NOTES FROM THE LITERARY WORLD

BY WASHINGTON WRITERS.

The Century will add to its list of biographies the life story of "Everybody's St. Francis," the text by Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, our present Minister to Denmark, and former professor of English language and literature at the Catholic University of America. The illustrations will be the work of the noted French illustrator, Benoit de Monvel, many in the color of the original drawings.

The first chapters, dealing with the youth of St. Francis and the troubled conditions in Italy during St. Francis' life, will appear in the May Century.

A chapter in modern history of unusual interest will be the account in the May Century by W. Morgan Shuster, lately treasurer general of Persia, of "Persian Women in the Recent Crisis"—a revelation from personal experience of the influence and high purpose in national life of Mohammedan women.

"Without the powerful moral influence of the Persian women," Mr. Shuster says in beginning his narrative of one of the most interesting chapters in modern history, "those so-called chattels of the Oriental lords of creation—the short-lived, but marvelously conducted, revolutionary movement in Persia which has recently been smothered by Russia and England—would have paled early with a mere disorganized protest."

"Roads, Paths, and Bridges," the latest addition to the Young Farmer's Practical Library (Sturgis & Walton Co.) takes its place as a first-rate authority on American road building, since its author, L. W. Page, Director of the Office of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, is unquestionably the foremost expert in his line. All the resources of his office have helped the making of this volume, which appears this month. It shows how to treat the ordinary country earth road without special surfacing; how to lay out new roads and improve old roads in location, grade, &c.; how to make roads of sand-clay, finish, gravel, or broken stone; how to construct and maintain roads. A valuable chapter considers roads as to their maintenance, and their relation to the town and county government. Among other matters treated are the making of paths and garden walks, the construction of minor highway bridges, and the problem of dust control.

"The Spirit of America."

Henry Van Dyke, whom all of us like to look upon as a typical American, has done well to gather the first seven of his twenty-six conferences, or lectures, which he gave in the winter of 1908 and 1909, on the Hyde Foundation at University of Paris, and to give them to us, from the press of the Macmillan Company, at the very moderate price of 50 cents. The attractiveness of the book and its low price should, in addition to the popularity of the writer whom we have come to look upon as one of the representative writers of the day, give the book a wide distribution.

There is here given a very gratifying picture of America and of Americans presented in an amiable way, but with a very perceptible defense against the rash and immature "impressions" which foreigners who do not know us the least bit are so prone to indulge after a day or two among us. His presentation of the self-reliance upon which the republic was founded and which has been its mainstay ever since, makes us gather together our self-respect at the very outset. And upon this we go on and build up on the succeeding chapters on "Fair Play and Democracy," "Willpower, Work, and Wealth," "Common Order and Co-operation," "Personal Development and Education," "Self-expression and Literature," until we close the book with a sense of our own importance as "a citizen of no mean city," and with a personal satisfaction which the writer has made us feel is thoroughly deserved.

It is a small book on a big subject, but it is one that handles the subject adequately and well. One gets from the reading of it something of that which Max O'Rell used to say was the daily prayer of the old Scotch lady—"a guide conceit of ourselves."

"Socialism as It Is."

Under this title William English Walling makes a comprehensive survey of what he calls a world-wide revolutionary movement. We know of no other book which will give to the student of sociology and of political phases a more accurate account of both the doings and the aims of socialism than this book does. It is a mature study by a capable writer. While he is clearly a socialist in his beliefs and ideals, he is no rabid partisan. The value of the work, which is an exhaustive treatise on the subject, lies mainly in the fact that the writer makes no unsupported statements. He proves his thesis, or his theses, for it is a many-sided study, and in a fair-minded way quotes his authorities. The effect of this is to give the reader not alone the views of the writer, but the beliefs of many of the world's best and clearest thinkers on the questions with which socialism has mainly to do.

In these days when there are so many societies whose professed aim is to learn what is to be known about socialism without committing its members to its principles, this book may well form a valuable handbook on the subject for their enlightenment by a very moderate advocate who never shakes the red flag at his reader. A treatise of this character must come to the student who wishes to be well-informed on the questions of the day as a discussion in which one feels a considerable respect for the writer's ability as well as for his sincerity.

To know about what so important a factor as the socialists of the world are doing, what their aims are, how they differ from the capitalist reformers, the new capitalists, the collectivists, and the several other forces has now come to be a necessary part of the education of any man of the day and every political student. To have the opinions of President Taft, ex-President Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, Lord Rosebery, Bismarck, Andrew Carnegie, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Woodrow Wilson, M. Lloyd-George, President Eliot, John Mitchell, Samuel Gompers, and hundreds of others who make the study of the elevation of the masses their main object in life is not only a desirable end, but in order to understand the affairs of the day, a very necessary thing to know.

All of this and more is given by "Socialism As It Is" in a very readable and interesting way. There is a very plain desire on the part of the writer to refrain from cramming principles and ideals down the throats of his readers. There is no fervid attempt at the conversion of the reader, but, withal, a scholarly treatise bearing all of the earmarks of close study during the twelve years in which the work has been in preparation. The relation shown between socialism on the one hand and "syndicalism" on the other makes the work a timely contribution to the vexed problems of the "under 90 per cent." In this work of 450 pages, Messrs. Macmillan, who are its publishers, present an unusually attractive and meritorious book upon the subject of present day politics.

"Why the World Laughs."

When Charles Johnson, in his admirable treatise on the humor of the world, tells us the things that the world has laughed at before and since the days of Confucius and the Queen of Sheba, and illustrates the points with a fine lot of examples; he does not take all of the pleasure of the joke or the witticism away by a tedious post-mortem analysis of it. The jokes are good, and they easily survive the mild but effective philosophical analysis, to which they are subjected in order to carry out the author's plan.

The writer has gone far afield in getting up his history of the world's humor and wit, which is in reality what the book is, and Harpur's have supported him by giving us an attractively made book. One sees clearly that all the world has that saving grace—a sense of humor, without which life would be a far greater tragedy than it is to many. That rate which is able to see the ludicrous even when accompanying a setback or a disappointment may be safely trusted to make its way through the maze of life. And that individual who can see things to laugh at, even in his own misfortunes, will come up to meet the vicissitudes with a smiling face and the assurance of winning out in the end.

The subject is approached with the right spirit. The author does not decline to laugh at our present-day jokes, as many do simply because they or their very close kin served to entertain our remote ancestors. He does not approach the subject from that blase side. Every joke is a joke the first time one hears it, no matter how great service it may have done a tired, weary world before it came to us. It is a good, refreshing book to pick up and to taste of on the blue days.

"Mystery of the Second Shot."

Here is a good detective story, told by Rufus Gillmore (D. Appleton & Co.) in an animated way and not in the first person which gives it "go" and life. The plot is original and ingenious. The man of the story puts himself in a situation in which he must be killed that he may not come under the prohibitive claims that applies to the suicide when his life insurance is to be collected. The characters are mostly newspaper men. The hero is a reporter, and the situation in which he finds himself, or in which he places himself, are plausible and reasonable. The construction of the story is worked out with care. The delayed evidence keeps up the interest. There is some reflection upon court methods which we would like to think are not to be found even in Massachusetts. The author gives his reader a busy time of it, and the absence of "waits" between acts is satisfying.

"The Bantam."

This is a school story, told by Mr. Brewer Corcoran (Harper's), in which the adventures of a plucky little boy are recounted. There is plenty of good fun and humor in it. The school at which all the events happen is organized on the English plan. The sports are chiefly those favored at English schools, and the interest centers on rowing and football. The school is an exclusive one, to which admission is of itself a sort of distinction. While from the boy's point of view it may be all right not to say much about lessons and study, it might please parents better and give them a more favorable impression of this type of school if there were less suggestions that study is of minor importance in it. The boys which the story tells us about are of a good, manly type, however, and to those who have to send their boys away from home to be educated, character certainly counts the most. The fun, fights, and feeds described will certainly appeal to the boy who reads it.

"Wide Courses."

Mr. James B. Connelly writes mostly of the sea, and does it well, as his many readers may testify, but in his collection of eight short stories, "Wide Courses" (Charles Scribner's Sons), he departs into new and curious paths—with more or less success. There are several sea tales of the navy, being most amusing, he pokes good-natured fun at the red tape of the navy, being most amusing, but there are also adventures of various sorts on dry land. All entertaining, though some are better than others. The illustrations are refreshingly well done.

The Appreciation of Architecture.

In his book, "How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a Day," Arnold Bennett, the English novelist, suggests as one of the books that would be found valuable in a systematic study of the utilization of time Mr. Russell Sturgis' "The Appreciation of Architecture," now published in this country by Doubleday, Page & Co. Mr. Bennett refers to the volume under its old title of "How to Judge Architecture," by which it is only slightly known in this country. It is interesting to note that Mr. Bennett recommends to the person who would widen his appreciation of a part or a craft, a concentrated reading of such popularly written books as are published on the subject. The Appreciation Series published by Doubleday, Page & Co. are prepared for this same style of reading. Among the titles are "The Appreciation of Pictures," "The Appreciation of Sculpture," and "A History of Architecture," by Russell Sturgis; "The Appreciation of the Drama," by Charles H. Caffin; "The Appreciation of Literature," by George T. Woodberry, and "The Appreciation of Music," by Daniel Gregory Mason.

His Unerring Nose.

James Francis Dwyer, whose book, "The White Waterfall," will shortly be published by Doubleday, Page & Co., is an extensive traveler, and he maintains that every city in the world has an odor distinctly its own. In proof of this he tells a story of an experience in Brisbane, Australia. Dwyer shared the cabin of the captain of a tramp steamer who knew every route from Hull to Hotsons Bay, and who could sniff a mud bank twenty miles away. In the early morning the Captain woke up, turned over in his berth, sniffed ridiculously at the atmosphere, then lifted himself on his elbow.

"I must have been dreaming," he drawled. "I woke up with the notion that I was in Bombay."

The difference between nose and brain so disturbed the captain that he walked to the portholes and discovered that a British-India steamer with a Lascar crew had come in through the night and had tied up alongside. Hence the false impression conveyed by the skipper's nose.

"I knew my nose wouldn't fool me for fun," remarked the captain. "It said Bombay the moment I opened my eyes, and it was mighty near it."

"The Historic Jesus," by Charles Stanley Lester.

"The Historic Jesus," by Charles Stanley Lester, which the Putnams will publish early in May, is the result of a long period of study devoted to the works of the best of the higher critics, with special reference to the synoptic Gospels. It is not an attempt to air personal opinions, but an honest effort to get at the underlying historical facts back of the misinterpretation of them in the Gospels. The author has been stimulated in his work by a remark of Pfleiderer's "If Scholars Do Not Tell People the Truth, Charlatanism Will Lead Them Astray." While, therefore, the book will naturally shock people who know nothing of the progress of thought and of knowledge, and while it leaves none of the traditional dogmas intact, its purpose is not destructive but reconstructive. Its normal result would be the restoration of the real Jesus and his teaching in place of the mixture of pagan and Jewish notions which, from very early days, supplanted them.

The book is unique in that it presents, for the people who are not special students of the subject, the results of the higher criticisms in a form which they can understand.

The author was for thirty years engaged in the ministry of the Episcopal Church, during twenty-two of which years he was rector of St. Paul's Church, Milwaukee.

Constructive Democracy.

Frederic C. Howe's new book, "Wisconsin: An Experiment in Democracy" (Scribner's) is a by-product of a long study of constructive democracy in Europe. In 1905 he went to England to study the subject of municipal ownership for the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington. This was followed by a book entitled "The British City." Later he visited Denmark for the purpose of studying the wonderful development of that country in co-operation, in scientific agriculture, and in other democratic experiments which have made Denmark an agricultural experiment station for the world. He has spent several summers in the study of German legislation and municipal administration, as well as in Switzerland, and brings to the examination of an American State a wide knowledge of the achievements of other countries, as well as a practical political experience gained in Ohio politics, where for ten years he served in the State senate on the tax commissions and in the City Council at Cleveland.

From Original Sources.

"The Religion of Modern Syria and Palestine" has a peculiar value in that the author, Dr. Frederick J. Bliss, gathered his material as nearly as possible at first hand. His sources were the priests and elders of the five Christian churches that exist in modern Syria and Palestine, and of the Mohammedan Church, whom he interviewed at first hand. Dr. Bliss was appointed to deliver the Brown lectures at Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ills., in 1908. He instantly went to Syria, which, by the way, was his birthplace, to gather material. He knew the Arabic language thoroughly, was able to converse with the leaders of the various sects of the country, and the following December delivered a series of lectures in which nobody could recognize an idea or illustration they recalled reading in any book. "I had interviews," says Dr. Bliss, "with the orthodox patriarchs of Antioch, Jerusalem—Greek, Catholic, Syrian, and Maronite—who imparted valuable information. Missionaries, Roman Catholic and Protestant, gave of their knowledge and experience. Moslems of all classes spoke freely of their religion.

"While many books have been consulted, it is in human documents that the richest material has been found. The Greek liturgies have been studied, but the manual acts of the mass were explained to me in the sitting room of a kindly parish priest, whose wife had baked the communion loaf which he reverently used in illustration.

"Learned books on the dervishes have been consulted, but it was through the quaint tales of a gentle-eyed shelk in Jerusalem, who left his humble task of scouring pots and kettles to make me a visit, that I learned, past all forgetting, that, in spite of the wild demonstrations which travelers witness for a fee in Constantinople and Cairo, the controlling motive of the dervish life is the hunger and thirst after righteousness."

Dr. Frederick J. Bliss is dean of the University of Rochester.

"Her Weight in Gold."

Dodd, Mead & Co. publish this work from the pen of Mr. George Barr McCutcheon. The writer works up this familiar figure of speech in a literal way that is at once bright and funny.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Less than two weeks after the publication of Miss Emma C. Dowd's story, "Polly of the Hospital Staff," the sales had necessitated the printing of 2,000 copies—an unusual record for a first novel.

Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, the popular author of "Mother Carey's Chickens" and "Rebecca," &c., sailed from New York on the Caronia last week. A spring visit to the British Isles has become a regular part of her life, and this year she is going first to Ireland.

Miss Willa S. Cather, whose first novel, "Alexander's Bridge," has just been published by Houghton-Mifflin Company, was born in Virginia and reared in Nebraska, but has spent most of her life in Pittsburg and New York. Her book is in no way a competitor of "Elwell's Bridge," as some of the booksellers seem to have imagined, for its hero is a great engineer, a builder of bridges, a man of power and various charms, whose life is greatly influenced by two women. The story had a very successful run in one of the magazines under the title of "Alexander's Masquerade."

Archibald Colquhoun, author of "China in Transformation," had some long and intimate conversations with Dr. Sun Yat Sen just before the latter sailed for China. Dr. Sen explained to Mr. Colquhoun the plans which the reform party intended to put into action, and empowered him to make them public. He also said that he was seldom without a copy of "China in Transformation," having in his wanderings purchased as many as fifteen for himself and his friends. That work came from the Harper press last week in a new edition, is really a new book with several additional chapters and the older matter carefully revised and brought up to date.

There has been much speculation as to the author of "The Autobiography of an Elderly Woman," which was published anonymously by Houghton Mifflin Company last autumn, and, for some reason or other, the book was very generally credited to Mrs. Margaret Deland. The publishers have just announced that the author of this widely-read and much-discussed book is Mrs. Mary Heaton Vorse, whose other books, "The Very Little Person" and "The Breaking-in of a Yachtsman's Wife," as well as her frequent magazine stories, have made her name well known to the reading public.

Frederick Remington was once stranded in a small Western town with only a quarter toward his passage East, says J. Henry Harper, who writes much of Remington in his recently published book, "The House of Harper." On entering the barroom of the inn, Remington noticed that two professional gamblers were plucking at poker a man who was apparently an Eastern drummer. Remington suggested to the stranger that he had better step and go to bed, and anticipated trouble by whipping out his gun and making the sharpers hold up their hands. Barricading the door of the bedroom he shared with the tenderfoot, he sat up all night with his gun, and gave evidence of his preparedness when the rustlers tried to get in. The stranger was so grateful that he invited Remington to accompany him to New York.

Miss Edna Ferber, author of "Dawn O'Hara," is a resident of Chicago, where she has been for some time connected with the newspapers. One of the most popular of her short stories, "The Man Who Came Back," was written," says Miss Jeannette Gilder, who, by the way, is an enthusiastic admirer of Miss Ferber's work, "under most unpropitious circumstances. The family was moving, and the house was in a state of confusion. Things were being sold off that were not going into the new house, and everything was hurry and bustle. Upstairs the mother was busy packing, and downstairs the daughter sat in the bare parlor pounding out "The Man Who Came Back" on her typewriter. She would scarcely get a sentence written before she was interrupted by a neighbor who wanted to buy a portiere, or a refrigerator, or a fireless cooker, then back she would fly to the machine, and in this way one of the little classics of American fiction was written."

The autobiography of Mary Antin, a young Russian immigrant, is published this week by Houghton-Mifflin Company under the title of "The Promised Land." Chapters from the book which have appeared serially in the Atlantic Monthly have aroused unusual interest, and the complete story will be without question one of the important books of the year. The author says of her narrative: "I am one whose life has spanned the eddies of historic transitions. I can testify to things beyond memory. Born in a Jewish 'pale' in the midieval atmosphere of a dark corner of Russia, I early fled from the scourge of despotism and took shelter under the American flag. I brought nothing with me but my memories of an old order of things and a great hunger for the bread of freedom. How I was fed and taught and helped till the scars of my early martyrdom were effaced, how the democratic institutions of America carried me in a decade through as many centuries of progress—that is the story of my life. To love your country understandingly you should know what I have been and what I have become. In the book of my life is written the measure of your country's growth and an answer to your doubts."

THE DEEP SEA.

To Fathom the Oceans Is One of the Big Problems of Mankind.

Toward the middle of the last century well directed attempts to fathom the ocean were begun. Lieut. Walsh, of the United States schooner Taney, reported a cast with the deep sea lead at 34,000—about six miles—feet without bottom. His sounding line was an iron wire more than eleven miles long. Lieut. Berryman, of the United States brig Dolphin, reported a cast at 29,000 feet mid-ocean and no bottom. Capt. Denham, of the British ship Herald, reported bottom in the South Atlantic at a depth of 48,000 feet. Afterward Lieut. J. P. Parker of the United States frigate Congress, sounded near the same spot and saw his line run out 50,000 feet and no bottom. This represented a depth of about ten miles.

There are no such depths. All these reports were mistakes. The methods employed were not reliable, and the results were worthless. Accuracy came with Brooke's invention, his "deep-sea sounding apparatus," which makes the average depth of ocean water not more than three or four miles. It may be questioned if any reliable soundings have yet been made in water over five miles deep. Such is the statement, at all events, in the eighth edition of Maury's "Physical Geography of the Sea." This author reports the greatest depths yet reached to be in the North Atlantic ocean, between the parallels of 35 degrees and 40 degrees north latitude, and immediately south of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. Here the soundings gave 25,000 feet, or about four miles and three-quarters.

This is the region in which the Titanic went down and now repose in water two miles deep. A glance at Maury's map of this region throws a flood of light upon the question of various depths within a comparatively small area. Close in to the shore of Newfoundland the depth is less than 6,000 feet. Moving toward the south and just beyond the limit of Grand Banks the depth increases quite suddenly to 12,000 feet. Still further south—a distance of only one or two hundred miles—the soundings show 18,000 feet. Coming down the Atlantic coast, still due south of Newfoundland and opposite Philadelphia, the depth reaches 24,000 feet. Finally, at a point opposite the city of Washington and south of Newfoundland, the depth is in dispute. Casts show the water to be very deep, but various ships have made conflicting reports as to the exact figures.

At the bottom of the North Atlantic a remarkable tableland extends from Cape Race in Newfoundland to Cape Clear in Ireland, already shown as the telegraphic plateau. In August, 1858, a table was laid upon this plateau from Valencia in Ireland to Trinity Bay in Newfoundland. Only a few messages had been passed through it when the cable ceased to work.

Circumstantial Evidence.

There was considerable chill in the air and Sniffley did not know whether it would be wise to begin a conversation with Mrs. Sniffley or not. Finally, however, the silence became too arctic for comfort, and he decided to risk it.

"Beautiful morning, my dear," he observed, as he lathered his chin.

"Don't you talk to me, Mr. Sniffley," retorted the lady. "I am disgusted with you. You needn't fool yourself into thinking I don't know in what condition you and Mr. Bagley came home last night. I overheard your conversation."

"Conversation," said Sniffley. "What did I say?"

"You said you didn't know when Mr. Bagley asked you which keyhole was the right one, and there's only one on the door!" said Mrs. Sniffley.

Thought Hubby Was Mean.

From Judge.

Society dame—Oh, doctor, I'm so sorely troubled with ennui!

Doctor—H'm! Why don't you interest yourself in finding out how the other half lives?

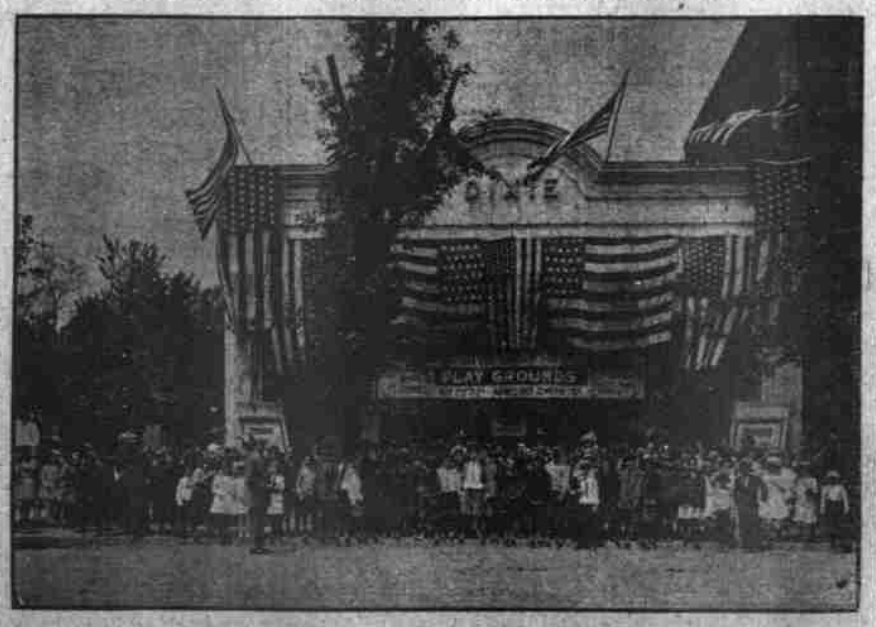
Society dame—Gracious! Why, I'm not looking for a divorce!

IN THE HARVESTER TRUST.

CYRUS W. McCORMICK.

Who will be among the individual defendants named in the government's suit for the dissolution of the International Harvester Company, or so-called "trust," the papers for which are now supposed to be under preparation by government officials.

PUPILS IN BENEFIT FOR PLAYGROUNDS.



Through the efforts of the teachers and pupils of the sixth division of the public schools and the kindness of the management of the Dixie Theater, Eighth and H Sts. ne., approximately $50 has been added to the playground fund.

JUST READY
The Best Books for Travel Lovers

The Spell of France
By CAROLINE ATWATER MASON.
A new volume in the popular SPELL SERIES, uniform with

The Spell of Italy
(Now selling in a 50th edition)
By the same author.

Each, illustrated, boxed, net $2.50 (postpaid, $2.70).

And

The Spell of Holland
By BURTON E. STEVENSON.
"A book bristling with anecdote and with flashlights of Holland fun nearly all the phases." Travel Magazine.

(Illustrated, boxed, $2.50).

L. C. PAGE & COMPANY
53 Beacon St., Boston

The Washington Herald's Great Booklovers' Contest

PICTURE No. 28. Sunday, May 5, 1912.

The Book Represented by Above Picture Is

Title .....

Author .....

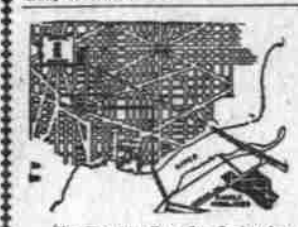
Your Name .....

Street and Number .....

City and Town .....

Write in title and author of book and SAVE coupon and pictures. Send no coupon until end of the contest. Each picture represents a book title—not a scene or character. Catalogues containing 1,000 names, on which all puzzle pictures are based—the catalogue used by the contest editor—are for sale at the business office of The Herald for 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents.

FIRST PRIZE.
Building Lot, Value $1,000.



The Herald offers for first prize a lot in Thirtieth street, in Randle Highlands. The lot has a frontage of thirty-five feet and is surrounded by the best environment in a suburban home of that character.

Randle Highlands, as shown by the comparison pyramid herewith, is higher than either the Capitol or the White House.

It is about twelve to fifteen minutes from the heart of Washington and accessible by Pennsylvania avenue cars.

It has been rightly argued that if there is really a "Paris of America," Washington is that city. What Paris is to France, Washington is to the United States.

If the winner of the first prize shall be the possessor of a home, he or she shall own a bit of property that has a great investment prospect.

Second Prize—Value $750

Kingsbury Inner-Player Piano
On Exhibition by the
Percy S. Foster Piano Co.
1330 G Street N. W.

Third Prize—Value $500

Library from Brentano's

These "booklovers" who love books ahead of all other affection, consider the third prize in this contest as the first.

A library selected by the highest authority in the leading book shop in the world, is a gift that those who worship at the literary shrines call "adorable," and one that whets the craving of those who are in the earlier stages of the thirst for higher knowledge.

Of course, the winner of this prize will have full opportunity to consult with the Brentano management in the interest of final amendment to suit his or her taste. As the selection stands now, not a volume that would injure the thinking of a twelve-year-old girl has been permitted. The library has an actual cash value of $500, and will be exhibited at Brentano's, Twelfth and F Streets Northwest.

$250 in Cash Prizes

4th to 13th Prizes	$10 books.
14th to 23d Prizes	$5 books.
24th to 33d Prizes	$1 books.

The Citizens' Savings Bank, located in the Bond Building, at 1406 New York avenue, holds on deposit the sum of $250, subject to the order of The Washington Herald Company, who will present it to those contestants who are designated by the examining committee which is to sit in final judgment on the answers submitted.

The bank will issue the money in the shape of "savings deposits," on which its regular interest will be paid. Those who incline to thrift will find that bank an ideal one for all that comes to the needs of individual or family.

Booklovers' contestants are invited to visit

The Citizens' Savings Bank, Bond Building, 1406 N. Y. Ave. N. W.

RULES OF THE CONTEST.

All persons are eligible to enter this contest except employes of The Washington Herald and members of their families. Each day, for sixty-five days, there will be published in The Herald a picture which will represent the name of a book. Beneath each picture there will be a blank for the contestant to fill in the title of the book.

Cut out both the picture and the blank and fill in the name and author of the book, and add your name and address neatly and plainly in the space provided.

No restrictions will be placed on the way in which answers to the pictures may be secured. Each picture represents only one title of one book. If you are not sure of a title and wish to send in more than one answer to each picture, you may do so. BUT NOT MORE THAN FIVE ANSWERS TO ANY ONE PICTURE WILL BE PERMITTED. Incorrect answers will not be counted against contestants if correct answer is also given. More than one answer should not be put on the same coupon. Extra coupons should be used for extra answers. All answers to the same picture SHOULD BE KEPT TOGETHER when sending in the set. Only one list may be submitted by one contestant, though any list may have five answers to each puzzle.

The number of coupons used—answers given—must be plainly written on the outside of each SET submitted, but do not write such information on the wrapper.

The pictures in each case must be sent in with the answers, in order that all answers be uniform. Additional pictures and coupons may be obtained at the office of The Washington Herald, by mail or in person.

When you have all sixty-five pictures, fasten them together in a FLAT package and bring or mail them to The Washington Herald, addressed to Booklovers' Contest Editor. Prizes will be awarded to the contestants sending in the largest number of correct solutions. In event of two or more persons having the same number of correct solutions, the person using the smaller number of extra coupons in his set of answers will be declared winner. In event of two persons having the same number correct and using the same number of coupons, the persons so tying will have an equal interest in the prize tied for.

Only one list of answers may be submitted by a contestant and only one prize will be awarded to one family at one address.

It is not obligatory that contestants cut either picture or coupon from The Herald in order to send in solutions. An answer may be submitted in any legible manner the contestant may select, provided in every case that a picture is attached to the solution. Contestants are not compelled to cut the picture from The Herald, but may photograph, draw or copy in any other way they may choose—just so there is but one coupon submitted with each picture however obtained.

Awards will be made strictly according to the merit of each separate list.

The name of more than one person must not be written upon any one coupon.

The awards will be made by the Contest Editor and a committee of well-known citizens, whose names will be announced later.

The contest is limited to the following territory: District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina.