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ESTABLISHED 1855.

VIA WIRELESS

Novelized by Thompson Buchanan from the Successful Play of the Same Name
By WINCHEL SMITH, FREDERIC THOMPSON and PAUL ARMSTRONG

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CHAPTER XI.

Frances Goes to Sea.

Three months had passed following the casting of the Sommers gun, three months that had brought many changes to those whose lives had been for a short time tangled in the intricate maze of pride, love and ambition.

The gun had been taken to the proving grounds and there had stood the test. The naval board was enthusiastic over it. All that remained was for the weapon to prove its efficiency on shipboard at target practice and it would be adopted by the government.

Orders on the Rhinestrom gun were still held up pending the result of target practice.

Lieutenant Sommers had been ordered back to sea duty. Apparently he had achieved his ambition. The future looked bright for him in his chosen profession. Followed officers envied him. He was considered a wonderful young man, and a bright future in the service of his country seemed in store.

All this on the side of ambition, but on the other side life was not so bright. He knew that no matter how high he might rise in his profession happiness could not be his. He had lost irrevocably the girl he loved, and satisfied ambition meant little to him compared to that.

On the morning after the sensational events in the furnace room Sommers had called at the Durant home. Frances had refused to see him. He wrote her a letter, and it was returned to him unopened. Finally he managed to meet her on the street, but she passed him by without speaking.

Next morning the young officer reported back in Washington for duty.

And how about the girl? She had hurried away from the works that night burning with shame and raging with anger. She determined never to see Sommers again. She hated him! She knew she did! And to make it sure she told herself so over and over again.

The next day she was still enraged when he called. It cost no effort to have him turned from the door. When his note arrived she started impulsively to open it, then checked herself. She would be firm; she would punish him.

And so with some slight effort she handed the letter to the servant with instructions to return it to Lieutenant Sommers at his hotel.

Passing her old lover on the street had been an effort, but that, too, she managed to do. It took the last of her anger, however. The reaction had come. She began to regret, then to forgive and finally to consent more to the one man who, she felt sure, could make her happy.

A little discreet questioning had brought out the cause of his anger. She found out the real reputation of Pinckney among the work people. The discovery shocked her.

She understood then why Sommers had been so enraged. She saw it was not against her or brought about by any doubt of her, but merely fierce, uncontrollable rage against Pinckney that had dared—a man of his kind—to put her in a position that his character at once made questionable.

When she had finally come to a real understanding of the girl longed to write, but Sommers by that time was away on sea duty, and she could not reach him. Against her own judgment she had longed for and expected some word from him. But the naval officer's pride was too great to pursue a further intrusion after so signal a rebuff.

Then the girl began to grow pale and to worry. Her parents noticed the change without realizing the cause. No one had any suspicion of the real relation between Frances and the young naval officer. That "good night" on the vine covered porch was a secret—a tender memory locked in her heart and in his, to be brought out by each, regarded fondly and mourned over when alone.

Sommers had his work, but Frances had nothing to distract her mind. No wonder she grew paler and seemed to lose interest in everything! Mr. and Mrs. Durant became alarmed. They consulted doctors, but there was nothing wrong physically with their daughter. Finally one big expert proposed a sea voyage, and for the first time Frances showed some sign of interest. Mr. Durant paid a double size bill cheerfully, thinking that doctor a wonderful man.

The Durant yacht, the Ivesa, was got ready as quickly as possible. Mr. Durant could not go himself, and he decided it would be a good plan to send his wife and daughter away for a cruise in charge of Pinckney.

Pinckney was the only one who seemed to get real enjoyment out of the trip. He now felt that victory must in the end be his.

He was not deceived by the result of the first test of the Sommers gun. It had stood the first test safely, but in his heart the conspirator knew that could not at once give up entirely. One change of scene had failed to work. She would try another.

"Well, then, for goodness sake, Frances, let's go home," she said eagerly. "I want to get settled in my own room and feel the floor stay still."

The girl sighed.

"Very well, mother; we'll go home whenever you wish," she agreed.

Down in the courtyard of the old-fashioned Spanish hotel Pinckney was talking to the captain of the Ivesa anxiously.

"You say the Roanoke is in?" he asked.

The captain nodded.

"Yes, sir. She cast anchor in the harbor an hour ago," he declared.

"Then get up steam at once, captain," ordered Pinckney. "We will leave tonight."

The officer from the yacht hesitated.

Miscellaneous Reading.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

Sidelights on Land of Turbulence and Misrule.

What do you know about Nicaragua? This is an intimate query, because the United States government recently sent some war vessels and marines down to that Central American hornet's nest to show the present head hornet, President Zelaya, that he cannot murder American citizens without being called to answer in a court of law. Intelligent observers express the belief that the United States will place an army of occupation on Nicaraguan soil until such time as there can be established in that volcanic ballistics a government guaranteed not to erupt every six months. Our course in Cuba seems about to be repeated in Nicaragua.

That is why some real facts about Nicaragua are pertinent. Once upon a time a young American, William Walker of Nashville, Tenn., was president of Nicaragua. Fifty-three years ago he conquered the country with only fifty-six men at his back. Of course it didn't stay conquered. Walker was stood up and shot down. For half a century his bones have bleached in Nicaragua sands. As Joaquin Miller, who in youth was one of Walker's fiery filibusters, has sung:

He lies low in the leveled sand,
Unsheltered from the tropic sun,
And now all his bones are one.
Will speak him fair in that far land.

The bones of Leroy Cannon and Leonard Groce, the two Americans recently executed by order of Zelaya, do not even bleach. Their bodies were burned, also by Zelaya's orders. In a smaller way they were like Walker, the foremost of the filibusters. They fought against the prevailing government because it was a thing of shreds and tatters, so far as stability was concerned, and yet it was a thing of wrath and tyranny. Most of the time before Walker's day and since, Nicaragua has been similarly misgoverned. Zelaya, against whom Secretary Knox has thundered and American warships seem likely to thunder presently, has misruled the country for sixteen years until he has come to imagine himself a czar. What the United States intends to do apparently is to teach Zelaya that a misruler is non persona grata to civilization.

Nicaragua is not so much as to size, though it is bigger than Holland, Belgium and Denmark combined. Those are monarchies in Europe, and Nicaragua and her ilk are practically monarchies in America, though called republics by courtesy. But Nicaragua is so much bigger than Panama that the latter "nation" looks like a cat's paw. What the United States intends to do is to teach Nicaragua that a misruler is non persona grata to civilization.

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THREE SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

Who Won Out in Latin American Republics.

They had been discussing the situation in Nicaragua. The ex-consul had grown eloquent over the misdeeds of Central American dictators. His friend had mourned the shooting of Cannon and Groce.

"I never knew those boys," said the ex-consul. "They seem to have been on the right side, but they must have known the game they were up against. Central America is full of soldiers of fortune, and the natives have no sort of use for them. Walker, the biggest filibuster of all, is too recent a memory."

"They came in contact with scores of them. They'd beg me to save their skins when they'd made the country too hot to hold them. Shiftless and uninteresting vagabonds they were with the exception of three, who were geniuses."

"That so?" queried his friend, who had never been south of Sandy Hook. "I thought all adventurers were picture-makers."

"Distance throws a false glamour around them. But, as I said before, I know three who were out of the ordinary run. Did you ever hear of Lee Christmas, or Bill Moore, or Kostelitzky the Pole?"

The other silently filled the ex-consul's glass and handed him a fresh cigar. He knew that the story would be told, whatever answer he might make.

"I'll begin with Lee Christmas. He and I were raised in the same village in Tennessee. He'd had very little schooling and was glad to get a job on the railroad as a fireman. In time he became an engineer. He was a good one. But Lee wanted to see the world. He grew tired of his job and quit in the most sensational way ever heard of on a Tennessee railroad. He threw the throttle of his engine wide open one fine day and let her go full speed ahead. He tore past stations and through towns for fifty miles before he decided to stop. Then he jumped out of his cab and disappeared. I'll be jiggered if I can tell you how he didn't wreck the train on some open switch."

The next place I heard of Lee Christmas was in Honduras. He drifted into my office one day, the same reckless, laughing devil he had always been. But he wasn't a railroad engineer then, not by a long shot. He was the power behind the throne in the little republic.

"I can see him now as he sat on a corner of my desk and told me the story. He'd a cigarette hanging out of one corner of his mouth, like a Central American and his face was tanned brown, but there was the old Tennessee drawl in his voice."

"He'd had a rough time of it at first, fought on the losing side of six revolutions and been wounded more than once. But he'd attached himself to a winning candidate at last and had come out at the top of the heap as Gen. Lee Christmas, chief military adviser to the president and real ruler of the country."

"The second adventurer I have in mind is Admiral Bill Moore of Salvador. During the Boer war he was in the British navy and carries a royal medal for life saving and two others for distinguished service."

"Promotion under his own flag seemed to be a long distance ahead, and at the close of the war Bill quit and went to Salvador. There he pulled off the biggest bluff I have ever heard of. Dressed in a natty suit of white duck, with gold braid on the shoulders, he made an early afternoon call on the president."

"Beh'n as 'ow you 'ave a revolution on your 'ands, said Bill, 'Him' come to hoffer my services. 'Him' Admiral Moore of the British navy.'"

"He showed the life saving medal, and explained in an offhand way that it was the star of the Garter. He had written the word 'Admiral' across his discharge papers, and stated that it was his commission from the king."

"There wasn't a soul in the president's establishment who could read English sufficiently well to dispute him. Bill was placed in charge of the navy of Salvador, which comprised three converted tramp steamers of 1,500 tons each. He sailed down the coast to attack the rebels."

"He bombarded several small villages. Later he landed a party of marines and sailors, and placing himself at their head he attacked the main body of revolutionists. He defeated them easily, and the grateful president confirmed him in his position as commander in chief of the navy at a salary of \$450 a month."

"Bill held down the job successfully for several years. But he grew tired of Central America and returned to England a year or so ago."

"The third fellow, Kostelitzky, is the most remarkable man of the three in my opinion. I was in the Mexican state of Sonora when he turned up there about fifteen years ago. He might have dropped from the sky for all that any one knew about him."

"He spoke very little Spanish and when asked his name gave a barbarous combination of sounds that no Mexican could be expected to pronounce. The gossip of the cantinas decided that he was a Russian. For some reason every foreigner in Mexico was not an American, nor yet a Spaniard, nor a Frenchman, it was put down as a Russian. Kostelitzky is sore about the mistake to this very day, for I don't need to tell you that a Pole would much rather be called a thief or a murderer than a Russian."

"He lost no time in enlisting in the local ruffians, a force not unlike the French foreign legion. It numbers in its ranks men from the four corners of the earth. A recruit is asked no questions. His past is his own affair."

"But Kostelitzky was not an ordinary swashbuckler. He showed such courage and resourcefulness in the first campaign against the Yaqui Indians that he was at once jumped to the rank of captain. Five years later he was chief of the rurales of Sonora."

"He was then able to give his talents full play. Before his day the rurales were brave but inefficient, a lax body of adventurers who did not know what the word discipline meant. He drilled them and licked them into shape, until they became the most

A LOVER OF MEN.

What a True Christian Accomplished For His Fellow.

The French priest, Father Vincent, later canonized as Saint Vincent de Paul, has found a biographer in Monsignor Bougard, who writes interestingly and informatively of his beautiful life, and particularly of his organization of the famous society, the Sisters of Charity. Great was the service rendered by these women and their revered leader to the France of the seventeenth century, which was suffering from the evils of the civil war of the Fronde. For fifteen years the country people had been persecuted by the hired mercenaries who lived on the enemy they were invading. Harvests were destroyed, villages burned, until a great famine followed by plague swept over the land.

To meet this extraordinary distress, Father Vincent, at the age of sixty-six, set himself to work. It has been computed that he distributed in charity nearly five million dollars, but he gives the praise to the giver.

"O ladies, does not the recital of these things move you? Providence has designed to make use of some ladies in Paris to soothe the desolation of France. No country possesses a blessed soul like you. No! It was a barren tree that you were!"

He and his disciples had sent their jewels to his fund, and a paper was found which Vincent realized by strange people imitate one another and publicity won more recruits to his cause.

He sent his Sisters of Charity by twos and threes to battlefields and dangerous places, praising those who did "good in hand."

He insisted on four cardinal points as practical and as full of common sense as if they had been formulated last year instead of nearly three hundred years ago.

First, to rescue the starving. For this he started cheap soup dinners. As usual, he worked his plans out to the most minute details. One must remember that these were the first soup kitchens known to history.

The second point was to bury the dead; for the towns, villages, highways and fields were strewn with decaying bodies, dangerous to health.

The third point was to buy up any collectible for the land, which he thought was one of the best forms of charity.

The fourth point was to attend the welfare of souls. It was no ordinary ministrations that were made. In practical matters he had no equal. He had a genius for organization. His penetration was marvelous. Nothing escaped him. When a new scheme was proposed to him, he saw at a glance its advantages and disadvantages, its helps and its hindrances. To penetration was joined a great courage. He confronted the long delays of Rome and the prejudices of society, and compelled the great ones of the earth to recognize his divine mission.

THE IMPRACTICAL.

Why Business Failure is Inevitable to Some Individuals.

So many aspirations fall so hopelessly short of a practical business point of view that failure is inevitable.

I listened long and patiently the other day to the hard luck story of a small farmer practicing the intensive system with fruits and vegetables. He lived on the edge of a considerable village, and fifty miles away was a growing city of 200,000 population. The farmer was sore and discouraged.

"Nobody in the whole section begins to touch the stuff that I'm growing," he said hotly. "I'm a past master in the business. But what is the result? Every year I have stuff rotting here on the ground. I wouldn't haul it into town for the prices they pay. It's ridiculous!"

To me, however, that farmer himself was the most singular thing in the whole story.

In an age of specializing he had specialized the growing of fine fruits and vegetables. They were his hobby. But he overlooked the fact that after his fruits were grown and ripened his work was only half done. Without connecting with a profitable market he might as well have put in his time making mud pies in his back yard. Fifty miles away was a city which would have grabbed for his produce. A main line of railroad ran eight passenger trains into it every twenty-four hours. Why didn't he complete the work by establishing market connections?

But this was a sore spot with the farmer. A few years before he had kept three or four Jersey cows, and the farmer's wife was an expert buttermaker. In some way an official of an express company operating over the line of road through the village heard of this famous butter product and arranged to take the surplus without transportation cost and paying the premium for it.

But the farmer had made only one shipment and had quit in disgust. Why? Simply because the farmer's wife always had used glazed crockery in which to handle milk and butter and in making the first six or eight pound shipment in a vessel that had cost her 50 cents the city purchaser had failed to return the empty crock! Why had she used the crock for shipment? Oh, well, she had never used anything else in the handling of butter.

Not a few of the big business concerns of the country that are seeking foreign outlet for trade are no wiser than this farmer's wife. They are producers of goods that are in foreign demand. Transportation rates are reasonable and direct. Prices are satisfactory. But, would you believe it, these bidders for foreign trade will not pack their goods for shipment as the market requires.

A few years ago a manufacturing concern in Chicago sold a consignment of neckties to a retail firm in British India. Instructions for packing were that tin boxes should be prepared, with covers, the ties placed inside and the covers soldered on closely. It packed the ties as it would have done were they to go to Baltimore or Denver with no shipment. Several weeks later no shipment had arrived in a ruined condition. A small grub, recognized in those seas, had penetrated the cardboard and wooden coverings and eaten the silk into rags!—Chicago Tribune.

The cuckoo may be said to have done much for musical science; because from that bird has been derived the minor scale, the origin of which has puzzled so many. It was down to the cuckoo that the

GRADLE OF THE RACE.

Bold Plan to Restore the Garden of Eden.

To restore the Garden of Eden sounds like a bold enterprise, yet a plan suggested by Sir William Willcocks, the English engineer who built the Assuan Dam, makes the project sound entirely feasible. It is Mesopotamia, "the land between the rivers" Tigris and Euphrates, with which he is dealing, and he proposes to turn the surplus waters of the Euphrates into the river Pishon and to carry down the delta a great canal which would not only bring back the productivity of several million acres of land but would grade the region from the overflows of the Tigris. Had Noah been a hydraulic engineer, Sir William adds, he might have saved his country as well as his family by constructing the Pishon river reservoir. But that would have involved historic losses as well as gains. It marks a definite step in the world's progress—the work of reconstruction should now be undertaken by the Turkish government, which thereby demonstrates its real reform to broader views and more intelligent ambitions.

To build this canal, which will double the cultivable area along the Euphrates, will take three years and cost \$2,000,000 or less. Supplementing it, Sir William proposes a railroad from Bagdad to Damascus, costing \$11,000,000, which would open the way to the outlet of Mesopotamia. Such a road seems to be demanded because the irrigation scheme will impair the navigability of the river. And even before the increased wheat harvests are ready for transport there will be freight to carry and passengers to convey—Mohammedan pilgrims visiting holy places and tourists who will feel, probably, more interest in the "Arabian Nights country" than in the "cradle of the race."

There may be some question that the railroad is indispensable, though Asiatic enterprises of this kind have generally met with astonishing success and have been profitable to the projectors as well as valuable to the territory through which they pass. Of the economic importance of the canal there can scarcely be a doubt. The transformation wrought in the valley of the Nile can probably be duplicated along the Euphrates. Great cities may never again arise in that region where the archaeologists have long been busy among the ruins of historic Assyria, but the land will become a

How to Reach Nicaragua.

There is only one railroad in Nicaragua, and that doesn't cut much space. It runs from Corinto, on the Pacific coast, to Managua, located on a lake-navigable coast, and from there to Granada, on Lake Nicaragua, the large inland body of water in Latin America. The railroad is about 160 miles long—or short, as it looks to us. It is said to be almost impossible for an American, unless he possesses the Intrepidity of Peary or Cook, to cross Nicaragua from coast to coast. The interior is mountainous and wild. Corinto is the principal port on the Pacific side. The town has but 2,000 inhabitants. To get to Nicaragua, one has to take the quickest route is through Mexico by rail to Salina Cruz and thence by steamship to Corinto. One may go by ship from San Francisco all the way. Steamers from New Orleans run direct to Bluefields, on the Atlantic side, a place of 5,000 people. Steamers from New York also touch Bluefields. Many persons from the eastern section of the United States get to Nicaragua by crossing Panama and taking ship to Corinto.

Like all Central and South American countries, Nicaragua is an undeveloped nation. The natural resources of the country seem to require only a stable government for development into wonderful wealth. On the eastern slope, four crops of corn are grown annually, though vast areas are unplanted. Cotton planted in October is picked in February. Coffee, rice and indigo are grown for export, while in late years the rubber industry has been systematized by outsiders and has become one of the most lucrative lines of endeavor in the whole country.

Bananas are the principal article of export. About a million dollars worth are sent out every year from the eastern section. Most of those grown in the west are eaten at home.

Mahogany, ebony, light rosewood and other valuable trees abound. Vanilla, sarsaparilla and cacao (chocolate) are shipped to America for consumption.

Where Monkeys Grow.

It is interesting to know that humming birds abound in this turbulent land, though monkeys, wild hogs and buzzards are more in evidence. Zelaya's effort to make a monkey of the

Watson Wants Cotton Statistics.

In his annual report Commissioner Watson will advocate the passage of an act requiring cotton statistics to be furnished his office just as is now done in the case of tobacco.

The reports would be required of cotton ginners and buyers. In the case of the ginners the number of pounds and bales ginned would be sent in and from the buyers, the number of pounds, the number of bales and the grades and prices would be furnished.

"The tobacco law has worked well," said Mr. Watson. "It has been valuable not only to the people of this state but has been of much benefit outside of South Carolina."

Texas has a cotton act such as the commissioner wishes passed in this state. The information is given by markets and is of use all along the line.

The tobacco act gives reports every month on tobacco. Not only has publicity been given in South Carolina to the tobacco growing industry but in the other states of the country. The element of undesirable citizenship in Red Top was unduly large. It was made up for the most part of negro, phosphate hands, and white men. They were armed and on the alert, gave the place a wild berth. In late years Red Top has lost its notoriety and the few white shopkeepers have lived in peace and crime have not been especially frequent in the village.

One of the Bravest.

With Colonel Mahoney in the marine expedition is Major Smedley D. Butler, whose father is a Pennsylvania congressman. He was an officer in the volunteer army during the Spanish war. After he was appointed to the marine corps he served in the Boxer uprising in China. He was shot while he served in the Philippines at the battle of Tientsin, but went to Pekin before his wound was healed and took part in all the fighting there. He was wounded again at Pekin, but refused to quit. For his bravery and pluck he was chosen to carry a message to Minister Conger within the beleaguered walls. He delivered this "message to Garcia," then collapsed and was sent to a hospital, where he fought a winning battle with the soldier's worst enemy, typhoid fever. Later he served in the Phill-ines.

Lieutenant Colonel Frank J. Moses and Major Philip M. Bannan of the marines are other distinguished officers detailed for Nicaraguan duty. Moses was in command of the first provisional regiment of marines in Cuba for several years. Bannan was brevetted for gallantry at Guantanamo in 1898.

Uncle Sam is confident that these officers and the men under them can hold down Zelaya and his entire outfit.

—Robertus Lova.

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