

W-FORD
2260

MEN OF TO-MORROW



A MAGAZINE FOR AMBITIOUS
YOUNG AMERICANS OF TO-DAY



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE SUCCESS LEAGUE

AND THE

KNIGHTS OF

FREE. A Great Lincoln Picture

NO grander theme could inspire the artist's brush than that of the young lad, Abraham Lincoln, stretched at length before the fireplace in his log cabin "doing sums" with a piece of charcoal for a pencil and the back of an old wooden shovel for a slate.

Charles Mente, the famous genre painter, has done full justice to his subject in his picture, "Training for Greatness," a reduced facsimile of which is shown below. This is a picture that should hang in the room of every



ambitious boy or girl. It is something to inspire one to do his noblest and best. We have prepared a beautiful engraving of this picture, size 16x20 inches, with a little *remarque* drawing of "Lincoln the Rail Splitter," and have printed this engraving on a special quality of heavy proof paper with a broad margin so that the picture may be framed.

For a limited time we will send a copy of this engraving, absolutely free, with a yearly subscription to our magazine, at fifty cents. A subscription to both the Success Magazine and our League magazine, including the picture, will be sent for \$1.25. Better sit right down and send your order at once. Address,

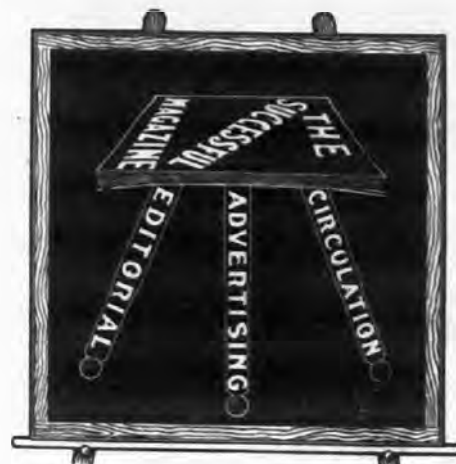
The Success League,

University Building, Washington Square,
NEW YORK

NOTE.—If you are already a subscriber magazine and wish the picture, subscription of one of your will send you the picture and will also send a whose subscription

The Three Legs of the Successful Magazine Editors

Blackboard Talk



If my experience in publishing work, which I began at twelve as a subscription agent, has taught me anything worth while, it is that the success of any publication depends upon the closeness of the relation between the readers and the editors. A hundred readers who take a genuine interest in a magazine are better than a thousand who merely read for entertainment. I sincerely trust that the readers of our magazine will take a great deal of interest in the upbuilding of our magazine, therefore I believe they will like to look at the magazine from the editors' standpoint, through these Blackboard Talks. The object of these talks will be to show just how we progress. We expect to make some failures, which we shall not attempt to conceal; but we are also confident of making successes, in which we are certain our readers will be glad to share our rejoicing.

The first thing is for both editors and readers to have a clear understanding of the plans which we are aiming to carry out. So this first talk will be an attempt to show how a successful magazine can be developed. The three legs of the stool in the drawing represent the three real departments of the magazine publishing business.

The Editorial Department comes first. Of course a magazine could not hope to succeed without a good editorial department, and I believe that we have at least the right foundation for such a department. Dr. Marden, the Editor of "Success," is going to give us the benefit of his experience by advising our editorial staff, and all of our editors have had a wide experience in their particular lines. Mr. Severn, the Editor of our Stamp Department, for example, was selected at the unanimous suggestion of a score or more of the leading philatelists of the country. But the success of our Editorial Department will depend largely upon the criticisms and suggestions that come from our readers. Our numerous prize contests will naturally bring us a great many of these suggestions; but we hope also that all of our readers will write us frequently and will criticize things that they do not like, and likewise tell us about the things that they like best.

The Circulation Department, which obtains subscriptions for the magazine, comes next. We may have ever so good an Editorial Department, yet if we do not have good plans for constantly increasing our list of subscribers, our magazine will not succeed. Here again we are dependent upon our readers. If one reader likes the magazine and tells some of his friends about it, and gets them to subscribe, then our circulation department will grow. We do not ask any reader to do this without compensation, but we are willing to share our profits with every reader who will help us to get new subscribers. On the pages following this one are shown numerous rewards of merchandise that we give to those who obtain a few subscribers for us, and if none of these merchandise rewards appeal to the reader, we will offer a liberal cash commission on all subscriptions.

Last but by no means the least important is the Advertising Department. In all low-priced magazines the advertisers pay for most of the good reading matter that is furnished to the subscribers. The subscription price does not cover the cost of paper and postage, to say nothing of the printing and other expenses. If a first class magazine like "Success" for example, depended exclusively on its subscribers to pay bills, the annual subscription price would have to be at least \$20 and perhaps more. We hope, therefore, that our readers will understand that the reason we are getting just as many advertisements as we can, and are trying to make our magazine pay these advertisers, is that we may be able to procure better and more valuable material for our readers. We shall endeavor to have only thoroughly reliable advertisements in our columns, and we will promptly investigate and seek to satisfactorily adjust any complaints that our subscribers may make concerning any advertiser.

Please observe that each one of the three legs is dependent upon the other two and if one leg is weak the whole stool is liable to topple over. So if you see any signs of weakness in either our editorial or our advertising departments please bring the matter to our attention without delay. In order to strengthen the circulation leg, just try the plan explained below.

FREE

A NEW BOOK BY DR. MARDEN

FREE

Written especially for enterprising young Americans

Dr. Marden is preparing a book, designed especially for the enterprising young people who belong to the Success League, which will be ready for distribution in April. It will be small enough to be easily carried in the pocket, but in it every element of success and character building will be treated briefly but comprehensively. You may obtain this book without a cent of cost by getting two of your friends to give you fifty cents apiece for yearly subscriptions. Send their names and addresses on the blank below and we will send you the book just as soon as it comes off the press. Each of these subscribers will also be mailed without extra charge one of our beautiful Lincoln pictures "Training for Greatness," described on the opposite page. This offer may be accepted by anyone who is not now a subscriber and his own subscription may be one of the two sent us.

THE SUCCESS LEAGUE, University Building, Washington Square, New York.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find one dollar for which please send me as above offered, in consideration for two subscribers named below, Dr. Marden's new book to be mailed to me without cost.

Subscriber

Subscriber

Address.....

Address

(Signed).....

REWARDS

FOR MERIT AND INDUSTRY

THE articles in the following list have been carefully selected. We believe we have such a variety as to appeal to the tastes of all of our readers. Our effort has been to select low-priced articles, but we have avoided everything of a cheap or trashy nature. Every article is made by a thoroughly reliable manufacturer and we guarantee all rewards to be exactly as described.

How a Reward Can Be Obtained

There are three ways of earning these rewards—by winning prizes in the contests which we conduct in each number of our magazine, by obtaining subscriptions for our magazine and by obtaining subscriptions for the SUCCESS MAGAZINE. Following the description of every reward, its value is given in a certain number of points. A yearly subscription to our magazine counts one point, a subscription to the SUCCESS MAGAZINE counts two points. The number of points which each prize in the contests counts is given in the prize rules.

Conditions

1. Points obtained by either two or all of the methods above described may be combined toward any reward or rewards. For example: If you win a prize in a contest, thus gaining a certain number or points to your credit, and if you desire a reward valued at a greater number of points, you may obtain the required number of additional

points by securing subscriptions to either one or both magazines.

2. Subscriptions to either magazine may be either new or renewal.

3. Your own subscription to either magazine may be counted toward a reward, providing you send at least one other subscription at the time that your own is sent.

Special Information for Subscription Workers

We will furnish you, without charge, all necessary order blanks, return envelopes, sample copies, etc. You should make all your remittances by bank check, post-office or express money-order or by registered letter. Remittances in any other form will be at your own risk. Don't send postage stamps. Make all remittances payable to The Success League. Express and freight charges on rewards will always be paid by the receiver, except when otherwise specified. You should send us stamps or money for postage charges wherever called for. Always give the express office where you wish rewards sent if that office is different from your regular post-office.

Books

PUSHING TO THE FRONT

By Orison Swett Marden.

Dr. Marden's best book, and probably the best book ever written on self-improvement, progress and true success in life. This book contains the foundation principles of The Success League. Price, \$1.50, postpaid. 4 Points.

PROS AND CONS

By A. H. Craig.

If your club does any debating you must have this book. It contains complete debates, both affirmative and negative, of the stirring questions of the day. It also has a supplementary list of 250 selected topics for debate. It contains nearly 600 pages. Price, \$1.50, postpaid. 5 Points.

THE NEW PARLIAMENTARY MANUAL

By Edmond Palmer.

The latest and best manual on parliamentary law ever written. The author does not change the rules laid down by Cushing, Roberts, Reed and other parliamentarians, but he explains these rules more clearly and comprehensively than any other author. There is a unique table in this book which gives the answers to 300 parliamentary questions at a glance. This table alone is worth the price of the book. Price, 75 cents, postpaid. 3 Points.

THE SUCCESS CLUB DEBATER

By Herbert Hungerford.

A little cloth-bound handbook, which covers the entire subject of debating, clearly, concisely and thoroughly. Price, 25 cents, postpaid. 1 Point.

THE NEW CENTURY ENCYCLOPEDIA AND DICTIONARY

Doubtless the best low-priced encyclopedia on the market. Two large books containing 994 pages. Covers all subjects that the average League member will wish to investigate. Price, \$2.00, for both volumes. Sent by express at receiver's expense. 6 Points.

THE DELSARTE SPEAKER

By Henry Davenport Northrop.

One of the largest and best books on elocution ever published. Profusely illustrated, contains a vast collection of gems of poetry and prose selections for recitations; also a number of excellent dialogues and tableaux. Price, \$1.00, postpaid. 4 Points.

The League Library

The six books described above form a splendid reference library for League branches. They cover nearly every subject dealt with in League work. The entire set will be sent securely packed in a box for \$5.00. Express charges to be paid by the receiver. 20 Points.

Any Book Published

Books are so numerous and readers' tastes are so varied that we have decided not to prepare a special book list. Instead, we will supply any book published on the following conditions: Select any book you choose from any book catalogue. Send us the name of the book and the publisher and we will supply it to you, counting each 25 cents of the list price 1 point. Books will be sent by express, charges to be paid by receiver. A large book catalogue will be sent to any address for 4 cents postage.

Supplies for League Members

Badges

Design and size the same as illustration. Supplied in the following qualities and prices. Postpaid in all cases. All truly loyal League members wear the badge. Solid gold and enamel, \$1.00 each; 4 Points. Heavy rolled-gold plate and enamel, 50 cents each; 2 Points. Solid sterling silver and enamel, 25 cents each; 1 Point. German silver and enamel, 10 cents each; 1 Point. Celluloid in two colors, 5 cents each; 5 badges, 1 Point.

A Cut of the Badge

An engraving of the badge exactly like the above illustration furnished to any one for 25 cents, postpaid. 1 Point.

Membership Cards

We supply a handsome card, printed on strong cardboard in three colors, each card bearing the name, address and branch number of the local society. Price for 50 cards, \$1.00, postpaid. 4 Points.

Rubber-Stamp Outfit

A rubber-stamp printing outfit is indispensable for a secretary, and will prove very handy for any one. The outfit we offer can be used to print letter headings, cards, short notices, etc. It consists of 1 bottle of ink, 1 stamp pad, 1 set of rubber type, 1 pair of tweezers and a two-line type holder. Price, 50 cents, postpaid. 2 Points.



Certificate of Enrollment

Size, 14 inches square. A handsome and original design. The name of the local branch is inserted by an engraving artist. It should adorn the wall of every club-room. Price, 50 cents, postpaid. 2 Points.

Card Record Outfit

This is the best method of keeping the records of a society ever invented. It consists of a neat, well-made, cloth-bound box containing 150 ruled cards and two sets of guide cards, one for keeping the names and records of the club members and the other for keeping records of the meetings and other affairs of the society. Price, \$1.00, postpaid. 4 Points.



Library Outfit

This outfit consists of one set of 100 cards for keeping account of the books in the library, 100 cards to be used by members in loaning out the books and 100 slips to be pasted in the books, containing rules for the usage of them. Price of entire set, \$1.50, postpaid. 6 Points.

Stationery

We supply stationery, either for League branches or for individuals, size of paper either note or commercial, heading and envelope printed to order according to instructions; paper a good quality of bond. Price for 100 letters and envelopes, \$2.00. 8 Points. For 500 letters and envelopes, \$5.00. 20 Points.

Chairman's Gavel

We supply a very handsome chairman's gavel of highly polished wood and neatly carved. Price, 75 cents, postpaid. 3 Points.



Whiteley Vim Exerciser

The Whiteley Vim Exercisers are known the world over. The one we offer comes complete with foot attachment, door hinge attachment, package of hooks and screws, and with either heavy, medium or light cable. Price, \$2.32, postage prepaid. 10 Points.

French Compound Microscope

This Microscope has a magnifying power of 65 diameters, which is equal to increase in area of 4,245 times the size of the object magnified. It comes in a polished mahogany box with one prepared object, two brass slips and a pair of brass forceps. Price, \$2.15, postage prepaid. 9 Points.



Solid Gold Finger Ring



We offer this handsome solid gold ring, set with one ruby and one sapphire. Price, \$3.00, postage prepaid. 9 Points.

Ladies' Hand-Bag

This Hand-Bag is the very latest style, made either in red, brown or black leather. Each bag is lined with moiré silk. Price, \$2.00, postage prepaid. 8 Points.



Oil Painting Outfit

We offer the celebrated Scholar's Box of Oil Colors and Materials. It contains 13 tubes of Prepared Artists' Oil Colors, 1 palette knife, bottles of pale drying oil and spirits of turpentine, 3 sable and bristle artists' brushes, 1 badger blender, 1 palette cup, 1 mahogany palette, tracing and transfer papers, 4 artists' studies and 1 Academy board, complete, in a beautifully polished wood box; size, 6 by 11 inches, and 2 inches deep. Price, \$2.00, express charges to be paid by receiver. 8 Points.



Water-Color Outfit

We offer an excellent set of water-color paints in a neat wooden box, 8 by 13 inches, containing 12 large paints, 12 small paints, 1 rule, 2 cups, 1 brush. Price, 50 cents, postpaid. 2 Points.



Fountain Pen

We offer the celebrated self-filling Post Fountain Pen, which is generally regarded to be superior to all other self-filling pens. Price, \$3.00, postage prepaid. 5 Points.



Game Board

We offer the well-known Crown Combination Game Board with equipment for playing 65 different games. Each board is well made of hardwood and is accompanied by the following equipment: 29 rings, 19 Spider and Fly men, 2 cues, 15 numbered disks, 1 combination back-stop and score-tab, 4 metal spinning rings, 1 rule book and a box containing men, making 72 pieces in all. Price, \$5.00, express charges to be paid by receiver. 15 Points.



Hamilton Rifle



We offer the famous Hamilton Rifle, .22 caliber, for either long or short rim fire cartridges, with levered action, automatic shell extractor; weight, 2 pounds; length, 22½ inches, with barrel finished in blue black and handsome walnut stock. Price, \$1.50, receiver to pay express charges. 7 Points.

Magic Folding Umbrella

By reason of the folding handle this Umbrella can be carried in a 24-inch suit-case. It is a durable and stylish all-silk umbrella for either a lady or a gentleman. Price, \$3.00, express charges to be paid by the receiver. 11 Points.



Skates—Ice or Roller



We offer an excellent pair of Peck & Snyder all-clip club skates, with best cast-steel hardened runners, all nickel-plated; sizes, 8 to 12 inches. Price, \$1.25, express charges to be paid by the receiver. 5 Points.

A pair of Bicycle Roller Skates on single wheels, with rubber tires and ball bearings. Price, \$1.00, express charges to be paid by the receiver. 15 Points.

Gentlemen's Pocketbook

We offer a handsome combination Pocketbook with two stamp pockets, two bill pockets and one pocket with nickel-plated frame for coins, etc., all pockets being lined with fine lambskin, either in seal or morocco leather. Price, \$1.25, 5 Points.



Dress-Suit Case

This Dress-Suit Case is made of extra quality russet cowhide leather, with solid leather protecting corner pieces; hand-riveted, round bottom, indestructible handle, double steel frames, four inside straps, and is lined throughout in genuine Irish linen; full standard size, 6 inches deep, 13¼ inches wide, 24 inches long. Price, \$6.00, express charges to be paid by the receiver. 23 Points.



Banjo, Mandolin or Guitar

We offer the following Wurlitzer Musical Instruments: Academy Mandolin, 9 ribs, walnut and maple; mahogany finished neck, patent brass head, nickel tail-piece, solid guard plate, nicely finished. Price, \$4.50, express charges to be paid by the receiver. 18 Points.

The "Cincy" Banjo, 11-inch calf-skin head; nickel-covered rim, nickel hook, German silver raised frets, nickel elbow brackets, black pegs and bridge. Price, \$6.00, express charges to be paid by the receiver. 23 Points.

The Cincinnati Guitar; birch; a very fine imitation of mahogany; celluloid and pearl inlaid edge, nickel tail-piece, steel strings. Price, \$6.50, express charges to be paid by the receiver. 25 Points.



Pocket Tool Chest

This is the genuine Miller's Falls Company Holder and Tools. The handle is made of polished cocobolo; the ferrule and jaws are nickel-plated. The tools are made of the highest-grade tempered steel, highly polished. We offer the holder and 11 separate tools, including awls, gimlet, gauge, chisels, screw-driver. Price, \$1.10, postage prepaid. 8 Points.



Electric Motor

The little Rex Electric Motor and Fan is small, but very powerful for its size. The size of the fan is 3½ inches. The fan may be detached and a pulley wheel and any other machinery may be attached. Price, \$1.15, express charges to be paid by the receiver. 5 Points.



Camera

The Cyclone, Jr., which we offer, is generally regarded as the most practical low-priced camera in the market. It takes pictures 3¼ by 3½, and has a capacity of three double-plate holders; an especially constructed automatic shutter for time and instantaneous exposures, and a high-grade Meniscus lens of universal focus. Price, \$3.00, express charges to be paid by the receiver. 7 Points.



Striking Bag

We offer the famous Spalding Upper-Cut Punching-Bag, medium size, substantially made of russet-tanned leather, with bladder, rubber cord for floor and rope for ceiling attachment, packed in box, complete. Price, \$1.25, postage prepaid. 5 Points.



Pocket Knife



We offer a splendid two-blade jack-knife, stag bone handle, German silver bolster and name-plate. Price, \$1.00, postage prepaid. 4 Points.

Nickel Watch

We offer a Ladies' or Gentlemen's nickel watch, stem wind and set; not a "pocket clock," but a good watch in every particular. Price, \$1.25, postage prepaid. (State whether ladies' or gentlemen's size is desired.) 5 Points.



Spalding Football

The Football that we offer is regulation size, made by Spalding, of good leather, well faced and sewed. With each ball we send a book on "How to Play Football," by Walter Camp. Price, \$1.20, postage prepaid. 5 Points.



Boxing Gloves

We offer a set of four Boxing Gloves, regular pattern, either men's or youths' size, of dark-colored tanned leather, hair padded, elastic wristbands. Price, \$1.00, receiver to pay express charges. 5 Points.



Base Ball

The Ball we offer is the Official League which is used exclusively by the National League and by the minor leagues. This ball is wrapped in tinfoil, put in a box and sealed in accordance with the regulations of the National League and the American Association. It is fully warranted. Price, \$1.27, postage prepaid. 7 Points.



Pyrography

The pyrography set we offer is adapted for either amateur or professional work. The platinum-pointed needle is of the best quality, as are the bulb, tubes, bottles and other parts of the outfit. Price, \$1.50, postpaid. 8 Points.

Passe-Partout Outfit

There is no better and more attractive way of preserving pictures and photographs than by neatly passe-partouting them. The outfit we offer contains everything needed for this work. It includes six colored cardboard frames, six heavy cardboard mats, a bottle of passe-partout paste, a roll of tape, a first-class glass cutter, a quantity of wire picture tags and a book of instructions. Price, 75 cents, postpaid. 3 Points.

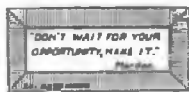
**Steel-Engraved Portrait of Dr. Marden**

Dr. Marden was the originator of the Success idea, of which his numerous inspirational books, The Success Magazine and The Success League are important branches. His portrait should adorn the walls of every meeting room of a League branch. Doubtless many others will desire the portrait for their personal collection.

It is an excellent steel engraving, printed on especially prepared tinted bond paper. Price, 25 cents, postpaid. 1 Point.

Inspiring Mottoes

The custom of decorating one's rooms with artistically printed mottoes is becoming more and more prevalent. The mottoes we offer have been especially selected by Dr. Marden. Each one contains the true ring of victory. We send five mottoes, size 7x15, tastily printed in two colors, postpaid, for 25 cents. 1 Point.

**Indian Basketry Outfit**

The rage for beadwork has also aroused interest in other arts and crafts of the Indians, such as basketry. We have secured a very carefully made outfit for weaving these attractive Indian baskets, including colored reeds, a book of instructions, designs, etc. Price, \$1.50, postpaid. 6 Points.

**Indian Beadwork Outfit**

The making of beadwork, such as the Apache Indians used to weave, is more than a passing fad. It is an art easily mastered by any one, and our outfit contains full instructions, equipment and material for making various articles of beadwork, such as belts, collarettes, etc. The beadwork loom in our outfit is one of the best on the market. Price of the complete outfit, \$1.50, express charges to be paid by the receiver. 6 Points.

Daus "Tip Top" Duplicator

By means of this invention from fifty to 100 copies can be quickly printed from a single copy either written by hand or on the typewriter. It is invaluable for clubs to use in getting out programs, invitations, circulars, etc. Price, \$5.00, sent by express, charges to be paid by receiver. 17 Points.

Printing Outfits

Outfit No. 1 consists of an "Excelsior" self-inking press, which prints a page 3x5 inches, an assortment of furniture, can of ink, one font type and type case. The above outfit is adapted for printing cards, invitations, labels, envelopes, etc., and by adding an extra font of type or two, it will even print a small paper. Price, \$7.00, express charges to be paid by the receiver. 20 Points.

Outfit No. 2 consists of a well-made but smaller hand-inking press, together with furniture, type, ink and type case. This outfit will print cards, envelopes, small labels, etc. Price, \$1.00, express charges to be paid by the receiver. 4 Points.

Stamp-Collecting Outfit

We offer a very desirable equipment for a beginner in the field of stamp collecting. It consists of one of Scott's latest complete catalogues and a new large album, 100 different stamps and 1,000 hinges. Price, complete, \$1.50, postpaid. 7 Points.

**Steam Engine**

This is a real steam engine, 16 inches high. It can be run with alcohol or coal oil and is made so strongly that it cannot explode, being carefully tested before leaving the factory. Has brass boiler, automatic safety valve, water gauge, steam whistle, balance wheel and book containing full directions for running and taking care of it. Sent packed in a wooden box. Price, \$2.50, express charges extra. 12 Points.

**Typewriters**

Offer No. 1. The American Typewriter is too well known to need much description. It is doubtless the best low-priced typewriting machine adapted for genuine service on the market. It is as good a machine as one need have for home work, and is even adapted to a limited amount of office work. Price, \$10.00, express charges to be paid by the receiver. 35 Points.

Offer No. 2. We offer the well-known Dollar Typewriter, which, although not adapted for rapid work, is still much more than a toy, and on it can be written a very neat letter. It is substantially made. Sent postpaid for \$1.00. 4 Points.

Electro-Medical Machine

In this machine no battery is required, the electricity being generated by friction. It is a very interesting and instructing piece of mechanism, substantially constructed, and materially benefits those who use it. Price, \$1.00, express charges to be paid by receiver. 4 Points.

**Electric-Bell Equipment**

By means of this equipment any bright boy or girl can install an electric bell, either for the door or elsewhere. It contains 1 "Mascot" dry battery, 1 bronze push button, 1 japanned iron box bell, with nickel-plated gong, 75 feet of insulated wire and a package of staples and screws, with full directions for installing the equipment. Price, \$1.00, express charges to be paid by receiver. 4 Points.

Athletic Goods—Ribbed Sweater

We offer a pure wool ribbed sweater in sizes from 26 to 44, in any of the following colors: Maroon, navy blue, black and gray. Price, \$1.50, by express, charges to be paid by receiver. 6 Points.

**Football Suit**

We offer a football suit, consisting of a jacket made of good quality white canvas and pants made of heavy white drill, well padded. Suit, complete, for \$1.25. Sent by express, charges to be paid by receiver. 5 Points.

Gymnasium Suit

We offer a two-piece gymnasium suit, consisting of a sanitary cotton shirt, either quarter-sleeved or sleeveless, and a pair of knee tights made of the same material. Colors: Black, maroon or navy blue. Price, complete, \$1.00, by express, charges to be paid by receiver. 4 Points.

PRIZE COMPETITIONS

SHORT STORY. Subject, A Thrilling Escape. The story may be real or imaginary and should contain less than 2,000 words.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY. Subject, Winter Sport.

DRAWING. Subject, Current Politics. This may be a cartoon of any political subject.

POETRY. Subject, A Mistake. Poems of more than four verses will not be considered.

HANDICRAFT. Subject, A Jack-knife Party. Describe and illustrate with drawings or photographs, if possible, how to make any article that can be whittled out of wood with a jack-knife and put together with glue or small nails.

ENTERTAINMENT. Describe, and give a programme for an entertainment or social that will be especially suitable for the month of March.

DEBATING. Give a list of ten questions for debate on topics now uppermost in the public mind.

READ THESE RULES CAREFULLY

All readers are eligible to these competitions; but no reader may send more than one competition a month—not one of each kind. In judging the competitions, due consideration is given to the ages of the competitors. Articles must be written in ink, on one side of the paper only. Each article, photograph or drawing, must bear the name, address, and the age of the competitor. No letter or other separate communication should be included. No stories, poems, or written articles will be returned. But drawings and photographs which do not win prizes, will be returned if stamps are enclosed for return postage. Drawings must be in black, India ink or wash drawings. Drawings must be sent flat, not rolled in tubes. Drawings and photographs larger than 12 inches square cannot be entered in the contest.

Articles entered in the above contests must be received on, or before, February 15, 1904.

PRIZE AWARDS

Five prizes are awarded in the contests, the same to be selected from the regular reward list given on the preceding pages. First prize, any article or articles quoted in the prize list at 10 points. Second prize, any article or articles quoted in the prize list at 8 points. Third prize, any article or articles quoted in the prize list at 6 points. Fourth prize, any article or articles quoted in the prize list at 4 points. Fifth prize, any article or articles quoted in the prize list at 2 points.

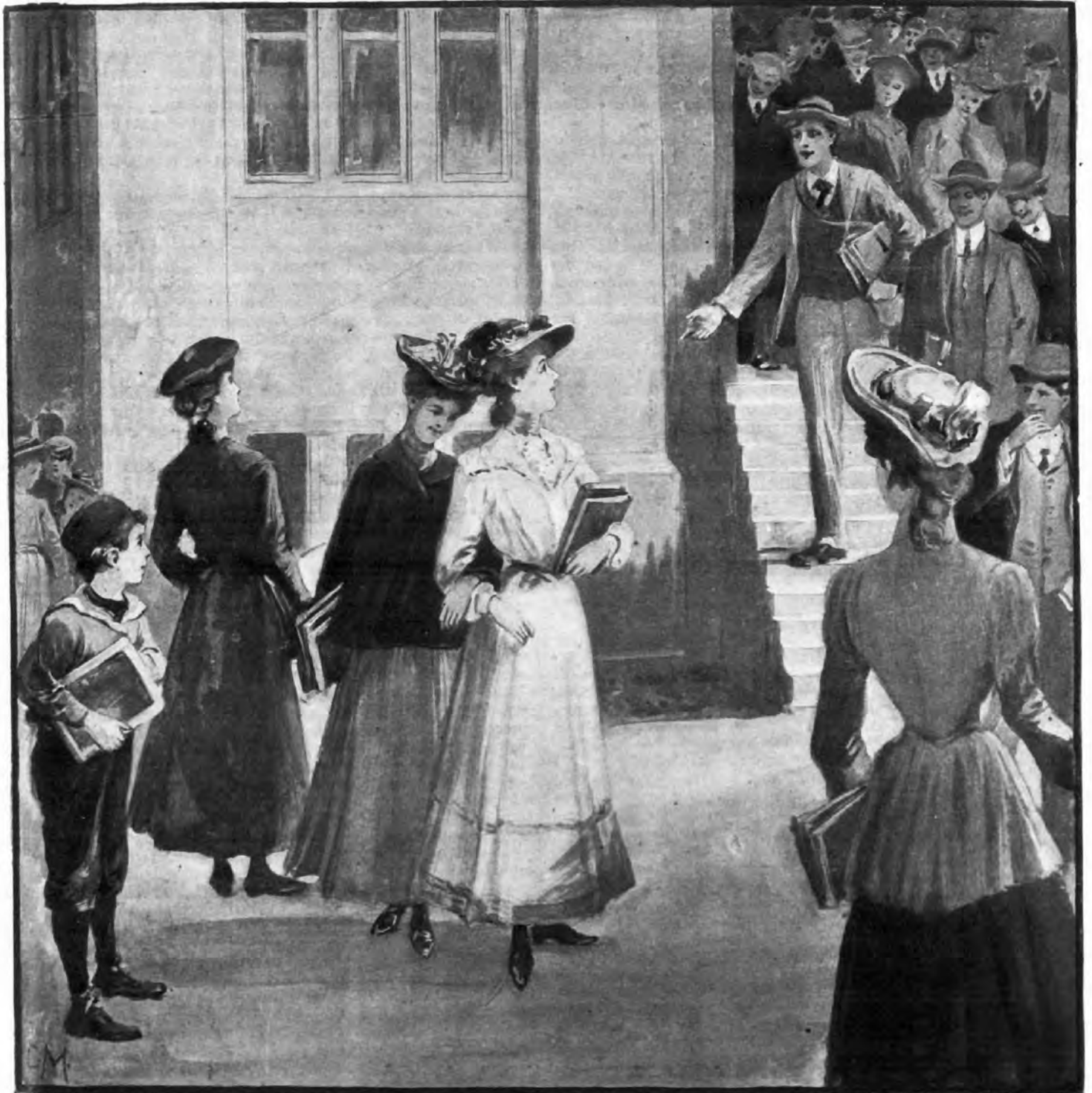
All articles for prize contests should be addressed, SUCCESS LEAGUE COMPETITIONS, University Building, Washington Square, New York.

MEN OF TO-MORROW

ALBANY, NEW YORK
10 to 16 State Street

JANUARY, 1904

NEW YORK CITY
University B'ld'g, Washington Sq.



"AT JEREMIAH'S CALL, MILLY TURNED TOWARD HIM IN SURPRISE"

THAT FELLOW FROM UP STONY CREEK

BY ARTHUR J. ARMSTRONG

"Are you the teacher of this school?"

The speaker was a lanky, raw-boned, red-faced lad with evidences of the backwoods written in every feature of his bearing and dress. He had just come into the schoolroom carrying a large newspaper bundle and a small package of books. In coming in he had failed to remove from his head

a felt hat that was decidedly ancient as to style. His question was addressed to Professor Morrie, the principal of the Weston Academy, who chanced to be on the rostrum at the time, it being just after the opening exercises of the first day of the winter term. An audible titter went around the room among the pupils, and Miss Paine, the grammar teacher, who was

also on the teachers' platform, hid a smile in her handkerchief. The principal, however, paid no heed to the ridicule, but smiled pleasantly upon the lad and replied.

"Yes, my boy, I am one of the teachers. what can I do for you?"

"I want to come to school here and get an education," was the reply.

"Very well," answered the professor, 'I am sure we will be glad to have you with us, and if you do your part of the studying, we will do our part of the teaching, and you will thus obtain your desired education.'

Then turning to the grammar teacher, he said:

"Miss Paine, will you assign this young man to a desk and later we will help him to arrange for his classes. By the way," he called after the lad, who had started to follow Miss Paine, "you did not tell me your name."

"My name is Jeremiah Amazi Todd and my folks live up Stony Creek."

This reply caused still greater amusement among the pupils, who were already very much diverted by the incident.

Jeremiah stumbled rather clumsily in getting into his seat, and as he did so he cheerfully remarked to Miss Paine:

"This dum seat is pretty small for a fellow of my size, but I guess I can make it go, all right." Miss Paine hid another smile in her handkerchief, and then explained to Jeremiah that he had forgotten to take off his hat, whereupon he blushed very red, pulled the hat off awkwardly and thrust it under the desk.

During the morning Jeremiah was a continual source of amusement to the pupils. They smiled at his country drawl whenever he spoke. they grinned at the painful creaking of his new shoes whenever he walked across the room, they snickered when he blew his nose on a large red bandana handkerchief, and once when he was walking across the classroom and happened to step over the radiator in the floor, the sudden heat so startled him that he jumped and nearly tumbled over his own feet, thus causing the entire room to fairly howl with laughter.

The teachers found that his education was absurdly out of proportion. In certain subjects, such as grammar, he was woefully ignorant, and had to be assigned to the classes in the very lowest grades; but in subjects like arithmetic, geography, and history, he was fairly proficient, especially so in history, which he seemed to have learned almost by heart.

At noon time a group of pupils gathered in the halls discussing their new schoolfellow.

"It was so dull last term that I had almost decided to quit school and go to work in the store with father," said Frank Snyder, "but now I am glad I didn't, because our Country Cousin from up Stony Creek is evidently going to furnish us with lots of sport."

"Ain't he a jay, though?" chimed in Tom Peterson, "I thought I'd die the time he blew his nose on that big red bandana tablecloth he carries in his pocket."

"But he would not be such a bad looking fellow," said Millie Stevens, "if his clothes were not so awfully old-fashioned."

"And if he didn't amble along in that awkward way, just like a cow coming home from the pasture," added Nancy Lowe.

"Well, he certainly is the greenest article that ever blew into Weston Academy," said Jack Sanders with characteristic slang. "It was a whole circus to see him jump over the radiator, and you ought to have seen how his eyes bulged out when Miss Childs opened the door of the skeleton box in the physiology class."

"Well, what are we going to do to make life interesting for our friend from Jayville?" said Frank. "The novelty of

the thing will wear off after a while, if we don't fix up some plan to keep things going lively."

"We ought to do something to get him into a mix-up with 'Old lady Childish,' Jack suggested. "If we could get both of them going at the same time it would be better than a three ring circus with a side show thrown in."

The physiology teacher, although a capable and efficient instructor, possessed a few peculiarities, among which was that of being sensitive on the question of her age. On this account some of the pupils irreverently nick-named her "Old lady Childish."

"Let's get him to ask her how old she is?" suggested Frank.

"No, that wouldn't do," objected Jack, "because he would see through it at once. You can see that he is not a fool, even if he is so green that cows would bite him."

"I'll tell you what," said Tom, "we'll make him believe that Fred Childs is her son and that she's a widow and then he'll make some kind of a break about it before her and she'll snap his head off."

"Great!" agreed Jack, "Fred will fall in with any scheme in which there's good sport and it will be easy to fix it because he sits right ahead of 'Jerry the Jay.'"

"Yes, he can talk over some plan in which 'Mother Childs' is mentioned so that Jerry can not help overhearing it," said Tom.

In anticipation of the fun they expected to have at the expense of their two victims they joined in a hearty laugh, all except Millie Stevens, who said:

"I think it would be perfectly mean to play any such horrid trick on them!"

"O pshaw, Millie, don't be a goose," said Jack, "it's only a joke that everybody'll enjoy for one minute and then forget all about it."

"Miss Childs and Mr. Todd won't enjoy it and they won't forget it right away, either," said Millie stoutly. "I like a joke but—"

"Mister Todd—" interrupted Jack laughing boisterously, as though the thought of calling Jeremiah by anything but a nickname was something extremely funny—"Oh Mister Jeremiah Amazi Todd; what a pity you are not here to listen to the able guardian of your welfare. Say, Millie, are you going to make a mash on the Honorable Mr. Todd, from Stony Creek?"

At this rude taunt, Millie tossed her head angrily and started to leave them. They called after her urging her to come back, but she was too angry to heed them.

"Well, let her go," said Jack, "she is always trying to put cold water on all schemes where there is any fun, anyway." Nevertheless he was considerably provoked, because Millie was generally regarded as the belle of the school, and Jack among others had frequently striven for the honor of being her escort to the meetings of the students' societies and other social affairs of the academy. He had only that day written her a note asking for the pleasure of her company at their annual reception of the Clonian Society, which was to be held the following week.

"Anyway we don't need her here to carry out our scheme," said Tom, "and I've just thought of the best thing yet. I noticed to-day when Jerry opened his big bundle that there was a small Bible mixed in with his clothes and other possessions, and I judge by this that he is one of those goody-goody sort of fellows. Now, we will get Fred to pretend he is going to do some terrible thing. Then he must talk over the plan for his proposed crime with some other fellow in such a way that Jerry can overhear the whole scheme. Of course Jerry will at once run to tell 'Mother Childs' of the scrape her hopeful son is about to get into; then there will be fun galore."

This suggestion was favorably received by the



WESTERN UNION SCHOOL AND ACADEMY, DRAWN BY CHARLES W. READ, UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO—AGE 17

rest and so the plot was laid and the details planned.

During the next few days the boys who were in the plot made themselves acquainted with Jerry, and without lying outright in so many words, lead him to believe that the physiology teacher was a widow instead of a maiden lady, and that Fred Childs was her son. Then, when the time was ripe, Tom Peterson came over to sit with Fred one afternoon for the pretended purpose of studying the grammar lesson, but with the real purpose of discussing their plot in such a way that Jerry could not help overhearing it.

They had previously decided that the scheme that would hoodwink Jerry most easily, would be that Fred was going to run away from home, and before he left he was going to steal money from Lawyer Stevens. The schemers were quite certain that Jerry had overheard their plot, because of the expression of his face; and so they were congratulating themselves on how nicely their plans were working.

"He took the bait like a hungry fish jumping after a fly," said Tom as the group of plotters were discussing the matter that afternoon. "I glanced at him when I left Fred's seat, and there was a look of positive horror on his face."

"Now, he is probably figuring out to himself just what kind of a speech he will make when he goes to Miss Childs to tell her of the terrible crime her son is about to commit.

"I wish we could fix it some way so that we all could be around when he tells his tale of woe," said Jack, "but I don't suppose that will be possible. Still, we will have plenty of fun out of the affair, because 'Old Lady Childish' will certainly make things warm for him from now on, and will let no opportunity go by for giving him a dig."

"But suppose he doesn't tell her?" suggested Frank.

"Don't worry about that," replied Tom, "he will tell her all right."

So they eagerly waited for further developments; but for some unknown reason these developments did not come forth. The next morning there was no difference in the attitude of Miss Childs towards Jerry and so it was on the day following. This was the day on which the crime was to be perpetrated; and as the day wore toward a close without any further developments, the plotters got together again to talk over the new turn of affairs.

After much discussion it was finally decided that Fred must go ahead and pretend to carry out his plans. It happened that Lawyer Stevens was his uncle, a thing which, of course, Jerry did not know; and therefore Fred could carry out the scheme without difficulty.

So, at the appointed hour of the evening, the whole party of plotters were conveniently hidden in Lawyer Stevens' barn. And pretty soon, in accordance with their programme, Fred climbed over the fence into Mr. Stevens' back yard bearing a small ladder which he was going to use in climbing into the lawyer's back window. He had previously told his aunt that he was going to do this, explaining that it was simply a part of a plot for a mock trial that the debating society to which he belonged was going to hold some time later.

He was just putting the ladder up to the window, when suddenly who should spring out from behind a corner of the house but Jerry. Before Fred could utter a word, Jerry clapped a hand over his mouth, and literally picked him up and carried him into the barn. The rest of the plotters saw them coming and promptly hid themselves behind an old sleigh that stood in the barn.

Once in the barn, Jerry said, "Now, young fellow, if you will promise not to yell, I will take my hand off'n your mouth. If you promise, nod your head."

Fred nodded.

Then Jerry stood away and looked at him and said, "Now ain't you ashamed of yourself! A boy like you with a loving mother and a nice home, trying to do anything like this? Something that might have landed you in jail. But I ain't going to talk to you about it, but I am going to make you promise right here and now that you won't ever try to do anything of this kind again. Why, it would break your poor mother's heart, and I am sure she has worries enough already. I don't know much about lecturing, but I do know that you have got to make that promise. Will you do it?"

Knowing to whom Jerry referred as his mother, the situation was too much for Fred, and instead of answering he burst out laughing.

This seemed to arouse Jerry's righteous wrath, and he

took Fred by the shoulders and shook him strongly and said, "You heartless little scamp, I have a good notion to thrash you."

At this, the rest of the plotters could contain themselves no longer, and all of them burst out laughing. Since concealment was no longer necessary, they came out before the astonished Jerry.

"Why, Fred Childs, you awful villain," said Jack, choking with laughter, "after this you are no friend of mine."

Of course Jerry saw at once that it was a joke, and for an instant he felt a desire to punch the heads of everyone in the crowd; but giving it a second thought, he turned on his heel and started to leave the barn, when whom should he run into but Lawyer Stevens.

"Well, well!" said Mr. Stevens advancing towards Jerry, "What does this mean?" And then catching sight of the others in the background, "What's going on here?"

"Oh, nothing," said Jerry quietly, "I just came in with Fred Childs to talk over some matters."

Jerry did not wait, but left the barn as he had started to do when he was interrupted. The others called after him, but he did not heed them.

"Well, by ginger!" said Fred. "I call that a pretty square thing to do; and for one, I am not going to play any more practical jokes upon him, even if he is a country greenhorn."

"O pshaw!" said Jack, who had evidently taken a peculiar dislike to Jerry. "He couldn't have said anything else, anyway. If he had explained, the joke would have been on him, and no fellow wants to tell a joke that is on himself."

The next morning Jack came to school with a brand new idea for a joke to be played on Jerry. This time he had decided to make Millie Stevens one of the innocent parties of the plot. Jack had been considerably put out by Millie's refusal to take any part in the playing of practical jokes against the new scholar. Millie was not the silly kind of a girl to encourage attentions from any of the boys, yet Jack had always been one of her favorite friends, and they had went together a great deal to parties and other social affairs. As usual, he expected to be her escort at the Clonian reception. To be sure, she had not yet replied to his note, and this gave him the idea for the joke. So, getting together a few of his favorite cronies he said,

"Now, fellows, I tell you what we will do. Of course our friend from Jayville has received an invitation to the Clonian reception, just the same as all of the students. Now, we will tell him that it is the custom here in the school for one of the boys to escort one of the girls to the reception of this society; and in order to avoid cliques, that all of the boys select the one whom they wish to go with, by lot. Then we will get together, and put a lot of cards into a box and put Millie Stevens name on each one of these cards. Then the fellows will all pass up to this box and draw out one of the cards. Of course each one of us will mention the name of some other girl; but when Jerry gets the card, he will of course expect that he must invite Millie to go with him to the reception. And when he does invite her, he will get a turn-down that will certainly give him a chill, and she will be mighty sorry that she ever stuck up for any country greenhorn."

The plan worked to perfection so far as the boys were concerned. But Jerry's experience in social affairs had been extremely limited, and he was considerably dismayed by the situation. Nevertheless, he had determined to accommodate himself to the customs of the school, and so he agreed to ask Millie if he might be her escort.

He did not wish to show his ignorance by asking anyone to tell him what he was to say or do; but tried to think out a plan for himself. Yet, try hard as he would, he could not find words to satisfy him in asking the important question. He worried over the matter nearly all day; but toward evening he grew desperate, and determined that he was going to plunge in and have the matter over without further delay.

So, just as the students were leaving school, he hastened after Millie. She was going down the walk leading from the big front door of the school, when Jerry called after her from the steps.

"Say, Miss Stevens, wait a minute, won't you?"

At Jerry's call Millie turned towards him in surprise.

(To be continued)



WITH OUR PRIZE WINNERS

All of the articles and photographs in this department were contributed in contests that have been conducted in the Junior Department of the "Success" Magazine. These prize contests have been discontinued in "Success," but are to be continued in our magazine. For particulars and rules, see page six.



A Few Words about Mock Trials

HUGH A. HACKETT

Some time ago, I noticed in the Success League organ a short article which related to mock trials. As the writer of the article did not go into details, I have ventured to add a few words in hopes of making things a little more plain. In my opinion, there is a vast amount of benefit to be derived from this form of literary practice,—among school clubs in particular.

In the case of mock trials, it is not so much what is successful but what is unsuccessful that makes or mars. In my own experience there are many "trials" which might have been more successful, if the committee in charge had exercised a little more care. It is so easy to make a mock trial unsuccessful. In the first place, the proceedings are usually long, and are often tiresome; the "trial" is mock at the best, and frequently becomes all the more so. In the second place; a mock trial must be a "play," and yet not a "play." Those taking part must remember that they are "making believe," and that they must play their parts wholeheartedly. Yet there must never be mere repeating of studied lines, else all benefit is lost, and the thing becomes mimicry.

When your society has decided to hold a mock trial, the first thing to do is to select a committee of your most energetic and capable members. Don't take more than three, and after instructing them to the effect that the club wishes to hold the entertainment, let the other members understand that they are to take orders, and keep out of the management. It is most essential that the committee should be the "whole thing."

In regard to the trial itself, beyond setting the date, the first thing toward a successful issue is to invite some capable lawyer to take the office of judge. Don't trust this office to an inexperienced hand. A good lawyer will cover mistakes, and keep things moving at a lively rate. Besides, he knows the law, hence makes a better referee than any other.

The judgeship settled, the next duty of the committee is to select a trial. If you have capable writers in the club, you can make your own plot; but the better plan is to get the judge to give you the essential details of an actual case, choosing it for its appropriateness. You can then

revise your material, reducing evidence here, adding evidence there, putting in humorous details, taking out objectionable features, until the whole is suitable. This is by far the better way.

By this time you are ready to assign the parts, and for the sake of the audience, do this with an eye to fitness. You have the judge, now you want a clerk of the court, a crier, a sheriff (perhaps other officers), lawyers, witnesses, and a jury. With these we will form the court.

Right here let me sound a note of warning; if there is one rule that the committee must never break, it is that of absolute secrecy in respect to the nature of the trial. Of course the judge, from his connection with the affair, will know something of the case, but enjoin upon him, silence; and tell no one, outside of the committee, a single feature until the time is ripe to do so. To let an untimely whisper be overheard, means to lose the interest, and all the benefit; for reality is the "bone and sinew" of all mock trials which would avoid the category of masquerade.

Having your machinery in working order, get ready your material to be worked up. There needs to be two lawyers upon each side, and as many witnesses as the nature of the case demands. About two weeks before the trial, let each lawyer have a copy of the testimony of his witnesses, so that he may look up the law, and study his case. But do not give any information to the witnesses, until the day before the event. Tell each witness, or principal, just exactly what he is supposed to know. That is, just what he does, or sees, or hears, upon the occasion in question. Tell him what kind of a person he is to represent, and if there are suspicious sounds, etc., let him know that he is supposed to hear these things. When this is done, stop. Don't tell

the witnesses for one side what is told to those upon the other. And don't tell a witness just what to say, give him the facts and let him put them in his own words. Give him to understand that he is not to merely repeat what he knows, but that he must endeavor to retain information detrimental to his side, as well as to give that which is in its favor. Have one rehearsal in court practices, but be careful about the exposure of testimony prematurely.

Before proceeding, let me mention a few additional points in regard to testimony. Of course the witnesses called for each side are supposed to be for the benefit of that side. This is indeed true, but the committee must be careful to in-



A PARTY CALL—PHOTO BY N. B. REED, BRISTOL, CONN.—AGE 16

roduce, on each side, a little testimony that is favorable to an opponent. When such has been done, it becomes an opportunity for the opposing lawyer to draw out this testimony, and make it tell for his case. Sometimes he gets this information, sometimes he doesn't,—that depends upon his ability, and the witness. In any case, the trial is made more interesting.

Let the members dress for their parts. It adds to the interest to get in an easy going, but "slick" Chinaman, with an equally "slick" interpreter. Or, perhaps it is a great raw-boned negro, with an almost devilish ingenuity for worming out of a tight place, and a faculty for twisting a lawyer's words. There are many situations in the witness box that call for some quick and clever "thinking on one's feet." The trial is to be held under strict legal regulations; beginning with the formal opening of court, swearing the jury (have a few turned down for ludicrous reasons), and ending with the charge to the jury, the deliberation, and the sentence.

It is surprising what an approach to reality such a trial may become. I have seen the pseudo-lawyers using every particle of their ingenuity to extract information from a witness, going at it in real earnest. I have seen boys, who a few weeks before knew little of court practice, and cared less, leap to their feet with a protest to the "bench," on a technical point of legal procedure. Often these points are well taken. A lawyer, who had served in the capacity of judge at a mock trial, once said to me, "This is good training. Why, some of these youngsters catch up a point like a veteran." Sometimes these young lawyers become so earnest in the championship of their clients as to approach personal encounter. Again witnesses, after being told fully just what they were supposed to know, would become so confused, in the cross-questioning, as to go utterly to pieces, contradicting themselves, and rendering their testimony worthless. There are others, again, who ingeniously retain the most damaging facts.

To make the trial more pleasant, music may precede the "Oyez" of the crier, and again during the deliberation of the jury. The proceedings may close with the sentence, and a short speech by the "bench," followed by music, as the audience departs. Handled in this way, a mock trial becomes a source of great improvement, as well as a source of much enjoyment.



A Mystery Social

R. E. DAWSON

The social gets its name, not only from the fact that it is kept a profound secret (as to the nature of the program) but that the young misters of the club or circle are the principals throughout the entire program.

I cannot better explain the intricacies of this unique function than to give the outline of the program of one which our society has given most successfully. The object sought for, was to obtain something for our program not usually found in any kind of church, club or school entertainment.

Hence we had some phonographic selections, then a whistler soloist warbled. These were followed by a paper or sketch entitled "Some of the Mysteries that have never been solved" containing such queries as "Who Killed Billy Paterson?"



HELPING GRANDMA—PHOTO BY PAUL NEAL, KEOTA, IOWA—AGE 15

"Why Smith Left Home?" "What Happened to Jones?" etc., as well as local hits. A comb and paper quartet next gave evidence of their being. A speech without words, having gestures only, caused much merriment in the audience. A simultaneous debate can also be introduced, this being quite a novelty.

The debaters decide upon a subject, for example, "Be it Resolved, That it is better to hang on to a Tiger's tail than to let go." When the time comes for debate the speakers start together at a given signal and each talks as fast as he can. Much sport may be had if the debaters prepare their speeches so that they begin and end their paragraphs and sentences at the same time.

A few more equally attractive numbers were also rendered, all with the design to raise a laugh, the chairman prefacing each number with a short and witty introduction.

After the program was concluded, the committee, desiring to advance the social as well as the literary department of the organization, had arranged in another room, "Sell's Humbug Zoo," and here the guests found a large number of rare and interesting animals. Following is a list. Any society may secure them with little expense or trouble.

Snakes—Rattle—Baby's rattle.

Garter—Garter.

Boa—Girl's fur boa.

Copper Head—Penny.

Blue Racer—Eraser colored blue.

Birds—Blue Jay—Letter "J" colored blue.

Quail—Picture of a man of that name.

Eagle—Five dollar gold piece.

Ground Hog—Sausage.

Bear—A Bare Box.

A Little Cow—Small piece of steak.

Rats—Worn in the hair.

Bats—Brick bats, ball bats.

Seal—For sealing letters.

Box of Monkeys—A mirror in a box.

Whale—Picture of a boy getting a licking.

Horses—An old skate, old corks and stoppers for old plugs.

Ponies—Translations of Virgil, examples written on cuffs, etc.

Jacks—Children's jack stones.

Deer—Thirty cent article marked \$5.00.

Rein Deer—Pair of reins marked high.

Pointer a dog—A long stick to point with.

Cotton Tail—Cow's tail made of cotton.

Doe—Dough.

Goat—Butter.

Crocodile—A little crock and the face of a clock.

Beaver—An old beaver hat.

I am sure if a society undertakes a program of this nature and carries it through to a successful close the members will be well repaid for their efforts and highly pleased at the results.

Kansas City, Feb. 1903.



The Calvary Success Club

A PRIZE REPORT

In October, 1902, it occurred to Mr. Johnson, rector of the Calvary Episcopal Church, that it would be



AN OLD NEW ENGLAND FIRE PLACE—PHOTO BY HARRY L. FISHER, HOBOKEN, N. J.—AGE 17



AN EXCITING GAME — PHOTO BY WAYNE M. SHIPMAN, RANDOLPH, MASS.—AGE 16

a nice thing to have the boys of the Sunday school formed into a club. He spoke to them about it which seemed to please them very much. Then he asked Mr. L. E. Brown who was the leader of the Boys Industrial Association at that time, to come up to the Calvary Club House, and form a club which was to be run by the boys themselves. On the night of November 1, 1902, Mr. Brown came to form the club. There was a good attendance the first night, and Mr. Brown explained different plans of running



IN BED WITH THE GRIPPE—PHOTO BY WARREN Z. NEWTON, MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA—AGE 16

clubs. The next meeting night the number of persons was diminished, and it kept on till the number of persons left was five. These five members determined to stick together and not leave the plan drop altogether. From that night on the attendance began to increase until now, June, 1903, the number of persons is sixty.

We first had a committee appointed to make the constitution of the club. Then after we had a membership of twenty-three we decided what the name of our club should be. It was voted upon unanimously that our club should be called "The Calvary Success Club." The same night we elected our officers, namely: President, Carl Shultz; vice-president, Harold Peters; secretary, Webster Hofford; treasurer, Jesse Hofford.

Every Tuesday evening the club was to meet which was under the leadership of Mr. F. Harrower who did much benefit to the club. The club itself has done much for its

own benefit. It has kept the boys from running around the streets. The dues that were fixed by the boys themselves amounted to ten cents a month. On March first, Mr. Brown came to Calvary House as superintendent of the boys' club. It soon occurred to Mr. Brown, that it would be a good deal better to have the older boys in one division, and the younger boys by themselves. So it was passed by the club to be divided into the following groups: the seniors, juniors, and the orderlies. The boys from eight to eleven were to be in the orderlies; those from eleven to fourteen were to be in the juniors; and lastly, those from fourteen to sixteen were to be called the senior department. All three of these departments are of the same club but with separate organization for each department. An election for the general officers of the united departments was held about April first, the following boys being elected: President, Harold Peters; vice-president,



STORMING THE FORT—DRAWN BY WM. G. KREUTER, PLYMOUTH, WIS.—AGE 18

Webster Hafford; secretary of state, Edmund Struthers; secretary of treasury, Ralph Cole; secretary of interior, Rex Newman; attorney general, Allen Bacon; chief justice, Stanly Roberts; secretary of recreation, Thomas Peters. With this central government established the three different divisions were to be considered having its own officers, such as governor, lieutenant-governor and so forth. Then we had a room where we played games, which is open every night, except Mondays, from seven to half past nine. We play ping pong, carroms, crokinole, checkers and dominoes. Every Wednesday and Thursday night games are played for the championship. Then besides games we have books which are also attractive to the boys.

Now going to the business part of the club, we will talk about the senate. This body meets every Thursday night. The senate consists of the officers of the three departments. The senate has done a great deal of good work since it was formed. It has the power to grant charters, licenses for lawyers, and to make laws. The club has a printing company which is known as the North End Printing Company. It is composed of ten boys who are stockholders. They pay fifteen cents a share, and at the end of every month receive interest on their money. Then each of the ten boys have their nights to print. They have filled out a good many orders so that they are kept very busy.

Every Friday night we have a fine program furnished by the members of the club. We have speeches, recitations, and singing.

Then besides these things that were mentioned we are very much interested in athletic sports, such as basket ball and base ball. During the winter months we played a good many games of basket ball, both in our own hall and in other halls.

Now leaving athletics we will talk about another subject. On the 17th of March, 1903, the main Success Club of New York granted us a charter which is not only beautiful but very attractive. Besides this we have our room decorated with pictures which sets the room off. Then if any person is caught talking very loudly, using profane language, coming in the room with his hat on, or making any other kind of disturbances, he is fined or expelled for a certain length of time. We have progressed wonderfully and are still progressing.



A Success Social

By OPHELIA S. McMORRIES

PROGRAM OF ENTERTAINMENT

1. Club Song.
2. Success Quotations.
3. Instrumental Music.
4. Game—Lost Books.
5. Conversation—five minutes—Topic: Our Author's Best Book.
6. Reading.
7. Game—Conditionals.
8. Music.
9. Incomplete Quotations.
10. Success Sentence Story.

Explanation of program and suggestions.

Printed or typewritten copies of the program should be handed to all members and guests at the entrance to the club room.

If the club has not selected a song to be distinctively a club song, other music, vocal or instrumental, may be substituted for the first number.

It will be easy for each member to find and memorize one quotation concerning success. If the number of guests is not greater than the membership of the club, the guests, too, may be invited to give quotations.

By way of preparing for the fourth number, the entertainment committee should select as many authors as there will be persons present (not including themselves) and from old book catalogues, magazines and similar sources, secure pictures of these authors and an illustration of some important scene in the best known work of each. These pictures and illustrations must be numbered; but, to make it misleading, the numbers should not correspond. For example, two and nineteen might represent Dickens and

David Copperfield respectively. When ready for the game, arrange the persons in two groups, handing the pictures of authors to one group and the illustrations to the other, explaining that each of the first group is to seek a lost book of the author whose picture he holds and decide from the illustration when he has found it. As soon as all the lost books have been found, some member of the committee reads the numbers aloud and the name of the author or book is called in response.

Having ascertained that each author and his book are together, five minutes should be allowed for conversation, the lost book being the topic.

For a reading excelsior with a tableau scene would prove effective.

For the game of conditionals the persons in the room are divided into two equal groups and requested to stand facing each other, spelling match style. To those on the right side the committee hands slips of paper on which are written such fragments as "if I were," "if I lived in," "if I had," "if I were to see," "if I were to meet," "if I cared," "if I loved," "if I liked," "if I knew." At a signal from the committee the first on the right reads his slip. Immediately, the person standing opposite must supply the name of a person, place, date, object or number. The one who holds the slip should finish the sentence at once and appropriately. A few completed sentences will illustrate the possibilities of the game.

If I were—President Roosevelt—I would walk longer distances each day.

If I lived—in Spain—I would go to Granada once a week.

If I had—wings—I wouldn't want an automobile.

If I liked—oysters—I would live on the bay and play with the shells.

If I were—an American—I would keep the Monroe Doctrine and the constitution bound in one volume.

For the ninth number, the committee hands to each person a sheet of paper on which is written the beginnings of ten familiar quotations, with blank spaces for completing the quotations. Five minutes may be allowed for writing. Then the papers, signed fictitiously, are collected and the committee awards a prize for the best.

In the Success Sentence Story the popular story-telling contest is adapted to the needs of Success clubs. "Sides are chosen" as in some of the games just described, the two groups being distinguished as pessimists and optimists. The first "pessimist" gives, in one sentence an account of some effort which proved a failure. The first "optimist" takes up the story and in one sentence contrives to turn the failure into a success. The second "pessimist" introduces a second failure the effect of which must be destroyed by the second "optimist." One sentence only can be used by each, so there is an increasing tax on the ingenuity as the story passes back and forth. The climax in interest and merriment is reached when the last "pessimist" is called, for he is expected to depict an irretrievable defeat. If he succeeds the "pessimists" have won. But if the last "optimist" can succeed in bringing up treasure out of the "pessimist's" wreck, the victory is for his side.



Massachusetts, the Mother of Our Navy

The first American man-of-war, the *Blessing of the Bay*, built to defend our coast from the pirates of the Spanish main, was launched in 1631 by Massachusetts builders. Boston had not been settled fifteen years when a Massachusetts ship in the distant waters of the Canaries had administered their first lessons to the Barbary pirates, and before the 17th century had passed not one but two Massachusetts fleets were disputing the rule of France in Canadian waters.

The first naval victory won by Americans against the mother country was gained by Captain John Manly, of Marblehead, not under the stars and stripes, not under the rattlesnake flag, but under the banner with the green pine tree, the white flag of the Bay State. Cape Cod, Gloucester, Marblehead, Boston and New Bedford bred the sailormen who sent the "flower flag" of the United States around the world, who cheered for John Paul Jones as he cried from the deck of his sinking ship, "I have not yet begun to fight," who followed Truxton to the West Indies and Bainbridge to Tripoli, who trained the Constitution's guns on the Guerriere when stout old Hull shouted, "Now, boys, pour it into them."

A GIANT STRIDE IN SUCCESS LEAGUE PROGRESS

The Success League recently found itself in a very extraordinary dilemma. We discovered that we have been growing too rapidly. This may seem a peculiar statement, for it is usually understood that an organization cannot grow too rapidly. But the statement is true, and the difficulty arises from the fact that our plan for looking after the finances of the League, while perfectly satisfactory for a small organization, was not adequate for an organization as large as the League has now become. Up to the present all of the expenses of conducting the League have been born by the Magazine, "Success;" but as the League has grown the expenses have increased accordingly, until they now amount to many thousand dollars a year. The greatest expense, of course, is in conducting the Bureau at headquarters, which attends to the correspondence with the members of the various branches and generally looks after the various interests of the League. This correspondence amounts to hundreds of letters daily, making even the expense of postage a large item.

But let no one think for an instant that those interested in the development of the Success League are going to let the organization be hindered in its forward march to victory by lack of a little money. This would be in every sense contrary to the principles for which the League stands. We often quote the old Norwegian motto, "*I will find the way or make it.*" We are now going to practice the precepts of this motto. Instead of letting this financial difficulty be a stumbling block in our path, we are going to make it a stepping stone by which we will make the most giant stride of progress in the history of our organization.

As soon as we began to see the difficulty arising, the General Secretary sent letters to many particular friends of the League, explaining the impending crisis and requesting suggestions for overcoming it. As a result of this appeal plans have been evolved which we are certain will solve the problem.

The first plan of importance is in our new magazine. Our League has outgrown the small department in "Success," and we need more space in which the immediate interests of our organization can be properly represented. Our little special League organ, "Successward," was inadequate because it interested only the most enthusiastic members of our organization. Being confined entirely to League topics, only the few members of each branch who do most of the work in their society became subscribers; and in many clubs the magazine was sent only to the secretary, and this subscription was free of charge. Thus "Successward," instead of lessening the expenses of the League, made them more of a burden. Besides, the fact that we gave free subscriptions to our secretaries, prevented us from securing second-class mailing rates; and thus the expense of mailing was exceptionally large. In our new magazine we shall be able to devote plenty of space to League work; yet it will be by no means confined to Success League topics. Thus every member of the League and every enterprising young American will, we hope, be interested in our magazine.

AN ENROLLMENT FEE

Several of our advisers suggested that an enrollment fee be requested of all new clubs joining our League. After carefully discussing this matter and getting expert opinions as to whether our Constitution would permit of such a fee without an amendment, we have decided that the plan is worthy of adoption. Therefore in the future, each new branch joining our League will be charged an enrollment fee of \$1.00. This will include our handsome Certificate of Enrollment without additional charges. Of course this does not apply to clubs now in our League, although we should be glad if every club that does not now possess our Certificate of Enrollment should send for one without delay. The description and price of this Certificate of Enrollment is given in our list of supplies for League members.

It may seem to some that the exacting of this fee would prevent some clubs from joining our League; but after giving

careful consideration to the matter, we believe that it will have exactly the opposite effect. In many cases, clubs have stated that they did not want "to get something for nothing," and therefore they have been unjustly suspicious of the motives of our Success League. They have suspected that there was "a colored gentleman in the wood-pile," which, as all branches in our League know, is unjust. It certainly is worth something to belong to an organization having as many benefits as our League; and we are confident that no society that is worth having in our League will be kept from joining on account of this small enrollment fee. Yet this fee will, of course, help to a certain extent, in meeting the running expenses of the Success League.

A NEW CLASS OF MEMBERSHIP

Another good plan that has been suggested is that we establish a class of League members to be known as Sustaining Members. This new class of membership will carry with it a greater number of privileges than are given to Ordinary Members; and in return for these special privileges, the Sustaining Members will contribute a small fee for the support of the League work. This fee will be twenty-five cents a month, and will be payable in quarterly installments. Each Sustaining Member will be entitled to a free subscription to "Success" and to our League magazine, and will be presented with a beautiful morocco-bound copy of "Pushing to the Front," written by Dr. Orison Swett Marden, the editor of "Success." This book contains all of the ideals of the Success League.

This plan will not in any way interfere with the individual plans of any branch, nor will it curtail the privileges of Ordinary Members. On the contrary, it will add to these privileges in many ways.

Every branch of the League which contains ten Sustaining Members will be entitled to the free use of a Success League Circulating Library. This library will be divided into groups of two books for each Sustaining Member. A new group of books will be sent each quarter year. The only expense of getting the books will be the freight charges on them for one way, and these charges will be very light, on account of the fact that the books will not be sent back to headquarters, but from one branch of the League to another.

Just as soon as at least ten members of your branch have agreed to be Sustaining Members, let them send in their fees for the first quarter, and we will send you a list of books from which you may choose your first circulating library.

THE FIRST LEAGUE CONVENTION

Ever since the League started letters have been received from various members inquiring why we have not had a Success League Convention. Our reply has been that we believe it would not be wise to hold a convention until we are sure that our membership is sufficiently large and the Success League fraternal spirit strong enough to make such a convention enthusiastic and interesting. It seems, however, that we have now reached the stage when it will be feasible to hold a convention. The General Secretary recently invited all clubs in New York and some of the near-by places to send delegates to a sort of preliminary convention in which the plan for holding a big League convention was discussed. At the meeting delegates were present representing eighteen clubs, and every delegate reported that his branch was unanimously and enthusiastically in favor of holding a Success League Convention. Accepting this as a prevailing sentiment, it was decided that the next thing to do was to fix a time and place for holding the convention. According to our League Constitution, nominations for officers of the Success League are received in February. It was decided, therefore, to hold a convention in the latter part of February, 1904. The exact date has not yet been fixed upon, but will be announced later. The convention will probably last three days, and on account of the fact that nearly two-thirds of all the branches of our League are situated within a few hundred miles of New York, and also that fact that our League headquarters is situated in this city, New York was selected as the best place in which to hold the convention.

We would be glad to have suggestions from all branches regarding the program and other features for making the convention profitable and interesting to all who attend as well as to others.

Exceptional Prize Offers for the Progress Contest

The lively interest manifested in our "Progress Contest" last year convinced us that the value of prizes should be materially increased this season. In accordance with this conviction we are going to award five prizes (instead of one as formerly) to the clubs making the most progress in each of their respective classes, viz.: Church, Y. M. C. A., School, Commercial, Amateur Journalist and Independent. This makes a total of thirty grand prizes to be awarded, as follows: First prize in each of the six classes, a beautiful ten-volume set of the Consolidated Encyclopedia Library, valued at \$50. This excellent work, which is handsomely bound in half-morocco, is a treasure for any library and will be found especially valuable to club workers who are naturally interested along the lines of education, inspiration and improvement. Every department of human knowledge is covered in a manner which makes it more fascinating and in many respects more useful than the ordinary encyclopedia.

Give suggestions and helpful criticisms on our magazine and every branch of our work. Suggest articles for us, and if convenient write the article itself. Whether you win a prize or not, if you do all in your power to make the club more helpful to each and every member your efforts will not have been in vain. Right now is the time to get out and hustle for the prize, and the proper way to begin is to send a report to the general secretary *without delay*. Tell what has been done and what will be done. The contest will close September 4, 1904.



What Our Branches Are Doing

On account of the changes noted in the preceding article, some of our League branches have not been progressing as usual. But, of course, we have a great many branches that are too strong to be upset by a little matter like not receiving the letters and suggestions from headquarters, so that the League as a whole has not been affected. On the contrary, our growth in the numbers of new branches has been greater than ever before. So much so, that we have decided to adopt the following rally cry:

A thousand more
In Nineteen-Four.

But this is not all. We want, in 1904, to strengthen every branch now enrolled on our records. We are going to send out a series of statistical reports and revise our system of correspondence so that we will more clearly understand the needs and thus be of greater assistance to each individual branch.



Badges for News Items

We want to make the news department of our League as interesting as possible, and in order to encourage secretaries and other League members to send us items we will offer a sterling silver badge for every item that we publish; and in addition to this, we will give a solid gold badge for the most interesting item received each month. These items should all be concerning the work of your own branch—an account of an interesting social, perhaps, or a mock trial, or a debate, or of some other kind of work that your branch is doing.



League Notes

The Twentieth Century Success Club, of the West Side Y. M. C. A. of New York, held a very enjoyable banquet on January 19. The idea of holding annual banquets is becoming more and more popular with our branches.

The Wesley Young Peoples' Society, of Toronto, Canada, is doing splendid work this winter. Last fall the Bureau at headquarters enjoyed the pleasure of meeting Mr. A. J. Algate, the president of this branch. Mr. Algate tells us that the main reason that the branch has

been so successful is that they oblige each member to take part in their programs.

The Benjamin Franklin Literary and Debating Club, of Lowell, Mass., is publishing a very creditable magazine called "The Franklin Debater." Our Bureau recently sent copies of this publication to some of our branches, and other copies can be procured by application to the secretary of the club.

The T. P. Day Success Club, of Colorado Springs, while firmly standing by the League motto, has a special club motto which is, "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well."

One of our most enthusiastic Y. M. C. A. branches is the "Moral Muscle Success Club," of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Early in the season this club suffered the loss of H. A. Gibson, who resigned his position as general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., but Mr. Carey, the new secretary, is working earnestly for the interest of the club and the branch is progressing enthusiastically as usual.

The Success Club, of Hamilton Methodist church of Paterson, N. J., is in excellent financial standing. They have had a number of entertainments and have raised several hundred dollars which they are using to improve their church buildings.

One of the most progressive church branches in our League is the Tabernacle Success Club of Minneapolis, Minn. Reports from this club show that their programs are exceptionally interesting and that the branch is rapidly growing in numbers and influence.

The Young Men's Success Club, of West Nashville, Tenn., is composed entirely of young business men of ages ranging from eighteen to twenty-three. The membership is comparatively small, but every member is a hustler. The club rents its own hall and meets every Wednesday evening, rain or shine.

The Lincoln Success Club, of Ephrata, Pa., as usual, holds its public meetings in a school-house, but they have a club-room which is kept for a library as well as for special meetings. The organizer of this club, James B. Musser, recently left Ephrata, but he did not lose interest in club work, as is evidenced by the fact that he has recently organized two other societies and has sent headquarters a very able article on the plans and purposes of the Success League, contributed to a local newspaper.

Of the smaller cities, Paterson, N. J., holds the record for containing the largest number of enthusiastic branches of the Success League. The latest branch to be organized is in the McChesney Business College. This new branch starts off with a great deal of enthusiasm, and the other Paterson branches must look well to their laurels.

One of the principal interests of the Chesterfield United Social Club, of Skinquarter, Va., is the circulation of magazines and other periodicals among the members.

The McPherson College Lyceum League, of McPherson, Kan., is composed entirely of students. The membership of this club is limited to twenty and is generally considered one of the most valuable societies of the college.

The Newark Success Club, of Irvington, N. J., gives particular attention to the study of business improvement, and has talks by business men and also discussions of business subjects.

The Young Men's Improvement Club, of Newport, Vt., has been completely re-organized and has been incorporated under the laws of their State. This club has three very attractive club-rooms and its membership is rapidly increasing toward the hundred mark.

The members of Sabina Success Club, of Sabina, Ohio, have recently improved their club building very materially, and have added a hundred dollars' worth of apparatus for their gymnasium. They are priding themselves on having the best gymnasium of any small village in their State.

IF I WERE AN OFFICE BOY AGAIN

COZY CORNER CHAT

BY ORISON SWETT MARDEN

Author of "Pushing to the Front," etc., and editor and founder of the "Success" Magazine.

If I were a boy in an office again, and wanted to get on, knowing as well as I do now what would help me, in the first place I would present myself every morning perfectly groomed in every particular. In fact, I should be very careful about my personal appearance, knowing that first impressions upon callers, as well as first impressions upon my employer, would have everything to do with my advancement. I should be sure not only that my shoes were well blacked, but also that the heels were blacked as well, because I have been prejudiced more than once against a good-appearing boy who blacked only the toes of his shoes, and I said to myself that the boy who would black only the toes of his shoes would only half do things. I should be sure that my linen was always clean and that my necktie was not worn out or stringy, but neat and becoming. I should be sure that not only my hands and face were well cleaned, but my finger-nails also, for I would reason that if my employer sees that I do not keep my finger-nails clean, he would think I should not be particular and careful about my work.

Then I should try to be pleasant, agreeable and cheerful, because I should know that my employer and everyone else is naturally attracted to a pleasant, cheerful, bright face and repelled by a sour, unobliging, disagreeable face.

I should try to be very systematic in everything I did because I should know that my employer would be watching me and whenever there was a possibility of a vacancy anywhere, he would naturally be looking around among the employees to see which one would be likely to fill it best; and I should know also that my employer would not consider that anybody could possibly be successful if he was not very systematic and orderly about everything.

I should try especially to be accommodating, obliging and helpful, not only to my employer but also to everybody, because I should know that the reputation of being accommodating would do a great deal for me. There are a thousand and one things to be done about every great establishment which cannot be the work of any particular person, and the boy who gets the reputation of being most helpful and accommodating, who is always ready to jump in and help of an evening now and then during the busy season, or who is ready to stay over hours, would soon make a reputation that would be helpful to him.

I should always strive to make a good impression, not only upon my employer, but also upon everybody in the establishment, because favorable impressions among the employees is of inestimable value to one who would rise to the head of the house. I should know that if I succeeded by always being on my guard in making good impressions on my employer, and was mean and contemptible to everybody else, that the general impression would be likely to keep me back, because the employer often consults those about him. And then again, if I should happen to get an advancement by making a good impression upon my employer, and had made a bad impression upon others, it would be much harder for me to fill the position after I had secured it, because I should have to overcome all the prejudices of the employees and I should consider their goodwill worth a great deal to me wherever I should be placed in the establishment.

If I were an office boy again and were sent on an errand, I should see not only how quickly I could do it, but also how efficiently, so that my employer would soon find that he had a trusty lieutenant in me, so that he could leave a great deal to my discretion, to my good judgment. In fact I should try to establish a reputation of always using good judgment. This



ORISON SWETT MARDEN

is worth everything to a boy who would rise. If I could establish a reputation for having good horse sense, good judgment, it would be a great point gained in my favor. Then again, I would especially try to be tactful for there are few things which will help a boy to rise so rapidly as the reputation of being tactful about everything. A tactful boy does not antagonize those about him, he does not rub the fur the wrong way, he pours oil on troubled waters and smoothes a way wherever he can.

I should know, if I had gained the reputation in my employer's estimation of having sound judgment, good common sense and lots of tact, that there would be little doubt of my advancement whenever there was a vacancy.

If I were an office boy again, I should determine at the very outset that I should make myself so valuable to my employer that he could not possibly get along without me. I should try to so ingratiate myself into his confidence that he would say: "I cannot do without that boy for he makes my work so much lighter, so much easier. He does not antagonize me, he does not ruffle my temper, he does not answer back when I happen to be a little fractious. He seems ambitious to lessen my cares and relieve me from petty worries and little anxieties by anticipating my wants." I should know very well that the boy who only does just what he is told to do in a wooden, mechanical way never becomes valuable to his employer. Any obedient boy can obey orders and do the things he is told to do, after they are described in detail, but I should do the hundred and one things which do not belong to me because I should try to substitute myself as far as possible for my employer, that is, I should never let him do anything which I could possibly do myself, because I should want him to lean upon me, to depend upon me and feel lost if I happened to be away from the office a single day.

If I were an office boy again, and wanted to advance, I should not allow anything no matter how trifling, to escape my attention, so that if my opinion was ever asked about anything, my employer would see that I was posted, because I used my eyes. Besides helping my employer, I should know that there is a good education in the habit of seeing things. My own growth, my own development, my own enlargement, I should consider of infinitely more value than my salary.

I should try in every way to improve my manner and be courteous, to do everything that is good—that has unlocked the door of success to many a boy and girl. I would be polite because there is a magic in it which opens doors which are closed to the boorish and ill-mannered. I should be courteous because many a man owes his swift advancement, his wealth and his position of responsibility to the fact that he is agreeable and that everybody on the board of managers and directors likes to do business with him because he is pleasant and genial. I should know that agreeable people are always in demand and that my employer would always like to have me around if I pleased him and if I were always congenial; and that if I were sour, cross, crabbed and disagreeable, if I were not absolutely discharged I should not rise to the top by any possibility.

If I wanted to advance, I should try to be very positive about everything, because I know employers have no use for wabblers, for boys who are always on the fence and who are never quite sure of anything. I should always try to be sure of my point and absolutely decided, because I know that if there is anything an employer likes it is decision, it is the boy who does not think or feel pretty sure of a thing, but who knows, who gets on.



BILLY BREEN'S ADVENTURES IN AD-LAND

BY FREDERICK TEMPLE GAINES

So many accounts have been told where seeming trifles have been the turning points in the careers of people who have afterwards achieved distinction, that I almost hesitate to mention the little thing that changed my destiny and caused me to meet with the adventures I am about to relate. It was a little nonsensical rhyme that I ran across in the newspaper, a paraphrase on the oft-quoted stanza in Longfellow's "Psalm of Life."

Lives of rich men all remind us,
 Poor men never have a chance;
 And departing leave behind us,
 Bigger patches on our pants.

Did I say nonsensical? Well, perhaps it is, from one standpoint; yet, from another it contains a good deal of common sense. At least it caught my attention and held it until I said to myself, "How true it is that poor men never have a chance!" Of course the thought that followed was, that I, being a poor man, in order to obtain my chance must find some way of overcoming the obstacle of my poverty.

While pondering over this problem I carelessly turned the pages of the magazine in which I had read the little rhyme, when my eye caught an advertisement which stated, in bold, staring letters,

"IF YOU ARE EARNING LESS THAN \$25.00 A WEEK, I WILL SHOW YOU HOW TO DOUBLE YOUR SALARY."

through. I found that, in order to increase my salary so that I might be able to earn anywhere from \$50.00 to \$100.00 a week, I must learn the art of ad-writing. I sent for a prospectus of the school, and after reading it decided that it was worth trying. And, as I was of a naturally ambitious disposition, and had even saved a little money out of my meagre salary, I sent my fee, and enrolled as a student in Howl's Correspondence School of Ad-writing.

As soon as I took up the course I experienced the sensations of the man who finds a long-felt want. Before engaging in the study I was discontented with my lot in life, was generally listless, and sometimes felt positively ill and out of sorts with all the world. But I found my study like an invigorating elixir, which not only put new ambition into my soul, but seemed also to send the new red blood flowing through my veins. The only complaint was that I could not find enough time to devote to study. I used to constantly carry a note-book with me, and even at my meals would jot down suggestions for advertisements. I planned advertisements which I believed would sell everything under the sun, from a bunch of toothpicks to a house and lot. I read and absorbed everything I could find on the subject of advertisement writing, and my main study of the magazines was to criticise the advertisements. I found, however, that I could do my best study in the mornings, so I used to set my alarm clock at four o'clock, at which time I would arise and study until the breakfast bell rang.

One morning, while I was trying to answer the question in my lesson, "Write thirty-four catchy titles for new

Breakfast Foods," I was just getting down to my twenty-third title, when I was interrupted by a knock on my door. Opening the door, I was astonished to see a somewhat fantastically dressed old gentleman, whose features seemed familiar to me and yet I could not exactly place him in my recollections.

"Is this Mr. William Breen?" he greeted me.

"Yes sir," I replied, respectfully, "will you come in?"

"My card," he said, handing me a pasteboard on which I read—

SUNNY JIM

Philosopher and Poet to Her Royal Highness
The Queen of Ad-Land.

"Oh, good morning, Mr. Dumps," I exclaimed, delightedly, "I am very glad indeed to meet you. What can I do for you?"

"Please do not call me Mr. Dumps," was the reply, in pleasant yet firm tones; "that is the name that I detest. By order of the courts it has been absolutely changed to Sunny Jim."

"I presume you are aware of the causes which led up to my making this change?"

"Oh, certainly," I replied; "you used 'Force.'"

"Exactly," he answered. "Now to come to the errand upon which I called this morning. I am an ambassador from Ad-Land, sent by Her Royal Highness, Queen Lillian, bearing a command that you return with me to Ad-Land for an audience with the Queen concerning a matter of considerable importance."

"But I cannot get away from the store," I objected.

"Don't worry about the store. In fact, don't worry about anything," said Sunny Jim. "No one in Ad-Land ever worries. Anyway, you can easily be excused from your duties at the store by sending them a note explaining the reason for your absence; and if they should not consider your explanation as satisfactory, and you should lose your position, I am sure that it would work you more benefit than harm, because your visit to Ad-Land will, I am certain, be more to your interest, both financially and otherwise, than the situation you now hold."

He said this with such an air of sincerity that it impressed me favorably, so I decided at once to accept the Queen's invitation, or command, as an invitation from a royal personage is usually designated.

Sunny Jim informed me that the next train would leave very shortly, and that it would be best for me to not delay, but to take my breakfast aboard the train. So I hastily threw a few of my belongings into my grip, and followed my guide upon the street.

"What road shall we take?" I asked.

"Why, the Road of Anthracite, of course."

As we arrived at the train, Sunny Jim bowed and smiled pleasantly to a young lady dressed in white who was just about to board the train. After passing her, he whispered to me, "I suppose you recognize Miss Phoebe Snow, do you not?"

"Certainly," I replied. "Does she travel much?"

"Oh, yes, indeed," was his reply. "She goes back and forth every day. In fact, that is part of her regular duties."

"What does she travel for?"

"She is the Chief Inspectress of the Bureau of Cleanliness for the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad. Her duty consists of her traveling over their road daily decked in a snowy white gown which she endeavors to soil either by soot or grime. Whenever she is able to discover the slightest speck of dust upon her traveling gown the employes of the train on which she is aboard are brought before the board of managers of the road and given a strong reprimand. Nowadays her inspection is so rigid and the employes are so alert that it rarely happens that she is ever able to discover even the slightest speck of dust or travel-stain."

"But, I thought she was married," said I.

"Oh yes, that is true, but she is following the rule of actresses—she still retains her maiden name for professional purposes. Her husband is one of the important citizens of our country."

As we rode along my fellow traveler gave me considerable information regarding his country. He explained that it was not a large country; in fact, it constituted only a single county in the State of Pennsylvania. I expressed my surprise that I had never heard of it before, but he easily explained this by saying that the residents of Ad-Land were all graduates in the art of publicity, and that before this art could be mastered one must thoroughly learn the opposite art—that is, the art of obscurity.

"You see," explained the philosopher, "in mastering the art of publicity we follow the well-known rule of proceeding from the known to the unknown. Now everyone has at least some knowledge of the way to remain obscure, but we have reduced this knowledge to an exact science so although we are public characters in a way our home is absolutely unknown to the general public."

After having proceeded over something like a hundred miles by train we stopped at a small station in the mountainous part of Pennsylvania. With grips in hand we passed out and climbed the side of a rather steep mountain. After proceeding this way for about half a mile we came to a portion of the mountain that was nearly perpendicular. Seeing no road leading either to the right or to the left I was somewhat dismayed, for it seemed to me that we had run into a regular *cul-de-sac*, yet my guide proceeded on confidently until we reached the foot of the steepest part and there he stopped. He opened the small grip he carried and took from it a package.

"I suppose you are wondering how we are going to climb the precipice?"

"I certainly am," I told him; "I can't think yet how we are going to do it."

With one of his finest trade-mark smiles illumining his face, Sunny Jim replied,

"We are going to use 'Force.' This package," he continued, "contains a concentrated extract of 'Force.' Of course this is not the same as the commercial article, but it contains the same qualities with the strength increased about one hundred fold." He then poured out a small spoonful of the ingredient and handed it to me, saying,

"Just eat that, and you will find no difficulty in climbing the mountain."

I scarcely believed his statement, nevertheless I was determined to see the thing through, so I swallowed the dose. The effect was wonderful. If you have ever taken a light exercise and then followed it by a shower bath, when you were in perfect physical condition, you have an inkling of the feeling that I experienced, only you would have to multiply your feelings by a hundred. Sunny Jim also took a spoonful of the "Force," and together we easily climbed the side of the mountain. I found that I could jump upwards ten or twelve feet almost with as much ease as I could take a step up a stairway.

Arriving at the top of the mountain I beheld the whole country of Ad-Land spread out in a panorama before me. Directly in front of us was a beautiful lake containing several acres of clear sparkling water. At the opposite side of the lake was a city which Sunny Jim pointed out to me as "Spotless Town," the capitol of the country. Near to us was a ferry-house, to which we immediately proceeded. One of the first peculiarities that struck me was that all the employes of the ferry-house and those on board the ferry were all colored boys, rather diminutive in stature and also rather scantily clad. I inquired about this of my guide, who replied,

"Those are the Gold Dust Twins. In Ad-Land, as you must know, we let the Gold Dust Twins do all our work."

"But," said I, "can two such small chaps do all the work a country of this size demands?"

"Oh, my dear fellow, you have a wrong impression of the matter. There are thousands of pairs of Gold Dust Twins. The name does not refer merely to the two little darkies with whom you are doubtless familiar. The Gold Dust Twins are a distinct nationality. Of course they are a branch of the Ethiopian family, but their peculiarity lies in the fact that they are always born in pairs."

While crossing the ferry I was introduced to Captain Life-Buoy, a grizzly-bearded old sailor who had charge of the ferryboat. I noticed that one of his peculiarities was to constantly hold his hands to his mouth, trumpet fashion, and hallo "Ship Ahoy." Sunny Jim explained that this was merely a little eccentricity of the Captain.

"Some of us think he is just a little 'queer' on this one matter, but on all other matters he is entirely rational."

He is one of the most interesting story-tellers you have ever listened to, and doubtless you will meet him frequently during your stay with us."

When we had arrived at the opposite ferry-dock an auto-carriage from the Royal Palace awaited us. I observed that the driver and attendant were both Gold Dust Twins clad in royal livery. While driving to the palace I observed a number of persons that I had often read about. I noticed several of the policemen of Spotless Town, and the well-known butcher delivering an order to one of his customers. I was ushered at once into the palace; and Sunny Jim told two Gold Dust Twins attendants to show me to my room. He had previously informed me that my audience with the Queen would take place in the evening, at which time the object for which I had been brought to the country would be duly explained to me. Although Sunny Jim had been rather reticent about the matter, I gathered that I was expected to settle a problem that threatened quite a serious disturbance in the realm.

After refreshing myself with a bath and a slight repast, I ordered an automobile and spent the remainder of the day driving around seeing the sights of the city. I was struck with the wonderful cleanliness of the place, and could readily see why it had been named "Spotless Town." There were no horses or street cars or steam cars of any

kind, all traffic being done by means of automobiles. All the electricity of the place was generated by water power from the lake,—but I will not attempt to tell of the many wonderful things that I saw during the day.

I returned in the evening and partook of a slight supper, having been told by Sunny Jim that a banquet was to be held in my honor. Promptly at eight Sunny Jim came to my room and conducted me to the presence of the Queen. As I was ushered into the throne-room I found there a brilliant yet motley assemblage of people, the portraits of most of whom I had become familiar with through the magazines. The Queen herself I quickly recognized as the famous Kodak girl.

Taking my hand, Sunny Jim led me to the throne and, bowing low, said,

"Your Majesty, permit me to present to your Royal Highness Mr. William Breen, of New York."

As I kissed the hand of Her Royal Highness she said in silvery tones,

"I am delighted to meet you, Mr. Breen, and to cordially welcome you to our realm. I hope you will meet with many pleasures during your stay with us, and I trust that your wisdom and discretion, of which I have heard good reports, will aid us in solving a most perplexing problem."

(To be continued)



WILLIAM BYRON FORBUSH, PH. D., FOUNDER OF THE ORDER AND MAGE MERLIN
FRANK LINCOLN MASSECK, NATIONAL KING ARTHUR, SPENCER, MASSACHUSETTS

This is the banner report concerning the organization of new Castles, more having been organized than in any previous month in the history of the order. This is good news in which we are sure every member of the order and all other good friends of the boys will rejoice. It means a larger fellowship for every member, more fellows upon whom we can depend, more jolly good times together, and a still more rapid increase in the membership of the order in the days to come.

The reports from all the Castles show that the K. O. K. A. scheme is a good one, and capable of application under a great many different conditions. In this respect we consider it one of the very best plans for working with the boys. It does not require a specially equipped room or building: any place may be used. It does not require salaried officials: any man or woman who loves the boys can push the play, and make it go.

The order is also developing in another respect. Last month we noted the creation of the Province of the Pacific Coast, comprising the Castles in that section of the country, many of which are very near together, though some others are far separated. This month we chronicle the creation of the Province of Connecticut, comprising all the Castles in that State, forming a very compact group. Next month we shall probably announce the creation of another Province, the details of which are not fully perfected at the present writing. We believe these Provinces will ultimately cover the entire country, as the Castles increase in number.

NEWS

Ten members of Windsor Castle, Windsor, Conn., were initiated by Stirling Castle, of Hartford. This is one of

the delightful ways in which a new Castle may be assisted by an older.

Onward Castle, No. 207, organized last winter in Pomona, Cal., initiated twenty-two Pages before taking a vacation. Some of these have already qualified for the rank of Esquire, and been properly inducted into the degree. Meetings are regularly held on Friday evenings. Last summer the Castle had two hall nines, and afterward developed a football team. The meetings are held in the Unitarian church, although many of the boys belong to other congregations. As soon as possible it is intended to secure rooms outside the church, and provide larger facilities, approaching in some degree to those of a Y. M. C. A., which is not represented in the city at present.

Jefferson Castle, New York, has a mandolin orchestra.

Montrose Castle, No. 163, Mayfield, N. Y., has fourteen active members. During last summer they had a hall team, and this winter are hard at work in basket-ball. Last vacation they went camping, in an old shanty in the woods, doing their own cooking and enjoying hunting, fishing and exploring tours. A tally-ho ride in the fall, to Johnstown, to inspect the new Y. M. C. A. building was a very delightful experience. The boys have developed a very classic yell—

Ching, Ching, Ching!
Chow, Chow, Chow!
Knights of King Arthur!
Vow, Vow, Vow!

Griffin Castle, Bangor, Me., could not begin meetings until late in the fall, owing to the epidemic of smallpox in the city. But a start was made with flying colors, with a supper given by the Y. P. S. C. E.

Astolat Castle, No. 208, Woodsville, N. H., is one of the most prosperous of

the order, owing to the active interest of its members. Last summer they went on two camping trips, both of which were hugely enjoyed. This Castle elects officers every two months. In this period every member is taxed one cent each meeting, the proceeds being carefully preserved, until the election, when a "fill-up" is enjoyed. (All Knights may imagine what that means.) They have a printed application for membership blank. As the Castle enjoys music, the members are getting up an order for tea, coffee, spices, etc., in reward for which they will obtain a roller organ. Their club-room is prettily decorated with the colors of the Castle, red and white. A new throne is one of the features. Every member owns a pair of Indian clubs, and also dumb-bells, and they are instructed in gymnastics by their Merlin, the Rev. C. F. Leavitt.

The Knights of Sir Galahad, connected with the Y. M. C. A. of Cleveland, Ohio, have an annual exposition which deserves the highest commendation, and might be copied with profit in many other places. There are exhibits in Photography, Free-Hand Drawing, Carpentry, Wood Carving, Natural History Collections, Useful Inventions, Stamps, Curios, Coins, with contests in pictures of most artistically decorated boy's room, most artistic calendar, the best original story—not to exceed 1,000 words, and competitions in oratory, whistling, piano, and violin playing, and button sewing. There are also competitive gymnastic drills between school chapters of twenty members each.

NEW CASTLES

The following shows the large number of new Castles organized in one month:

Advent, No. 246, by the Rev. D. LeB. Goodwin, in connection with the Church of the Advent, Episcopal, Chicago, with Mr. E. C. Jensen as Merlin.

St. Peter's, No. 247, in connection with the Episcopal church of the same name, Bainbridge, N. Y., with the Rev. Wilson Edward Tanner as Merlin.

Aberdeen, No. 248, Miss Mary L. Judd, Merlin, Holyoke, Mass.

Dirigo, No. 249, by the Rev. C. S. Young, Merlin, in the Congregational church, Newmarket, N. H., with thirty members.

Nassau, No. 250, by the Rev. Louis M. Sweet, of the Presbyterian church, Warsaw, N. Y., with twenty members.

Heidelberg, No. 251, by the Rev. Joseph Pierce Alden, of the Reformed church, Greenville, Ohio, with a beginning of four members.

Fort Stanwix, No. 252, by L. E. Burritt, of Rome, N. Y., in connection with the Baptist church. Ten members.

No. 253, by the Rev. P. J. Robinson, of Windsor, Vt.

No. 254, by the Rev. D. W. Montgomery, of Washington, D. C.

No. 255, by E. Underwood, of Summit, N. J.

No. 256, by Miss Bertha Herrman, of Wichita, Kansas.

Holy Grail, No. 257, in Saint James church, Episcopal, Woonsocket, R. I.,

with Samuel Burt Bailey as Merlin. This makes the third group of boys to be organized in this church.

Good Will, No. 258, in the Free Baptist church, Pawtucket, R. I., with the Rev. Albert W. Jefferson as Merlin.

No. 259, by Dwight B. Eames, in the West Side Y. M. C. A. of Chicago, Ill.

No. 260, with the Rev. Paul Moore Strayer as Merlin, in the Presbyterian church, Rochester, N. Y.

Kenilworth, No. 261, in Rockland, Mass.

Ethan Allen, No. 262, in Middlebury, Vt.

No. 263, by the Rev. David H. Fouse, of the Reformed church, Denver, Col.

HONORS CONFERRED

All the Merlins named above have been created Barons.

Upon recommendation of the Merlin of Griffin Castle, a certificate of Baron-etcy has been issued to Walter N. Emerson, Sir Launcelot of Bangor, Me., who earned one of the Holton medals, for highest scholarship, upon graduation from the ninth grade of the grammar school.

The Rev. Elliot F. Talmadge, one of the most valuable friends of the K. O. K. A., and responsible for the organization of a large number of Castles, has been created Marquis and made head of

the Province of Connecticut, with jurisdiction over the following Castles: No. 46, Waterbury; Corfeate, No. 78, Highwood; No. 123, Hartford; Mettabessett, No. 136, Middletown; Stirling, No. 146, Hartford; Stirling, No. 155, Derby; Canterbury, No. 169, Jewett City; Crystal, No. 189, Hartford; Winnemau, No. 204, Watertown; Le Joyous Garde 217, Alhambra 218, Decision 219, Kenilworth 220, all connected with the Y. M. C. A. New Haven; Christ Church, No. 227, Watertown; Windsor, No. 230, Windsor.

INFORMATION

If you want to know anything about the K. O. K. A. send for a sample copy of the MEN OF TO-MORROW, which contains a description of the order. If you desire complete details send twenty-five cents for a copy of "The Boys' Round Table." If you desire to organize a Castle send \$2 for outfit, which includes charter, cards containing all the rituals for use of members, hand-book for guidance of Merlin and a year's subscription to the magazine, MEN OF TO-MORROW. The order is rapidly growing, and is everywhere recognized as a good thing. Send orders to the MEN OF TO-MORROW, Dept. S, Box G., Albany, N. Y. Address inquiries to the National King Arthur Spencer, Mass.

AMATEUR JOURNALISM—Conducted by W. R. Murphy

SOME WELL-KNOWN AMATEURS



FOSTER GILROY



DENISON HALLEY CLIFT



GEORGE L. KNAPP



ALFRED V. PETERSON



IRA EUGENE SEYMOUR

To some of our readers this department will be very significant, but to many the words will convey little meaning. Yet the name itself is practically self-explanatory. It is journalism—one of the most important factors in our modern civilization—and more than this it is "amateur," that is, it is open to the novice. It is precisely a counterpart of amateur athletics and equally as important; for if the latter develops the body, the former serves as a training for the mind, and while like amateur athletics its practice does not generally bring financial returns, just as in amateur athletics there are many honors and frequently desirable prizes to crown the results of worthy and conscientious work.

Those who are sharing in the delights of amateur journalism call it merely a hobby, or an intellectual pastime; while those who have received valuable experience do not hesitate to call it an educational institu-

tion, valuable especially because instruction in literary and journalistic work is gained by practice, but in such a way that knowledge is combined with interest. Instruction is acquired unconsciously on account of the pleasure attached, and this is, as we all know, a method toward which the pedagogues and educators have long been striving. It is in fact a very close approach to that long sought "Royal Road to Learning!"

We all know the prominent part that the newspaper and periodical plays in our modern life, and there are countless true tales of the profits open to the present-day writer. But there are just as many stories—and true ones, too,—of the difficulties experienced by the newcomer in the field. He is untrained and must gain experience by the constant rebuffs in the great literary world unless he is wise enough to get lots of preliminary training in the "junior world of letters," as amateur journalism is sometimes called.

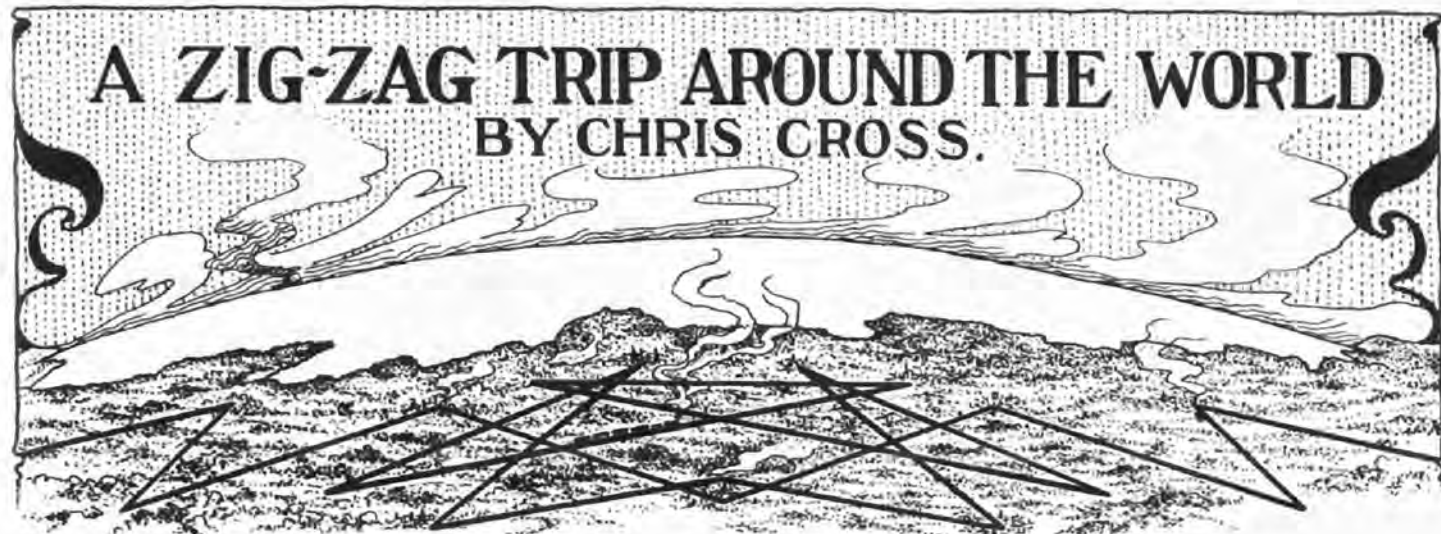
There are very few of us who some time in our career do not cherish the aspiration of being authors. Those who wish to be very wise indeed call this inborn feeling "*cacoethes scribendi*," which is only a ponderous way of calling it an intense desire for scribbling. The fact is we all possess it, and a very good thing it is. If we become authors it helps a great deal in our literary development, and even if we never quite reach that height of our ambitions, it aids immensely in our knowledge of English and composition, and these are very valuable to every American, whether he be doctor, lawyer, clergyman or mechanic.

OUR EARLY EFFORTS AT PUBLISHING PAPERS

Most of us remember a time when we were away back in the First Reader and used to print a little newspaper on our slates, and pass it around to admiring classmates, when teacher

A ZIG-ZAG TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

BY CHRIS CROSS.



All the readers of our magazine are cordially invited to go around the world with Criss Cross as a guide. The trip will be free, and the only equipment needed will be a good geography or atlas.

We will start from New York City and go wherever and in whatever direction our inclinations may lead us. We shall not try to break the world's record for globe trotting because our purpose is to see the country. Our stopping places are represented by the illustrations that accompany this article. The pictures are numbered consecutively. Those who take the trip must first solve the puzzle pictures. Most of the pictures will represent cities but a few will be states, rivers, mountains and places of historic interest. After you have solved the puzzle pictures write the names of the places at the top of a sheet of paper bearing your name and address, number them correctly and then write a description in less than two hundred words of any of the places represented. Be sure to write the description on one side of the paper only. The five persons giving the best solutions of the pictures and writing the best articles will be awarded the prizes noted under our regular prize contest department, on page six. The same rules governing the other prizes will also apply to this puzzle contest. Address your articles and puzzle solutions to Criss Cross, care Success League, University Building, Washington Square, New York City.



1



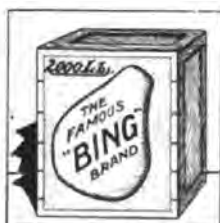
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wasn't looking. Next, perhaps, came a laboriously pencil-printed journal. Then, one year Santa Claus left a small printing press at Christmas. What joy! First we printed visiting cards for all our friends and relatives, and then the idea of a little paper came. No sooner thought of than put into execution and shortly the *Globe or World or Record* was being published. It was a monthly or maybe weekly chronicle of neighborhood and school events, and, perhaps, contained advertisements from the corner druggist, the butcher or the baker. It was only a poorly-printed thumb-nail sheet we realize now, but how proud we were of it then!

This is all the farther the vast majority of us went. But a few of the enterprising persevered, and, getting larger presses, continued till their magazines became quite presentable in typography, and really meritorious in editorial and literary contents. These persevering ones had lots of fun in the publication of their papers,

and all of the time were improving in business and literary methods, so that when the time came they were well-fitted to leave their mimic literary arena for the great field of journalism.

This leads to a practical definition of amateur journalism, though without doubt, many have already received some inkling of its purpose and value. Amateur journalism is in short an educational institution through which practical journalists and literary experience is gained through the publication of magazines and newspapers in a miniature form.

WHAT AMATEUR PAPERS ARE LIKE

Amateur papers vary in shape and size. The standard size is the Century (7x10 inches), and the average paper runs from four to eight pages. A very favorite size is the half-century (5x7), and the magazine published in this size averages from eight to sixteen pages. There are numerous other sizes of page, and many magazines exceed the number of pages given,

some running from thirty-two to sixty-four pages. Papers are usually published monthly. Some are weekly, bi-monthly or quarterly, while a large number are issued occasionally at the whim of the editor.


Most papers are printed by the editor, but this is not always the case, as professional printers are often employed, or the work may be given to a fellow amateur who owns a press and makes some extra spending money by printing other papers. Hence to enjoy the pleasures and benefits of amateur journalism, one need not necessarily be a printer or publisher. The columns of the amateur papers are by no means confined to the writings of their editors. As in the great magazines, there is plenty of room for the contributor in the mimic press as well, while his efforts in prose or verse are seldom paid for in cash, he is a large gainer in practice and credits large mental returns in his ledger. The publisher seldom makes much money on his work, but he, too, can

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credit his outlay to experience. A hustler, however, can make a paper pay by getting friends to subscribe at twenty-five or fifty cents per year, and especially by securing advertisements from the merchants of his vicinity.

SOMETHING ABOUT AMATEUR JOURNALISTS

There are, perhaps, 150 papers being published to-day, and from 750 to 1,000 people interested in the work. There is no age limit. Some of those interested are as young as six or eight years, while many adults find recreation in writing for the amateur press. Young people from fifteen to twenty-five comprise the bulk of those engaged in amateur journalism. Many of these are simultaneously engaged in professional work, and indeed the undying charm of amateur journalism keeps alive the interest of many who have long since "graduated" into the professional field. In these days of co-operation and association, it is, of course, a matter of fact that the bright amateur journalists are fully organized. There are three prominent associations of national scope, and local clubs in all the large cities. The associations have annual competitions, hold interesting yearly conventions in different cities, and in general centralize the work. The local clubs hold frequent meetings and by means of essays, debates, addresses and parliamentary procedure assist materially in the development of their members.

OUR PLANS AND PURPOSES

This department will, first of all, widely advertise amateur journalism and make it known to thousands of progressive young Americans now ignorant of its existence. It will contain frequent practical articles of advice and instruction on preparing "copy," composition, printing, editorial usages and newspaper work. The Bureau will always be ready to give information to those unacquainted with amateur journalism, especially advice in regard to publishing papers; and to place the newcomers in touch with the nearest local clubs and amateur press associations. The editor of the department is a member of three associations. The Bureau will undertake the printing of papers and to furnish supplies at the lowest possible rates. We will also help amateurs to secure printing outfits, and have a plan which we will be glad to explain on request, whereby a first-class printing press and outfit may be procured by a little work, but without cash outlay.

To the active amateur journalist of the day this paper will be valuable in the first place, because it will afford the first adequate recognition of the institution. It will be really helpful in the articles already referred to, and in addition will contain concise reports of all noteworthy doings in the 'dom, news items and plenty of illustrations.

The many competitions conducted by the paper will afford a profitable outlet for the stories and verses of bright readers, and it stands to reason that those experienced in literary work through the practice of amateur journalism will have a fine chance of capturing the prizes.

A COMPETITION

The department is yet in a formative stage and we are open to all suggestions for improvement. Your opinion and preferences are wanted and we are willing to pay for them. Hence, for the best three articles on the subject, "How to Conduct an Amateur Journalism Department in a Professional Paper," first, second and third prizes of \$10, \$5 and \$3 will be given. The competition is open to all readers. Articles should be as concise and comprehensive as possible—not longer than 900 words, and should reach the Amateur Journalist Secretary by March 5, 1904. Address, THE SUCCESS LEAGUE, University Building, Washington Square, New York, A. J. Dept.

✱ ✱

How They Started

Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, won his first success as a newsboy in the time of the Civil War. Andrew Carnegie's first wages as a factory boy were one dollar and twenty cents a week. Jacob Gould Schurmen, president of Cornell University, earned thirty dollars a year at his first job as clerk in a country store. Marshall Field, the greatest merchant of Chicago, also began as a country store clerk. John Wanamaker's first salary was \$1.50 a week as errand boy in a publishing house. At fifteen, Sir Thomas Lipton had run away from his home in England and come to New York, but was so poor that he had to borrow money for a postage stamp with which to write to his parents. Russell Sage saved money from his first salary of one dollar a week as grocery clerk. Robert Cloway began as a messenger boy and worked his way to the presidency of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Herbert H. Vreeland also began at the bottom and worked up to the presidency of the greatest street railway system in the world. William Dean Howells, the famous author and editor, got his start as a printer's helper. General Lew Wallace, author of "Ben-Hur," was the lazy son of well-to-do parents. His turning point, which started him toward fame, was a sound "talking-to" from his father, who showed him just where his idleness and carelessness was leading him. Grover Cleveland's first job was as clerk in a country store. Hugh Chrisholm, the great paper manufacturer, began as a newsboy on the Grand Trunk railroad. Colonel Albert A. Pope, the manufacturer of Columbia bicycles, was a fruit peddler in his boyhood. Frank W. Woolworth, the "five-and-ten-cent-store man," was a clerk in a dry goods store at Watertown, N. Y., when he originated the plan that has brought him wealth and fame. Frank A. Munsey, the publisher, was a poor post office clerk at Augusta, Me. He began in the publishing business with no capital save his ideas and his determination. Senator Albert J. Beveridge was born in a log cabin on a farm in Ohio. Samuel L. Clemens, "Mark Twain," at twelve years of age helped support his family by working in a printing office.

Have YOU started yet?

STAMP COLLECTING

EDITED BY C. E. SEVERN

SOME LEADING COLLECTORS OF AMERICA



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CHARLES A. NAST



JOHN F. SEYBOLD



L. T. BROUSTONE



M. H. LOMBARD



JOHN H. LUFF

Notes for Beginners

EDITED BY C. E. SEVERN

It is an oft-repeated axiom that man is a collecting animal. The truth of this assertion will be apparent to every fond parent who keeps a watchful eye on the doings of his or her offspring, for is there anything under the sun which the average boy will not attempt to collect, from old bottles to horse pistols, from buttons to arrow-heads, from tobacco bags to postage stamps? Wherefore the youthful collector is less in need of encouragement from his seniors, than of direction and advice from those who have gathered experience before him. The object of this department is to be this—to discuss matters philatelic in a way to furnish information acceptable to the beginner and the inexperienced collector. For you may well believe that there is much to learn in philately and many an old collector of to-day would have been glad of some such advice in his early days as is now accessible to the young collector; it would have saved him much trouble and many a disappointment.

* * * * *

In a way, the path of the beginner is made easier now than it was years ago. Of good catalogues and hand-books there is an abundance; the commoner forgeries are much less numerous than formerly, for collectors have grown wary and counterfeiting now requires so much skill that it does not pay the counterfeiter to imitate any but the higher-priced stamps; dealers upon the whole have become better informed and more scrupulous, realizing that their own interests are identical with those of their patrons, and thus the beginner is much less exposed to fraudulent impositions. Moreover, the flood of new issues has become so large that it costs no great trou-

ble or expense to get a respectable start on the way of the collector. On the contrary, things in another way have become harder for the beginner. The field has become so large that he soon becomes appalled at the magnitude of the task; the catalogues are so full of minor varieties, of watermarks, of papers, of perforations, that the beginner becomes discouraged at the idea of having to learn all these. It is often claimed, and with a show of reason, I admit, that this superabundance of material keeps new material out of our ranks and that the task will have to be simplified if we want our hobby to live.

* * * * *

If I am to advise a beginner, I would still recommend him to begin along the whole line, to become a general collector, to go in for minor varieties, also. For I am still of the opinion that nothing so serves to broaden the mental view, to give one a larger grasp on the world's affairs, to help one to understand the essential unity of mankind, to realize the progress of world-wide civilization, as does the collection of the world's stamps, not alone those of a single country or group of countries. I well know that it is impossible to reach completion in this way, but what of that? Can not one derive pleasure from an incomplete collection? Granted that some countries may be represented in a collection by only a few stamps; still they are represented; they become a concrete entity for me; they are henceforth more than a mere name. The fact that stamps serve in this way to lend reality to our conceptions of a country is easily shown in the interest which the stamps of any one country assume when that country is placed in the foreground of events for the time being. The stamps of the South African Republic of Great Britain since the accession of Edward VII, of Servia

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since the murder of Alexander and Draga, of Panama since the late revolution, are cases still fresh in mind; and if Russia and Japan should go to war, would there not be a sudden rush for the stamps of these countries? By all means, broaden your views by becoming a general collector; there is nothing to prevent you from specializing in some country or countries later, when you know the field. As to the much-abused minor varieties: study them and gather them wherever you can do so without slighting the more prominent types. These byways of philately afford the keenest pleasures, to my mind, at least. It argues nothing that you will not reach completeness in this way: the beauty of philately is that every proper collector can thoroughly enjoy all he has, even though it be incomplete. The mental training, moreover, which your powers of observation receive in this way will much more than repay the trouble you will have in studying the elusive minor variety.

* * * * *

It is, of course, understood that collecting without a hand-book, or at least a catalogue, is virtually impossible nowadays, and no doubt all my readers will have a catalogue, best of all our American Standard catalogue.

At the same time, I should strongly advise every collector who advances beyond his first thousand stamps to obtain more than one catalogue—that is, to buy one or more of the great European standard catalogues, also. More than this, every collector should subscribe to at least one stamp paper, to more than one if he can do so. I may safely assert that no other collecting pursuit is so intimately tied up with its periodical literature as philately; the collector who reads no stamp paper is virtually lost in the wilderness, a wanderer without compass or guiding star. It is a matter of patriotic pride to us that our American philatelic press has of late years attained a much higher level, and is now in many respects fully equal to that of Europe. No investment will repay the collector better than subscription to three or four of the leading stamp papers. They advise him of new issues; they give warning of new forgeries and describe older ones; they bring scientific articles full of information on the issues of certain countries; they give notice of speculative issues, of corners, of remainder sales and the like thus saving the collector from injudicious investments; they serve as a bond of union between distant collectors who otherwise often would not come into any kind of contact with other collectors at all. In short, their service to the collecting fraternity is invaluable.

* * * * *

The album question is not without its serious side. Nevertheless, for the beginner there is only one solution, viz., the printed album with spaces ruled off for each stamp. It would be unwise to begin with an expensive blank album, unless you have unlimited means at your command. To be sure, most larger collectors sooner or later drift into the haven of the blank album, but it would surprise many to see what first-class collections sometimes are housed in old printed albums, with margins covered up by new issues and supplementary



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leaves stuck in here and there until the book bulges like an editor's pocketbook! A collection may be begun on home-made loose sheets of heavy paper and in a more elaborate form, they are an ideal arrangement for any collection.

* * * * *

What of the Seebecks? someone is apt to inquire. I presume that most of my readers know what they are; annual issues of certain Central and South American countries that were furnished by the Hamilton Bank Note Company, free on condition that they were to be retired at the end of each year and the remainders given to the Bank Note Company for sale to collectors. They are usually sold in sets and most collectors hold them in unspeakable contempt. Should the beginner buy them or not? I am afraid that I shall be classed as a heretic, but I should like to speak a good word for the much-abused Seebeck stamp. It and its ilk are without exception well engraved and splendidly printed; a few full sets of them in their gorgeous colors make a brave show in a beginner's album for little money. Of course, they are not worth much, but is not their beauty a redeeming feature? I should not blame a youthful collector if he should prize the sets. In philately, as in scarcely anything else, it is every man to his liking. Of this feature of our hobby, as well as of the other speculative issues, more will be said in another issue.

✱

Newsy Notes of Philatelic Interest

Tastes differ, but most collectors will consider our new two-cent stamp with head of Washington on the shield one of the finest designs as yet produced. In its chaste and severe simplicity it is worthy of a great republic. Its straight lines and heavy contour give it a finished appearance which was lacking in the former design. On the whole it forms a worthy companion for the rest of the set.

* * * * *

There is nothing new under the sun, it is said; yet the Cistafle as applied to stamps is surely an exception. It is a new kind of collecting device brought out by Lawn & Barlow, of London; it consists of small upright cards in a box. A thin rod runs through a hole at the foot of each of the cards, thus locking them, while they are easily opened out at the top to allow inspection of the stamps mounted on each card. The new device seems to have many attractive features, though, of course, the collector who mounts his stamps on this plan cannot easily enjoy the beauty of a well-filled, tastefully-arranged album page.

The *Weekly Philatelic Era* is now published at Boston; the new ownership is closely identified with that of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*. The *Era* retains its old subscription price; it will hereafter pay special attention to the literary side of philately, and has already made a good beginning in that direction. The field of weeklies seems to be well covered now; no less than five are published in this country and one in Europe.

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THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE will pay to anyone sending in *the best original short story* of 7,000 words in length and received before March 1st, 1904, the sum of \$800. For the *second best story* of the same length the sum of \$500 will be paid.

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AWARDS to the successful contestants will be made by the editor of THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE and his staff of readers, and their judgment will be final. No attention can be given to correspondence relating to this contest. Contributions from subscribers will be read before those of non-subscribers, but all manuscripts will receive a careful examination. Address Prize Dept.

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The late unpleasantness down on the Isthmus of Panama has already borne the usual philatelic fruit in a fearsome crop of surcharges. The words "Republic de Panama" have been surcharged in various colors and positions on divers stamps of Colombia. If our Uncle Samuel's paternal influence is hereafter to be supreme down there, it is devoutly to be wished that he may prevail on the Panamanians to give us no more surcharges: Colombian provisionals have been bad enough, but at least they did not bother us with surcharges.

* * * * *

An item has been going the rounds of the press that official stamps had been issued by each state of the German Empire similar to those issued for Prussia which bear the number 21. It has now been demonstrated what might have been known at once that there is no foundation for this rumor. Prussia alone is using these stamps. A number of the German states pay a lump sum annually to the Imperial Post Office and their official mail is thereupon carried free. Prussia has a similar arrangement, but the Imperial authorities began to believe that Prussia was getting the better end of the bargain and should pay more than it does; hence these official stamps were introduced for a year so as to take a sort of census of the postage actually used by Prussia on its official mail. They are thus not really official stamps in the proper sense of the word, but rather a sort of counting stamps.

* * * * *

A new set of postage stamps is said to be in preparation for Belgium, and a special set is planned for an exhibition to be held at Liège.

* * * * *

As to the Louisiana Purchase issue of our own country, nothing definite as to design can be learned as yet. It is settled, though, that there will be five values, one, two, three, five and ten cents.

* * * * *

Despite its unfortunate experiences with thieving despoilers at Buffalo and at Paris, the Post Office Department is preparing a stamp exhibit for the St. Louis Exposition. Its arrangement has been entrusted to Mr. Bartels, a dealer of Boston, who was formerly located at Washington. Let us hope that many of our readers may be able to visit the Exposition and admire the stamps in person.

* * * * *

The flood of British Colonials with the head of Edward VII is somewhat subsiding, as the more important colonies have all been supplied with new sets. The Australian states will be the chief offenders in the matter of new issues for some time to come, or until the Commonwealth takes full charge of their stamp issues. It is said that no further stamps of the 9 d. Commonwealth type (Australia sealed) will be issued, as the design has proved very unpopular.

* * *

Stamp Collectors of Note

There are many noteworthy philatelists in this country who have distinguished themselves as masters in philatelic thought and action and any selection of names, if the list be at all curtailed, for especial exploitation may

truthfully be charged with error of omission. In the following article, both stamp collectors and stamp dealers have place, for, such is the feeling of accord between the amateur and the commercial interests and so strong the unity of purpose to upbuild and properly present philately to the general public, that they work in harmony. Collectors themselves are free to grant that dealers are oftentimes collectors at heart; indeed, it is an axiom that the dealers of to-day were the best collectors when they were collectors.

In the following series of brief biographical sketches, dealers and collectors alike are presented.

The fact that the prominent philatelist is often a leader in circles of achievement outside of the somewhat immaterial, if you will, world of philately does not detract from the human interest that the records carry.

J. N. LUFF, NEW YORK CITY

As a man of stamp affairs, John N. Luff, New York City, stands pre-eminent. He has signalized himself by the authorship of an elaborate and exhaustive work on U. S. adhesives. Through his long and wide experience in the capacities of collector and of stamp handler, he has gained a knowledge that may be said to be all embracing. The results of his researches have enriched philately and have been appreciated throughout the philatelic world. Mr. Luff is barely over forty years of age and his association with philately covers over a score of years.

As a collector, the stamps of the United States take first place in his estimation, and this portion alone of his collection would catalogue to nearly \$28,000, so there is not much to be desired, though he is still wanting some of the rare Postmasters' stamps, and has not mounted his Confederates as not being sufficiently satisfactory to him. The British Colonies are gone in for on the lines of limited specialism—a reasonable number of shades and not too many perforations, confining these in a general way to the work of the various machines, neglecting the very minute subdivisions. Though not possessing the Postoffice Mauritius or circular British Guianas, he is happy in having obtained most of the stamps that catalogue at \$50.00 to \$100.00 each.

The Asiatic countries and Pacific Islands have had great attractions for him and he has a specially fine collection of first issue of Shanghai, numbering about 225 copies at present, with good lots of Korea, Japan, Siam and China. But his Hawaiians make the mouths of many who look upon them water, though he has no Missionaries to show, and only about 150 Numerals, including a number of restored sheets. Reprints, also, he finds very interesting, and starting with a collection for reference purpose, has since made so much of a specialty of them as to have filled half a dozen large volumes. At the same time, he does not recommend the collecting of these by everybody; but to a specialist, or any one who has expert work to do, such a collection is useful.

As an exhibitor he has often appeared, and his U. S. secured for him the gold medal in Paris, 1900, and in Chicago last winter. Two years ago he entered a

series of competitive exhibitions of the Boston Philatelic Society, and carried off silver and bronze medals for various exhibits sufficient to entitle him to the gold medal at the end of the series which was given to the winner of the most points. He also holds other medals won in New York City, San Francisco, etc.

CHAS. A. NAST, DENVER

Chas. A. Nast, Denver, Colorado, a descendant of the Nast family, of renown as artists, is a gentleman who has given studious attention to the specialty, United States revenues, which he collects in an infinitude of variety. He gathers the general and private issues of both the civil war and Spanish-American war periods and gives heed to the minutest variations in these stamps. Mr. Nast has contributed many articles on the subject of his specialty to the philatelic press and through his work of original research, he has added to the store of knowledge of these stamps. He was among the first to invest the printed and type-set cancellations on the 1898 issue of proprietary revenues with a collecting standing, and he amassed a wonderfully complete collection of these specimens which some time ago he sold to a collector in the east for \$250.

Mr. Nast rather favors the unbeaten tracks of philately and gives most of his attention to what may be called the side issues, in a collecting sense.

Mr. Nast, who is well along in the forties regards philately as the ideal means of relaxation for the busy man and his interest in the hobby is purely that of the philatelic investigator, being wholly removed from any financial consideration.

M. H. LOMBARD, WINCHESTER, MASS.

Mr. Lombard began to collect stamps in his boyhood days but after a season of some activity his interest waned and the collection was cast aside. About 1895, he happened to find his old collection and the inspection of it fanned the latent interest in philately into flame; since that time, Mr. Lombard has been an ardent collector. He now possesses a general collection mounted in blank albums. Five years ago, the conviction forced itself upon him that it was a hopeless task to continue on general collecting lines with the expectation of completing the early issues; consequently, while still adding new issues to his albums, Mr. Lombard began to specialize in certain countries, France, United States colonies, Luxemburg, Denmark and colonies being his preferences in the order named. France, in particular, is his favorite and his special collection of this country embraces over one hundred pages and includes every stamp ever issued, including all the errors and tête-bêche pairs, with two exceptions. It contains over forty tête-bêche pairs and is practically all unused, this being the state of condition of his whole collection. Further, the whole first issue of France is represented in blocks of four, including the rare one franc vermillion.

Mr. Lombard's collection of France was awarded a gold medal and two silver medals at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences in 1899, and obtained two silver medals at Paris in 1900; these two occasions were the only ones on which the collection was placed in competitive

exhibition. Other of Mr. Lombard's special countries have won medals or prizes at competitions held in Chicago, San Francisco, Boston and London.

The end of Mr. Lombard's second term as president of the Boston Philatelic Society came with the New Year. He holds official positions in many philatelic societies and is a member of others.

JOHN F. SEYBOLD, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

John F. Seybold is a leading dry goods merchant of Syracuse, who finds

philately his chief recreation during his leisure hours. As the owner of a superb collection, Mr. Seybold attained philatelic prominence some time ago and latterly through the publicity that his philatelic possessions have received through the unphilatelic press, his name has become very well known as that of a stamp collector.

Mr. Seybold was born in Syracuse in 1858 but it was not until 1870 that he remembers having seen a foreign stamp. At that time, one of his boy friends pre-

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sented him with a 200 reis black, Brazil, issue of 1866, bearing the portrait of the late Dom Pedro; the gift served to arouse his stamp collecting faculty. Mr. Seybold was soon after patronizing dealers in Boston and New York and all his spare pennies were invested in stamps. In this way the nucleus of Mr. Seybold's collection of the amazing total of 60,000 varieties was formed. Among the great rarities in the collection are the twelve pence black, Canada, issue of 1852, and a Brattleboro provisional stamp, listed in the catalogue at \$500 and \$650, respectively. Both of these rarities are on the original covers, a circumstance that enhances their value. Mr. Seybold has been made famous philatelically by his collection of stamps all on the original envelopes, bearing dates and postmarks. Many of the stamps on the envelopes are of extreme rarity and it has been said that his collection of "original covers" is the most complete in the world; this is a duplicate collection, a fact that proves Mr. Seybold to be an indefatigable collector, indeed.

Mr. Seybold is a student of philatelic literature; he subscribes to every publication devoted to stamp collecting and has a library of over five hundred volumes all bound in uniform style.

E. R. ALDRICH, BENSON, MINNESOTA

E. R. Aldrich who was born in Massachusetts in 1866 began his philatelic career about 1885 and has the distinction of being one of the charter members of the American Philatelic Association, the leading organization, national in its scope, in this country, which had its inception about that time. Mr. Aldrich has contributed intelligently to the philatelic press and has long been a champion of philatelic societies, in which he has held many different offices. Until 1893, Mr. Aldrich was a general collector, when he disposed of the foreign section of his collection and gave his undivided attention to United States stamps. Of these, his collection is an exceptionally good one and contains a reconstructed sheet of Providence locals and other high grade varieties. Mr. Aldrich has a large collection of "pre-cancelled" U. S. stamps, having about one thousand examples of these obliterations. He is editor of the "Philatelic World," a weekly publication, and enjoys the advantage of philatelic companionship with his wife, Mrs. Aldrich being a collector with a penchant for foreign stamps.

D. T. EATON, MUSCATINE, IOWA

In 1888 and for seven succeeding years thereafter, Mr. Eaton was elected City Recorder of Muscatine, and it was while in office in 1888 that he first became interested in the collection of stamps. He got his start from stamps which he found on letters and documents in the City Hall, which had accumulated for years. It was he who indirectly was the means of interesting Dr. S. G. Stein, of Muscatine, who now has as good, if not the best collection of entire envelopes in the United States. Mr. Eaton has had supervision of Dr. Stein's collection for some years.

In 1896 Mr. Eaton associated with the late Mr. Beard in the stamp business of which he had charge and to whom Mr. Eaton had sold his collection of U. S. which, with the exception of the very

rare ones, was quite complete. At the death of Mr. Beard in 1898, Mr. Eaton assumed the management of the stamp business of which he had charge. Mr. Eaton is a member of the Dresden Society of Germany; Boston Philatelic Society; Chicago Philatelic Society and the secretary of the American Philatelic Association. Mr. Eaton is a regular attendant at the annual conventions of stamp collectors.

Mr. Eaton does not class himself as an expert Philatelist, but he is known to be particularly well versed in entire envelopes of the U. S. and he says that this branch of philately is on the scale of increasing favor.



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Shakespeare was evidently in a careless mood when he wrote that memorable line, "What's in a name?" It is certain that he never had enjoyed the experience of conducting a prize contest, for securing a name for a magazine, or he would have been a little more cautious in his statements. Judging by the interest shown in our prize contest, there is a great deal in a name. And there are more than a thousand people throughout the United States and in a few foreign countries who believe that they know just the name we need. Some of them have been so confident that they have said on a postal, "Name your new magazine _____, and send the \$50.00 by return mail."

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MEN OF TO-MORROW



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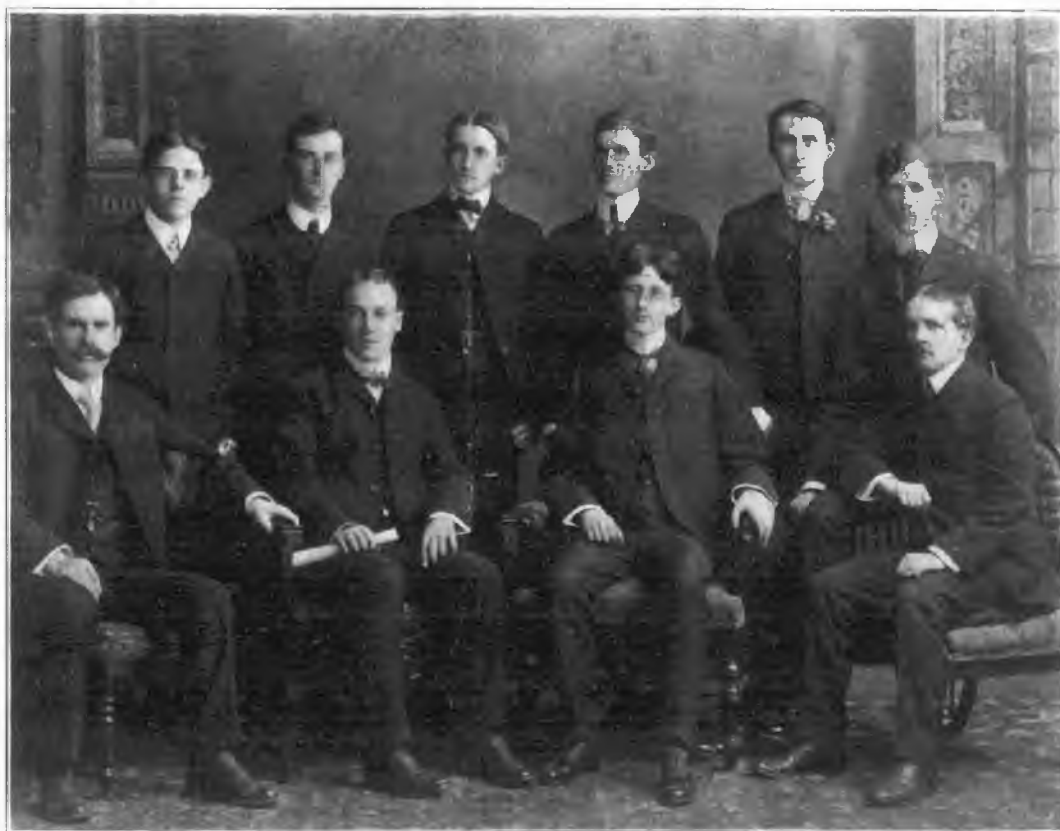
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AND THE

KNIGHTS OF KING ARTHUR

EDITED BY HERBERT HUNGERFORD



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Wherever there lives a youth who likes to scribble stories and articles or to play with type and a printing press, there you find a prospective devotee to this interesting and educative pastime which has been aptly called "The Prince of Hobbies." Mr. Murphy, the author of this hand book, began to ride this hobby almost as soon as he was old enough to walk, and he has been one of its most ardent devotees ever since. In his book he gives the benefit of his experience and in a practical way tells how one can obtain the most pleasure and benefit from the hobby. He tells about the great editors and authors, like Chas. Scribner, Irving Batchellor and others, who have received their literary training through pursuit of this fascinating pastime and gives scores of practical hints and methods for the novice in this junior world of letters.

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The object of this book is to help the stamp collector to avoid the numerous mistakes that lie in the road towards philatelic success. It contains the hundreds of practical ideas gained through the author's many years of active experience. It is almost as essential a part of the stamp collector's equipment as his catalogue or album. While it is, of course intended primarily as a guide for beginners, yet collectors of considerable experience will find in it many valuable hints and suggestions. Its chapters deal with every conceivable side of philately.

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Getting the Right Balance

EDITOR'S BLACKBOARD TALK

A friend said to me the other day, "Don't you think you make your Blackboard Talks too personal? By using the first person singular so often, you put yourself on a sort of a pedestal."

"Perhaps I do," I admitted.

"Well, aren't you afraid then, that you are putting yourself in a position where folks will throw things at you?"

"Not the least bit afraid," I replied. "On the contrary, I would be seriously disappointed if folks did not throw things at me. In fact, the sole aim of these Blackboard Talks is to get the readers to throw things, as you call them, at me, in the form of criticism, suggestions, advice, ideas, opinions, and sometimes praise, I hope." "You see," I explained, "the greatest problem of the editor is to find the right balance between his theories, or editorial policy, as he prefers to call them, and the wishes and needs of his readers. Now, you cannot balance a scale unless you have something to put in both sides. So, when a magazine starts out, it is naturally somewhat lop-sided. The editor has a lot of finespun theories on what he regards the proper way to conduct a magazine; and of course some editors are pig-headed enough to try to make the readers swallow these theories, hook, line, and sinker. The result usually is, that before long there is another editor looking for a job. Now, if I can help myself, I am going to try to keep out of this predicament. I will admit that my head is just as full of theories as the other fellows; but, fortunately, I have been connected with magazine publishing for quite a number of years and have often had my pet theories smashed to flinders by the sledge hammer blows of practical experience. So, although I shall doubtless feel pretty bad to lose some of my pet ideas in regard to our magazine, yet when I find that a theory does not coincide with the average readers' judgment the theory will have to be buried."

I trust our readers will see what I am driving at. In these Blackboard Talks I expect to be in somewhat the same position as the colored gentleman at fairs and side-shows who stands up and allows people to throw base balls at his head. The man in charge of the entertainment shouts, "Hit the coon, hit the coon. Every time you hit him you get a beautiful souvenir cane." And so I invite our readers to hit my theoretical coon; and every time you hit him, I will try to reward your skill by giving you a little better magazine for your fifty cents.

Still, I suppose that very few throw balls at the darkie in order to win the valuable (?) prize. We do it because it is fun to throw the balls. And so I hope that you will also find some entertainment in criticising our magazine. Don't be bashful or afraid of hurting the editor's feelings. There is not a reader who will not find some things that he will not like; and I do not mean to infer that I ever hope to please all of the readers in every particular. To paraphrase Lincoln's great saying, we can suit some of our readers all of the time, all of our readers some of the time, but we don't expect to suit all of our readers all of the time. The best we can do is to strike a satisfactory average, or the right balance. But in order to get this balance, we must have your ideas to put in one side of the scales.

To be sure, you cannot tell a great deal from only two numbers of a magazine; yet these two numbers will at least give you a general idea of what our editorial policy is, so let us know what you think about it. Are our departments properly balanced? Do we have too much of one department and too little of another? Do we need more departments? How do you like our stories? Do we give too much or too little space to the affairs of the Success League and the Knights of King Arthur? How do you like the general style of the magazine, pictures, etc.? How does it compare with other magazines for young people?

Of course, what we want most of all is your criticism of our faults; yet we won't seriously object if anybody sends a few words of praise. There may be some things that you really like about the magazine. So if there is anyone who does not like to find faults, but wants to express an opinion just the same, tell us what pleases you, and that will do us good, too.





Give me Your Spare Time

I WILL NOT ONLY PAY YOU
WELL FOR IT BUT I WILL
HELP YOU TO GAIN SOME-
THING BETTER THAN MONEY

OF course you want money; but you don't want to make a drudge of yourself in order to get it, do you? You don't want to grind and dig all your life just for the sake of making a living and laying up a few dollars, do you? If you don't, you must make sure that whatever work you do, brings with it experience and knowledge that will always be of benefit to you.

Now I want you to do some work of this kind for me. It is work that will not only bring you as much and probably more money than you could earn in any other way; but it will also give you some experience that you will find of great value no matter what your future occupation may be. The work I want you to do will occupy only your spare time, and I will guarantee that you could find no better or more profitable employment for the time that you might possibly let go to waste.

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The best way to learn is by doing, and that is the way you will learn if you join the Success League Staff. You will learn salesmanship by selling subscriptions to "Young Americans" and "Success." You will be paid liberally for your work, for in addition to large commissions, you will be given an opportunity to win some of our large cash prizes. But in addition to being paid for your work, you will receive a careful course of training that will make you almost certain of winning success.

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FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1904

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TRAINING FOR GREATNESS

A COLLECTION OF LINCOLN'S BEST STORIES

The sources from which the following stories have been collected are so uncertain that in giving credit we cannot do more than to say that some of them were taken from the "Youth's Companion," the "Little Chronicle," and various other newspapers and magazines, and a few of the best are from a collection of "Lincoln's Stories and Speeches," edited by J. B. McClure. Of late years many brilliant and witty anecdotes have been attributed to Lincoln, which the great Emancipator never heard of, but the compiler of these stories has used every means to insure their authenticity, and we believe each one to be a true Lincoln story.

The most striking characteristic of Lincoln's stories is their homeliness. His characters were invariably the common people, of whom he at one time said, "God must like common people, or he would not have made so many of them."

Lincoln's Hearty Laugh

He always enjoyed his own stories fully as much as his listeners, and Mr. Lincoln's laugh was a distinct characteristic. It was as hearty and unrestrained as a western breeze. One day a group of gentlemen among whom was Mr. Lincoln's old friend and associate, Hon. Isaac M. Arnold, were conversing in a passage near his office while awaiting admission. Presently, a characteristic burst of mirth was heard through the partition, and Mr. Arnold

remarked, "That laugh has been the president's life preserver."

One of Mr. Lincoln's strong points was his common sense. This is illustrated by his comments on a report from a committee concerning a newly invented gun. It was a most voluminous report and entered into all of the minutest details. As Mr. Lincoln glanced through it he said, "I should want a lease of life to read this through." Then, throwing it down on the table, he added, "Why can't a committee of this kind occasionally exhibit a grain of common sense. If I send a man to buy a horse for me I expect him to tell me the points, not how many hairs there are in his tail."

The Boy Who Built a Church

Although Lincoln was a truly religious and God fearing man, he had little use for cant, and some of his best stories are hits against clergymen. At one time a delegation of clergymen called upon him to urge him to use more discretion in appointing army chaplains. The president explained that the government had nothing to do with it, but that the chaplains were chosen by the regiments. This did not satisfy the clergymen, who urged that the system be changed. Mr. Lincoln heard them through, and then closed the conference with the following story:

"Once, in Springfield, I was going off on a short journey, and reached the depot a little ahead of time. Leaning against the fence just outside the depot was a little darkey boy, whom I knew, named 'Dick,' busily digging with his toe in a mud-puddle. As I came up, I said, 'Dick, what are you about?'"

NOTE.—If you would like a large engraving of the above picture of Lincoln studying before the fireplace, turn to page sixty and you will find how you may obtain one without cost.

"'Making a church,' said he.

"'A church,' said I; 'what do you mean?'

"'Why yes,' said Dick, pointing with his toe, 'don't you see there is the shape of it; there's the steps and front door—here the pews, where the folks set—and there's the pulpit.'

"'Yes, I see,' said I; 'but why don't you make a minister?'

"'Laws,' answered Dick, with a grin, 'I hain't got mud enough.'

This method of closing a conversation by telling a story was a very common one with the president. At one time a farmer came to him to complain that the union soldiers while passing his farm, had helped themselves not only to hay, but to one of his horses. To this complaint, Mr. Lincoln replied:

"'Why, my good sir, if I should attempt to consider every such individual case, I should find work enough for twenty presidents.

"'In my early days I knew one Jack Chase who was a lumberman on the Illinois, and when steady and sober the best raftsman on the river. It was quite a trick twenty-five years ago to take the logs over the rapids, but he was skillful with a raft, and always kept her straight in the channel. Finally a steamer was put on, and Jack—he's dead now, poor fellow!—was made captain of her. He always used to take the wheel going through the rapids. One day when the boat was plunging and wallowing along the boiling current, and Jack's utmost vigilance was being exercised to keep her in the narrow channel, a boy pulled his coat tail and hailed him with: 'Say, Mister Captain! I wish you would just stop your boat a minute—I've lost an apple overboard!'"

He Did Not Try to See Everything

It was characteristic of Mr. Lincoln to overlook many things that a smaller man might have made great ado about. An incident in which he displayed this trait occurred at the beginning of the war when General Phelps took possession of Ship Island, near New Orleans, and issued a bombastic proclamation freeing the slaves. Many people were surprised because the president took no notice of this movement, and finally a friend took him to task for being indifferent on so important a matter.

"'Well,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'I feel about that a good deal as a man whom I will call Jones, whom I once knew, did about his wife. He was one of your weak men and had the reputation of being badly hen-pecked. At last, one day his wife was seen switching him out of the house. A day or two afterward a friend met him in the street and said: 'Jones, I have always stood up for you, as you know; but I am not going to do it any longer. Any man who will stand quietly and take a switching from his wife, deserves to be horsewhipped.' Jones looked up with a wink, patting his friend on the back, 'Now don't,' said he, 'why, it didn't hurt me any; and you've no idea what a power of good it did Sarah Ann!'"

A Story About a Coon

Another anecdote illustrating Mr. Lincoln's remarkable ability of not seeing everything is told in relation to his treatment of Jeff Davis. Mr. Lincoln, at one time when asked what he would do with Jefferson Davis, told this story.

"'There was a boy in Springfield, who saved up his money and bought a 'coon,' which, after the novelty wore off, became a nuisance.

"'He was one day leading him through the streets, and had his hands full to keep clear of the little vixen, who had torn his clothes half off of him. At length he sat down on the curb-stone completely fagged out. A man passing was stopped by the lad's disconsolate appearance, and asked the matter.

"'Oh,' was the reply, 'this coon is such a trouble to me.' " 'Why don't you get rid of him then?' said the gentleman.

"'Hush!' said the boy; 'don't you see he is gnawing his rope off? I am going to let him do it, and then I will go home and tell the folks that he got away from me!'"

Secretary Chase's Money Machine

But while Mr. Lincoln always preserved his remarkable equanimity, the same could not be said of all of his ad-

visers. Secretaries Chase and Stanton were constantly getting excited, sometimes to the amusement of the president. It will be remembered that Secretary Chase issued large quantities of "greenbacks" during the war; and at one time he found upon his desk a drawing of an ingenious invention for turning gold eagles into "greenbacks," with a portrait of himself feeding it with "Yellor boys" at one end, while the government currency came out at the other end, flying about like leaves of autumn. While he was examining the drawing, President Lincoln came in, and recognizing the likeness of the secretary, exclaimed:

"'Capital joke, isn't it, Mr. Chase?'"

"'A joke,' said the irate financier, 'I'd give a thousand dollars to know who left that here.'

"'Would you, indeed,' said the president, 'and which end would you pay from?'"

The answer is not "recorded."

An Imaginary Squirrel

Anyone who has read a collection of Mr. Lincoln's stories will be impressed with the number of times he uses animals to illustrate his points.

While Mr. Lincoln was in the legislature there was a member of the judiciary committee who gloried in being a strict constructionist, and also in his ability to find something unconstitutional in almost every measure that was brought forward. One time, after this obstreperous member had torn to tatters, as he supposed, the unconstitutionality of a bill that Mr. Lincoln was interested in having passed, the latter arose and said:

"'Mr. Speaker, the attack of the member from Wabash upon the constitutionality of this measure, reminds me of an old friend of mine. He's a peculiar looking old fellow, with shaggy, overhanging eyebrows, and a pair of spectacles under them. (Everybody turned to the member from Wabash, and recognized a personal description.) One morning just after the old man got up, he imagined, on looking out of his door, that he saw rather a lively squirrel on a tree near his house. So he took down his rifle and fired at the squirrel, but the squirrel paid no attention to the shot. He loaded and fired again, and again, until, at the thirteenth shot, he set down his gun impatiently, and said to his boy, who was looking on:

"'Boy, there's something wrong about this rifle.'

"'Rifle's all right, I know 'tis,' responded the boy, 'but where's your squirrel?'"

"'Don't you see him, humped up about half way up the tree?' inquired the old man, peering over his spectacles, and getting mystified.

"'No, I don't,' responded the boy; and then turning and looking into his father's face he exclaimed, 'I see your squirrel! You've been firing at a louse on your eyebrow!'"

The story needed neither application nor explanation.

Mr. Lincoln always had a story for everything that came up. Once when a telegram from Cumberland Gap reached Mr. Lincoln, that "firing was heard in the direction of Knoxville," he remarked that he was "glad of it." Some person present, who had the perils of Burnside's position uppermost in his mind, could not see why Mr. Lincoln should be glad of it, and so expressed himself.

"'Why, you see,' responded the president, 'it reminds me of Mrs. Sallie Ward, a neighbor of mine, who had a very large family. Occasionally one of her numerous progeny would be heard crying in some out-of-the-way place, upon which Mrs. Ward would exclaim:

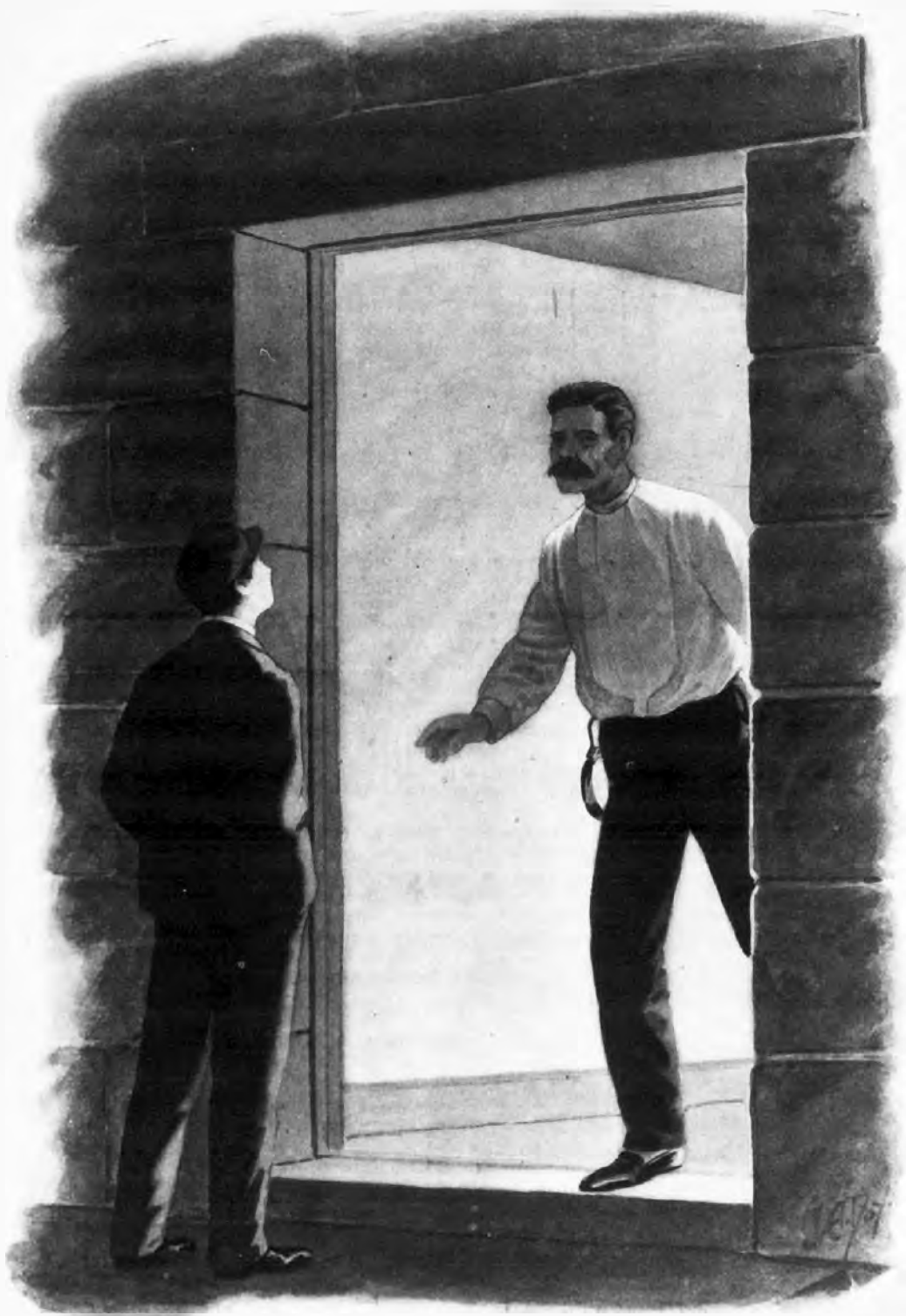
"'There's one of my children that isn't dead yet.'"

One of Lincoln's Last Stories

One of the last stories heard from Mr. Lincoln was concerning John Tyler, for whom it was to be expected, as an old Henry Clay Whig, he would entertain no great respect. "A year or two after Tyler's accession to the presidency," said he, "contemplating an excursion in some direction, his son went to order a special train of cars. It so happened that the railroad superintendent was a very strong Whig. On Bob's making known his errand, that official bluntly informed him that his road did not run any special trains for the president.

"'What!' said Bob, 'did you not furnish a special train for the funeral of General Harrison?'"

"'Yes,' said the superintendent, stroking his whiskers; 'and if you will only bring your father here in that shape you shall have the best train on the road!'"



"WHAT DO YOU WANT AT THIS TIME OF NIGHT, BOY?" HE GROWLED CROSSLY

HOW ELSWORTH OUTWITTED THE BURGLARS

BY JULES VERNE DESVOIGNES

"There's something in the wind over at the jail," remarked Elsworth Nor-
mon, slicing off a generous splinter
from the old cheesebox that served as
his seat. "They'd better watch
Madge."

Hiram laughed.

"It's no laughing matter!" retorted
Elsworth, somewhat indignant at his
friend's coolness. "You know as well
as I do that Madge Evans is a dan-

gerous man. There isn't a person in
the country that doesn't fear him.
Don't you remember what a relief it
was when it came out in the paper
that he had been hanged down in
Mexico for horse-stealing? And then
to think Madge turned up the next day
as well as ever, just as much as to
say, 'you folks won't see me hanged
'till I get a good ready!' He's a smart
man, Madge is! and an educated crim-

inal is the worst kind of a man to
deal with. What did he mean by tak-
ing those two knives last week if it
isn't that he intends to leave us one
of these fine nights?"

"Nonsense!" laughed Hiram Mc-
Doff, "it's all your imagination. Be-
sides, how do you know Madge stole
them?"

"How do I know? Well, of course,
I couldn't swear to it on the witness

stand; but the disappearance of those knives is evidence enough for me. I've known Madge too long to think he carelessly mislaid them. Why, it was only last month that he walked into Dr. Blackmore's office and took his watch and chain as neatly as could be while the two were talking. When he was ready to go he handed the watch back and asked the doctor if it belonged to him. 'Why, how did you come by my watch?' said the doctor. 'Took it while you were talking,' said Madge. 'If you hadn't been a particular friend of mine, doctor, that's the last you'd have seen of your watch.' A man that can steal from you under your very eyes isn't the pleasantest sort of a person to have around," Elsworth concluded grimly.

"That's all true enough, but even Madge can't hope to do much in a well-built jail and under vigilant officers."

"The jail and officers are all right, but a man like Madge isn't going to stop for such things. Those knives will make better saws than some people think and—"

"He couldn't possibly cut through iron with that kind of a saw!" interrupted Hiram.

"I'd be willing to wager that the word can't isn't in Madge Evans's dictionary, if he has any," returned Elsworth spiritedly. "Madge is all right in prison for about a month; then he gets restless, and restlessness with Madge means scheming. He hasn't touched his banjo or sung a note for nearly a week now. Mark my word, Hiram, that means he's got something on his mind more important than singing; and one of these fine mornings Sheriff Baker will wake up to find the bird gone and the worst man in the country at large."

"Maybe you're right, Elsworth, but I can't say I agree with you. Madge is going to lose his life the next time he goes too far and he knows it."

Elsworth closed his jack knife with a snap and got up.

"I think you'll be of my opinion before the week is out," he called back as he started down the street.

"Don't be too sure of it," returned Hiram with his hand on the door-knob. But even he admitted to himself that there was trouble brewing.

* * * *

It had been a sweltering hot day at the jail. Sheriff Baker and his assistant, Undersheriff Morgan, had gone about in their shirt sleeves with the perspiration fairly running in tiny streams down their faces. All day long the prisoners had been restless from the heat and toward evening the sheriff had humanely allowed them the run of the corridors, where they might get a fresh breath of air at the windows. Madge, who had been placed on the second floor, had been closely watched since the cook had reported the loss of the two knives, but nothing had occurred to confirm their suspicions. There was no risk, either, in letting the prisoners into the corridors, for all the windows were heavily barred within and without.

"Hello, Elsworth!" said Mr. Baker as our friend came into the jail kitchen where the sheriff was busied in giving

instructions to the cook. Then seeing the excited flush on the boy's face, he added, "What's up?"

"There's a tramp in the office, sir, asking to see Madge. Ed wants to know whether or not he shall take him up?"

"What kind of a looking fellow is he?"

"A hard-looking man, sir. Sullen face, sharp eyes. Looks like a criminal of some sort."

"And, of course, you think he's in league with Madge!" smiled the sheriff, seeing the words trembling on Elsworth's lips. "Well, tell Ed to show him up but to watch sharp."

It seems to me you are running risks, Mr. Baker. I'm almost sure Madge is up to something."

"Nonsense, my boy! There's no danger whatever. However, if you're afraid Ed's eyes are not sharp enough, you'd better go along, too."

"That man's an old pal of Madge's and I know it," thought Elsworth as he went back to the office. "I wish Mr. Baker hadn't given his consent."

All the way up the stairs the tramp kept casting furtive glances around, but the sullen, dogged expression on his face never changed. As the three entered the long iron cage in which the prisoners were locked at night and passed out into the corridor, Elsworth's sharp eyes noted that the man cautiously measured the thickness of the iron bars with his fingers.

"Madge!" called the undersheriff sharp.

A tall, powerfully built man with a cunning but intelligent face and piercing coal-black eyes stepped out from the knot of prisoners at the window.

"This man wants to speak with you," he added as Madge approached. "I'll give you two ten minutes." The undersheriff stepped back and opened his watch.

Elsworth thought he saw a swift gleam of intelligence pass between the two men. The next instant both were again on their guard.

They greeted each other familiarly; then fell to rehearsing their former experiences. Finally the tramp who had given his name as Hill asked Madge how long it would be before his release; and while Madge was answering, he passed him a small tobacco bag. Madge took a pinch and began to roll a cigarette.

"Let me see that bag!" interrupted the undersheriff.

Hill handed it over sullenly. Mr. Morgan searched it carefully but found nothing.

"That was a very neat piece of sleight of hand," said Elsworth to himself as a moment later the three descended into the office. "Hill didn't want to see Madge for nothing. Madge must have gotten word to him some way, but the question is—how?"

* * * *

There was to be a circus in town that night and Elsworth, accompanied by a crowd of boy companions, went. He had been anticipating the event for weeks, for circuses rarely came to Little Rapids. But, somehow, from the moment he left the jail his interest died. He said nothing to the boys about the affair but he kept turning it

over and over in his mind, always trying to solve the puzzle and always failing. Even his companions noticed his lack of enthusiasm; but, when they asked him the reason, he only answered: "Oh, I feel a little tired, that's all. I'll be right enough in a little while!"

But even after the performance began, he could not enjoy the bright scene before him. The band seemed to be playing far away and the clowns' jokes grated on his ear. Even the dancing ponies which brought shrieks of delight from his companions had never before seemed so dull and uninteresting. He was thoroughly glad when at last the circus came to an end, and the clowns, trained animals, and trapeze performers had made their exit, followed by the shouts and applause of the audience. Rather than endure his torture of mind longer, he forfeited his share in the big "treat" that the boys were to have up town afterwards, excusing himself on the plea of sickness. So his light-hearted companions went on their way singing, while he sped down the silent street towards the jail.

He told himself over and over again that he had been foolish, very foolish, to miss all the fun, but something, he could not tell what, urged him on. As he passed under a corner street lamp, he felt some soft round substance in his pocket. Unconsciously he extracted it and brought it to the light. What he saw was a little round crumpled ball of paper that he instantly remembered having that afternoon thoughtlessly picked up and consigned to his pocket during a conversation with some friends.

Curious as to what it could be, he quickly unfolded it and carefully smoothed out the creases. It was a short note, written so fine that, at first appearance, it very much resembled a cipher. There was neither date nor signature. For a moment the words blurred before his eyes; then he began to read:

"Get carbon and nitric acid. A small saw will come handy, bring one if you can. Have the stuff here at eleven sharp. Will have cord hanging out of window."

"Madge Evans's handwriting!" was all the excited Elsworth could gasp. "He must mean to-night!"

The next instant he had crammed the paper into his pocket and was racing at full speed down the street. The whole plot flashed through his brain with the velocity of a skyrocket. It was all clear enough now! Madge had passed the note to Hill in the tobacco bag but Hill had been cunning enough to transfer the bit of paper to his own pocket before handing the bag to Ed the undersheriff. Hill was Madge's tool. Elsworth was certain of it now. And the note meant—well, it could only mean one thing and that was that Madge intended to make his escape that night. With the aid of the electricity with which the jail was lighted, carbon would furnish a powerful agent in cutting through iron and the acid would do the rest.

"You're in luck, Elsworth!" said our hero to himself. "I guess Hill didn't reckon for this when he threw that note away."

He was quite out of breath when he passed the courthouse. The big yellow eye in the tower showed the black hands of the town clock at 10:50. The jail stood just back of the courthouse. There were no lights visible in the building. All was quiet.

"It lacks just ten minutes of the appointed time!" thought Elsworth, trying in vain to still his beating heart. "It won't do to arouse the jail because Hill will be sure to be on the lookout and get away. All there is about it, I've got to capture him if I have to do it myself!"

But how? That was the question! A boy could not hope to overcome a man with his fists. Nor was there any time to go in search of help. Whatever was done must be done quickly.

"If I only had a revolver!" muttered Elsworth to himself.

He had scarcely uttered the exclamation when the town clock began striking eleven with slow measured strokes. As it finished Elsworth saw the outline of a man, skulking swiftly from the shadow of one tree to another, in the direction of the prison. He carried a small black bundle in his hand. As he paused under a nearby window of the building, a speck of light gleamed for an instant from above, then died away.

"That's Hill, sure enough!" exclaimed Elsworth under his breath. Then he realized that the two men were talking in low tones and crept nearer to catch the words.

"I've brought the stuff," whispered Hill. "Got a box to send it up?"

"You'll find one in the shed," came the answer.

"At last, Mr. Hill!" said Elsworth between his teeth, as the man darted into a small shed adjoining the jail. With one swift bound he was at the door and with a mighty effort rolled it shut and clapped the staple in place. Hill was a prisoner!

"Just make yourself comfortable, Mr. Hill," said Elsworth grimly. An oath and repeated kicks upon the door an instant later proved that Hill had realized the situation.

With his captive safe, Elsworth hurriedly rang the bell. Ed, the undersheriff, opened the door, rubbing his eyes sleepily.

"What do you want this time of night, boy?" he growled crossly.

"Oh, nothing," replied Elsworth with assumed unconcern. "Only Madge is all ready to escape and I've got Hill shut up in the shed."

"What!" gasped the astonished Morgan.

"I mean what I say," he added in

earnest. "You and the sheriff come out here quick!"

In a very few moments the two men appeared and hurried to the shed. Then, bracing themselves for an attack, they opened the door. At first Hill made a desperate resistance, but finding the odds against him, submitted sullenly to handcuffs. The carbon and nitric acid were found in a corner of the shed where he had thrown them, when he realized that he was fairly caught. A search of Madge's cell disclosed the two knives, both converted into crude saws. One or two of the heavy iron cross-bars at the window had been cut through and a few of the others loosened by taking out bricks above and below. Every preparation had been made for escape at a moment's notice. Beyond a doubt another hour would have found Madge and perhaps a score of other prisoners miles away.

"You're a sharp lad, Elsworth, and a brave one, too!" declared Mr. Baker afterwards. "A boy that keeps his eyes open all through life as you have to-night is bound to succeed;" and, when in later years Elsworth became Captain Norton of the secret service department, he never ceased to regard those words as the foundation of his attainment.



With Our Prize Winners

Many of the articles and photographs in this department were contributed in contests that have been conducted in the Junior Department of the "Success" Magazine. These prize contests have been discontinued in "Success," but are to be continued in our magazine. A few of the prize pictures are in other parts of the magazine.



Our magazine was issued so late last month that the date fixed for closing the prize competitions was too soon to give our readers in distant places a chance to enter the competitions. We have decided, therefore, to repeat the competitions that were announced last month and this time we shall give plenty of time for any reader to get his or her article ready. But do not make a mistake and put the matter off or you may miss getting into the contests after all.

It may interest you to know that we offer more prizes and a greater variety of competitions than any other magazine in the country.

February Prize Competitions

Short story. Subject, A Thrilling Escape. The story may be real or imaginary and should contain less than 2,000 words.

Amateur Photography. Subject, Winter Sport.

Drawing. Subject, Current Politics. This may be a cartoon of any political subject.

Poetry. Subject, A Mistake. Poems of more than four verses will not be considered.

Handicraft. Subject, A Jack-knife Party. Describe and illustrate with drawings or photographs, if possible, how to make any article that can be whittled out of wood with a jack-knife and put together with glue or small nails.

Entertainment. Describe, and give a program for an entertainment or social that will be especially suitable for the spring months.

Debating. Give a list of ten questions for debate on topics now uppermost in the public mind.

Read These Rules Carefully

All readers are eligible to these competitions; but no reader may send more than one competition a month—not one of each kind. In judging the competitions, due consideration is given to the ages of the competitors. Articles must be written in ink, on one side of the paper only. Each article, photograph or drawing, must bear the name, address, and the age of the competitor. No letter or other separate communications should be included. No stories, poems, or written articles will be returned. But drawings and photographs which do not win prizes will be returned if stamps are enclosed for return postage.

Drawings must be in black,—India ink or wash drawings. Drawings must be sent flat, not rolled in tubes. Drawings and photographs larger than twelve inches square can not be entered in the contests.

Articles entered in the above contests must be received on, or before, March 15, 1904.

Prize Awards

Five prizes are awarded in the contests, the same to be selected from the regular reward list given on the preceding pages. First prize, any article or articles quoted in the prize list at ten points. Second prize, any article or articles quoted in the prize list at eight points. Third prize, any article or articles quoted in the prize list at six points. Fourth prize, any article or articles quoted in the prize list at four points. Fifth prize, any article or articles quoted in the prize list at two points.

All articles for prize contests should be addressed, Success League Competitions, University Building, Washington Square, New York.

How to Make a Toy Flying Machine

By ROY W. SWOPE, AGE EIGHTEEN YEARS, TURBOTVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Santos Dumont need not think he is the only one who can make a successful flying machine. On the contrary, any ingenious boy or girl who takes pains to follow out the following instructions, can build a flying machine that will actually fly, and will be a joy to the maker and a wonder to all who see it.

First, get two sticks of very light, strong wood—bamboo is the best—each about one-eighth of an inch in diameter and six and three-fourth inches long. Next, get a large cork about an inch in diameter, from which cut off a section about three-eighths of an inch, and cut through the center dividing it into two equal parts. Burn a one-fourth inch hole through the center of one section and burn two other holes on either side but not quite through. Do the same to the other section, but omit the middle hole.

As shown in the illustration, insert the two bamboo sticks in the side holes of the

two pieces of cork and glue them fast. Next take a piece of wire and bend it, as in figure one. Put this through the hole in the center of section B. Next bend another wire, making a small hook in one end, and drive it through the center of section A. Drive it from the outside and push the point of the hook through the cork so that the wire cannot turn. When this has been done, bend a hook on the inside end of the wire.

Now get another stick, slightly smaller than the supports, six and one-fourth inches long. This is placed below the anchor end of the arm as shown in the illustration, each end projecting equally. Make this stick fast with glue, and also wind it with strong thread. Then with similar thread connect the ends of the cross stick to the two cork sections, pulling the thread tightly, commencing at the lower section, knotting it at the end of the wing arm, then draw over the anchor cork section to the other end of the wing arm and back to the opposite side of the lower section.

When the frame is completed, stretch a light but strong piece of paper over the arm, pasting the margins as narrow as possible, in order to save weight. Cut out section between the side parts, to which the paper should be glued.

We now have but to make the propeller, for which a piece of light, dry pine about three inches long by three-fourths of an inch wide, should be used. Shape it so that the blades will be turned in opposite angles as shown in figure two, so that they will push against the air when the propeller revolves. Bore a hole just large enough to permit the propeller shaft to go through, and when the propeller is put on the shaft, bend the point of the wire back and drive it in the propeller the same as was done in the anchor section.

A strong rubber band about one-eighth of an inch wide and three inches long furnishes the motive power. Stretch this rubber band over the hook of the anchor to the hook of the propeller shaft, first making sure that the shaft is straight and revolves freely. Wind up the propeller, twisting it from right to left, then toss the machine into the air, and if you have not made it too heavy, but have followed these directions carefully, it will go away like a thing of life.

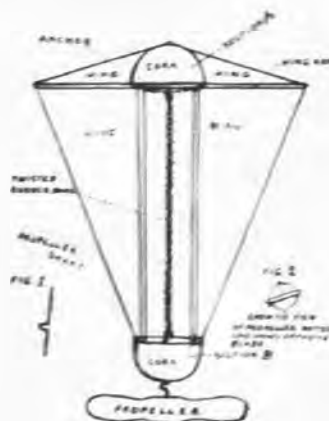


DIAGRAM OF TOY FLYING MACHINE

TREED BY A MAD BULL MOOSE

PRIZE ADVENTURE STORY

By FRANK S. HAZEN, AGE FIFTEEN, RIB LAKE, WISCONSIN

The first moose I ever saw was in the Maine woods about two years ago.

My father was a tea merchant, and Neal and I were making our first voyage across the Atlantic from England to New York. Father intended to stay in New York about two months on business, and it was a puzzle what he should do with us boys. On arriving at the home of Mr. Garst, my father's United States agent, the puzzle was solved, as Mr. Garst's son Cyrus was intending to spend his vacation in the Maine woods, and offered to take us along.

We arrived at Greenville at the head of Moosehead lake about the 25th of August. Here we got our camping outfit and met our guide, Jack Healey.

On the evening of my adventure, we were making camp near a bog in the thickest of the moose country.

About two weeks before my story begins, our guide had killed a very large bull moose, and had offered the antlers to the boy who would learn the moose call first.

Moose calling is attracting a moose

by imitating his bellow through a horn made from birch bark, and it is needless to say that this requires a great deal of practice.

However, I had determined to master it, so I had been practicing it for a week steady.

By the time of this story I could call very good for a beginner.

One bad thing about our camp that night was that we were not near to any water, and so when our guide said, "Could a couple of you fellows take the camp kettle and search about a bit for a spring?" I volunteered, as a sudden thought came to me. Cyrus also volunteered to go, so we started out across the bog, camp kettle in hand. Cyrus did not notice at first what I had in my hand, but when we had crossed about one-half of the bog, he happened to glance down, and exclaimed, "what do you expect to do with that moose horn, Chick?"

"I am going to call a moose," I answered.

He said no more, so we pushed on. As we went along, we came to more

solid ground, and presently we saw a spring a short way to the right. Cyrus filled the kettle, while I followed the brook a short way, when I came upon some tracks. I called to Cyrus, who came up and pronounced them moose tracks. This was my chance, so I put the horn to my lips and blew a long loud blast three times. Two soundless minutes passed, and I had about determined to call again when I heard a short snort and a bellow, and sharp clashes as the moose struck the trees with his antlers.

The moose was but two hundred yards away and coming straight at us when Cy bawled out, "you've done it now with a vengeance. He's coming for us straight. And we without rifles. The trees! The trees! It's our only chance!"

With the bellows loud in our ears we ran wildly shoulder to shoulder for a clumb of hemlocks. The moose was charging after us full tilt and gaining rapidly.

"Climb up that hemlock. Get as high as you can!" shrieked Cyrus.

ing me an upward shove. I obeyed, digging my finger nails into the bark. I climbed up until I reached a forked branch about eight feet from the ground. Here I had to stop to rest.

The moose was underneath, snorting like a war horse. He stood off and charged the tree furiously, and shook it to its roots, his sharp antlers coming within two inches of my feet. With a shout of horror I climbed higher, but just in time to escape another blow.

In the meantime Cy had climbed another tree, and the moose seeing him, gave his tree a charge or two.

He kept this up for about fifteen minutes, then he stood off to get breath. He did not come back to his attack, but kept walking around as if he was going to keep us there all night. After an hour and a half of this kind, we heard a shrill long coo-hoo and then Jack's voice, "what's up, boys?" "Where in the world are you?"

"Up here in the trees, treed by a bull moose," yelled Cyrus.

There was no answer, but soon the sharp bang of a rifle was heard.

The moose, frightened and pained, gave a quick jump and was gone in the darkness.

Cyrus and I were soon on the ground again, and were telling our story to Jack. When we had finished, he spoke up and said:

"Well, boys, I guess Chick has won the horns, for his call certainly fooled that bull moose."



My Mother's Pumpkin Pie

By J. CLARK BILLS, AGE SEVENTEEN,
FARMER, NEW YORK

How dear to my heart is the food of my childhood,

When strong appetite doth recall it to view;

The nice boiled potatoes, the pork and the cabbage.

The ham and the beans and the jam and the stew;

The sweet graham bread and the cucumber pickles;

But far better that which e'en took my eye;

And as I look back, my palate still tickles.

For a piece of my mother's good old pumpkin pie.

CHORUS

The rich pumpkin pie,
The sweet pumpkin pie,
The good pumpkin pie,
That my mother made.

How often I've watched her in anticipation.

First roll out the crust and then pour in the gold;

No sculptor e'er made a more perfect creation.

A masterpiece surely of most perfect mould.

And when in the oven she placed them for baking.

I watched her with wonder and many a sigh.

And when they were done, my feeble heart quaking.

I asked for a piece of that old pumpkin pie.—CHORUS.

But late in the night when the old folks were sleeping,

I stole to the pantry with soft silent tread;

And there were the pies, their grim vigilance keeping

But up on the shelf three feet over my head.

I climbed on a barrel, the moments were fleeting,

I seized a big pie in both hands and I ate,

And ate and ate and did not stop eating.

Till I'd finished the pie and licked off the plate.—CHORUS.

But when in the morning the pie was found eaten,

Then mother called father and earnestly said:

"Another pie stolen, John must have a beating,"

He 'a'n't got up yit, he's upstairs in bed."

Then soon on the stairs heavy footsteps were falling.

And within two seconds I felt mighty sore,

And as I look back, I still feel like bawling.

When I think of the strap that my old daddy wore.

CHORUS

The old leather strap,
The old rawhide strap,
The old two-inch strap,
That my old daddy wore.



PUZZLE—FIND THE COMMON PEOPLE
CARTOON BY WILL FANNING, 1108 TRUMBULL AVE., DETROIT, MICH—AGE 16



Program for Extemporaneous Speaking

By O. H. HALSTEAD, ST. JOSEPH,
MISSOURI

A plan that has been followed in our branch with great success, is this—the president of the society appoints a committee of five members who

prepare a list of questions. Each member of the committee will prepare, say, ten questions. These questions are then handed to the chairman of the committee who makes two copies of them, placing opposite each question on the original and duplicate copy the name of the member who is to speak on that particular subject. The president is given the duplicate copy and the original copy is cut up, giving each member his proper question. At the next meeting, the president reads a question, and calls upon the proper person to say what he can. Each person called upon rises, reads the question, and says as much as he can upon that particular subject, his time being limited to three minutes. The advantage of this plan is that the timid ones can be called upon first, and then if there is time left, the other members can be called upon. Another advantage is that sufficient time is given for preparation, so that the timid member will have time to think of what he wants to say.

By a proper selection of question, this may be made a very interesting and instructive session. It is well to have the questions all bear upon some particular subject. A list of twenty-five questions is given below. These will give the reader an idea of the possibilities in store for him in this particular line of work.

Questions on Narcotics

1. What is the meaning of narcotic?
2. Name seven of the principal narcotics.
3. Tell how and where tobacco grows.
4. Where was tobacco found first?
5. When was tobacco first used for smoking?
6. Tell how tobacco is prepared for use.
7. Why do people smoke tobacco?
8. What effect does tobacco produce upon the system?
9. Is the use of tobacco deleterious?
10. What is opium?
11. Where is opium grown?
12. How is laudanum made from opium?
13. What kind of a plant is hemp which is used as a narcotic?
14. Tell how hasheesh is made?
15. What is the effect of hasheesh?
16. Where does betel-nut grow?
17. How do the people use the betel-nut? Do they smoke it?
18. Tell what you can about the tree that yields the cocoa-leaf.
19. How do people use cocaine?
20. Do you think that coffee is a narcotic? Why?
21. Where does coffee grow?
22. Which is the great coffee drinking nation?
23. How is tea prepared for market?
24. Which is less harmful, tea or coffee?
25. Give a three minute talk of the benefit you have derived from this program.

Drawings must be in black,—India ink or wash drawings. Drawings must be sent flat, not rolled in tubes. Drawings and photographs larger than twelve inches square can not be entered in the contests.

Articles entered in the above contests must be received on, or before, March 15, 1904.

Prize Awards

Five prizes are awarded in the contests, the same to be selected from the regular reward list given on the preceding pages. First prize, any article or articles quoted in the prize list at ten points. Second prize, any article or articles quoted in the prize list at eight points. Third prize, any article or articles quoted in the prize list at six points. Fourth prize, any article or articles quoted in the prize list at four points. Fifth prize, any article or articles quoted in the prize list at two points.

All articles for prize contests should be addressed, Success League Competitions, University Building, Washington Square, New York.

How to Make a Toy Flying Machine

By ROY W. SWOPE, AGE EIGHTEEN YEARS, TURBOTVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Santos Dumont need not think he is the only one who can make a successful flying machine. On the contrary, any ingenious boy or girl who takes pains to follow out the following instructions, can build a flying machine that will actually fly, and will be a joy to the maker and a wonder to all who see it.

First, get two sticks of very light, strong wood—bamboo is the best—each about one-eighth of an inch in diameter and six and three-fourth inches long. Next, get a large cork about an inch in diameter, from which cut off a section about three-eighths of an inch, and cut through the center dividing it into two equal parts. Burn a one-fourth inch hole through the center of one section and burn two other holes on either side but not quite through. Do the same to the other section, but omit the middle hole.

As shown in the illustration, insert the two bamboo sticks in the side holes of the

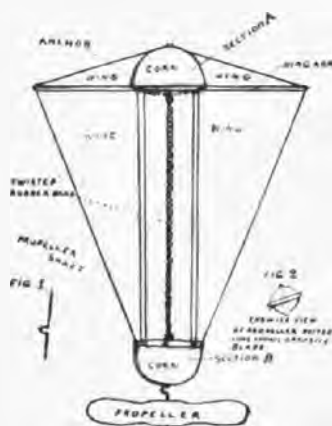


DIAGRAM OF TOY FLYING MACHINE

two pieces of cork and glue them fast. Next take a piece of wire and bend it, as in figure one. Put this through the hole in the center of section B. Next bend another wire, making a small hook in one end, and drive it through the center of section A. Drive it from the outside and push the point of the hook through the cork so that the wire cannot turn. When this has been done, bend a hook on the inside end of the wire.

Now get another stick, slightly smaller than the supports, six and one-fourth inches long. This is placed below the anchor end of the arm as shown in the illustration, each end projecting equally. Make this stick fast with glue, and also wind it with strong thread. Then with similar thread connect the ends of the cross stick to the two cork sections, pulling the thread tightly, commencing at the lower section, knotting it at the end of the wing arm, then draw over the anchor cork section to the other end of the wing arm and back to the opposite side of the lower section.

When the frame is completed, stretch a light but strong piece of paper over the arm, pasting the margins as narrow as possible, in order to save weight. Cut out section between the side parts, to which the paper should be glued.

We now have but to make the propeller, for which a piece of light, dry pine about three inches long by three-fourths of an inch wide, should be used. Shape it so that the blades will be turned in opposite angles as shown in figure two, so that they will push against the air when the propeller revolves. Bore a hole just large enough to permit the propeller shaft to go through, and when the propeller is put on the shaft, bend the point of the wire back and drive it in the propeller, the same as was done in the anchor section.

A strong rubber band about one-eighth of an inch wide and three inches long furnishes the motive power. Stretch this rubber band over the hook of the anchor to the hook of the propeller shaft, first making sure that the shaft is straight and revolves freely. Wind up the propeller, twisting it from right to left, then toss the machine into the air; and if you have not made it too heavy, but have followed these directions carefully, it will sail away like a thing of life.

TREED BY A MAD BULL MOOSE

PRIZE ADVENTURE STORY

By FRANK S. HAZEN, AGE FIFTEEN, RIB LAKE, WISCONSIN

The first moose I ever saw was in the Maine woods about two years ago.

My father was a tea merchant, and Neal and I were making our first voyage across the Atlantic from England to New York. Father intended to stay in New York about two months on business, and it was a puzzle what he should do with us boys. On arriving at the home of Mr. Garst, my father's United States agent, the puzzle was solved, as Mr. Garst's son Cyrus was intending to spend his vacation in the Maine woods, and offered to take us along.

We arrived at Greenville at the head of Moosehead lake about the 25th of August. Here we got our camping outfit and met our guide, Jack Healey.

On the evening of my adventure, we were making camp near a bog in the thickest of the moose country.

About two weeks before my story begins, our guide had killed a very large bull moose, and had offered the antlers to the boy who would learn the moose call first.

Moose calling is attracting a moose

by imitating his bellow through a horn made from birch bark, and it is needless to say that this requires a great deal of practice.

However, I had determined to master it, so I had been practicing it for a week steady.

By the time of this story I could call very good for a beginner.

One bad thing about our camp that night was that we were not near to any water, and so when our guide said, "Could a couple of you fellows take the camp kettle and search about a bit for a spring?" I volunteered, as a sudden thought came to me. Cyrus also volunteered to go, so we started out across the bog, camp kettle in hand. Cyrus did not notice at first what I had in my hand, but when we had crossed about one-half of the bog, he happened to glance down, and exclaimed, "what do you expect to do with that moose horn, Chick?"

"I am going to call a moose," I answered.

He said no more, so we pushed on. As we went along, we came to more

solid ground, and presently we saw a spring a short way to the right. Cyrus filled the kettle, while I followed the brook a short way, when I came upon some tracks. I called to Cyrus, who came up and pronounced them moose tracks. This was my chance, so I put the horn to my lips and blew a long loud blast three times. Two soundless minutes passed, and I had about determined to call again, when I heard a short snort and a bellow, and sharp clashes as the moose struck the trees with his antlers.

The moose was but two hundred yards away and coming straight at us, when Cy bawled out, "you've done it now with a vengeance. He's coming for us straight. And we without rifles. The trees! The trees! It's our only chance!"

With the bellows loud in our ears we ran wildly shoulder to shoulder, for a clumb of hemlocks. The moose was charging after us full tilt and gaining rapidly.

"Climb up that hemlock. Get as high as you can!" shrieked Cyrus, giv-

ing me an upward shove. I obeyed, digging my finger nails into the bark. I climbed up until I reached a forked branch about eight feet from the ground. Here I had to stop to rest.

The moose was underneath, snorting like a war horse. He stood off and charged the tree furiously, and shook it to its roots, his sharp antlers coming within two inches of my feet. With a shout of horror I climbed higher, but just in time to escape another blow.

In the meantime Cy had climbed another tree, and the moose seeing him, gave his tree a charge or two.

He kept this up for about fifteen minutes, then he stood off to get breath. He did not come back to his attack, but kept walking around as if he was going to keep us there all night. After an hour and a half of this kind, we heard a shrill long coo-hoo and then Jack's voice, "what's up, boys?" "Where in the world are you?"

"Up here in the trees, treed by a bull moose," yelled Cyrus.

There was no answer, but soon the sharp bang of a rifle was heard.

The moose, frightened and pained, gave a quick jump and was gone in the darkness.

Cyrus and I were soon on the ground again, and were telling our story to Jack. When we had finished, he spoke up and said:

"Well, boys, I guess Chick has won the horns, for his call certainly fooled that bull moose."

My Mother's Pumpkin Pie

By J. CLARK BILLS, AGE SEVENTEEN,
FARMER, NEW YORK

How dear to my heart is the food of
my childhood,
When strong appetite doth recall it
to view;
The nice boiled potatoes, the pork and
the cabbage,
The ham and the beans and the jam
and the stew;
The sweet graham bread and the cu-
cumber pickles;
But far better that which e'en took
my eye;
And as I look back, my palate still
tickles,
For a piece of my mother's good
old pumpkin pie.

CHORUS

The rich pumpkin pie,
The sweet pumpkin pie,
The good pumpkin pie,
That my mother made.

How often I've watched her in anti-
cipation,
First roll out the crust and then
pour in the gold;
No sculptor e'er made a more perfect
creation,
A masterpiece surely of most perfect
mould.
And when in the oven she placed them
for baking,
I watched her with wonder and
many a sigh,
And when they were done, my feeble
heart quaking,
I asked for a piece of that old pump-
kin pie.—CHORUS.

But late in the night when the old
folks were sleeping,

I stole to the pantry with soft silent
tread;

And there were the pies, their grim
vigilance keeping

But up on the shelf three feet over
my head.

I climbed on a barrel, the moments
were fleeting,

I seized a big pie in both hands and
I ate,

And ate and ate and did not stop eat-
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Till I'd finished the pie and licked
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But when in the morning the pie was
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He 'a'n't got up yit, he's upstairs
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Then soon on the stairs heavy foot-
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program.

DON'T TRY TO DO IT, DO IT

A HOW-TO-WIN TALK

By ORISON SWETT MARDEN, EDITOR AND FOUNDER OF THE SUCCESS MAGAZINE

We received a letter to-day from a college professor with this motto for his coat of arms on his stationery, "I will try." I believe this motto is very far from being as effective as is generally thought. There is a great difference between the energy in a resolution which determines to do a thing, than that which merely resolves to try to do it.

"I will try to do it," contains a certain reservation which we find in the mind which is always on the lookout for a chance to retreat in case the battle goes too hard.

The Napoleons, the Cæsars, the Grants, burn their bridges behind them. They don't leave any chance for retreating; they don't want to have any opportunity for a doubt to rise up in their minds, they are determined to use all their energy, whipping the enemy, not planning retreats.

During the Civil War one of Grant's officers asked him how he would get his men out of a certain trap in case they were beaten, for his transports would only carry a small part of them. He replied that if they were beaten, they would have transports enough, meaning that there would be so few men left before he gave up, that they could be easily carried on the boats he had.

Don't take "I will try" for a life motto, my young friend, because you can't afford to have any reservation in your effort, any doubt in your determination. You don't want to say to yourself, "I will go ahead as far as I can conveniently go, and then I can at least go back if I find the task too difficult." If you are bound to win, you will start out with a determination which has no retreat in it, has no interrogation point in it. You simply resolve to do a thing, not merely to attempt it, but to accomplish it, no matter how long it takes or how hard it is. Don't undertake a thing unless you are prepared to go on through to the end.

This very resolution to do a thing any way, hard or easy, long or short, doubles one's ability to do it. Every achievement is performed mentally first.

The resolution to do a thing with force and determination multiplies the ability to achieve it.

The trouble with the generals in the Civil War before Grant came on the field of action, was that they were willing to try, but when the situation was becoming hazardous, when there were great difficulties in the way, seemingly unsurmountable obstacles, they hesitated, and wavered. But Grant didn't say he would "try." He said to the president, "I can do the thing and I will do it if I am intrusted with power," and he did it. He never thought of trying a thing to see whether he could ac-

complish it, his whole energy was focused upon the doing of the thing, not attempting it, not trying it, not endeavoring to go as far as he could; but he simply said he would do it, and there was no compromising with his resolution, no reservation in his determination.

Napoleon's generals were willing to try to cross the Alps, although they didn't believe it possible, but Napoleon didn't have any ambition to try to cross the Alps; he was going to cross them or die in the attempt. Cæsar didn't say he was going to "try" to cross the Rubicon,—he crossed it.

The boy who tells his teacher he will "try" to solve a problem is not half as likely to solve it as the boy who says he is "going" to solve it no matter how long it takes.

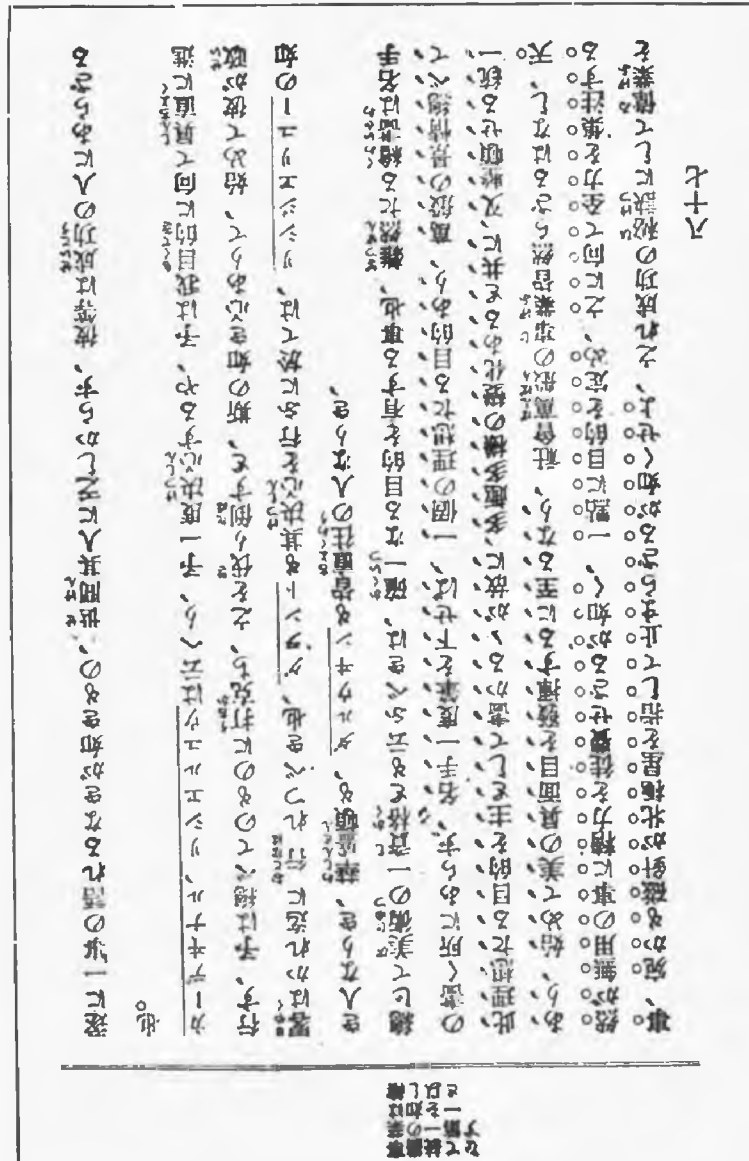
People who say they will "try" to do a thing, usually lack confidence in themselves. They are not quite sure that they are a match for the emergency. There is a doubt in their mind when they say, "I will try," meaning, that they can at least retreat if necessary.

The world is full of failures, of sidetracked men and women who have had this for a motto. Everywhere we see the tombstones which mark their failures. "I will try" is no match for "I will." "I will try" lacks backbone. It has not the grit of "I will." There is no iron in it. The employer doesn't have half the confidence in the applicant for a position who says "I will try," when asked if he can do this or that, as the boy who says "I can do it.—I will do it." There is a positiveness, a decision in the boy who says, "I will." There is a certain negative, minor, weak quality in the boy who says "I will try." The employer doesn't want a man who will try to do a thing. Anybody can try, he wants somebody who can actually do the thing.

A great many people who say they will try, are unprepared, they are weak, they are loose-jointed and slovenly. They say "I will try" because they don't feel the confidence, the consciousness of power to do the thing as does the man who is prepared, and

knows he can do it. There is a great power in a thorough conviction that we are prepared, that we are perfectly able and competent and that there is no reason in the world that we cannot do the thing we undertake, which does not exist in the man with a doubt.

The employer always feels that there is a certain lack of confidence, a certain reservation in the employee who says, "I will try to do a thing." If he felt absolutely equal to the emergency, if he felt confident in that he had power to do the thing, he would not say "I will try," but he would say "I will do it. I know I can do it." But



PAGE FROM A JAPANESE SCHOOL BOOK

The above is a page from a translation of Dr. Marden's "Pushing to the Front," which is used as a text-book in the schools of Japan. Perhaps the inspiring thoughts in this book may have something to do with the way the Japanese soldiers are "Pushing to the Front" in the present war.

when a man says "I will try," there is a sort of intimation that he doesn't feel quite large enough for the job, but that he will make the effort.

Sometimes when a boy is looking for a job, he goes home and tells his father that he has found something, but he doesn't quite know whether he can fill it or not. The father says, "Well, you can try it." So the boy starts in with a doubt in his mind, and he communicates this doubt to his employer when he tells him he doesn't know whether he can do the work, but he is willing to try.

The man is not looking for somebody who is willing to try,—ten thousand incompetent people are willing to do that. He is looking for the man who can do it without any "perhaps," "buts," or "ifs" or any other doubts or interrogation points. If there is anything an employer admires, it is downright positiveness in an employee,—decision. Any wavering, any doubting, any wabbling weakens his confidence. But when a young man walks up to him with decision in his step, with victory in his very

make-up, with conquest in his manner and says "Yes sir, I can do that thing," it gives him confidence. He knows that confidence is the father of victory.

Young people fail to get situations because they are too timid. They are told to be modest and not to claim too much. This is a mistake. An employer doesn't want cheeky men around him, but he does want men who believe in themselves and have confidence that they can do what they undertake. There is no place for doubts, for interrogation points, for uncertainties in his establishment. He wants positiveness, for he knows that there is death, failure in the negative.

The strongest characters are the most positive, the most decided, and they don't say "I will try to do things," they simply do them. It is no use to try to argue them out of it, or weaken their purpose; if they have the sand in them, if there is iron enough in their blood, if they have clear grit, they will do the thing they undertake. You might as well argue with Mt. Blanc as with men like Grant or Napoleon.

SUCCESS LEAGUE PROGRESS NOTES

BY THE GENERAL SECRETARY

Our new watchword:

A thousand more
In nineteen-four.

Our prediction, that the new plans recently formulated and announced last month would be the greatest step forward in the history of our organization is already beginning to be realized. We have just been taking a sort of an inventory of our branches by sending out a letter and asking for an annual statistical report. The results shown by these reports are indeed gratifying.

We find that since our organization was first started, about four years ago, only fifteen per cent. of the clubs organized have disbanded. Perhaps some of you will say, "Well, fifteen per cent. is too large." We admit that it is; yet when compared with the growth of other similar organ-

been failures. Yet, to-day we have more than a hundred branches that are nearly four years old; and the clubs organized each succeeding year have been more permanent than those organized during the first year of the League's existence, when, of course, our League plans were in a



OLD LINGANORE MILL, BY EDDIE RAY, NEW YORK CITY—AGE 16

izations it is a remarkable record. It is very unusual for any literary or self-culture society to remain in existence longer than a year or two; and scores of attempts to federate such societies into a permanent organization have



CALVARY SUCCESS CLUB—WILKESBARRE, PA.

somewhat indefinite experimental stage. There is every reason to believe that from now on the permanency of our organization will be more assured than ever. The fact that we now have an organ of our own will add greatly toward the achieving of this end; and the fact that the General Secretary and other workers at headquarters will now devote their time exclusively to the development of the Success League and to looking after the interests of League members will doubtless strengthen our organization.

Statistics are, as a usual thing, rather dry reading; yet a few facts gathered from the reports may be of interest.

The average age of all of the members of our League is about eighteen years.

More than ninety-eight per cent. of all of our branches report a growth in number of members.

About sixty per cent. of our branches are connected with churches of various denominations; about twenty per cent.

are independent of connection with any organization; about ten per cent. are connected with Y. M. C. A's.; and the remaining ten per cent. are connected with schools, commercial institutions, etc.

Although the statistics are not exact, yet we estimate that seventy per cent. of our members are men. This is due largely to the fact that so many of our branches of largest membership are connected with the Y. M. C. A.

The average membership of our branches is twenty-eight.

A Partial Directory

Just as soon as we have completed taking this inventory of our branches, we shall publish a directory of all of the branches in our League. We have had numerous calls for the directory, and as it will take considerable time to complete the arrangements for this directory, we are publishing herewith a list of some of our progressive clubs scattered throughout the country.

This list will enable anyone who is interested in our League to communicate with one of the branches nearest to his home. Of course this list does not contain a tenth part of all of the branches in our League, but it is a very representative list, since every club published in the list is known to be enterprising and progressive.

CALIFORNIA.—Jefferson Club, 58 members, Jesse M. McCowen, Box 221, Santa Ana; Green Valley Club, 50 members, Miss Edna Thompson, Watsonville.

COLORADO.—T. P. Day Success Club, 23 members, S. Lee Bierbauer, 1233 N. Institute st., Colorado Springs.

CONNECTICUT.—Tinker Success Club, 32 members, Charles L. Maxson, 13 Mountain ave., New London.

GEORGIA.—Lanier Success Club, 59 members, Mrs. Willie Bankston, Meansville.

ILLINOIS.—O. J. Kern Success Club, 45 members, Miss Ida Heidorn, Ivanhoe, Lake county; Boys of McNoel, 13 members, Clarence Green, McNoel.

IOWA.—Independent Success Club, 38 members, Isabell M. Hall, R. F. D., Camanche; Independent Club, 12 members, I. A. Lawton, Newell.

KANSAS.—Sunflower Success Club, 37 members, George H. Putnam, Olathe.

MAINE.—Albany Success Club, 15 members, Mrs. Maude M. Bean, Albany.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Sunshine Band of Mercy, 37 members, A. Howard Crowell, 67 Haverhill st., Brockton; Franklin Debating Club, 23 members, John J. Coyne, 15 Bassett st., Lowell.

MICHIGAN.—Holmes Literary Society, 8 members, Archer P. Sayres, 163 Willis ave., Detroit.

MINNESOTA.—Ugoigo, 12 members, I. P. Hodge, Simpson; Tabernacle Success Club, 63 members, Lee Johnson, 2510 4th Stout North, Minneapolis.; C. K. Davis Success Club, 50 members, Edwin Dorr, Jr., Simpson.

MISSOURI.—Hungerford Library League, 18 members Mrs. E. L. Garvin, Noel.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Meredith Success Club, 18 members, Chester A. Jenness, Meredith.

NEW JERSEY.—C. B. C. Club, 10 members, Henry Meyer,

Scotch Plains; Paterson Commercial Club, 30 members, Miss Annie Joelson, Paterson; H. A. S. Success Club, 20 members, J. Shore, De Hirsch Hall, Woodbine; MacChesney Literary and Social, 88 members, Miss Pearl Hurd Lemon, 77 Passaic st., Garfield.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Suburb Success Club, 26 members, Miss Amelia Smith, Suburb; Sunbeam Literary Society, 35 members, Miss Lettye McDonald, Hamlet.

NEW YORK.—Lincoln Success Club, 27 members, W. C. Mitchell, Bloomville; Army Branch Y. M. C. A., 10 members, Frank T. MacGowan, N. Y. H., Fort Wadsworth; Hope Success Club, 8 members, George H. Feltus, 4 Curtis st., Watertown; Sodus Lyceum, 28 members, George Floyd Granger, Sodus, Wayne county; Washington Tri-Color League, 17 members, Wm. H. Smith, 1117 Albany st., Schenectady; St. Mary's Boy Club, 15 members, James S. Davis, 503 West 125th st., New York; Merriwell Literary Society, 25 members, Eric Palmer, 262 St. Mark's ave., Brooklyn.

OHIO.—Himrod Avenue Baptist Club, 25 members, Miss Ruth Sanford, 324 Albert st., Youngstown; Mason Success Club, — members, Miss Florence Z. Parkhill, Mason.

OREGON.—Ind. Society of Get There, 46 members, Miss Eva Wolters, Talent; Protonian Literary Society, 16 members,

Miss Sadie West, 157 West 10th st., Eugene.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Moral Muscle Success Club, 16 members, Robert C. Wheeler, 850 No. Prince st., Lancaster; National Farm School, 30 members, David M. Neustadt, Farm School, Mucks co.; Ivanhoe Literary Society, 22 members, John W. Bond, 2823 N. 12th st., Philadelphia; Philadelphia Amateur Journalist, 24 members, W. R. Murphy, 522 N. 35th st., Philadelphia; Lincoln Success Club, 40 members, Richard R. Dry, Ephrata; Cloister Success Club, 68 members, Miss Laura Groff, Ephrata; Young Men's League of First Baptist Church, 83 members, Cantwell G. Wright, 8th and Morton avenues, Chester.

RHODE ISLAND.—Sigma Sigma, 27 members, Howard C. W. Sheffield, Saundertown.

TEXAS.—Pecos Success Club, — members, Charles Manahan, Pecos.

VIRGINIA.—B. C. L. S., 17 members, S. C. Cox, Bridle Creek; Chesterfield Success Club, 5 members, W. Warren Bass, Skinquarter; Y. W. C. E. S. C., — members, Mrs. Lucy J. Gornett, Shumansville.

WASHINGTON.—Carson Success Club, 20 members, Joseph Gregorius, Carson.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Barbe Club, 14 members, C. W. Propst, Red Creek.

CANADA.—Maple Leaf Reading Club, 20 members; A. A. McIntosh, 20 Hazelton ave., Toronto, Ont.; Central Success Club, 18 members, E. G. Brisley, 344 Rusholme Rd., Toronto, Ont.

MEXICO.—Liceo Altamirano, 49 members, S. Y. Esquivel, Box 50, Chihuahua.

Note: If any of the club members mentioned in this list should receive circulars sent from any other address than our Success League headquarters, please pay no attention to them. There are numerous fraudulent parties who obtain lists of this kind for various circularization purposes, and being published so openly it is impossible to prevent its use for this purpose. But this word of caution, we trust, will prevent all annoyance.

OUR CONVENTION WILL BE HELD AT THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

The statistical reports showed that nearly all of our branches are in favor of holding a convention; but comparatively few are prepared to send delegates at such short notice. It seems wise, therefore, to defer the date of the convention and give sufficient time to arouse greater interest in the matter. It also seems advisable to hold the convention at St. Louis instead of New York, as was originally planned. There are more branches near New York than in any other part of the country, yet it seems reasonable to expect that a greater number of delegates from branches in every part of the country will be likely to attend a convention at the World's Fair. Probably there is at least one member in every branch who is planning to attend the World's Fair, and without doubt such a member could arrange the date of his trip so as to be in St. Louis at the time of the convention. Probably September will be the best month for holding the convention, although we can not fix upon the exact date until we hear from our branches.

We hope each branch will take up this matter at once and will write to us about it. Find out if any of your members intend to visit the fair and see if they will be willing to make their visit in September. Our League has made arrangement for reduced rates for delegates and will furnish members with many free accommodations.

A FREE TRIP

Any club member or reader of our magazine can visit the fair without money. By doing a little work for our magazine all expenses can be earned. We are making an exceptionally liberal offer because, we desire to make our convention as great a success as possible. Write for full particulars.



BILLY BREEN'S ADVENTURES IN ADLAND.

BY FREDERICK TEMPLE GAINES.

PART II

HE Queen's very gracious compliment brought a blush to my cheek, although I admit that it pleased me greatly. I replied,

"Your Majesty's opinion gives me greater honor than I deserve; but I want to assure your Majesty of my earnest desire to serve you in every way in my power. And

now I shall be glad to have you explain to me the problem which is causing you so much distress."

Turning to a Gold Dust attendant, the Queen requested that the council table be brought forward. Whereupon a score or more of the attendants brought a large table to the foot of the throne, around which the company quickly gathered. I was given the place of honor at the right of the Queen, while Sunny Jim took his position at the end of the table as the presiding officer of the council. At a motion of the Queen, we seated ourselves, whereupon Sunny Jim arose and began to explain the problem for which my aid was sought.

"Once upon a time, many years ago," began Sunny Jim, as though he were about to tell a story in the old-fashioned way, "when our country was new, in the reign of good old King Cole, a strolling gypsy band came along and settled in the great forest, which you perhaps noticed, in the northern part of the realm. Soon after this band arrived, many complaints were brought to the King that the newcomers were a thieving lot. But as you know, old King Cole was a jolly old soul, therefore he paid little attention to these reports; but simply smoked his pipe and drank from his bowl and told his subjects that the realm was big enough for everybody.

"But as time ran along, this gypsy band thrived and multiplied rapidly and became more and more of a nuisance. Still to his dying day old King Cole would not send out the soldiers to drive the marauders from the forest. And when old King Cole died and a new king came to reign in his stead, the gypsies had such a foothold that the soldiers were unable to drive them from the forest. They had dug caves into the ground, and had prepared various other hiding places in which they secreted themselves whenever a troop of soldiers went into the forest and endeavored to drive them out. They cannot be induced to come out and fight into the open, and they are such wily rascals that it is very seldom that we are able to capture one of them when they are on their marauding trips.

"These gypsies are generally known as Frauders. And as they have constantly increased in numbers and in power, they have become a dire menace to the welfare of our kingdom. Not only do they pilfer our property, but they even go further. As Shakespeare has said:

"Who steals my purse steals trash, but he who robs me of my good name, etc."

"And these marauders are not only stealing our purses, but are even trying to rob the citizens of Ad-Land of the good names and reputations that they have justly earned. As an example, I may mention that one of the prominent Frauders is called Funny Tim. He represents an article of food which bears the name 'N. R. G.' The proprietors of this miserable mess have even gotten out

rude imitations of the poetic history of myself. If I remember rightly, one of the verses of their would-be poets is as follows:

'A sour old crank was Timothy Grump
Who treated all jokes with a scowl and a "Humph!"
But once a kind neighbor asked him to tea,
And served him a dish of the great "N. R. G.,"
Which wrought upon him a most wondrous change,
That was fully as pleasant as it was strange.
Now for joking and fun he's a regular limb,
And the neighbors have named him old Funny Tim.'

"In a similar way they have tried to imitate many other of our leading citizens. As I say, we have tried every possible means of driving them out of the forest, without avail. But at the last meeting of the Queen's Council it was suggested that, since you were giving a great deal of time and study to matters of this kind, it was not only possible, but highly probable, that you could help us to solve this problem and relieve us of this distressful situation. Accordingly I was honored by the Council by being selected as an ambassador to bring you to Ad-Land; and here you are. And now you have the problem. So the next question is, what shall we do about it?"

As Sunny Jim seated himself, all eyes were turned upon me with great expectancy. But the problem was so strange and bewildering that I felt very much embarrassed by my situation. It was evident that the majority of the councilors were confidently expecting that I could settle the problem at once; yet it was all so new and strange that I had not the slightest idea of what to do. Would it be best for me to immediately arise and try to bluff it out, or should I confess my inability to come up to their expectations?

I glanced around the table, rather helplessly. I presume, when my eyes rested for a moment upon the Queen. Evidently she read my thoughts, for she immediately came to my rescue by saying:

"Come, come, my beloved subjects, we must not expect our friend to settle in a moment a problem which has been in the course of development for centuries. He must have time to study into the matter."

Her action in thus coming to my rescue, and the kindly smile that she gave me, brought me the inspiration that I needed, and I arose to my feet and said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: As your most gracious Ruler has said, this problem is not one that can be settled in an instant. There are many little points of information that I will require before I can give my opinion regarding the overcoming of the difficulty. Yet I want to say, that, inspired by your confidence as well as by your most gracious Queen, I believe that I already have a plan in view which I believe will solve the problem. I will not, however, explain the plan at this time, because it will be necessary to observe great secrecy in carrying it out.

At my words, a great round of applause went up, and when this had subsided, the Queen arose, and giving me another of her bewitching smiles, took my arm, and together we led the assembly into another room of the palace, which I found to be a perfectly equipped theatre.

After we had entered the royal box, the Queen explained Her Majesty's troupe of Gold Dust Minstrels were to give a special performance in honor of my visit.

(To be continued)



WILLIAM BYRON FORBUSH, PH. D., FOUNDER OF THE ORDER AND MAGE MERLIN
FRANK LINCOLN MASSECK, NATIONAL KING ARTHUR, SPENCER, MASSACHUSETTS

Another record breaker is the number of new castles organized in the month covered by this latest report. Isn't it fine? Just examine the long list found below. It is far and away the best month in the modern history of our most ancient and honorable order. It shows how rapidly the influence and fame of our scheme are being extended. Two years ago when the first number of MEN OF TO-MORROW was issued we only reported the organization of four castles in one month. Now see what is going on, as shown by this report.

Yet this is nothing to what we expect to do with our new connection with the Success League, our newly named magazine, our new editors, all of which will rapidly extend the circulation of the magazine. That means a wider knowledge of the order. And that can produce only one result—more castles. Everybody who learns anything about this scheme just longs to try it on with a lot of boys. Here is a letter just received by our Mage Merlin:

My dear Doctor Forbush,—

Thanks a thousand times for your letter and the handbook which came to me this morning. It is a fascinating thing. I had a heap of work lying on my desk and swearing at me that it must be done, but I dipped into this thing, and never quit until I had read it all through. Why in the world did I not hear of this thing before; it is an inspiration. I have just been in consultation with one of my young physicians, looking toward the organization of a castle; he has gone off with the contagion and the handbook; and it will not be long before we will be having a castle here.

That is the way it affects everybody. The boys hail it with the greatest delight when they first hear of it, and hang to it, like a dog to a bone, if only they have the right leadership. Here are a few illustrations of how it works in practical life.

Y. M. C. A. Middletown, Conn.
Most Honored King,—

A word from Mettabessett Castle. We concluded a successful year last May with a social evening to which the queens were invited. In November we resumed activity with sixteen members. All have been raised to the rank of Esquire, save four. Merlin is the only Knight. We have elected ten new members who will soon be initiated to the degree of Page. We have planned an interesting program for the winter months, including various forms of literary and social work. Our boys are from fourteen to seven-

teen years of age, and take a great interest in the Round Table.

Yours faithfully,

Thomas S. Cline, Merlin.

West Side Y. M. C. A., Chicago.

Castle Cadbury 259 starts with eight charter members. Several others "knock at the gate for admission." We hold a regular conclave once each month, and also meet each Sunday to study the life of Saint Paul.

Yours respectfully,

Dwight B. Eames, Office Sec'y., Merlin.

Castle Lincoln 145 of Detroit, Mich., under the leadership of A. Z. Mitchell, has just issued the first number of "Lincoln Items," a very unique production, and well done in every detail. The cover is made of hand laid paper, illuminated with original antique designs, with a fine picture of the "martyr president" inlaid, bound with red tape, tied by hand, a la the most humble follower of Morris. The contents consisting of interesting information about the members of the castle, with some jests of no mean order, is wholly to the credit of this castle. Long may it prosper, and may the next issue of the magazine be even better than this first.



AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPH BY NEWTON FARR,
4737 WOODLAWN AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Castle Avilion 138, San Francisco, Cal., is one of our most successful. Henry Henderson has recently completed the first reading course and been created a baron. The castle now has one prince, three barons, one baronet, seven knights, fifteen esquires, ten pages, all regular attendants. The castle observed its second anniversary December 10. The play, "A King in Disguise," was presented with the following cast:

King Alfred—Fred Roskamp.

Judith—Thomas Humphreys.

Osric—Alfred Humphreys.

St. Cuthbert, Odda—Benjamin McPhun.

Alfred's son—Irvine Carlson.

Castle Menominee 193, Menominee, Wis., Rev. Reuben L. Breed, Merlin, is connected with the Congregational church, and has a membership of thirty, constantly full, with a long waiting list.

The Rev. Alfred V. Bliss, of Utica, N. Y., has just organized a second castle, the first having been Castle Roosevelt in Ludlow, Vermont. He has been made a viscount, according to the regular order of procedure.

At a recent conclave of York castle, Paris, Ill., every member, sixteen in all, was present. One candidate was elected. One page was initiated, and two proposals for membership were presented and referred to the chancellors for investigation. The castle meets every Thursday. Mr. George H. Crowell is Merlin.

The Province of Illinois has been created with the Rev. J. G. Wade, of El Paso, as marquis. He is one of our most enthusiastic workers, and is inspirer of the organization of over half the castles in his province. The district includes the following castles:

Cameliard 15, Rushville, merlin.
Rev. E. E. Lord.

Amboy 161, Amboy.

White Champion 228, Springfield, merlin, John Houtz.

York 231, Paris, George H. Crowell, merlin.

Iona 234, Chicago Heights, merlin.
Rev. Jas. M. Johnson.

St. Timothy 238, Chicago, Rev. D. I. B. Goodwin, merlin.

Advent 246, Chicago, Mr. E. C. Jensen, merlin.

Cadbury 259, Chicago, Dwight B. Eames, merlin.

One of our newest castles, Winchester 278, starts out with a rush, and will produce Hiawatha as soon as possible, after the manner recently described in this magazine by our Mage Merlin. The boys are enthusiastic, and have added to our classic list of yells:

K. O. K. A. We are O. K.
Winchester, Winchester, K. O. K. A. with which they will make the welkin ring on every possible occasion.

New Castles

261, Kenilworth, C. E. Folsom, treas., Rockland, Mass.

262, Ethan Allen, merlin, Dr. Howard Averill, Middlebury, Vt.

263, Heidelberg, merlin, Rev. D. H. Fouse, Denver, Col.

264, Perilous, merlin, D. Marshall, Asheville, N. C.

265, Bethany, Rev. L. F. Reel, Montpelier, Vt.

- 267, Carisbrooke, Rev. Thomas L. Cole, Newton Lower Falls, Mass.
 268, by Rev. Chas. E. Spaulding, Coronado, Cal.
 269, by Frederic W. Green, Middletown, Conn.
 270, by W. F. Fry, Montgomery, Ala.
 271, by Rev. J. L. Alexander, Berlin, Wis.
 272, by Rev. E. F. Sanderson, Providence, R. I.
 273, organized long ago as "Boys' Round Table," has just been added to our list, M. Zschermack, merlin.
 274, Plymouth, merlin, Rev. A. V. Bliss, Utica, N. Y.
 276, Bingham, merlin, Alvenus Goodrich, Bingham, Me.
 277, Preston, merlin, Jehial H. Her-
 rick, Newport Center, Vt.
 278, Winchester, Rev. Wm. F. Ireland, West Groton, N. Y.

If you want to know something about the K. O. K. A. send a stamp to the editor of this magazine, and he will at once forward a descriptive circular. If you want to know all about the order send twenty-five cents for a handbook, which tells everything about the principles underlying the order, with abundant practical suggestions for putting a castle at work.



AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPH BY KENNETH GODSHALL, 434 NEW YORK AVE., OSHKOSH, WIS.

This is practically a new book, so completely has the former edition been revised, rewritten, enlarged and improved. Five years have elapsed since the second edition was issued from the press, during which the author has made more extended studies in the subject, while the original plan has been tried by several hundred workers in all parts of the world. The results of these studies and experiences have been incorporated in this book, making it invaluable in its wealth of suggestions and in the power of its inspiration to all who desire to do something for the boys.

The method here outlined can no longer be regarded as experimental, for it has been tried and proven in the crucible of experience and is therefore commended to all.

To found a castle costs only one dollar and fifty cents for equipment, which includes the handbook, charter and enrollment in the national order, a set of cards for use in conclave and in each initiation, together with a year's subscription, to this magazine. If you desire to ask any questions about the order address the National King Arthur, Spencer, Mass.

THE WHITE-FOOT FAMILY

A NATURE STORY

BY MARGARET WENTWORTH LEIGHTON

"I am on my way to look for a house," remarked White-Foot, as she met Mr. Mole in a mouse path beneath the grass. "You don't happen to know of a good tenement that is vacant, do you? My home was wrecked in the great storm last week."

"And I," said the mole, "was drowned out by the flood, but I am all settled again now. I finished my new subway last night. Let me see," he continued, reflectively, "I heard Mrs. Catbird telling a jay that she was through with her nest for this year. How would that suit

on her, and a loud "whir-r-r" made her heart jump with fear. She knew that a hawk was just ready to pounce upon her, but fortunately she spied a rock that she could slip beneath. Here she crouched, trembling, for a long time. Finally she peered out. Yes, the hawk had gone. She hastily gathered as much thistle-down as she could carry, but this time she traveled very cautiously, with a sharp eye out for enemies. All night White-Foot worked gathering milk-weed silk and thistle-down. At sunrise her house was finished and furnished, as soft and



MRS. WHITEFOOT'S WINTER HOME

you? It is in Elder Thicket, right on the edge of the brook."

"I shouldn't wonder if it was just what I wanted," said White-Foot; "I will go and look at it at once."

"Oh," cried she, peeping over the edge of the empty nest, "what a beautiful home this will make for me! I shall furnish it right away and move in to-morrow." Busily the little lady set to work cutting down the softest grass-blades she could find. Carrying them up, she built the walls of her new home higher, and rounded them over so that the nest was transformed into a big ball with a little round doorway. Next White-Foot wanted something very soft and pretty for a lining; so she scampered through the fields toward a patch of thistles, which she knew grew in a pasture beyond the meadow. When she had almost reached them a shadow fell

cozy a little home as one could wish, and she settled herself to take a well-earned rest on her downy couch.

If you had glanced in a fortnight later you might have seen five tiny White-Foots, naked and blind, but warm and happy in their silky nest. How proud was their mother the first evening she was able to take her little family for a stroll through the meadow! Their wondering eyes were wide open now and they all wore glossy, fur coats and white socks like their mother's. The moon shone bright and there was a gentle breeze which waved the meadow grass as it passed. "Now, children," said Mrs. White-Foot, "life is a serious business. You must learn one or two of its lessons to-night. See how the grass waves and trembles! We can run through it now with safety, but if it were a still night we should have to creep very cau-

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AMERICAN STORIES,
Dept. I. G. Grand Rapids, Mich.

tiously, mostly beneath the roots and through our subways. There are always sharp eyes watching to see the grass tremble, and cruel paws and claws ready to pounce upon a poor White-Foot, a meadow mouse or a mole." "Whose are those sharp eyes?" asked one of the children.

"Well," said their mother, "there is Reynard, the fox; he has about as sharp a pair as any of the wood folk. Then the owls, snowy and screech, great-horned and barn; they are a cruel host in themselves. We have to look out for snakes and kites and even house cats that come down from the village to hunt. But come, my children, I trust that none of these monsters will seize us to-night." And off they scampered through the grass to a grove of beech trees. There had been a sharp frost or two, and the nuts lay scattered about on the ground among the dry leaves. So the little White-Feet learned how delicious is a feast of beech nuts with a dessert of tender grass roots.

"In October," their mother told them, "all the wood folk, that is the prudent ones who expect to enjoy life through the winter, begin to lay up their stores of food and build their snug houses in hollow trees or deep underground. Next week I shall select our winter store-houses and we will gather our nuts and grains.

By the middle of November the White-Feet had almost half a bushel of beech nuts, all shelled, in a grass-lined, oaken cupboard safely hidden from meddlesome jays and prying squirrels. Down in the corn field there were many little earth pockets filled with yellow kernels; beneath a wild cherry tree there was a quart of pits neatly buried, and every stone in the wheat field concealed a pile of grain.



LITTLE WHITE FEET

FOR THE PROGRAM AND ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

By CAREY FOSTER

How shall we entertain—instruct—raise money—in our societies?

To answer the question, with the help of our readers, is the object of this department. We want good ideas for the department, and for every idea or suggestion that we can use, we will give any article or articles listed at five points in our List of Rewards.

Pillow Piles

The desire for cosy comfort at this season affords suggestions in the many uses of pillows in social work. Gather all the warm, dark covers possible for draping the seats in your meeting room, and arrange cosy corners with all the pillows available, grouping in subject and color schemes, if feasible, such as "sports, Gibson," etc.

As admission to this cosiness, the

If you had rolled away a great hemlock log which lay on the edge of the wood lot and dug down a short distance you would have found a tiny subway. Following this you would have arrived at a room, round as a ball, lined with soft, dry grass and all curled up in the centre Mother White-Foot and the five children, beside an aunt and three cousins, who had come to spend the winter with them.

Now do not for an instant imagine that these small forest folk were going to sleep away the winter in this cozy home of theirs. No indeed, they loved life too well for that, and winter is the mouse's festive season. As soon as the snow covers the ground, out troop all the wee forest people and set to work tunnelling it in every direction; no fear now of fox or owl or snake. How they scamper through the narrow white paths hunting up their buried goodies! One day there is a corn party, another a nut feast. One day all dine on cherry pits with a grand frolic afterwards.

At last, as spring approaches, the stores become very low, and other, more dangerous means, must be resorted to for filling the larder. One mouse visits the cellar of the nearest house, another the barn, and still another finds his way up through the walls to a pantry drawer. He brings home peanuts, and one bears a sweet potato, almost as large as himself. The poor White-Foot that visited the barn was never heard of again and Mouse Town thought he must have fallen a victim to the claws of the family cat.

When spring has fairly arrived there are plenty of sweet buds to nibble, and fat juicy grubs to be dug from the soft earth, so that the meadow people manage to live quite comfortably till another autumn arrives.

gentlemen are required to bring a toll of not more than twenty-five cents worth of cake, crackers or other light wares, while the ladies interested are asked to prepare small pillow covers of pretty, inexpensive material. As the guests arrive their contributions are given to the committee in charge, who slip each package into a cover, irrespective of ownership, placing them on plates upon a central table. At refreshment time, these are passed to the ladies, who claim as their partners the owners of packages enclosed. Cocoa or other beverage being served, a cosy time is spent.

As the main part of the social several people are chosen to sing or play old and new popular airs. The rest are given small blank books with "Album Airs" printed on the cover. Grouping themselves comfortably the

Listeners jot down the tunes which especially suit their fancy. Couples may exchange books as souvenirs. At the end of a half hour concert, all may join in singing the most popular tune.

Bubble Blowing

This variation of the old time soap suds amusement affords a pleasant contest for a purely social meeting.

Beside the necessary strong suds and straight or fancy clay pipes, arrange a long narrow table with a heavy woolen cloth. This is perhaps best accomplished by fastening a six or eight foot board on high saw horses. About six inches from one end put up two wooden stakes, wound with ribbon, the width of the table apart. This forms the necessary goal.

The game may be played by couples, or in a large company, they may be captained and sides chosen, the side making the most goals being the winner.

The object of the contestants is to blow moderate sized bubbles, and throwing them on the opposite end of the table, endeavor to blow them along the course and through the goal. Each player has three trials, not counting poor bubbles, and each goal made counts ten. If desired, a line may be drawn three or four inches from the goal, and bubbles making that, count a half point.

The matter of prizes is optional, but as a trophy for the winning side, tiny flags of the club color might be pleasing.

In case a full evening is to be occupied, an after game of sort of bubble battledore may be played. The players are provided with gay paper fans, and being divided into sides, the leaders blow small bubbles and throw them into the air. These the players try to fan gently back and forth, trying to keep them high in air. A stout string may be stretched across the room as a dividing line.

The great essential in both games is to have good strong suds.

The Silent Auction

This is a pleasant and instructive way of raising a little money informally.

Mount copies of famous pictures, easily obtainable now-a-days, on gray or white paper. Number them and arrange artistically on curtain background in your meeting room. Those in charge keep tally books, and anyone selecting a picture he likes makes an offer for it which is noted in the book, opposite the picture number. The amount to be paid is then placed under the picture awaiting another bid. At the close of the evening the pictures go to the highest bidders. Posters or other popular styles of pictures may be used in place of the above, and favorite subjects being chosen, quite a sum may be realized. In most cases, the highest offers should be limited to twenty-five cents. The time for collecting the money rests with the judgment of the committee.

This may be varied by having various articles of merchandise, handkerchief boxes, fancy work and the like, in place of the pictures.

Many are Increasing Their Salaries

This message is addressed chiefly to men and women who are earning less than \$25 a week. Business men, however, may find interest in the proposition, and advantage in taking it up.

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Lillian Maynard, 281 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: This has been a most satisfactory investment. Your instruction has been very helpful.



C. Edward O'Neill, Advertising Manager for Geo. M. Snook & Co., Wheeling, W. Va., writes: Use me as a reference any time. Thank you for the recommendation that landed me here.



Eva M. Farquharson, Advertising Manager for Bronx Department Store, New York, writes: I am well pleased with the training I received—shall gladly recommend your course.



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Mr. JOHN N. AMEY, Fireman Grand Trunk Railway, Belleville Station, Ontario.

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Mr. LUCIUS B. DENNISON, Fireman Colorado and Northwestern Railway, Boulder, Colorado.

"After studying your Course and getting employment as a Fireman, just for experiment in my first few trips I fired both according to and contrary to your instructions. In firing the contrary way the engine would cool off, and then 'pop,' which made the engineer 'pop' also. But with your way I could keep the engine and the engineer about right. Your instruction did me a lot of good, for it not only helped me to employment, but helped me a great deal after I had it."

UP-TO-DATE

CONDUCTED BY WALTER ADOLPH VONDERLIETH

Instead of setting aside some of our limited space for the exclusive use of our readers who are interested in debating, we have hit upon a plan for a department which will be of value to debaters and will at the same time interest everyone of our readers who wishes to keep abreast of the times and well informed regarding the events that are making the world's history. It is our intention to give each month a list of the leading questions of the hour, and to mention current periodicals and books which contain information about these various questions. We shall occasionally supplement the department by suggestive methods for original research and for practice in debate, and each month we shall give an outline, pro and con, of one of the foremost questions of the hour.

There is little doubt that the matter foremost in the public mind is the war now waging between Russia and Japan. Perhaps few of us realize how far reaching in its ultimate results may be the outcome of the present struggle. On the one side, there is to be considered the result should what is known as the "Yellow Peril" gain domination in the far east. On the other side, should Russia gain the balance of power among the great nations, we must certainly view with some apprehension a civilization which permits people to be massacred on account of their religious belief.

Question: "Resolved, That Russia was not justified in going to war with Japan."

BRIEF FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE

I. Russia has disregarded former treaties. (1) She has failed to withdraw from Manchuria. (2) She has refused to recognize Japan's trade rights.

II. War is unnecessary. (1) Japan wanted to compromise. (2) A few concessions on Russia's part would have settled the dispute.

III. The war is unjust. (1) It is an unequal contest. (2) Russia's secret purpose is land grabbing.

IV. There is not enough at stake. (1) It is not a struggle for liberty or to throw off a yoke of oppression. (2) This minor war may involve the great powers in a deadly international conflict.

BRIEF FOR THE NEGATIVE

I. Russia's cause is just. (1) Her interest demands seaports on the Pacific coast. (a) She has a right to hold them by force of arms.

II. The war was unavoidable. (1) Japan's demands were unreasonable. (a) The concessions she asked would give her the ultimate control of the far East.

III. Japan precipitated the conflict. (1) Her attitude has not been conciliatory and she has refused compromises. (2) Japan struck the first blow. (3) Russia did not want war. (a) She was unprepared. (b) She preferred to spend her money on the Siberian Railway.

References: The newspapers and current periodicals are so full of references about this question, that it is not necessary to outline a lengthy series of ref-

erences. Yet a few are given which are especially helpful.

"Far East," E. J. Dillon, *Contemp.*, 84:885-94 D. '03. "Japan and Russia," *Nation*, 77:519-20, D. 31, '03. M. Barak-tullah, *Forum*, 35:458-70, Ja. *Review of Reviews*, 29:87-8, Ja., '04. "Questions of Korea," A. Stead, *Liv. Age*, 239:705-18, D. 19, '03. "Religious Awakening in Japan," K. Kaneko, *Mis. R.*, 27:41-2, Ja., '04. "Movements in the Far East," A. M. Low, *Forum*, 35:336-43, Ja., '04. "Rival Empires," E. Dicey, *19th Cent.*, 54:885-902, D., '03.

"The Russian Advance," by Hon. Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana (Harper Brothers, price \$2.50), is a very critical, concise, and unprejudiced presentation of the Russo-Japanese situation before hostilities began, and will, no doubt, enable one to discuss the question more intelligently, by giving a broader and clearer view of the actual relations existing between the two nations at that time.

"The Handbook of Modern Japan," by A. G. Clement (A. C. McClurg & Co., price \$1.50). The inference contained in the title of this book is well carried out in the contents, and it is a book that all must read who wish to be thoroughly informed about Japan. It is well condensed and covers all of the essential facts about the far East and its possibilities and about Japanese life.

Note: Either of the above books will be sent from the Success League, post-paid, on receipt of price. As both books are fresh from the press and are issued at net prices, no discount can be quoted to League members.

OTHER QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR

1. Is corrupt city government responsible for the recent disastrous fires?

2. Does the present outlook indicate the prospect of a future international war?

3. Should cities own and control public franchises now conferred upon private corporations?

4. Should railroads be compelled to furnish more substantial cars to insure greater safety of passengers?

5. Should the law compel city railroads to adopt the three cent fare?

6. Was the hasty recognition of the Panama Republic by the present administration justifiable?

7. Would it be best to have the presidential term extended to six years?

8. Are the labor unions of to-day as great a menace to public welfare as the trusts?

9. Should voting be made compulsory?

10. Is a college justified in accepting a donation from a man who has gained his wealth by questionable means?

A firm in Chicago advertised for a boy. The Junior Baptist Union gives the application of the one who secured the position:

"Mister: I want the job. mi folks aint ritch and I got to rassel. It does bete all how hard times is. im fourteen I can do chores and look well in store cles. I want a good job in your ofis let me in!"

He got the job, and his employers say he can "rassel" well.

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A merry war has broken out in the British philatelic press as regards the multitude of issues which have been made by New Zealand of late years. Some defend them, while others attack them in the most emphatic terms—especially the issues for Niue, Penrhyn and Aitutaki Islands—and place New Zealand almost on a level with the Seebeck States. The latter side seems to have the better of the argument and the smaller collector would do well to turn his attention to more desirable and irreproachable issues than these.

* * * * *

The philatelic sensation of the last few weeks has been furnished by the provincial issues of the new Republic of Panama. Colombian stamps of many kinds have been surcharged in a multiplicity of styles at the two chief cities of the new republic: Panama and Colon. There is a dreadful rush for all the inverted and defective surcharges and some are already bringing prices that place them beyond the reach of most readers.

* * * * *

The Straits Settlements only a year or so ago compelled their set of King's Heads in the stock design now so much favored by the British Colonies, and now they are getting out an entirely new set with the King's portrait in a more fanciful and appropriate frame of tropical vegetation. Only a few values have as yet appeared.

* * * * *

Last year Paraguay brought out a new set of local production representing the lion standing. This issue was changed towards the end of 1903 by the insertion of the words Año 1903 near the top of the design and several values have already come up with this alteration. Let us hope that it may not portend annual issues like those of the erstwhile Seebeck States.

* * * * *

Another new set has shown up from the state of Tolima in Colombia; it bears the arms of Colombia like so many of the recent issues from this unhappy republic. The set runs from two centavos to one peso. I should really like to know what postal service can be rendered for two centavos when the Colombian peso is worth about three cents in gold. Stamps from down there are cheap just now and it might not be unwise to load up on them to a limited extent, for events sometimes move rapidly and who can tell when the days of Colombia may be at an end?

* * * * *

Our readers have very probably by this time learned from the daily press the designs and values of the new Louisiana Purchase set. The selection

of designs seems to be about as suitable as could be made under the circumstances, though I regret that Lewis and Clark were not included. The map is a new idea in United States stamps, though nothing new elsewhere. Something fine is promised us in this issue, as the size of the stamps is to be more nearly that of the Colombian set. It will be hard, though, to outrival the Pan-Americans, all the more as the bureau officials have balked at two color printing.

* * * * *

A new set of postage stamps is being prepared for Italy. King Victor Emanuel is said to have become dissatisfied with the present issue and the new designs were prepared at his suggestion by a noted Italian painter. The new issue will depart somewhat from the old lines, in that the one and two-cent values will not bear the portrait of the King, but will be devoted to two famous Italians, Volta and Marconi, respectively. The five-cent value will also contribute to the zoology of philately by depicting a flight of swallows. The new set thus promises to be one of unusual interest.

* * * * *

The high values of the new set for the Dutch Indies are expected to be ready in February. They will be similar to the low values recently issued, but larger, and with additional ornamentation. One, one and one-half and two and one-half gulden are the values.

* * * * *

Portugal is again contributing to our albums and replenishing its chronically sickly finances by the issue of a new set of postage due stamps—six values, from five to one hundred reis—for Portugal proper, and the same for each of the colonies. They were to be issued on January 1st, and so, presumably, are out by this time. It will be a veritable avalanche, as the entire series figures up to 118 different stamps. Portugal might well be able to have an album of its own by this time.

* * * * *

The ten-cent stamp of the current issue of Costa Rica bears the portrait of a statesman whose name was Braulio. By an unfortunate error, this name on the stamp reads Branlio—an "n" instead of a "u." The error is to be corrected in the next consignment of this value from London, where this set is printed. It is, perhaps, not to be wondered at, if British engravers are not familiar with the names of Central American celebrities.

* * * * *

Hardly has the surcharged set for British Somaliland, which was so

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much discussed last year, become possibly available, when a new set has been brought out, not a surcharged one this time, but one specially prepared and bearing the name Somaliland Protectorate. The rupee values are larger than the anna values. Collectors will watch the news of the Mad Mullah's operations against the British down there with particular interest.

* * * * *

American collectors who are versed in the history of their country will be amused by philatelic doings in Australia, for a good deal of our country's history is reflected over there. It will be remembered how great an obstacle to the formation of the Union was the jealousy of the smaller states towards the larger; the same jealous bickerings are now going on within the Australian commonwealth, whose formation they so long delayed. The present postmaster-general of the Australian commonwealth wanted lately to concentrate all the stamp printing for the various states at Adelaide, South Australia, where the postoffice department owns a fine printing establishment, but the other states immediately raised such a concerted "howl" of jealousy, that the project was promptly dropped. Each state will therefore continue to print its stamps itself, probably until the definite location of the federal capital, when it will, no doubt, be concentrated there.

* * * * *

The collection and possession of unused official stamps has been made a penal offense in Germany also, and several prominent German stamp dealers have already gotten into difficulties over those found in their stocks.

* * *

A Star Among Stamps



This is a reproduction of the very stamp for which an equivalent of \$7,250 was paid at an auction sale of stamps held in London, January 13th, 1904. This unused specimen of the two pence "post office" Mauritius was bought by an agent for £1,450 sterling for the Prince of Wales who is an ardent philatelist and honorary president of the Philatelic Society, London.

* * *

Editor's Note

Instead of continuing Mr. Severn's series of suggestions for beginners, we have decided to publish them in a handbook which will be sent to any address for the merely nominal sum of ten cents. By putting these suggestions all together in this way they are handier for reference purpose than in a series of articles.

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This is enough about the form. The

reams of abstract description, and the best way to grasp the principles underlying Amateur Journalism is to get an adequate idea of what "amateur" papers are like. They can hardly be reduced to an average beyond the board one already outlined, since they are of as diverse names, sizes, sorts and conditions as the different people who publish them.

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LEON O. DARRONE



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MILLARD D. BETTS

contents are more important, as here the best training is acquired. Both prose and verse flourish in the pages of the amateur press. The short story is the favorite vehicle of expression, precisely as in the professional literary world. The literary essay,—especially the biographical and critical forms—finds a prominent place in the columns of the amateur periodicals, as does the so-called "magazine-article" with its crisp, concise, store of general information. The editorial page is not neglected. The affairs of the amateur world offer a fruitful field for discussion, while some editors conduct departments on current events. Socialism seems to be favored just now. Not long ago the Philippine question was dominant. Five years ago the race problem was threshed over, and has lately revived. These issues are the subjects of animated debates on paper, which give training in logic and composition. One of the most helpful features of the amateur press is the review department, in which editors or reviewers criticise the work of their contemporaries, bestowing praise where due and pointing out defects in a kindly way.

In these progressive days, concrete examples carry more weight than

occasionally because he "likes to monkey with type." The fact that he has been interested in amateur journalism for over twenty years and prints his own paper, though now a busy man of affairs, shows the enduring charm of amateur journalism.

"The Moon" (Morgan Hite, Cotton Exchange Building, New Orleans) is also a specimen of the editor's own handiwork. It is unique in that it is printed by hand and reproduced on a mimeograph. The cover, initials, titles and tail-pieces of the articles are illuminated in water colors. It is what is known as an "all-editorial sheet," devoted to pungent comments on current amateur topics. Owing to the great labor of its production, the edition is limited to fifty-three copies, mailed by the editor to his friends.

"The Venture" (I. E. Seymour, 708 West 13th street, Kansas City, Mo.), for Christmas, is an ambitious magazine of thirty-two pages (5x7) printed on a heavy enameled paper in a most beautiful "type-face." Its cover is dark red and it contains, as a supplement, half-tones of its editor and two other amateurs. "The Venture" is printed by a professional printer. It appears bi-monthly and enjoys the privilege of "second-class" mailing rates, the same



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as the big popular magazines. In fact, "The Venture" is a real magazine, for it contains a couple of poems, two stories, an article on Amateur Journalism and "Passing Paragraphs" by the editor on amateur topics.

All papers are not so ambitious as "The Venture." "The Shorter Budget" (J. B. Lyon, Shorter, Ala.) contains several pages (7x10) printed rather poorly by its editor. Its contents are chiefly news-items of the home town, and the editor, a boy of sixteen, probably makes these the basis of numerous subscriptions. His business ability is also shown in the large number of local advertisements, which should net him ample spending money.



CARTOON BY KARL R. TONER, 9 FERN ST., AUBURN, MAINE—AGE 15 YRS.

Though poorly printed and not careful in proof-reading, a marked improvement is shown over earlier issues. That's what Amateur Journalism does for its devotees.

"The Chum" (Paul Appleby, Sedalia, Mo.) is a very good paper for a boy of eleven to publish. The anniversary issue contained twelve pages and cover (4x6), printed on a small press by the editor. The early issues of this paper were very crude indeed, but it, too, shows a wonderful advance. The editor has improved, especially in his English. The pleasure and profit gained through his paper is recompense for the hours snatched from playtime.

"Inklings" (H. C. Whiteside, Philadelphia), for Christmas, is a 28-page (5x7) and cover magazine, printed by a professional on laid paper. The editor shows his versatility by contributing the entire literary contents of twenty-one pages, comprising an excellent poem and several stories and essays of merit, and demonstrates his business ability by having ten pages of advertisements (including three cover pages). This probably pays all expenses and leaves a tidy little sum



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over. Besides this, the paper sells at forty-five cents per year.

"Fleur de lis" (Ethel M. Johnston, 930 Broadway, Everett, Mass.) is notable as showing the interest of the young ladies in the hobby. It is charmingly printed on fine laid paper and contains twelve pages and cover in an odd size (6 x 10). It is published occasionally by the fair editor and is mailed free to those interested in Amateur Journalism. The present issue is devoted to the "Bramble Rambles" of the Hub Amateur Journalist Club, containing accounts of three trips, bubbling over with humor and making the outsider envy the participants.

"The Pioneer" (316 Florist street, Philadelphia) is a representative journal. It is especially typical in that it represents the prevalent custom of amateurs of a union of forces to secure better results. It is published and printed by a staff of four editors and is closely modelled on the regular magazine. The Christmas issue contained twelve pages in the standard size (7 x 10) printed "solid," i. e., without any spacing between the lines, so that there is as much matter as in a twenty-page "leaded" or spaced paper. A long story of much merit, a couple of sketches and several very good poems, make up the issue, and the entire contents are appropriate to the Christmas season. "The Pioneer" is one of the few papers to which the post office authorities have accorded the privilege of second-class rates. The Christmas issue concludes Vol. VII, the twelve monthly issues aggregating 118 pages.

The foregoing descriptions of amateur papers as they actually exist, taken in connection with the illustrations of papers which are given this month, ought to convey some idea of the utility and scope of amateur magazines. The principal characteristics of their publication have been presented by regular types, but the hundred or more papers now being published are varying in different degrees. In a word, there is as much diversity among the amateur magazines as among the professional periodicals.

Local Press Clubs

It is only natural for those interested in the same pursuits to band together for better results. The amateur journalists have done just this, and nearly every big city contains an amateur press club. Dues in these organizations are nominal—from ten to twenty-five cents per month. Meetings are held monthly or fortnightly at the houses of the older members.

Practice is gained in parliamentary procedure during the business sessions, while the literary programmes aid in mental training. These consist of debates, original essays, stories, etc., selected articles of a practical nature, round-tables, games, etc. Music is often provided, and frequently a collation indulged in. During the periods of social intercourse amateur papers are exchanged and subjects of interest in the amateur world are discussed. Visitors are always cordially

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Here was a lecture that had wrought upon the very souls of great audiences there an after-dinner speech, which "between the lines" was freighted with the destinies of nations. Here was a eulogy expressing in few but verile words the love, the honor, and the tears of millions, and there an address pregnant with force—itsself the fruit of a strenuous life's work. Or, perchance, a happy reminiscence, keen, scintillant repartee, or a story potent in significance and aflame with human interest. Matter there was in abundance, for English-speaking peoples are eloquent, but the selection of the best—only the best, only the great, the brilliant, the worthy to endure—has been the guiding rule of Mr. Reed and his colleagues. Their editorial labors have been immense.

While libraries and musty files were being delved into in a hundred places—while famous men were putting into manuscript their brain-children—while reminiscence, repartee, and story were being reduced to type, and speeches, addresses, and lectures, which money could not buy, were in friendship's name being offered, Mr. Reed was preparing for this work his most ambitious contribution to literature—his *pièce de résistance*—"The Influence and the History of Oratory." Prof. Lorenzo Sears, beloved and honored in many lands for his critical and contributory work in literature, was writing "The History of After-dinner Speaking." So with Champ Clark, Edward Everett Hale, Senator Dolliver, and Hamilton Wright Mahie—each was producing a special contribution, which of itself is a gem of thought, research, and observant experience.

Whatever the viewpoint, this work is without precedent or parallel. It has no predecessor, no competitor. Speeches that have been flashed across continents, lectures (until now unpublished) that have been delivered again and again to ever-appreciative audiences, addresses that have made famous the man, the time and the place—these are brought together for the first time, and with them large numbers of the wittiest sayings of the wittiest men of the Nineteenth Century. And all this wealth of material collected and edited for the charming library, Modern Eloquence.

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welcomed at these meetings, and our readers who wish to learn of the local clubs of their respective cities will find a ready response by addressing the officials of the most important clubs, mentioned below. There are a number of others, of which detailed information can be obtained from the editor of this department.

Hub Amateur Journalists' Club, Edith Minter, 147 Sumner street, Boston, Mass.

Philadelphia A. J. C., W. R. Murphy, 522 N. 35th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Golden State Amateur Press Club, Edward Lind, Box 2482, San Francisco, Cal.

New Brunswick A. P. C., L. M. Ayres, 191 Albany street, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Amateur Press Club, A. Eunice Frees, 1614 W. Chicago avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Kansas City A. P. C., I. E. Seymour, 708 W. 13th street, Kansas City, Mo.

COMPETITIONS

Our readers interested in amateur literary work are urged to try in the prize contests mentioned on another page.

For the best three articles on "How to Conduct an Amateur Journalism Department in a Professional Paper" of 900 words or under, received by April 5, 1904, prizes of \$10, \$5 and \$3 will be given. Your ideas may win a prize.

✻ ✻



A SKETCH OF MR. O'TOOLE
BY ROBT. A. LUFBURROW, ATLANTIC HIGH-
LANDS, N. J.

The Fate of O'Toole

BY EMANUEL GEIGER, AGE SIXTEEN,
CLEVELAND, OHIO

O'Toole was blown up in a quarry,
He yelled while he rose, "you'll be
suarry,
Oi've helt to me drill
An' Oi'll kape it until,
Oi'm ready to come back B'guarry."

THE BUSINESS END

Our New Name

Next month our magazine will be issued under the new name that was selected in the \$50.00 prize contest. Although there were nearly 2,000 different names suggested, none of them seemed to exactly suit the judges. Yet several of the names suggested helped the judges in making their selection, therefore it was decided that the prize should be awarded to the ones who offered these helpful suggestions. Our first thought was to divide the prize among the ones who gave selections and helped the judges in selecting the name, but we finally concluded to let our readers decide this matter. Therefore last month we asked our readers to vote whether we should divide the prize money or give all of it to the one who offered the first helpful suggestion. Only a limited time was given for sending in these votes, therefore we have received only eighty-two, yet out of this number eighty voted for a division of the money and only two to the contrary. Therefore the prize money will be divided among the following persons:

Fred Otte, Jr., 126 Linden ave., East End, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania—"Young America."

Lilly O. Bronson, 1007 W. Illinois st., Urbana, Illinois—"Young America."

Archer P. Sayres, 163 Willis ave., West, Detroit, Michigan—"Young American."

Young Americans

This comes very near to being an ideal name. We do not mean that our magazine appeals only to the people of America, but we mean that the spirit behind our magazine is that spirit of enterprise and progress that is so predominant in America—in Canada and Mexico, as well as in the United States. And let me take this occasion to state, when we use the word "American" we do not mean the United States, for we feel that the citizens of Canada and Mexico have just as much right to this title as have the citizens of the United States. A great many of the most enthusiastic branches of our Success League and many of the readers of our magazine are located in Canada. We have no intention of making our League or our magazine other than international in scope or in influence; and if at any time our friends discover a bias on our part in favor of the United States, we hope we will be promptly called to account.

A Change in the Date

The next issue of our magazine will be dated April. This does not mean that any of our subscribers will receive a fewer number of magazines than they subscribed for; but as it is customary for most magazines to be issued in the first part of the month instead of the last, we decided to change the date.

The "Zig-Zag Journey" and the second installment of "That Fellow From up Stony Creek," were crowded out of this issue, but will appear in the April number.

THE DEBATER

A Magazine of STUDENT LIFE

Beginning with this new year THE DEBATOR will be

greatly enlarged, and will be known as "A Magazine of Student Life," instead of "A Periodical in the Interests of Oratory and Debating" as formerly. Every feature of student life will receive attention. There will be de-

partments devoted to athletics, debating, dramatics, chess, etc.; articles on timely topics by college presidents and professors; serial and short stories and poems by students. Our February Fiction Number will interest you.

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The General Secretary of the League especially recommends the above books for League libraries. Any branch desiring to learn of a plan by which the books may be procured without cost is requested to write to the Success League Bureau concerning the matter.

Six Books For The Sick

What I Learned After 30 years

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Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
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Simply select the book you need.

It is my experience as a specialist of 30 years. In the book I tell how at last I found a way to reach difficult, deep-seated diseases. Thirty years of earnest, ardent toil in hospitals and at bedside, made it possible for me to write these books.

The book tells how I perfected my prescription—Dr. Shoop's Restorative. How by scientific experiments I traced out the causes that bring on chronic diseases.

I found invariably that where there was a weakness, the inside nerves were weak.

Where there was a lack of vitality, that the vital nerves lacked power.

Where weak organs were found, I always found weak nerves.

Not the nerves commonly thought of, but the vital organs' nerves. The inside—the invisible nerves.

This was a revelation.

Then my real success began.

Then I combined ingredients that would strengthen—that would vitalize these nerves.

That prescription I called a restorative. It is known the world over now as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. After that I did not fail to cure one in each hundred. In the extremely difficult cases, my failures for five years were only one in each forty treated. I found cancer incurable. Cancer is for surgery, not medicine.

Then how to get this prescription to the sick ones everywhere, was my thought.

I must announce it in the public press. But, thought I, will they realize the real truth of my discovery—the real power of Dr. Shoop's Restorative? Then a way came to me like an inspiration.

"I will offer it to the sick on trial," said I. "Then they will know I am sincere."

I wrote a reliable druggist in each city and village in America.

I got their agreement to co-operate with me.

Now by any sick one

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

Can be taken at my risk.

For a full month I will let you use it entirely at my risk. Send no money. Just write me for the book you need. When I send it I will tell you of a druggist near you who will permit the month's trial. Take the Restorative a month. Then decide. If you say to the druggist, "It did not help me," that will relieve you of any expense whatever. He will bill the cost to me.

This is my way of clearing your mind of all doubt as to what Dr. Shoop's Restorative can do. No matter how prejudiced, you cannot dispute this absolute security I offer. You cannot resist an offer like this if you are at all sick. If you have a weakness, write me. If you can't do things like you used to do them, tell me about it. Write in confidence. As a physician I will tell you a way to help.

Get my book now—to-day.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 5261, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At druggists.

IF YOU HAVE ANY SPARE TIME WE WILL PAY YOU FOR IT

The Great Success Magazine and Book Clubbing Offers

for the season of 1903-4 will continue in force until October 1st, 1904. Thousands of magazine readers look forward each year to these wonderful bargains, and take advantage of them right through the Spring and Summer when they are properly brought to their attention. Our offers cover a field so broad that they meet every possible taste, and the prices are so low as to command instant recognition, approval,—and orders.

Magazine Reading in America

Magazine reading in America is on the increase. Where one magazine was thought sufficient ten years ago, three, four, or even five are read to-day. Thousands of dollars are spent on magazines in every large town, and the business can be doubled or trebled by proper effort. By far the larger part of these subscriptions are now sent direct to the publishers, but nearly everyone would willingly encourage a "home industry" by placing magazine business through a Local Representative of Success.

Five Thousand Dollars a Year by One Man

In a New England city this man is earning five thousand dollars a year, with practically no expense for office or traveling. He simply lets his townspeople know that he is the "magazine man" for his community, and his efforts have been so successful that he has worked up a large and permanent business in renewing subscriptions each year, and many of his customers send or telephone for him when they want to subscribe for



ALEXANDER HEATH

a magazine. In fact, we may say that our most successful representatives are those who stay right at home and cover their field carefully by personal, painstaking work, throwing their lines out into neighboring towns, perhaps, but spending little or no money for traveling expenses. It is safe to say that from \$500 to \$2,000 per annum can be earned in this way in large towns or counties, and from \$2,000 to \$5,000 in large cities.

Success Representatives May Renew Our Expiring Subscriptions

We desire to appoint a Local Representative in every community to renew our expiring subscriptions and to obtain new ones. We will give the fullest cooperation, sending lists before subscriptions expire, and otherwise doing everything possible to get our representatives well started upon their work. The compensation which we offer is the largest given by any first-class magazine. Previous experience is not necessary. Complete instructions are furnished, together with suggestions of special methods, assuring to anyone of ordinary intelligence and energy a successful prosecution of the work. A handsome booklet, in which some of our representatives tell just "how they did it," will be sent on request.

WRITE US TO-DAY

The Success Circulation Bureau

13 UNIVERSITY BUILDING

Washington Square

NEW YORK

From Bank Clerk to Western Advertising Manager



LE ROY D. JAMES

Chicago, September 30, 1903.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF ADVERTISING,
Williams Building, City.

GENTLEMEN: I desire to express to you my unqualified approval of your splendid course of instruction—it brings results.

Prior to my taking up the study of advertising under your direction I had had no experience in that line of work.

Your course of study, fitted to my personal requirements, taught me the fundamental principles of advertising and enabled me to successfully engage in the preparation of advertising copy, even before I had completed my work under your direction.

Shortly after graduation I left The Northern Trust Company Bank of Chicago, to fill the position of Western Representative for THE NEW YORK MAGAZINE OF MYSTERIES, having been placed in communication with the publishers of the above magazine through your efforts.

In view of the foregoing circumstances, I am a firm believer in the value of your institution.

Wishing you continued success, I am,

Yours very truly,

LEROY D. JAMES, *Western Representative.*

What His Employer Says:

New York, November 11, 1903.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF ADVERTISING,
200 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

GENTLEMEN: As has been the custom among all practical advertising men, we are wont to look on all advertising schools with a little suspicion.

Sometime ago, however, we were looking for a man to represent us in the West, and one of your graduates was recommended to us. After a conversation with him we decided to engage him and we must say that we have been more than pleased with his services. Usually it takes months to break a young man into a position, especially one who is new to the business, but we found that the training this young man had received from your hands, and the theoretical knowledge he had gained of the advertising business, enabled him to immediately take hold.

The writer, whose work has been the breaking in of new people, found that the graduate of your college needed no instructions along the different points pertaining to advertising, and seemed to be thoroughly familiar with all the different phases, and also seemed to have a perfect technical knowledge of the business.

We must say that our opinion of the advertising college has entirely changed. We would thoroughly recommend your college to any young man who is anxious to go into the advertising business.

One point about your college which we think excels all other advertising schools is your ability to place competent young men.

Trusting you may have continued success, and with best wishes, we are

Very truly yours, THE MAGAZINE OF MYSTERIES,

W. J. KENNEDY, *Advertising Manager.*

Why not begin the Study of Advertising TO-DAY and equip yourself to Command Success?



**CHICAGO COLLEGE
OF ADVERTISING**

563 Williams Building
CHICAGO

TEAR OFF this coupon, fill in name and address, MAIL it to us to-day.

Name

Address

Business

I am tired of being in a rut. Please send me your Third Annual Announcement that I may learn how to equip myself to win the greatest possible success in life.

**CHICAGO
COLLEGE of
ADVERTISING**

563 Williams Bldg., Chicago