

The Man Without A Country Edward Everett Hale

THIRD INSTALLMENT.

"I am showing them how we do this in the artillery, sir." And this is a part of the story where all the legends agree; that the commodore said:

"I see you do, and I think you, sir; and I shall never forget this day, sir, and you never shall, sir."

"Where is Mr. Nolan? Ask Mr. Nolan to come here." And when Nolan came, the captain said:

"Mr. Nolan, we are all very grateful to you today; you are one of us today; you will be named in the dispatches."

"I have heard it said that he was with Porter when he took possession of the Nukahiva Islands. Not this Porter, you know, but old Porter, his father, Essex Porter, that is, the old Essex Porter, not this Essex. As an artillery officer, who had seen service in the West, Nolan knew more about fortifications, embasures, ravelines, stockades, and all that, than any of them did; and he worked with a right good will in fixing that battery all right. I have always thought it was a pity Porter did not leave him in command there with Gambale. That would have settled all the question about his punishment. We should have kept the islands, and at this moment we should have one station in the Pacific ocean. Our French friends, too, when they wanted this little watering place, would have found it was pre-occupied. But Madison and the Virginians, of course, flung all that away."

and that these devils caught him in the bay just in sight of home, and that he has never seen anybody from home since then. And this one says," choked out Nolan, "that he has not heard a word from his home in six months, while he has been locked up in an infernal barracoon." Vaughan always said he grew gray himself while Nolan struggled through this interpretation. I, who did not understand anything of the passion involved in it, saw that the very elements were melting with fervent heat, and that something was to pay somewhere. Even the negroes themselves stopped howling as they saw Nolan's agony, and Vaughan's almost equal agony of sympathy. As quick as he could get words, he said:

"Tell them yes, yes; tell them they shall go to the Mountains of the Moon, if they will. If I sail the schooner through the Great White Desert, they shall go home!" And after some fashion Nolan said so. And then they all fell to kissing him again and wanted to rub his nose with their hands.

But he could not stand it long; and getting Vaughan to say he might go back, he beckoned me down into the boat. As we lay back in the stern sheets and the men gave way, he said to me: "Youngster, let that show you what it is to be without a family, without a home, and without a country. And if you are ever tempted to say a word or to do a thing that shall put a bar between you and your family, your home, and your country, pray God in his mercy to take you that instant home to his own heaven. Stick by your family, boy; forget you have a self, while you do everything for them. Think of your home, boy; write and send, and talk about it. Let the father you have to travel from it; and rush to it, when you are free, as that poor black slave is doing now. And for your country, boy; and for that flag that you have pointed to the ship, 'never dream a dream but of serving her as she bids you, though the service carry you through a thousand hells. No matter what happens to you, no matter who flatters you or who abuses you, never look at another flag, never let a night pass but you pray God to bless that flag. Remember, boy, that behind all these men you have to do with, behind officers, and government, and people even, there is the country herself, your country, and that you belong to her as you belong to your own mother. Stand by her, boy, as you would stand by your mother, if those devils there had got hold of her today!"

I was frightened to death by his calm, hard passion; but I blundered out that I would, by all that was holy, and that I had never thought of doing anything else. He hardly seemed to hear me; but he did, almost in a whisper, say: "Oh, if anybody had said so to me when I was of your age!" I think it was this half-confidence of his, which I never abused, for I never told this story till now, which afterward made us great friends. He was very kind to me. Often he sat up, or even got up, at night to walk the deck with me when it was my watch. He explained to me a great deal of my mathematics. He lent me books, and helped me about my reading. He never alluded so directly to his story again; but from one and another officer I have learned, in thirty years, what I am telling. When we parted from him in St. Thomas harbor, at the end of our cruise, I was more sorry than I can tell. I was very glad to meet him again in 1850; and later in life, when I thought I had some influence in Washington, I moved heaven and earth to have him discharged. But it was like getting a ghost out of prison. They pretended there was no such man, and never was such a man. They will say so at the department now! Perhaps they do not know. It will not be the first thing in the service of which the department appears to know nothing!

THE RED CROSS STARTS CAMPAIGN

No Less Than \$100,000,000 Will Meet War Needs.

APPEAL TO THE NATION

Entire Country To Be Canvassed. Member of British Parliament Describes Suffering in France.

Washington.—The greatest campaign the Red Cross ever has waged, designed to raise \$100,000,000 to care for American soldiers who fight democracy's battle on European fields and to lend a helping hand to thousands in the districts already devastated by the war, was launched here at a meeting of representatives of the larger cities of the country.

Forty Cities Represented. More than 100 men and women were present from 40 cities and the meeting was enthusiastic to a degree that indicated a strong belief in the willingness of Americans to contribute to the cause of mercy.

Must Handle Big Task. "If each individual American contributes his 'bit' there can be no failure," he continued. "America will, we feel sure, again demonstrate her ability to handle a big task in a big way. That we may be able to perform this great task we shall appeal to the generosity and for the hearty cooperation, of the whole American people."

Mr. Division did not go into details of the plan for raising the money, but an intensive campaign will be undertaken under the leadership of some of the most prominent and active men and women in each community. Efforts will be made to secure the cooperation and assistance of recognized leaders, who will devote their entire attention for a time to the work.

War Conditions Described. Many of the speeches describing the suffering in France and Belgium under German rule brought tears to the eyes of the audience. Ian Malcolm, member of Parliament and of the visiting War Commission, pictured the vast machinery that is behind the fighting lines to care for the wounded, and the desolation that reigns in the once thriving and populous communities where Germany has brought ruin. He said he did not doubt the success of the effort to raise the money needed.

LONDON SEES MUCH U. S. KHAKI

Over 1,000 Persons Of American Army in Britain. London.—The engineers from the American Army who have arrived in England made a call on Ambassador Page and later separated for a series of conferences with War Office officials in regard to their various specialties. They were entertained at luncheon by the Earl of Derby, Secretary for War.

FARMER BEHIND THE TIMES

His Wife Tells How She Has Lived for Many Years Without Modern Conveniences.

In the American Magazine a farmer's wife tells of some of her experiences. She says: "My husband does not, or will not, realize that the world has moved, and that what were luxuries a generation ago are necessities now. One of my children died of typhoid fever, the germs of which were, no doubt, brought by flies from the house down the road where they had the disease; for we haven't a screen door in the house, and only a few cheap adjustable screens."

"We sleep on feather beds, because mattresses cost money, and the feather beds were in the house—a part of the furnishings that I married, when I took my husband for better or for worse. We have chairs with rounds missing, worn carpets, nicked dishes and cooking utensils that have long since outlived their usefulness."

"The house is inconvenient, and for that reason alone housework is much harder than it ought to be, and housework is hard enough in all conscience on a farm. We have no water in the house. For 25 years I have fetched and carried water. There are two steps between the kitchen and the dining room, which, by the way, was formerly a bedroom and has now place for a stove. The 'parlor' is across a hall from the main part of the house and is only opened on special occasions."

South's Farm Production. The Manufacturers' Record says that the total value of the South's agricultural products, including animal products, in 1916 was more than \$4,650,000,000, or only 8 per cent less than the total for the United States in 1900. The total value of the South's crops, omitting live stock, in 1916 was \$3,658,332,000, or \$1,072,280,000 over 1915. To this cotton contributed \$1,079,508,000, grain \$1,283,369,000 and hay, tobacco and potatoes \$440,494,000.

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THE MARKETS

NEW YORK—Wheat, spot nominal. Corn, No. 2 yellow, \$1.78, c. f. N. York. Hay—Steady, No. 1, \$1.20. Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 40@41¢; creamery extras (93 score), 39½¢; firsts, 38@39¢; seconds, 36@37½¢.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—There were no spot offerings and the market was entirely nominal. Quotations are omitted. Rye—No. 2 Western, in export elevator, \$2.40@2.45 per bushel; small lots of nearby rye in bags, quoted at \$1.70@1.80, as to quality.

Live Poultry—Poultry, as to quality, 24@24½¢; roosters, 16@18¢; spring chickens, not leghorns, plump, val low-akinned, weighing ¾@1¼, pounds average, 33@36¢; white leghorns, weighing ¾@1¼, pounds average, 30@33¢; ducks, Pekin, 20@21¢; do, Indian runner, 17@18¢; pigeons, old, per pair, 2¢ @2½¢; do, do, young, per pair, 20@22¢.

BALTIMORE—Wheat—Steamer No. 2 red, spot, \$2.82 and steamer No. 2 red Western, \$2.84. Corn—Contract spot and May, \$1.74½ nominal.

Oats—Standard white, 75½¢ asked; No. 3 white, 77¢ asked. Rye—No. 2 rye Western, \$2.20, sales; bag lots, as to quality and condition, \$2@2.20.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$20; No. 2 do, \$18.50@19; No. 3 do, \$16@18; light clover mixed, \$18@18.50; No. 1 clover mixed, \$17.50@18; No. 2 do, \$13@15; No. 1 clover, \$16.50@17.50; No. 2 do, \$14@16; No. 3 do, \$8@10.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 39@40¢; creamery, choice, 37@38¢; creamery, good, 35@36¢; creamery prints, 40@41¢; creamery blocks, 39@40¢; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 31@32¢; Ohio rolls, 30@31¢; West Virginia rolls, 30@31¢; storepacked, 29¢; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 31@32¢.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 32½@33¢; Western firsts, 32½@33¢; West Virginia firsts, 32½@33¢; Southern firsts, 31½@32¢.

CHICKENS—Old hens, 4 lbs. and over, 23¢; do, small to medium, 23¢; do, White Leghorn, 22¢; old roosters, 13@14¢; spring, 14 lbs. to 14½ lbs., 42@44¢; do, 1 lb. to 14½ lbs., 38@40¢; winter, 1 lb. and under, 35@38¢; young, large smooth, fat, 26@28¢; poor, rough and stagg, 22@23¢.

Ducks—Young Pekings, 3 lbs. and over, 18¢; do, puddle, do, 17¢; do, muscovy, do, 17¢; do, small, 16¢. Pigeons—Young, per pair, 25¢; do, old, do, 25¢. Guinea fowl—As to size, each, 40@50¢.

Live Stock

CHICAGO—Hogs—Bulk, \$15.80@16.75; light, \$15.10@16.25; mixed, 15.80@16.35; heavy, \$15.60@16.40; rough, \$15.60@15.75; pigs, \$10.50@14.50.

CATTLE—Native beef cattle, \$9.60@13.70; stockers and feeders, \$7.60@10.40; cows and heifers, \$6.65@11.60; calves, \$10@14.75.

Sheep—Wethers, \$12.75@15.75; ewes, \$12.25@15.85; lambs, \$15.60@20.25.

PITTSBURGH—Cattle—Choice, \$11.50@12; prime, \$12.25@12.75.

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