sleeping, and the man who participates in all of it is going to meet himself going home when he comes down town in the morning.

Potestate Forrest Adair has transmitted to the street car official a formal request that the street car service be run all night and it is understood that the request, which is more than justified by the prospects, will be granted.

The lighting question has long since been settled and the Great White Way lights will blaze from sundown to bright sunup, so that Peachtree, Whitehall and the other main thoroughfares will be bright as day all the way round the clock.

SENTIMENT FOR FRANK

Is Believed That He Will Now Get His Liberty. Atlanta, May 1.—In the confession of Rev. C. B. Ragadate that the defenders of Leo M. Frank bribed him to wear he heard Conley confess the murder of Mary Phagan, is believed by many people to be the beginning of the end in this famous case.

At the time when Detective William J. Burns was employed in the Frank case there was decided and manifest reversion of public opinion in Atlanta, public doubt of Frank's guilt reached a high pitch and expressions that he ought to have a new trial, not only in justice to him, but that in order that the good name of Georgia might be kept stainless, came from men of such high standing that their motives could not be doubted. This sense prevailed at that time, faithfully endeavored to report the facts in an unbiased way.

Today sentiment is swinging back in the other direction. Many of the men who have expressed doubt in the guilt of Frank or believe in his innocence, are silenced by the facts that have come out in connection with the exploding of the story of Conley's imaginary confession.

Friends of Frank and detectives interested in the Frank end of the case, are today endeavoring to shift the responsibility of where and before whom Ragadate made the false affidavits, but no effort whatever is being made to combat the potent fact that the affidavit was false.

Gen. General Funston. Friends of Frank and detectives interested in the Frank end of the case, are today endeavoring to shift the responsibility of where and before whom Ragadate made the false affidavits, but no effort whatever is being made to combat the potent fact that the affidavit was false.

When the New York Herald sent out one to search for David Livingston the only one given was "Find he shall see General Fred Funston for him. When a private or subordinate Livingston." It has been suggested that if the president wants Huerta

TWO TRUE BLUES

South Carolina has reason to be proud of two sons who are somewhat in the public eye at present, although both are so modest as almost to be maidenly. One is Dr. Rupert Blue, surgeon general of the United States, and the other is Rear Admiral Victor Blue, head of the navigation department of the United States navy.

Dr. Blue was the surgeon at the port of Norfolk during the Jamestown exposition and many South Carolinians met him then, a modest, thoughtful, and considerate gentleman, proud to be known as a South Carolinian and eager to do what he could to add to the comfort and pleasure of the South Carolinians whom he met. He won distinction as the man who ran the rats out of San Francisco and thus averted the serious and threatening danger from bubonic plague being brought in by rats on steamers from foreign ports.

Dr. Blue has done other signal work in the interests of the health of the country, but that one achievement, when he acted courageously and in a business-like manner made him the power that he is today in medical and health service of the country.

Victor Blue, who has not heard of him? There was nothing spectacular or theatrical or dashing about his great service to the country in the war with Spain, but there is no doubt that his exploit of riding a mule around the Spanish army caused the almost bloodless victory of this country over Spanish arms. Leut. Blue rode around the army and mapped its position so carefully and so exactly that General Shafter was enabled to know how to move against the weaker positions of the enemy and to crush them in one fight. The battle of Santiago harbor was made a great victory, also, because of the reports of Victor Blue. This quiet, unassuming, but gallant and unfaltering South Carolinian is now a rear admiral in the United States navy and is at the head of the naval bureau in Washington. In case of serious fighting, we believe he would ask to be relieved of his bureau position and sent to the fighting zone.

These two splendid young men are sons of Capt. J. C. Blue of Marion, a member of the "Wallace House," the house of representatives which wrested the control of the government of this state from the robber hand of 1876, and Capt. Blue was a member of the committee which exposed the tremendous frauds.

PRIMARY BEFORE

One of the best things that we have seen on the question of protecting the primary is the following from W. H. Wallace, editor of The Newberry Observer:

The Observer's doctrine is that every democrat 21 years old and white should be allowed to vote in the primary election—once and only once. It also holds that nobody should be allowed to vote under 21 years old.

Which means that The Observer does not favor any amendment to the democratic rules as to voting except such as will secure a fair election. If anybody opposes a fair election, it means that he wants to cheat. There can be no alternative to that proposition.

The simplest and best way to secure a fair primary election is: 1. Require every voter to be a member of the democratic club of his ward or his community.

2. Have the club rolls filed with the clerk of court a reasonable length of time, say 30 days, before the primary, where they may be subject to inspection and where anybody can get a copy by paying the usual fees for copies of public records.

3. Let those club rolls so filed be the poll lists at the election. Is there anything unfair about that?

For Commissioners. D. S. Hobson of Sandy Springs was in the city yesterday and stated that he expects to make the race this summer for township commissioner. He is a son of the well-known citizen, Thos. P. Hobson.

THIS COW EARNS \$100

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Nearly a ton of milk, the equivalent of more than 1,540 pounds of butter is a year, is the world's record production of the Guernsey cow "May Hime" owned by E. H. Cassell, at Berwyn, Pa. The cow, 7½ days old yesterday, gave 26½ gallons of milk, 15.772 pounds of milk or 1,073.41 pounds of butter fat.

The gross earnings of the animal for the year were nearly \$1,200.

Practical Joker in Atlanta Isn't Joking Any More. Atlanta, May 1.—A practical joker got his yesterday when D. H. Hagan, of Hampton, was asked to talk to a neighbor who had tried to slip a dose of ice down his former's neck.

Tuck, not satisfied with the outcome of the joke, had Hones arrested and

GOULDS TO SELL THE M. P. ROAD?

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Said To Be Probable Purchasers—Both Sides Noncommittal

(By Associated Press) New York, April 30.—Circumstantial rumors that control of the Missouri Pacific Railway, the backbone of the Gould railroad system, is in process of transfer to important banking interests were revived today in the financial district. They were received with some credence from the fact that expert engineers and accountants are believed to be making an exhaustive examination of the property.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., are the bankers mentioned in connection with the reported change of control. Members of that firm declined to affirm or deny rumors connecting their name with the project, but it is known that they have been willing to take over the financial management or responsibility of the road, should the Goulds express their willingness to relinquish their stock interest.

Goulds Non-Committal. Representatives of the Gould family were non-committal on the subject, except to say that their interest in Missouri Pacific lies chiefly in the bonds of that road and allied lines. It was denied for the Goulds that the recent heavy selling of Missouri Pacific was for account of any member of that family.

Following is the program for commencement day at Jones High School, Friday, May 15th, 1914.

Prayer. Music. Reading—"Two Little Welcomes"—Maggie Hill and James Graham. Motto—Clalborne-Dunlap.

Reading—"Plans"—Little girls and boys. Reading—"Little Keys"—Charley Morrison. Music. Reading—"Let's Laugh and Be Jolly"—Laura Graham.

Reading—"Wouldn't You"—Johanne Morrison. Music. Reading—"Arithmetic"—Minnie Hill. Reading—"Temperance"—Harold Morrison.

Reading—"Our Flag"—One little boy and two little girls. Song—"America"—High School. Play—"Strictly Confidential"—Girls and Boys. Reading—"The Fellow With Grin"—Tomnie Jones.

Music. Pantomime—"March, My God, To Thee"—Six Girls. Reading—"Doubtful John"—Frank Morrison. Song—"The Lovers' Quarrel"—Cecil Dunlap and Tommie Jones.

Reading—"Billy, He's in Trouble"—Curtis Hill. Music. Reading—"June"—Myrtle Dunlap. Reading—"Hustle and Grin"—Jones Graham.

Music. Play—"Beat It"—Girls and Boys. Reading—"Good Bye"—Six Little Girls. Address—Lieut. Gov. Charles A. Smith, Timmonsville, S. C.

Music. Address—Hon. F. Edward I. Manning, Sumter, S. C. Address—Hon. R. A. Cooper, Laurens, S. C. Music will be furnished by the Princeton Band.

BASEBALL—AFTERNOON Cokesbury vs. Princeton. SMITH SCHOOL. For the intelligencer: With your permission, I wish to give a synopsis of the entertainment given at the Smith school by the efficient principal, Miss Irene Blackman. Taking everything into consideration it was a grand success.

The Smith school occupies a medium ground between the famous schools of Lebanon and Danver, and of course have had to fight for every inch of ground in order to fill up the gap, surpassing those two favored schools. Favored because of the number of pupils, and the wealth surrounding each of them. There were enrolled at the Smith school this last year 80 or more pupils, divided between Miss Irene Blackman as principal and Miss Marie Garrison as her assistant.

While we have an up-to-date school house, it was taxed to its utmost capacity to accommodate the crowd gathered there for the entertainment and even then I doubt if all could not sit. The jolly hand was there to furnish the best piece, "Professor Jaws" was not fished because the hour was growing late. The piece was to present the trials of a rural teacher.

"How He Fopped the Question" was thoroughly enjoyed, especially by the younger set. The last recitation was well recited. It told the school children how to be polite. Lastly the band played "Dixie."

I predict the influence going out from the Smith school will make itself felt before many years shall have rolled around. "C." HE GOT IT GOOD. Practical Joker in Atlanta Isn't Joking Any More. Atlanta, May 1.—A practical joker got his yesterday when D. H. Hagan, of Hampton, was asked to talk to a neighbor who had tried to slip a dose of ice down his former's neck.

GEN. FRED FUNSTON

After a lapse of nearly sixteen years our friend, Gen. Funston is in the limelight again and will stay there unless Huerta accepts President Wilson's terms and duly apologizes for his general devilment. Gen. Funston, you remember is the man who put an end to Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader. His history makes good reading, at least while there is rumor of war in the air. The following is his record:

Fighting General Funston is the senior brigadier general of the American army, although he is now only forty-nine years old and did not enter the service of the American army until 1901. He came into the regular establishment with the rank he now holds, his commission having been given by President McKinley in appreciation of his remarkable feat in capturing almost single handed, Emilio Aguinaldo, the Filipino insurrection leader.

Funston had been in the volunteer service from the outbreak of the Spanish American war, when he recruited the Twentieth Kansas from the same kind of men forming the backbone of the Rough Riders. Before he became engaged in the enterprise he had been for about two years a soldier in the Cuban army of liberation, and so big a factor was he in the warfare that "Butcher's" Wesley, the Spanish generalissimo, set a price upon his head.

Funston is a product of the University of Kansas. After his student days he became a newspaper man, then he entered the service of the United States Department of Agriculture and was sent to Alaska to study the flora. He showed the stuff from which he was made by a falling down the Yukon alone in a canoe in 1903.

He was wounded ten times in battle. During his Cuban engagement he took part in twenty-two battles and he kept that pace after entering the American volunteers. Once he was arrested in Cuba by the Spaniards while he was trying to reach the sea coast. He represented himself as a deserter from the patriot army, having swallowed his passport, which indicated his rank. He was condemned to death but eventually was liberated and got back to his country.

His Kansas regiment was assigned to Philippine duty and on his way there he married his present wife in San Francisco. He joined General Merritt before Manila, which he aided in reducing. Leading the pursuit of Aguinaldo in 1899 he was the Marilao river on the other side of which was a considerable force of the enemy. The bridge had been destroyed, but Funston with twenty of his men who volunteered, swam the river, drove the hostiles back and captured eighty prisoners.

A few days later he crossed the Rio Grande at Calumit on a raft and drove the enemy, 2,500 strong from an entrenched position. This feat won the brigadier generalship of volunteers. It was in 1911 that he made his big mark. From his hiding place in the Province of Isabela, Aguinaldo had called the insurgents to rendezvous near his headquarters. Funston captured the messenger who carried this command. He and several of his command made their way through the Macabebe, who passed as insurgent Tagalogs who had captured the Americans. We were sent to Aguinaldo and orders were given for the prisoners to be brought to him.

Before the strategy was suspected Funston had entered the rebel's house and taken him prisoner. That act broke the neck of the insurrection and peace negotiations were at once begun.

Funston is a little man, with a limp, a memento of several wounds. He possesses a bubbling sense of humor. He is now commanding the Second Division of the army, with headquarters at Texas City, Texas, in the heart of the country that will be affected if the Constitutionalist take up Huerta's flag.

JOHNSON IS HONORED

Presidents of Winthrop to Direct Educational Congress. Rock Hill, May 2.—The president of the National Education association has appointed a committee of ten, from the 17 members of the National Ed. association to take general charge and direction of organizing a special congress for the great Panama-Pacific International exposition to act in cooperation with the bureau of conventions of the exposition.

Among the names of the ten appointed, from the whole of the United States appears the name of Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president Carnegie foundation; President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, University of California; Chancellor Frank Strong, University of Kansas; President Stratton Brooks, University of Oklahoma; and President D. B. Johnson of Winthrop College.

One North Carolinian Elected Another Hurt by a Train. Richmond, April 30.—W. H. Carter, 27, of Roxboro, N. C. was killed, and James H. Cobb, of Smithfield, N. C. was perhaps fatally injured this afternoon when they were struck by a shifting engine on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad company.

Suff's Parade at Boston. Boston, May 2.—Women suffragettes here to the number of 9,000 marched today through crowded streets. It was the greatest parade of women in the history of New England. The route was lined by thousands of spectators, estimated to number 250,000. The paraders were received by Governor Walsh.

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