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THE EVENING TIMES Dept. N. Y.
134 East Van Buren Street, Chicago

The NATIONAL YOUTH

VOL. II

Chicago, March 1910

No. 3

A Man Against A Nation.

By Washington O'Connor.

Chapter 1.

James Hanlon was somewhat eccentric—so was his father. The father lived a sort of a hermit life, and when James was at college he generally avoided participating in the pranks and games indulged in by the other boys. Instead, he studied industriously, and at the age of twenty-two, graduated at the top of the list from our foremost college of technology. Although the boys considered him peculiar, they did not dislike him, and they all had to admit he was exceptionally bright. But perhaps his smartness was partly hereditary, as his father was a successful inventor and had accumulated about a million dollars from his inventions. When he saw this amount to his credit, he ceased his labors, and bought a tract of ground near a seacoast city. Erecting thereon a suitable dwelling, he made his home his castle and kept aloof from his neighbors.

He once remarked that a half million or a million was enough, if not too much for any man to possess, and for this reason he decided to rest the balance of his days. He was right; and if others who cheat and lie, and crush opponents in their mad rush for millions, could be persuaded to look on matters as the inventor did, we would have a better world.

After James graduated, the father gave him half his wealth without any restrictions as to its uses; he merely mentioned: "It is unnecessary for me to tell you that if you decide to spend it freely, that it must be for some specific purpose that will benefit mankind."

The year was 191—and at that period the flying machine was approaching perfection. Ever since the fiction of Jules Verne, inventors worked with more or less success, but it remained for young Hanlon to build the best type of a controllable and powerful machine, and he used it to good advantage, as the sequel will show.

He carefully discovered the weak points of the inventions of the great men who emulated each other, in order to produce something satisfactory and be benefited by such drawbacks. Even at that period, the great nations of the earth, while not neglecting their armies and navies, were spending millions, experimenting with aerial flares, as they real-

ized that sooner or later, missiles hurled from the clouds would annihilate ships and men.

On the highest point of the tract of land purchased by his father, James decided to build his machine. Therefore, one morning the neighbors witnessed the sight of a hundred carpenters building a double wood fence about fifteen feet high and a hundred and fifty feet square. The idea of a double wall was, if any people wished to spy on his labors, they could not cut through both walls without being detected. The walls were three feet apart.

To insure the safety of his secret, men patrolled outside the enclosure day and night.

When the walls were finished, team after team load of machinery or castings, carefully boxed, were carefully deposited inside the enclosure, and then the sound of clanging steel told the work of constructing the monster had begun.

Perhaps it might be well to state that at that period the map of the civilized world was undergoing changes. Russia, after a long period of strife and bloodshed, had become a republic, and, being prosperous and united, the people resolved to win back what they had lost to Japan in 1905. Hastily constructing another track of railroad across Asia, they hurled their troops against the Japs and drove the latter out of Asia. Not being content with their victory, they still had a grudge against England for aiding Japan, therefore England was astonished to wake up one morning and hear that fifty thousand Russian soldiers were on the Indian frontier. Too well England knew that she never could cope with a united Russia, and she appealed to the other European powers to preserve the balance of power by demanding the withdrawal of the Russian army. But Germany would not agree to any such intervention, consequently the British lion had to prepare to meet the enemy. To add to her troubles, the Boers were again all powerful, and with three hundred thousand able-bodied men waiting the word to strike, English statesmen were almost paralyzed, and the wonderful empire was rapidly tottering. To make matters worse, Ireland was still fighting in the House of Commons for her freedom, and it was this latter country and her troubles

that roused young Hanlon to action.

Although the name Hanlon is very much Irish, yet Hanlon, senior, when once asked if he was of Irish descent abruptly replied: "No sir, my grandfather told me almost fifty years ago that he could not trace his ancestors back to Ireland. We are Americans and are satisfied with our nationality."

Still it is probable, if the grandfather could look back a hundred years or more, that he would find his ancestor, perhaps a landholder, in that little isle beyond the sea. And, although the Hanlons denied that Irish blood flowed in their veins, they inwardly felt sympathy for Ireland, and thus it was that young Hanlon resolved to build a machine and free Ireland, for he felt he could do it, although it would be "a man against a nation."

Newspaper men made several attempts to discover what was taking place inside the wooden walls, but were unable to make any headway. Every Saturday at noon the half dozen mechanics who were employed, left for their homes and returned Monday morning to stay inside the enclosure during the week. At the hour of their coming and departure, the reporters flocked around them and even followed them to their homes; pleading to expose the secret of their work, but the men were dumb—not a word from their lips. They were sworn to secrecy and were true to their word. One indefatigable reporter tried to bribe the wife of one of the mechanics, but regretted his actions very much as he was seen rapidly retreating from the house with the family dog in pursuit.

Two weeks before the "Invincible" (this was the name of the airship) was ready for her trial trip, father and son were in the library of their mansion.

"I have just written to the king—do you want to know what I have said?"

"Certainly, my son, I will be pleased to hear it."

James Hanlon extracted a letter from an envelope, all ready to be mailed, and read: "To His Majesty, Edward VII:

"Having heard of the wrongs done to Ireland, I am determined that you must free her from the rule of your cunning lawmakers. Up to now it has been might conquering right. You and your subjects, who boast of your freedom are not willing to grant like freedom to an unfortunate country that you conquered centuries ago. How would you and your people like to have a foreign power invade your land, and after bringing you to your knees, rule you with coercion, same as you have done to Ireland?"

"You would immediately ask the powers to interfere, just as you have done in regard to the Russian troops now threatening India.

"Let me tell you that this letter is not the work of an anarchist or a crank—it is from one of sound mind and steady nerve. Therefore, I advise you to immediately call your

officials together—let them peruse this—and act on it immediately, by granting to the Irish whatever measures they ask for. Failing to do this, let me tell you what the sequel will be.

"I have designed and built the most powerful airship ever attempted. It is capable of traveling sixty miles an hour. It is, from the nature of the material used, bullet proof against not only rifle fire, but also from rapid fire guns, unless the latter are close to the airship, and then the missiles are not effective unless they strike the machine at right angles. This may seem impossible, but ten days from now you will read in the papers what the 'Invincible' will be capable of performing, for by that time the world will know of my invention, and my trial trip will be given.

"Failing to do as I order, I will immediately cross the Atlantic, and drive every soldier from Ireland. How? Having also invented a powerful explosive, made of very simple materials, I will hover over your military barracks and when least expected, will drop one of my missiles—then what will happen it is unnecessary to describe. I will not be three days on the island until you will be glad to do as I demand.

"In conclusion, I will, when the 'Invincible' is ready, proclaim to the world my intentions, the United States government will make an effort to prevent me from doing as I say, but they will be absolutely powerless. No power on earth can stop me. Inside of three weeks the world will hear of the unhampered success of

"A man against a nation.
Ireland must be free.

"Yours for peace or war,

James Hanlon."

"My son, I am afraid you will never convince England that she wrongs, or has wronged Ireland—and further, her king and statesmen are so haughty, and pride so much on their army and navy—and not least of all, on their prestige and success in the past, that you will discover they will pay very little attention to your letter. I am sorry you have undertaken such a mission, think of the bloodshed—"

"Enough father—blood has been shed to free our own country—human life must be sacrificed as long as kings will not listen to the voice of justice. For over a century Russia has been a hot bed of wrong—innocent lives were sacrificed and now she is a republic. I do not want blood shed, and before any is shed, I will, when I reach Ireland, demonstrate what I can do, and show England how helpless she will be before a human life is sacrificed."

So saying, young Hanlon proceeded to the post office and mailed his package, and he computed that in eight or nine days, the

(Continued on page 11.)

The War of 1914.

BY RALPH S. HOUCHENS

Chapter III.

War, as it appeared to America, would be disastrous. The recent financial troubles had left the national funds very low. There was not enough to build a presentable navy. True, she had built a few large ships, but how would they compare with England's enormous fleet? At first, Congress scoffed at the very thought of war and had expected a quick settlement. Now that war was so imminent, they were terrified at the very outlook. They could present no possible solution for the problem.

The people cried out for a navy and on their own accord started the collection of funds for that purpose, but how could funds be collected soon enough to build a navy? The danger was imminent, and a navy was in immediate demand. Was it too late now? Had she valued her navy too lightly, and was she now to reap the consequence which darkened the horizon?

Meanwhile, a great change had occurred at Washington, and President Roosevelt seemed to take no further interest in the threatening danger. Indeed, he seemed to welcome the prospect of war and numerous mysterious meetings of the cabinet were held, at which it was declared that plots were formed for overthrowing the government. He was publicly denounced, but through it all he was calm and dignified, denying all accusations but refusing any explanation whatever.

And it was through his wonderful influence that an uprising was forestalled when the news of the war spread over the country. He was called a traitor at large, yet no one could fathom his purpose. He was quiet and self-possessed in all, and this power was influential in helping the officers under him to control the nation at large.

All New York was in revolt when the news arrived late in the summer, that the British fleet, composed of England's strongest ships had sailed for their city. All authority was overthrown and the city was fortified.

All waited for what seemed blank defeat, and though the people intended to hold the city as long as possible, none hoped to withstand the approaching forces.

So they waited, rebelling against the federal government through a sense of wrong, willing to fight for liberty, but expecting defeat.

Chapter IV.

The fleet which England had so industriously collected was no mean force. The Dreadnought of 1909 was still in power, but there were many others of much greater resistance. Beside such a fleet, America's vessels would

not stand much chance, and yet every precaution had been taken to insure the victory.

They had sailed forth amid the cheers of the crowds which thronged the port. England had no doubt as to the victory. All rejoiced and none even thought but that they should greet the fleet amid cheers of victory upon their return.

Was America thus to grovel in the dust? Had no forces been gathered whatever, and what was she thus waiting indolently while her opponent was sending her troops to a certain victory?

And now, as if in answer to such a question, a dull thundering roar comes to our ears as several large shells plunge down the seas surrounding the amazed fleet. Not a ship was touched, yet all on board were immediately thrown into a panic. Officers ran here and there whispering excitedly and giving terse orders. Telescopes were trained in every direction without avail. No opposing fleet could be discovered. From all appearances the attack had come out of space. Even the air was searched in a vain effort to fathom the source, but nothing could be seen. All waited in suspense for the next move of so mysterious an enemy.

The next move came without noise or disaster, yet men who had eagerly awaited battle looked upon it with blanched faces and dimmed eyes,—for, as if by magic, two streams of light appeared from out of space and there, streaming above them in all its beauty and power,—waved the dear old stars and stripes. And now, listen carefully, what is that sound which is wafted down so softly to our ears? Now it swells until the very air seems alive with melody. 'Tis the "Star Spangled Banner," and the air seems to burst with the vim and vigor of true American patriotism.

Perhaps it would be unfair to tell of the shameful retreat to England and the great surprise which awaited that country when her fleet returned, accompanied with the strenuous tune of "Yankee Doodle." Let it suffice to say that England made no further attempts to push her claims and that peace was signed at Paris early the following year.

You ask how this was accomplished and what that great secret was? Well I think I had better leave that to Edison until he is willing to use the invention for some commercial venture. Watch the papers for any further information, and if you ever have the chance to buy stock in the venture, do not pay you over and over. Plans will probably hesitate, but sink all your money. It will mature within a few days, so watch closely.

Finis.

A Race With The Blackfeet.

By Howard Bannon.

In the fall of 1811, John Farland and Tom Wilds went to the head waters of the Missouri to spend the winter trapping. They had soon built them a cabin and set a large lot of traps. One morning late in October, as they were ascending a creek in their canoe, they heard a great noise resembling the trampling of animals. They could not see what was causing the noise, as the high banks on either side of the creek obscured their view. Wilds immediately pronounced it to be caused by Indians, and advised an instant retreat, but was accused of cowardice by Farland, who insisted the noise was caused by buffaloes, and they proceeded on. In a few minutes their doubts were removed, however, by the appearance of four or five Indians on either bank of the creek, who beckoned for them to come ashore. As retreat was now impossible, Wilds turned the canoe toward the shore, and at the moment of its touching, an Indian seized the rifle belonging to Farland; but Wilds, who was a remarkably strong man, retook it and handed it to Farland, who remained in the canoe, and on receiving it pushed off into the stream. He had scarcely quitted the shore when an arrow was shot at him. He immediately leveled the gun at the Indian and shot him dead. This angered the Indians and he was immediately pierced by dozens of arrows.

They now seized Wilds, stripped him naked, and began to consult on the manner he should be put to death. A chief seized him by the shoulder and asked if he was a good runner. He now knew that he would have to run for his life, with all of the Blackfoot Indians after him, and he cunningly replied that he was a very bad runner, although in truth he was considered by the hunters as remarkably swift.

The chief now commanded the party to remain stationary, and led Wilds out on the prairie about four hundred yards and commanded him to save himself if he could. At the instant the war whoop sounded in his ears, he ran with a speed that surprised even himself. He proceeded toward Jefferson's Fork, having to traverse a plain six miles in breadth, abounding with prickly pear, on which he every instant was treading with his naked feet. He ran nearly halfway across the plain before he ventured to look over his shoulder, when he perceived that the Indians were very much scattered and that he was gaining ground to a considerable distance from the main body; but one Indian, who carried a spear, was much before all the rest, and not more than a hundred yards

from him.

A faint gleam of hope now cheered the heart of Wilds; this hope caused him to exert himself to such a degree that blood gushed from his nostrils, and soon covered the fore part of his body. He had now arrived within a mile of the river, when he could hear the sound of footsteps behind him, and every instant expected to feel the spear of his pursuer. Again he turned his head and saw the savage not twenty yards from him. Determined, if possible, to avoid the expected blow, he suddenly stopped, turned around and spread out his arms. The Indian, surprised at the suddenness of the action, and perhaps at the bloody appearance of Wilds, also attempted to stop; but exhausted with running, he fell while attempting to throw his spear, which stuck in the ground and was broken in his hand. Wilds instantly snatched up the pointed part, with which he pinned the Indian to the ground, and then continued his flight.

The foremost of the Indians, on arriving at the place, stopped a few moments and then continued the chase. Every moment of this time was improved by Wilds, who, though faint and exhausted, succeeded in gaining the skirting of the cottonwood trees on the border of the Forks, to which he ran and plunged into the river. Fortunately for him, a little below this point was an island, against the upper end of which a lot of drift had lodged; he dived under the drift, and after several efforts got his head above the water, among the trunks of trees covered over with smaller driftwood to the depth of several feet. Scarcely had he secured himself when the Indians arrived on the bank, screeching and yelling like so many devils.

They were frequently on the drift during the day, and were seen through the chinks by Wilds. In horrible suspense he waited until night, when hearing no more from the Indians, he dived from under the drift and swam down the river to a considerable distance, when he landed, and traveled all night. Although bappy in having escaped from the Indians, his situation was still dreadful; he was completely naked, the soles of his feet were filled with the thorns of the prickly pear, he was hungry and at a great distance from the nearest settlement. Almost any man but an American hunter would have despaired under such circumstances. The fortitude of Wilds remained unshaken. After seven days' sore travel, during which time he had no food except roots and bark, he arrived at a fur trading post on the Yellowstone river.

THE BOY MECHANIC



How to Build an Electric Railway.

The following article will be of much interest to the amateur mechanic who has been enthralled with accounts of such men as Morgan and Harriman, as with a little time in the shop you can be as great a railroad magnate as either of the above men.

This electric railway may be made from material found in every boy's "junk" box.

The wheels of the car "C" are made of lead. A mold can be made in plaster paris of a wheel from an old toy engine you may have, and with a solder ladle you can melt the lead; pouring slowly into your mold, which must be perfectly dry.

The base of the car "A" Fig. 1 is made of

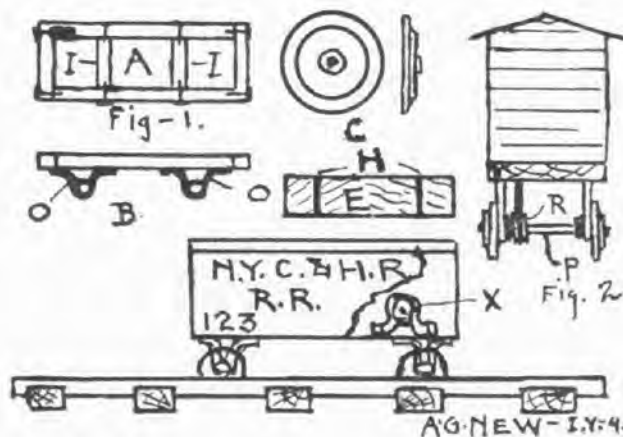
When wheels and sheaves are on wind some light wire on inside of same to keep in place.

The braces "O" Fig. B are made of stiff wire bent around the axles and bent to fit base as shown. This may be fastened to base by staples. Spring these over ends of axles and they will stay in place by the tightening caused by being sprung.

Your running gear ready, you can now start on the propelling apparatus.

A little Ajax motor will serve very good. Fasten on running gear so the pulley on motor will be in line with the pulley on axle, a piece of cord serving as a belt.

You will have to have your wires running from one side of car to motor and a wire from opposite side to motor.



1-2 inch square wood and fastened together by nails. It should be about 3 inches and 7 inches long with two intermediate bars to hold motor "I" Fig. 1.

The axles "P" Fig. 2 are stiff wire about 3 1-2 inches long. When wheels are cast put on axles so the rims are about 3 inches apart; on one axle put a small sheave for driving belt "R" Fig. 2. This may be a small wheel with a groove cut in it.

You can make a top for car out of tin as shown in cut.

Your ties for track can be made from 1x1-2 inch wood with two slots "H" Fig. E, about 3 inches apart, to hold track.

Your track can be an old clock spring and you may have any shaped track you desire.

At end of track put your battery, the positive on one side of track and negative on other.

You will find the car will travel very rapidly.

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Interesting Items.

By G. Elmer Steele.

William Tell was a myth.

England. The word was originally Engaland, the land of the Engles or Angles.

The Smithsonian Institute has received a gift of great antiquity from the Chinese Minister. It is a "jade" ring, about ten inches in diameter and one-eighth of an inch in thickness, with a hollow center about four inches in diameter.

The recently discovered salt bed in Kansas is 350 ft. below the surface, over 300 miles long, twenty-five feet wide, and 400 feet thick. It is composed of the purest quality of rock salt, and is being sold in Kansas City at \$4 a ton.

Blarney is a village in Ireland in the county of Cork, about five miles from the far-famed city of that name. It is chiefly celebrated as giving the name to a peculiar kind

of eloquence, which is said to be the characteristic of the light-hearted natives of the Emerald Isle. The old castle at Blarney contains the identical stone, the kissing of which is believed to give the person peculiar skill in speech. It is one of those superstitions which can be traced back until the mind of man runneth not to the contrary.

The big trees of Calaveras and Mariposa counties in California belong to the same genus as the common red wood. This giant of the Sierras is not a handsome tree, either when young or aged; the branches are short, the sprays less graceful than the coast red wood, the leaves small and awl-shaped, but the cones are several times larger, and the wood is of duller reddish hue. The forests were first seen by white men in the spring of 1852, when a hunter named Dowd conducted a party of miners to the locality where the big trees grew. In the several groves where they have been found, there are many trees from 275 to 335 feet high, and from 25 to 34 feet in diameter. The area of Mariposa Grove is two miles square, and it contains 427 of the monster trees. The largest in the Calaveras grove is the "Keystone," and is 325 feet high, and its girth six feet from the ground is 45 feet. There are some in the Mariposa grove which are not so high, but have a greater circumference. The "Grizzly Giant," for example, being 93 feet at the ground, and over 64 feet above.

Amalgamation.

To all that has been published regarding amalgamation of the various C. M. A. forces I can but voice my hearty approval to such a movement. For the past six months I have through correspondence, advocated this cause to many members of the various C. M. A. forces, not alone for the purpose of convincing them, but also to ascertain a reason, if any, why the different factions should not be united. It is my pleasure to report that nearly every brother has voiced his approval to uniting our various forces into one strong body of energetic workers. The old adage of "In Union There is Strength" verifies this assertion. Among the advocates of amalgamation are some of the most prominent C. M. A. Brothers.

Should this article come to the notice of any member not previously approached by correspondence, I trust he will immediately communicate with the officers of the "Consolidation Movement" or the undersigned. The time is gradually running on and if we are to accomplish our object, it is absolutely necessary that co-operation be rendered without delay. Brother, put your shoulder to the wheel, co-operate and make the **Coming Men of America** all that the name implies.

The Junior Sportsman

Edited by Francis M. Kelly

Hello Brothers:

Come closer and hear what is going on around the head camp.

Several interesting letters have reached us, this month, from the boy sportsmen around the country and we are led to believe that this department will soon be one of the most popular features of the paper. We will be glad to hear from every boy and young man who is interested in the pleasures of hunting, trapping and fishing. Interesting accounts of camping, or fishing trips you have taken are always welcome for publication. All questions in regard to Hunting, Fishing, etc., will be cheerfully answered by the department editor, so, as we have said before, wake up, come closer to the head camp fire and blaze away with your queries.

Address all mail, relative to this department to Francis M. Kelley, care of the National Youth, 5245 Magnolia Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Curing Skins.

Here is a simple method for curing and tanning small skins such as squirrel, etc. This is an inexpensive method by which to tan, but as the old trapper said "be sure you have something to tan," before you try it. This recipe was handed down to us by an old Chippewa Indian of northern Michigan, who is an old-time trapper and hunter.

First procure 5 cents worth of Salt Petre and 5 cents worth of Powdered Alum. Add to this one and one-half pints of water, stir until all is dissolved. Your solution is then ready to apply to the skin. Be sure to have the skin well cleaned, removing from it all peices of fat and meat, then give it three or

four good applications of the solution and set in the sun to dry. This amount of solution will tan from 8 to 20 skins according to size.

About Your Gun.

Cleaning a gun after using is the best way to prevent rust. Any oil is good when near at hand, but don't let your gun stand around until you secure a certain kind of gun oil. Three-in-One is very fine gun oil, also that sold by the Winchester Fire Arms Co., but you can make a good oil yourself that will keep your gun in excellent condition.

First clean your gun well with kerosene (coal oil) then take two heaping teaspoonsful of vaseline and melt it; pour into 1-8 cup of kerosene. Shgke it up well and apply to your gun. If you are are going to put your gun away for any space of time, take it down, a day or two after you have given it the above application, and give it a good coating of vaseline.

A Remedy.

The following may be beneficial to some brother using a .22 rifle that shoots shorts, long or long rifle cartridges. Often, you will notice, when you are shooting a short or long for any length of time, that when you try to use a long rifle, that they stick and will not go into the barrel. You can remedy this very easily if you will plug the breech end of the barrel with a small cork or wad and fill the barrel with kerosene thru the other end, letting it stand over night. In the morning remove the contents and clean with rag and your gun oil and your gun will work excellently.

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FOREIGN STAMP COLLECTORS will receive printed matter of interest by writing C. H. MEKEEL (R. F. D. 29), St. Louis, Mo., who is a stamp expert who has been established in the line for 35 years. Rare stamps and old collections bought for cash. Stamps sent on approval.

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PHILATELY



The famous Seybold collection, so widely known in America, has been sold, the purchaser being a Mr. Coit, of New York City. The sum ever paid for a collection in the United States by an amateur. The collection, it is estimated, contained nearly 90,000 pieces, and on original covers there were many of the world's rarest stamps.

An International Philatelic exhibition will be held in Vienna in 1911, in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the first Vienna exhibition in 1881.

The Philatelic West, a large monthly stamp and curio magazine, published by L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Nebraska, will in February celebrate its sixteenth birthday by issuing a special anniversary number in honor of the event.

The new suffrage stamp, bordered with the names of Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Colorado, are now on general sale. The stamp, which of course has no postal value, is printed in blue and is about the size of the current special delivery stamp.

The much talked about 12c stamp, the printing of which was caused by the change in the rate of registration, and the 10c printed on colored paper, have at this writing yet to make their appearance. Many collectors await their arrival with interest. It was rumored that the portrait of Martha Washington would adorn the 12 center, but this prattle was shattered when the post office department announced that the profile of our first president would be used, to conform with the current series. The portrait of Martha, however, will appear on the reply half of the double postal card, recently issued.

The Red Cross label for 1909 was a beautiful one. The interest taken in Red Cross work was clearly evidenced by their large sale.

No doubt many of our readers have often seen the word "Correos" on the stamps of

Spain and South and Central American countries, and have wondered what it signified. Correos means postage.

Below we give the names of the leading stamp papers in America, and gladly recommend them to our readers: Redfield's Stamp Weekly, Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, the Stamp Journal, the Collector's Journal, The Hobbyist, The Philatelic Tribune, The Philatelic Tribune, The Philatelic West, The Philatelic World, The Stamp Collector.

It is our desire that this page be made as interesting as possible, and to stimulate interest we inaugurate this month a stamp puzzle, which, after a little study and close observation, you should have little difficulty in solving. If you are unable to find out all, send what you have; you may win.

The Puzzle.

From the stamps of what countries are the following words taken?:

1. Estados Unidos.
2. Mount Roraima.
3. Elna Keneta.
4. Espresso Cent 25.
5. One Hundred Years.
6. Mount Gould 5d, Lake St. Clair.
7. Lake Wakatipu.
8. Mr. Cook.
9. The Empire's Call.
10. Salmon Fishing.

For the best solution of the above a packet of foreign stamps will be awarded. Answers must be sent within one week after receipt of your copy of the National Youth.

The winner's name will be published on this page. All sending in answers will please mark on the envelope "National Youth Puzzle." If this word puzzle meets with your approval it will be continued, so that those who were unlucky in Puzzle No. 1 can try again.

Address all articles for this department to Julian T. Baber, Philatelic Editor, The National Youth, 5245 Magnolia Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The Coming Men of America

Edited By
CLYDE R. SUMNER

C. M. A. Department.

During the past month we have received a decidedly large amount of inquiries about the present standing of the C. M. A. Although some of them were from young men who are members of one or the other of the existing factions, it was indeed pleasing to note that we reached some of the old boys who had lost track of the order entirely, since the failure of the Hunter Publishing company.

Owing to the fact that we are getting in contact with these "lost sheep," we are going to have a small booklet printed which will contain full information regarding the order, viz.: Full data as to the aims and scope of the original order; the crisis of February, 1908, and the faction war, including the concurrent news from the time of the failure until the present.

This booklet will be ready for mailing about April 1st and will be mailed free to all who send a red stamp for mailing. We will have an edition of 10,000, so there will be plenty for all, but it would be a good plan for you to send for your copy now; then there will be no delay. Address all inquiries to Clyde R. Sumner, Editor, C. M. A. department, Care of Watkins & Steele, 5245 Magnolia Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Any particular information which you may desire, other than that which this booklet contains, will be cheerfully given upon receipt of stamp.

The I. O. C. M. A. recently supplied their members with new outfits. They are excellent and well worth the money paid in by the membership. The Emblem appears regularly and is a welcome visitor.

Alpha Lodge No. 4, R. O. C. M. A., Luther, Tenn., has initiated seven new members and Spruce Pine Lodge No. 5, R. O. C. M. A., Mooresburg, Tenn., four new members during

December and January.

The C. Y. M. A. recently organized a ladies secret society, which will go in connection with that order under the name of Order of Royal Friends. With the C. Y. M. A. for the young men and the O. R. F. for the ladies, all should receive enjoyment in the fraternity.

Bro. Raymond Stellato of Lehorn, Italy, a member of the R. O. C. M. A., is a banking official in his native city.

The Massachusetts I. O. C. M. A. held a state meeting at W. Medford on February 22.

The C. Y. M. A. gives us a good example in that they require all applicants to be total abstainers. This is a much needed requirement.

Bro. Gordon B. Grimes, Fairmont, W. Va., is a raiser of fancy chickens.

Bro. Fred B. Swan, 50, and Miss Myra Baker were united in marriage at Albany, N. Y., by the Rev. Mr. Nicholes, Dec. 29, 1909. Bro. Swan was president of the lodge at Warrensburg, N. Y., at the time the Vermont and New York C. M. A. convention was held there.

William T. Way succeeds his brother, Chas. B., as editor of the Single Star. We wish him the best of success.

Vernon A. Benham recently spent a few days with his parents in New Haven, Vt. Bro. Benham is ex-vice president of the C. M. A. Union of Vt. and N. Y., and has a position as book keeper in Troy, New York.

Geo. T. Thomson of W. Medford, Mass., Sec'y, of Mass. C. M. A., is actively engaged in building up a strong association. He publishes the Bay State Advocate occasionally.

Bro. Warren Harmon, one of the "trio" which wrote the famous Sumner, Shaw and Harmon plan, is a Senior in the University of Maine.

Bro. Burt Foote will publish the C. M. A. Herald every January, April, July and October hereafter.

The Boy Electrician

ELECTRIC HELIOGRAPHY.

How to Make an Electric Heliograph.

By Oscar A. Rohr.

First secure a board like that shown at A, Fig. 1, measuring 6 in. x 4 in. x 1-2 in.; then secure two boards, B B, Fig. 1, measuring 4 in. x 3 in. x 3-8 in.; next secure two strips C C, Fig. 1, 2 1-2 inches long and 1-4 in. wide. Having collected these articles, fasten them as shown in design. Cut a circular space 2 in. in diameter in the center of boards B B, as shown in R, Fig. 2.

Next secure a tin tube, D, Fig. 1, 7 in. long and 2 in. in diameter. The one end S, Fig. 1, must be closed, and inside at same end a small reflector must be fastened, as shown by dotted lines at N, Fig. 1. This reflector can be made from a shiny piece of tin, cut and bent to desired angle, and can be fastened to the end of the tube by a binding post, taken from an old battery. J, Fig. 1. The other end X, Fig. 1, should be open or you may have it 1 1-2 in. in diameter, as

sages. In order to send message, which can be done only at night, place your "machine" in the desired window, extinguish all lights, and you are ready. Make several long flashes until your chum across the field or road comes to the window with his machine and answers you.

The light you use should be a common battery light of about 3 or 4 candle power. These lights can be purchased from any reliable dealer at from 20 to 40 cents. We will be pleased to recommend a dealer to any reader not knowing where to purchase.

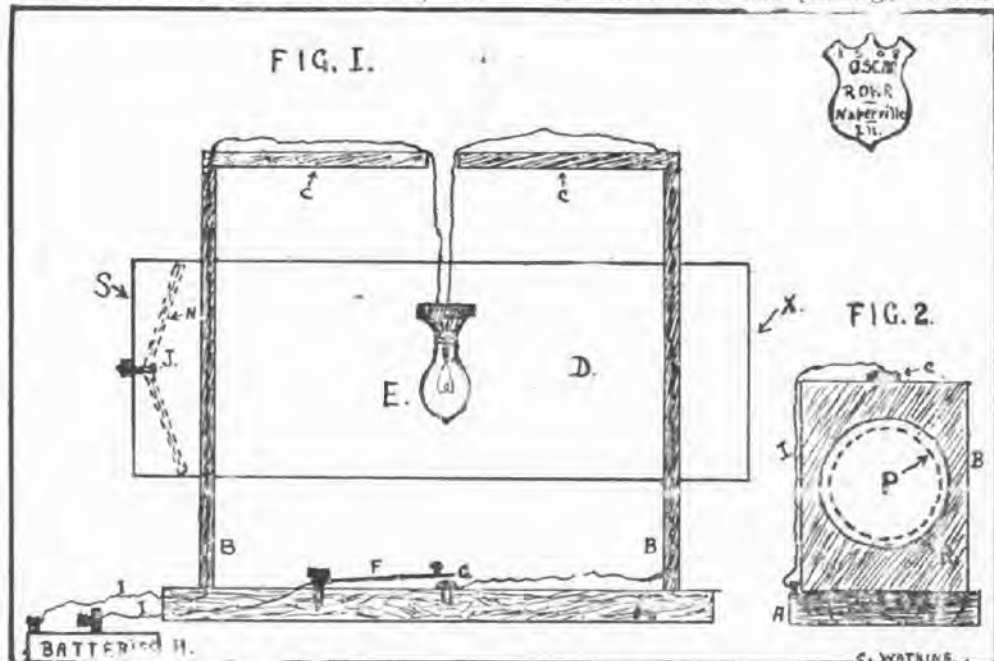
To operate this light you will need about three or four batteries. If these directions are followed closely you will have no trouble in making a perfect instrument, for they are mechanically right.

"A Man Against a Nation."

(Continued from page 4.)

package would be in the hands of the king.

In due course the package reached its des-



shown by dotted line, P, Fig. 2.

Next comes the most important parts, the batteries and the light. Place the light as shown at E, Fig. 1, and connect by wires as shown in design with batteries at H, Fig. 1.

Then cut from a piece of tin a strip 1-2 in. wide and 2 in. long. Fasten on basewood A, as shown by F, Fig. 1. A nail head, G, Fig. 1, may be used for the contact. The machine is now complete.

By pressing the key F upon the contact G, the light E will light, and the reflector N will throw the light for some distance. You can use the Morse alphabet in sending mes-

tinuation. The private secretary opened it, and, after perusing it, was about to consign it to the waste paper basket, for scarcely a week passed without receiving messages of the same nature from his dissatisfied subjects across the channel. But just as he was about to do so, the aged king, accompanied by the minister of war, entered the room. The minister, the Right Honorable Astwith, whose eyes were rather sharp, saw the drawing of an airship on the letter and immediately asked—

(To be continued)

Classified Advertisements

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in this section at the rate of ONE CENT per word. FIGURES and initials count as words.

Terms: Cash with order.

AGENTS.

BOYS MAKE MONEY during your spare hours. A little work on your part will bring you large returns. Special "prize contests" held in which you can make extra dollars. Write for information, now. Don't delay. W. A. Baier, O. T. N., General Manager, 1214 Lee St., Milwaukee, Wis.

VACATION MONEY! BOYS and GIRLS can easily and honestly make plenty money for vacation selling our Handy Bar Bluing during spare time. Every woman buys. You make 25 per cent. commission. Write NOW and be first in your town. Send 2 stamps for full particulars, or 12 cents for sample, instructions and easy-selling plans. **HOLIHAN SPECIALTY COMPANY**, Dept. N, 652 W. 185 St., New York.

PERIODICALS.

THE SINGLE STAR, a paper for Young Americans. Devoted to the interest of the C. M. A., the F. O. A. B. and the Amateur Press. Subscription 15c per year. Advertising rates 2c per line of seven words. Subscribe today or send stamp for sample copy. W. T. Way, Burlington, N. C.

THE STAR WEEKLY, the only C. M. A. weekly paper. Live articles concerning all the C. M. A. societies. Trial subscription 10 weeks, 10c. E. Lisle Keesling, Managing Editor, 154 Hamilton Ave., San Jose, Calif.

"**THE C. M. A. HERALD**," an independent paper, printed for the information of its readers and for the C. M. A. Short interesting news items always welcomed, 10c per year. Send stamp for sample copy and specimens of job printing. Address, **Burt Foote, o. t. n., Anna, Ohio.**

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FREE INFORMATION as to where to obtain magical apparatus, lodge paraphenalia, etc., for initiatory and degree work. Write the **BUREAU OF INFORMATION**, National Youth, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOYS, a \$3.00 Non-Leakable, Improved Fountain Pen, fancy engraved, highly polished, vulcanized rubber with 14-K, Gold P. Pen, complete with filler. All for 80c and the address of five boy friends. First fifty orders we include a "Prestomote" Stylo Pencil Free. Address, **R. & B. Mfg. Co., Dept. B803, Hallowell, Maine.**

I MAKE A SPECIALTY of writing short stories and editing departments for magazines. Stories \$1.50 per thousand words up. Special rates on department work. Send for estimates, enclosing copy of your paper. **Raymond J. Kelly**, 5958 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

MAKE YOUR OWN WRITING INKS.—A small booklet describing the manufacture of different grades of ink. Some teachers make the ink and sell to pupils and others. The booklet mailed for 10 cents, or the powder, each color, 10 cents. Address **Ink Co., M. Milford, N. Y.**

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E. LISLE KEESLING, Managing Editor.

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