

The Man Without A Country

Edward Everett Hale

FIRST INSTALLMENT.

[No document in actual American history conveys a more powerful lesson of what citizenship in this republic means, none delivers a more searching appeal to loyalty, than this fanciful recital of the Man Without a Country. The unhappy creature whose living death it has graven upon the memory of mankind was but a figure born of a writer's imagination. Yet, the account of his passionate outburst and of his dreadful exaltation stirs the dulliest soul, and will awaken emotion in the minds of readers of generations yet unborn. There can be no more arresting lesson for the display or the heedless, no more inspiring appeal to the spirit of true Americanism, than this memorable work of literary art and high-souled patriotism.]

I suppose that very few casual readers of the New York Herald of August 13th observed, in an obscure corner, among the "Deaths," the announcement:

"NOLAN, Died, on board U. S. Corvette Levant, Lat. 2° 11' S., Long. 131° W., on the 11th of May, Philip Nolan."

I happened to observe it, because I was stranded at the old Mission-house in Mackinac, waiting for a Lake Superior steamer which did not choose to come, and I was devouring, to the very stubble, all the current literature I could get hold of, even down to the deaths and marriages in the "Herald." My memory for names and people is good, and the reader will see, as he goes on, that I had reason enough to remember Philip Nolan. There are hundreds of readers who would have passed at that announcement, if the officer of the Levant who reported it had chosen to make it thus: "Died, May 11th, The Man without a Country." For it was as "The Man without a Country" that poor Philip Nolan had generally been known by the officers who had him in charge during those fifty years, as, indeed, by all the men who had sailed under them. I dare say there is many a man who has taken wine with him once a fortnight, in a three years' cruise, who never knew that his name was "Nolan," or whether the poor wretch had any name at all.

There can now be no possible harm in telling this poor creature's story. Henceforth there has been little, now, ever since Madison's administration went out in 1817, for very strict secrecy, the secrecy of honor itself, among the gentlemen of the navy who have had Nolan in successive charge. And certainly it speaks well for the esprit de corps of the profession and the personal honor of its members, that to the press this man's story has been wholly unknown, and, I think, to the country at large also.

I have reason to think, from some investigations I made in the naval archives when I was attached to the bureau of construction, that every official report relating to him was burned when Ross burned the public buildings at Washington. One of the Tuckers, or possibly one of the Watsons, had Nolan in charge at the end of the war; and when, on returning from his cruise, he reported at Washington to one of the Crownshields—who was in the navy department when he came home—found that the department ignored the whole business. Whether they really knew nothing about it, or whether it was a non nil record, determined on as a piece of policy, I do not know. But this I do know, that since 1817, and possibly before, no naval officer has mentioned Nolan in his report of a cruise.

A MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

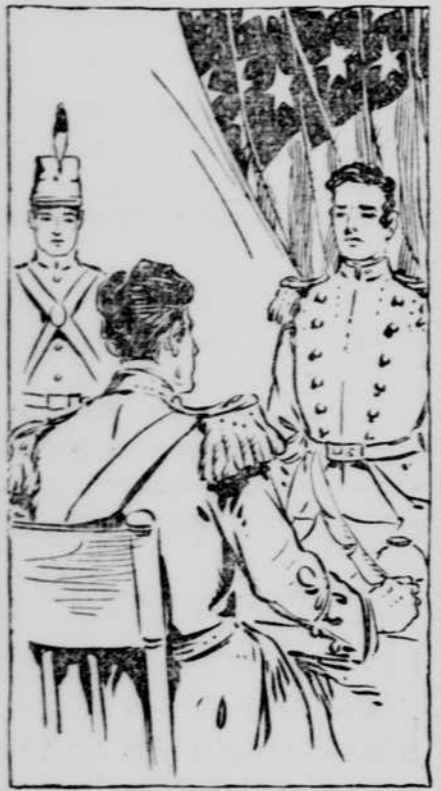
Philip Nolan was as fine a young officer as there was in the "Legion of the West," as the western division of our army was then called. When Aaron Burr made his first dashing expedition down to New Orleans in 1805, at Fort Mifflin, or somewhere above on the river, he met, as the devil would have it, this gay, dashing, bright young fellow, at some dinner party, I think. Burr marked him, talked to him, walked with him, took him a day or two's voyage in his flatboat, and, in short, fascinated him. For the next year his back had to be very tight to poor Nolan. He occasionally availed of the permission the great man had given him to write to him. Long, high-winded, stilted letters the poor boy wrote and re-wrote and copied. But never a line did he have in reply from the gay deceiver. The other boys in the garrison sneered at him, because he sacrificed in this unrequited affection for a politician the time which they devoted to Monongahela, sledge, and high-low-jack, Bourbon, euchre, and poker were still unknown. But one day Nolan had his revenge. This time Burr came down the river, not as an attorney seeking a place for his office, but as a disguised conqueror. He had defeated I know not how many district attorneys; he had dined at I know not how many public dinners; he had been heralded in I know not how many Weekly Argosies; and it was rumored that he had an army behind him and an empire before him. It was a great day—his arrival—to poor Nolan. Burr had not been at the fort an hour before he sent for him. That evening he asked Nolan to take him out in his

skiff, to show him a cane-brake or a cottonwood tree, as he said, really to seduce him; and by the time the sail was over, Nolan was enlisted body and soul. From that time, though he did not yet know it, he lived as "A Man without a Country."

What Burr meant to do I know no more than you, dear reader. It is none of our business just now. Only, when the grand catastrophe came, and Jefferson and the House of Virginia of that day undertook to break on the wheel all the possible Chloreses of the then House of York, by the great treason trial at Richmond, some of the lesser fry in that distant Mississippi valley, which was further from us than Puget Sound is today, introduced the like novelty on their provincial stage, and, while away the monotony of the summer at Fort Adams, got up, for spectacles, a string of court-martials on the officers there. One and another of the colonels and majors were tried, and, to fill out the list, little Nolan, against whom, heaven knows, there was evidence enough, that he was sick of the service, had been willing to be false to it, and would have obeyed any order to march anywhere with anyone who would follow him, had the order only been signed, "By command of His Exc. A. Burr." The courts dragged on. The big flies escaped, rightly for all I know. Nolan was proved guilty enough, as I say; yet you and I would never have heard of him, reader, but that, when the president of the court asked him in the close, whether he wished to say anything to show that he had always been faithful to the United States, he cried out, in a fit of frenzy:

"I wish I never hear of the United States again!"

I suppose he did not know how the words shocked old Colonel Morgan, who was holding the court. Half the officers who sat in it had served through the Revolution, and their lives, not to say their necks, had been risked for the very idea which he so cavalierly cursed in his madness. He, on his part, had grown up in the West of those days, in the midst of "Spanish plot," "Orleans plot," and all the rest. His education, such as it was, had



"I Wish I May Never Hear of the United States Again!"

been perfected in commercial expeditions to Vera Cruz, and I think he told me his father once hired an Englishman to be a private tutor for a winter on the plantation. He had spent half his youth with an older brother, hunting horses in Texas; and, in a word, to him "United States" was scarcely a reality. Yet he had been fed by "United States" for all the years since he had been in the army. He had sworn on his faith as a Christian to be true to "United States." It was "United States" which gave him the uniform he wore, and the sword by his side. Nay, my poor Nolan, it was only because "United States" had picked you out first as one of her own confidential men of honor, that "A. Burr" cared for you a straw more than for the flatboat men who sailed his ark for him. I do not excuse Nolan; I only explain to the reader why he damned his country, and wished he might never hear her name again.

He never did hear her name but once again. From that moment, September 23, 1807, till the day he died, May 11, 1805, he never heard her name again. For that half century and more he was a man without a country.

Old Morgan, as I said, was terribly shocked. If Nolan had compared George Washington to Benedict Arnold, or had cried "God save King George," Morgan would not have felt worse. He called the court into his private room, and returned in fifteen minutes, with a face like a sheet, to say: "Prisoner, hear the sentence of the court. The court decides, subject to the approval of the president, that you never hear the name of the United States again."

Nolan laughed. But nobody else laughed. Old Morgan was too solemn, and the whole room was hushed dead as night for a minute. Even Nolan lost his swagger in a moment. Then Morgan added: "Mr. Marshal, take the prisoner to Orleans in an armed boat, and deliver him to the naval commander there."

Marshal, make my respects to Lieutenant Mitchell at Orleans, and request him to order that no one shall mention the United States to the prisoner while he is on board ship. You will receive your written orders from the officer on duty here this evening. The court is adjourned without day."

I have always supposed that Colonel Moran himself took the proceedings of the court to Washington City, and explained them to Mr. Jefferson. Certain it is that the president approved them, certain, that is, if I may believe the men who say they have seen his signature.

The plan then adopted was substantially the same which was necessarily followed ever after. Perhaps it was suggested by the necessity of sending him by water from Fort Adams and Orleans. The secretary of the navy was requested to put Nolan on board a government vessel bound on a long cruise, and to direct that he should be only so far confined there as to make it certain that he never saw or heard of the country. We had few long cruises then, and the navy was very much out of favor; and as almost all of this story is traditional, as I have explained, I do not know certainly what the first cruise was. But the commander to whom he was intrusted—perhaps it was Tinney or Shaw, though I think it was one of the younger men—we are all old enough now—regulated the etiquette and the precautions of the affair, and according to his scheme they were carried out, I suppose, till Nolan died.

When I was second officer of the Intrepid some thirty years after, I saw the original paper of instructions. I have been sorry ever since that I did not copy the whole of it. It ran, however, much in this way: "Washington," (with the date, which must have been late in 1807).

"Sir—You will receive from Lieutenant Neale the person of Philip Nolan, late a lieutenant in the United States army.

"This person on his trial by court-martial expressed with an oath the wish that he might never hear of the United States again.

"The court sentenced him to have his wish fulfilled.

"For the present, the execution of the order is intrusted by the president of this department.

"You will take the prisoner on board your ship, and keep him there with such precautions as shall prevent his escape.

"You will provide him with such quarters, rations, and clothing as would be proper for an officer of his late rank, if he were a passenger on your vessel on the business of his government.

"The gentlemen on board will make any arrangements agreeable to themselves regarding his society. He is to be exposed to no indignity of any kind nor is he ever unnecessarily to be reminded that he is a prisoner.

"But under no circumstances is he ever to hear of his country or to see any information regarding it; and you will especially caution all the officers under your command to take care that, in the various indulgences which may be granted, this rule, in which his punishment is involved, shall not be broken.

"It is the intention of the government that he shall never again see the country which he has disowned. Before the end of your cruise you will receive orders which will give effect to this intention.

"Respectfully yours,

"W. SOUTHARD,

"for the Secretary of the Navy,"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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WAS A MAGNANIMOUS PAGAN

Saladin, Conquerer of Jerusalem, Did Not Shed Drop of Christian Blood When City Fell.

It was in 1187 that Saladin died in Damascus, leaving behind him a reputation for magnanimity unique in that age, and only exceeded by his fame as a warrior.

It was only six years before his death that Saladin defeated Guy de Lusignan, the Christian king of Jerusalem, and obtained possession of the sacred city, which had been captured by the Crusaders 88 years before. The golden cross was pulled down and dragged through the streets of the city, and the Mosque of Omar, which had been consecrated to Christ, was restored to the worship of Mohammed. But not a drop of Christian blood was shed after the capitulation. Instead of butchering thousands of the inhabitants, as the Christians had done after conquering the city, Saladin ordered that none should be harmed. The weeping queen was treated with great consideration, and Saladin was so moved by her misery that he is said to have shed tears of sympathy. Later, during the third crusade, the Christians under Richard Coeur de Lion, headed in cold blood 5,000 Saracens, hostages, and Saladin revenged himself upon Christians in his power. On the whole, however, he was vastly better than most of the rulers of his time.

Whales. Whales are able to attain such an enormous size because their bodies are supported by the water in which they live. A bird is limited to the weight which its wings can bear up in the air. A land animal, if it becomes too large, cannot hold its body off the ground or readily move about, and is doomed to certain destruction. But a whale has to face none of these problems and can grow without restraint.

Because whales live in a supporting medium their young are of enormous size at birth, in some instances the calf being almost half the length of its mother. I once took a 25-foot baby which weighed about eight tons from an 85-foot blue whale.—Exchange.

Not Very Religiously. Physician—"Did your husband follow my directions, taking his medicine religiously?" Wife—"I fear not, doctor. He swore every time I gave him a dose."—Puck.

Stickins. When a boy asks his mother if it is wrong to play marbles for keeps, it is a safe bet that he has come home with more than he started out with.

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HOUSE WITH THREE TYPES OF FINISH

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INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT GOOD

Second Floor Has Three Bedrooms With Ample Closet Space for Each—Some Advice About the Wall Finishing.

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By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

The appearance of a frame house is largely dependent upon the type of siding material used and also in the color and character of its treatment, whether paint or stain. Certain of the house types commonly used call for a definite scheme of wall finish, at least as far as the width of exposure of the siding boards or courses is concerned. An example of this is found in the Dutch Colonial and other Colonial types on which structures the wide exposure, whether siding boards or shingles, are used, has come to be practically universal.

Combinations of the different widths of exposure, the rough and the smooth clapboards and shingles finished with a harmonizing color scheme—all parts not being of the same color or necessarily although there is danger in using more than two colors on the exterior of the house—have a definite place on structures not having the style of siding established by precedent. The house shown in the illus-



tration has been finished with three types of siding material. The lower part of the first floor walls is sided with rough-surface clapboards having a wide exposure to the weather. The central belt is sided with narrow beveled siding. The second floor walls are sided with shingles. The trim throughout is given prominence, the effect attained being to brighten the otherwise dark wall surfaces—it being a part of the scheme to stain the rough surface siding and shingles a dark tint, this being the treatment (aside from pure white, now attainable in a satisfactory white stain) most widely used on such surfaces. It is then necessary to counteract the effect of this

fitted out in the most modern manner with cupboards, shelves and work-shelf. The refrigerator is fitted from the outside, a feature which every housewife will appreciate. The hall, from which the stair to the second floor begins, is centrally located and can be entered directly from the reception hall, dining room or kitchen.

The second floor is arranged so that three bedrooms are provided, each having a commodious closet. The front and side bedrooms have three windows and the back bedroom has two, assuring effective ventilation and lighting.

In order that the greatest good may be obtained from the large front porch of this house, it would probably be desirable to build the porch with a screen enclosure. So fitted, it may easily be inclosed with storm sash during the winter months, making the house easier to heat, especially in case prevailing winds strike the house on the porch side. The cost of this installation is considered by most homeowners to be fully repaid in the pleasure and enjoyment which it makes possible.

The size of the house is 26 feet by 38 feet, exclusive of the porches. It is desirable that a house of this type be given plenty of room on the lot, if it is to show up to the best advantage. Because of the balanced character of the roof, the structure is seen at its best when viewed from an angle, which is, of course, impossible if there are houses built closely in at the sides. Assuming that a lot having a width of at least 40 feet is provided, the house is sure to attract favorable comment from passers-by.

A characteristic quality which is evident in the house exterior is the rustic appearance which is mainly dependent upon the wall finish. It is largely this which lends to the design its air of distinction. Rarely is this element found in a two-story house of this architectural type. It is the element associated with the bungalow and the cottage. It is the element which makes the house possess the inherent qualities of the home and leaves with even a casual observer the feeling that within there is coziness and comfort.

His Use

"That play has a rooster in it." "What part can he play?" "I suppose they use him to spur the others on when they go barstowing."

SELF HELPS for the NEW SOLDIER.

By a United States Army Officer

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THE SOLDIER'S STEP AND ITS IMPORTANCE.

As soon as the young soldier has learned to stand correctly he must learn how to step and to walk. If he does not learn how to walk, he will not know how to march. If he does not know how to march, he is of no more use to a military organization than an actual "tin soldier."

A soldier must learn how to step—that is, to walk—for two reasons: he must learn how best to utilize and conserve his muscles, and how to conform to group movements.

All a soldier's work is figured on a basis of the normal man's capacity. The normal man's capacity is likewise figured on the possibilities of the natural—and normal—use of the muscles. It is not founded upon the subnormal or abnormal use of the muscles. The readiest way to fit oneself to become a soldier, therefore, is to teach the muscles to function correctly.

The normal step of the soldier is thirty inches. That fact must be kept in the mind until it grows true. Practice in marching will extend the step of some to that length and reduce that of others. If this standardization did not take place—did not become habit—the step of the long-legged soldiers would invariably walk away from the short-legged soldiers and pull the whole line out of shape. This is what always takes place with green troops. The tall man strikes out at a swing which keeps the short man on a trot. And not only is the united endurance reduced according to the proportion of short men in the company, but the tall men cannot hold out with their equipment to nearly the same extent that they could if they adopted the company stride. Uniform motion is contagious, and the stimulus imparted to all helps to carry those for whom the longer step might at first be an exertion.

A man must not walk on his heels. This throws his whole physique out of gear. It renders more difficult the thirty-inch step. A man must walk on the balls of his feet. He must bear the weight of the body easily with him—not drag it along behind him. The length of the step, thirty inches, is measured from heel to heel and is taken at the rate of 120 a minute.

Thirty inches—remember! No good soldier ever steps, or marches, otherwise unless specifically commanded to do so. Furthermore, the good soldier, while marching in this the soldier's basic, or normal step, is, except for the swing of the legs and arms, in the position of attention—described in a preceding article as the fundamental position of the soldier.

HOW AND WHY, THE SOLDIER CHANGES STEP AND DIRECTION.

The 30-inch step—known as "quick time"—is the basis of all military movement. Nevertheless, a soldier should be no more absolutely confined to this step than a baseball player is to, say, base-running. Otherwise, a soldier could not charge.

For this reason "double time" is provided. The "double time" step (there is no "double-quick") is 36 inches. It is executed at a cadence of 180 steps a minute.

There is, in addition, the "rout step," for the march, whereby each man can take the step which suits him best; yet after long training in the "quick time," he will find that his rout step will approximate that measure. There is also the "half step," 15 inches in quick time, 18 in double time.

At the command of "charge!" either from standing position, the quick step, or double time, the soldier breaks into a full run, in which the step is governed only by the reach of his legs. For the same reasons that all military movements cannot be reduced to a single cadence, it is no more practicable to limit a soldier to a single direction of advance. For this, the soldier is taught the side step and the back step, the "left face," "right face" and "about face."

The side step, under the command "right step," consists of carrying the right 15 inches to the right and bringing the left foot up beside it until commanded to "halt."

"Left step" is, of course, the reverse of "right step." The back step is executed by taking steps 15 inches to rear at the command, "Backward, march!" and continuing until brought to a halt. The side step and the back step are almost invariably confined to short distances, and employed for the purpose of dressing a line. All steps, except "right step," begin with the left foot.

The facings "right," "left," and "about" are executed from the position of attention. In "right face," raise the left heel and the right toe slightly; face to the right, turning on the ball of the left foot; place the left foot by the side of the right. The "left face" is the converse of this movement. "Right (left) half face" is executed similarly to an angle of 45 degrees.

"About face" consists in carrying the toe of the right foot a half-foot length to the rear and slightly to the left of the left heel without changing the position of the left foot; face to the rear, turning to the right on the left heel and right toe; place the right heel by the side of the left.

Sting Is Bee's Defensive. The sting of the bee is not only not as dangerous as it is generally considered, but it literally makes bees keeping possible. A stung bee is not to be desired, for its colonies would have to be closely guarded, while the stinging bee is its own home defense. Beekeepers are won't to place colonies several miles from their homes on bits of waste land which they can rent from farmers for a few pounds of honey. They visit them perhaps once a week. There are

THE SALUTE AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

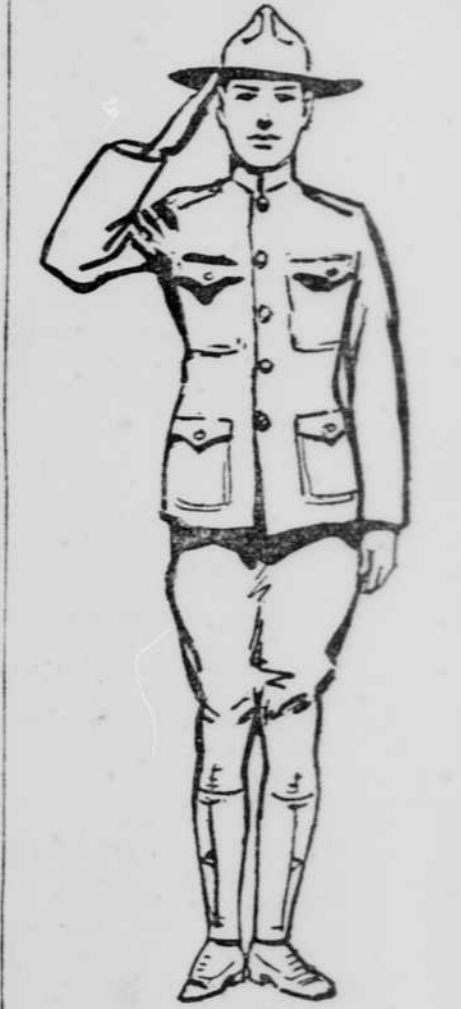
As soon as the new soldier is able to take his eyes off his feet and his step, he sees that he is elbow to elbow with other soldiers. He sees that he belongs to an organization. He sees that he has a definite place in that organization. The more constantly that he can be reminded of his place in the organization, the more adequately will he fill it. That is, the more adequately will he fill it if he is an alert, intelligent American soldier.

The structure of the organization, when a unit is not drawn up at attention, is instilled in his mind through military honors and courtesies. This is epitomized in the salute. The salute is not a symbol of inferiority, it is a simple reminder of the soldier's place in the scheme of the organization. It is a reminder of the authority to which he must at all times be subject, if there is to be discipline; and it is a recognition of the status of that authority.

The soldier salutes commissioned officers—from second lieutenant to general. He does not salute non-commissioned officers—corporals and sergeants. But he grants them deference and obedience, nevertheless, in a limited degree, which keeps the chain of authority intact.

The salute not only is no symbol of inferiority, but is a privilege. Only a soldier in good standing is entitled to salute his officers and to receive the officers' acknowledgment in return. A soldier under arrest cannot salute.

The salute is performed at present with the right hand only. The movement must be executed "smartly." A lagging, ragged salute is no real military courtesy. It is nearer to contempt than to respect. For it is neither courtly nor military. The right hand, therefore, is



The Salute.

is raised "smartly," until the tip of the forefinger touches the brim of the hat or cap—at least the lower part of the forehead—or the forehead above the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm slightly inclined to the left. The forearm is inclined at an angle of about 45 degrees, with the hand and wrist straight. At the same time the soldier must look toward the officer saluted, and stand at attention, except for the hand raised in salute. When his salute has been acknowledged, he drops his hand "smartly" to his side.

Salutes are exchanged between officers and enlisted men as they meet each other, except when they are in military formation, or at drill, at work, playing games, or at mess. At these times, only, it is not necessary to exchange salutes. If, however, the officer speaks to a soldier at drill or at work, or the man speaks to the officer, he gives the prescribed salute with the weapon he carries, or, if unarmed, with his right hand as above described.

The new soldier should become proficient in the salute and the rests after a few earnest efforts; they are among the simplest movements required of the soldier.

When a soldier is at attention, the position may be relaxed by the command "at rest" or "at ease." On receiving the former command, the soldier keeps one foot in place, but is permitted to move the rest of his body at will and talk, until he receives the command "attention." At the command "at ease," the soldier may do as when he receives the command "at rest" with the exception that he must maintain silence. From these two positions he must spring instantly to attention and command.

Parade rest is a ceremonial position of rest, and in the same general category as the salute. At the command "parade rest," carry the right foot six inches straight to the rear, left knee slightly bent; clasp the hands without constraining fingers joined, left toe of the body; left thumb clasped by hand uppermost; and forefinger of the right thumb and forefinger of the right hand; preserve silence and steadiness of position. A common fault is for the soldier to lean backward when assuming this position. When executed properly, the upper part of the soldier's body and his head are held in the position of attention.

thieves who will climb into a second-story window despite the fact that a revolver may be waiting for them, and others who specialize in placating burglars has yet to appear.

That is a Saving. Mrs. Holdite—Electric fans in the house are very nice, but they must cost you a great deal. Mrs. Stingey—Yes, they do; but you'd be surprised to know how long a box of matches lasts us.