STORY DECLINED; AUTHOR ACCEPTED

Editor Proves to Be a Woman and Cupid Does the Rest.

By CLYDE JOHNSON.

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Charles Worthington Rankin had arrived at years of discretion without having selected any particular avocation. He was fairly well off, and there was no need to hurry.

Mr. Rankin had sometimes thought of becoming a doctor, but was discouraged when he realized that he might be called out of bed at 1 o'clock in the morning to saw off some man's leg.

The legal profession, mingled more or less with real estate, insurance, politics, promotion trusteeship, receivership and advising corporations how to break the law, offered certain attractions, but Mr. Rankin had seen lawyers perspire when addressing a jury, and he did hate to perspire.

There was painting, but landscape artists, as he had been reliably informed, had to keep the books for some grocery at night to eke out an existence.

If Mr. Rankin should turn to sculpture there were the clay and the stone dust, to soil his cuffs, and even if he brought out a statue of Columbus the daily papers might call it Captain Kidd.

It took Mr. Rankin a long, long time to make up his mind, and then the decision was the result of accident. He dropped in on an assemblage one day that had gathered to honor a young literary man, and when he saw the admiration and heard the adulations bestowed he whispered to himself:

"By George, but I've struck it! Nice easy work and nothing driving about it. All you've got to do is to sit down in your library and think, and then write what you've been thinking about."

Mr. Rankin walked right out of that place and bought him the necessary tools to begin and complete a story that should be a wonder. He did not make the error that so many amateur

The Third Time to Read It.

writers make, of going to or writing to successful authors and asking them how they did it. He didn't care a red cent how they got their plots or worked up their situations. His story would be his own in every particular.

And another thing worth recording in Mr. Rankin's favor is the fact that after he had got his plot, laid his situations, named the day and hour, and had his hero in hiding behind a brick pile, he didn't take the two pages of manuscript to this one and that one, and ask them how they thought the story would work out.

No, Sir and no Ma'am! Mr. Rankin didn't care a peanut for the opinions of others on that particular line of work. Had he been going to open a sandstone quarry for the production and sale of grindstones, it would have been different, but in this he was right at home. He felt it from the very first line he wrote. It was to be a serial for a magazine. When finished, after seven long weeks of work—which of itself was a great surprise to his friends—the story came to an end, and the author read it over with glowing self-satisfaction. Then it was sent off to the magazine he had selected, and Mr. Rankin and divers other persons held their breath and walked around on tip-toes.

Mr. Rankin figured that it would be at least a month before his check came and the date of the beginning of the serial would be announced. He was out in his figuring. No one can ever get a close line on those magazine editors. That's why authors continue to revel in poverty. On the fifth day the story was returned with the usual printed prescription. An author who has never received one of these printed slips should be told that they are a half-sheet of fairly good linen paper on which is printed in fairly good English the announcement that after having read every last word of the story the writer was so kind and considerate and everlastingly obliging to forward to that publication instead of the Congressional Record—after it had been perused by the stenographer, all the typists, the cashier, the bookkeeper and the office boy—after having been submitted to the X-ray and a chemical analysis, that editor is convinced that it is one of the great stories of the century, but as his two children are down with the measles he must decline with thanks.

Mr. Rankin read this prescription with amazement. Then he read it with anger. The third time he read it he used cuss-words for punctuation marks and then stood up to say:

"The ignoramus! Why, that editor doesn't know enough to edit a sandpile, and I'll write and tell him so!"

Mr. Rankin carried out his threat. He had an epistle in the mail-box within the hour that was warranted to make the editorial hair curl and kink. The policy of the magazine editor is never to strike back nor make personal explanations. When he has handed a manuscript to the office boy to be returned to the author that is the end of the affair, except in rare instances. This was a rare instance. J. A. Bennett wrote back that the manuscript had been declined because of its length.

Mr. Rankin pointed out the fact that the magazine had printed four longer ones within the year.

J. A. Bennett wrote that the situations were overdrawn and impossible.

Mr. Rankin pointed out the fact that he had his heroine climbing an iceberg as she sat in the saddle of her broncho, and that the fact was neither unnatural nor impossible. The women of the far west were performing the feat every day.

J. A. Bennett wrote that a great deal of profanity had been introduced fnto the conversations, and every reader must be more or less shocked. He even had his heroine exclaim: "Damn it!"

Mr. Rankin replied that this was the age of profanity. The trusts had set everybody to swearing, and profanity was on the increase, and the only recourse the public had. As for his heroine, she was a strong character to begin with, and in the second place she had found herself lost on the plains just as night and a blizzard and a band of hostile Indians were approaching. Under those circumstances should a heroine exclaim: "O, fudge!"

J. A. Bennett said that so many grammatical errors were found in the story that it would have to be largely overhauled.

Mr. Rankin replied that he was a graduate of Yale, and that if he couldn't demonstrate in public or private that he knew more about grammar in a minute than J. A. B. did in a week he would eat his hat.

J. A. B. then pointed out that the discussion was closed.

Mr. Rankin replied that the other had best look for a job of sawing wood, and that if he ever ran across him he would take great pleasure in punching his head.

A week later J. A. Bennett went to the country on a fortnight's vacation. Mr. Rankin was only a day later in starting. Fate planned that they should both select the same hotel. Fate planned that on the third day after Mr. Rankin's arival he should go canoeing on the river. He knew his craft and was safe. Some one else went canoeing at the same time that didn't understand the fads and fancies of that make of craft. It was a young woman, and she had only reached the deepest spot for a mile up and down when over went the canoe. Mr. Rankin heard her screams and arrived at the spot in prompt time. She was resting on the bottom, but he dove and found her, and she was carried to the hotel to be revived. Some one told him that it was a Miss Bennett, and that's all he knew about her 'till the next day, when she sent for him to express her gratitude.

Miss Bennett was a little draggy yet, but able to praise Mr. Rankin as a great hero. She surely owed her life to him, and she couldn't find words to tell her feelings.

"And by the way," she smiled, "are you any relation to Mr. Charles Worthington Rankin?"

"Why, I am he!"

A terrible pause ensued and then he asked:

"Can you be related to J. A. Bennett?"

"Why, I am she!"

At least half the magazines have women to read and pass on contributions, and they always sign their names to mislead as to sex.

Did Mr. Rankin punch J. A. B's head? Oh, no. He began to admire instead, and in three days he knew that he was in love. He had saved her life. Why shouldn't she admire and love in turn? She won't be a story-reader much longer, and he has already decided that as a story writer he is not a success.

Women and the Farm.

It is not so much because the farmer's boys sought the cities as because his daughters refused to stay on the farm that the rural population has dwindled. At least, the council of the National Bankers' association, in session in Westchester last week, came to the conclusion that the greatest drawback to inducing men to undertake farm work lies in the objections made to it by the women folk. The work in farm households is undeniably heavy. One remedy proposed, and already in operation in some of the western states, is a co-operative chain of laundries. They carry off the week's wash and return it at trivial cost—ten cents is the carrying charge, according to report—thus saving one day's hard labor for the women.—New York Times.

A REPRIMAND

Mr. Williams (to son)—Whar am dat brack brudder of yo'rs?

Son—He dun cuttin' sticks, pop.

Mr. Williams—Dar, now; dat's niggah all ober. Why doan' you correc' yo' furseology an' say he am amper tatin' timbah, niggah, an' talk lik' hite folks?

ON A BUSINESS BASIS

Big Sister—Now, Jack, I'll give you a nickel if you'll be good and not bother when Mr. Softly calls tonight.

Jack—All right, sis, and for a dime extra I'll promise not to put dad wise dat he's there.

RUDE FELLOW

Reggy—Gwacious. Such a vicious natuah Percy has!

Clarence—Has he weally?

Reggy—Fwightful. I had some words with him today, and he deliberately weached out his hand and disawanged my hair.

NO ROOM FOR DOUBT

"His environment inclines him to reticence."

"You think so?"

"I'm positive. He lives with his wife and her mother."

COMPLETE ACCOUNTING

Professor—George, how many senses have we?

George—Five senses and a nonsense

The ONLOOKER

by WILBUR D. NESBIT

"Summer Board"

Corn in cans
And old potatoes,
Shriveled pease
And sad tomatoes;

Doubtful beef,
Tough bread and biscuit;
Custard pie—
But who will risk it?

Weary men
And weary women—
Tennis, golfin'
Boatin', swimming'.

Hammock down,
Chairs taken, and a
Spoony pair
On the veranda.

"He's a chump,"
And "She's no lady!"
"Did you hear
About Miss Sadie?"

Up at 6
For breakfast forage—
Sawdust food,
Eggs from cold storage.

Gnats and bugs,
Mosquitoes, chigres—
Water filled
With wig-wag-wiggers.

Man who swears
And wife who mutters,
Dame who bites
Each word she utters;

Girl with youth
A-leaning to'rd her—
Some are bored
And some are boreder!

The Early Water Melon.

Those of us who are rich and proud and who pamper ourselves are now yielding to the lure of the early water melon.

The debutante melon is a false alarm. It costs more than a good melon, and it disappoints worse than a poor one.

On the outside it is fair to see. It giveth its color in the rind and utters a deceitful plunk when thumped meditatively with the finger. You are sure that the interior of the melon is as red as a rose and as sweet as honey.

The dealer will not plug it for you. He is selling that melon, not eating it. He excuses the price by telling of the long distance it has traveled. Travel broadens a man but it does not ripen a melon.

You buy it and it melts eighty cents' worth of ice getting cooled off. Then you cut it, and the inside is about as pink as face powder and not half as pleasant to the taste.

To be enjoyed a water melon must be gathered from the parent vine along about eight in the morning, then placed in a well until evening. It should then be opened with due and proper ceremony, and the evening should be hot. Nothing but the crimson heart should be eaten. After that a man is kind to his family and will make peace with his enemies.

Overestimated Himself.

"He is all wrapped up in himself," observed the critical person.

"Yes," replied the other person, who had a vain pride in his talent for sarcasm, "and he thinks it is a Mother Hubbard wrapper, too."

For, indeed, the person who was being discussed between friends cherished the idea that he was most of the majority.

Consistent Poet.

"Papa," said the little son of the Dialect Poet, "I just saw a horse."

"No, my boy," corrected the Dialect Poet, "your diction is at fault. You doubtless meant that you 'ist' or 'rhist' saw the animal."

It is indeed hard to induce children to conform to the poetry that is inspired by them.

They "Saved" It.

Bobbs—Too bad about Nobbs. Lost all of his furniture because of a false alarm of fire at his house.

Dobbs—But, if there was no fire, how could his furniture be destroyed?

Bobbs—Well, you see, Nobbs lives in a suburban town where they have a volunteer fire department.

Wilbur D. Nesbit.

Fewer Willing to Sell Their Hair.

Owing to the fact that the young countrymen of France, under the spreading influence of the cities, are becoming more particular as to the appearance of the girls they "walk out" with, peasant girls are becoming less and less willing to sell their rich tresses to hair dealers. At the great Limoges hair fair, held in the market place of the city, there were fewer dealers present than ever before. The supply of hair is failing and prices ranged from $1.50 to $1.85 a pound.

Select the Beautiful Way.

There is a beautiful and an ugly way in which to say almost everything, and happiness depends upon which way we take. You can upset a person for a whole day by the harsh way in which you may call him in the morning, or you may give him a beautiful start by the cheerfulness of your greeting. So not only in words, but in all the little common courtesies and duties of life, think of the beautiful way of doing each.—D. L. Porter.

Defender of Apaches Debarred.

One Paris lawyer has had his name struck off the rolls because it was discovered that he acted as the regular legal adviser of the apache fraternity, from which he drew $6,600 annually in fees. One day he was engaged to defend an apache in a suburban court. His client was not satisfied with the lawyer's procedure in the case, and after a heated argument outside the court the client threw the lawyer into the River Marne.—Case and Comment

An Ideal.

I know of no more encouraging fact than the unquestionable ability of a man to elevate his life by a conscious endeavor. It is something to be able to paint a particular picture, or to carve a statue and so make a few objects beautiful; but it is far more glorious to carve and paint the very atmosphere and medium through which we look, which morally we can do.—Thoreau.

Always a Way.

In a public washroom, where there were towels a-plenty, if anybody wanted to use that kind, Tip saw a man who had been sousing his face in cold water take his immaculately clean, very fresh-looking shirt sleeves, as he could with the cuff button links unfastened, and slowly mop his dripping face till it was dry; so there's always a way.—New York Press.

Bell Ringer's Occupation Gone.

The abolition of the custom of ringing the town bell at Buntingford, Hertfordshire, England, which for 300 years has tolled for deaths and funerals from over the gateway of an inn, throws out of occupation Saunders, the bell ringer, whose family have rung the bell continuously for over 140 years.

Sweets for Children.

If you desire to keep your children healthy and yet satisfy their natural craving for sweets, give them the sugar in its natural form. Candy is injurious, but honey, preserved figs and dates, raisins and maple syrup are just as much appreciated by the small folk as the manufactured sweets

Knew What He Was Doing.

A five-year-old boy in Riverside, Cal., recently made a pie according to his own observations, cutting openings in the top crust for the steam to escape. When his father said to him, "The steam will come out," he straightened up and with emphasis replied: "I'm making a pie and not a boiler."

Use of Hot and Cold Drinks.

Remember that, ridiculous though it may sound, cold drinks are healthier for the lungs in cold weather, before going out into the cold, and hot drinks are healthier for the stomach in hot weather, just after coming in from the heat.

His Example.

Teacher—"Bobby, give me an example of the word 'damper.'" Bobby (after a moment's thought)—"Paw says maw is too damper-ticular about his feet bein' wiped."—Boston Transcript

Worth Trying.

Those who live on the mountain have a longer day than those who live in the valley. Sometimes all we need to brighten our day is to rise a little higher.

Deep Thought Here.

If a man were as cheap as almost any woman can make him feel, no woman could resist him merely as a bargain.

Woman's Faith.

A woman ought at least to have as much faith in her husband as she has in her powder rag.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Pleasure in Simple Life.

"Wherever life is simple and sane true pleasure accompanies it as fragrance does uncultivated flowers."

When Humor Grates.

When a man is not amused, he feels an involuntary contempt for those who are.—Edward Bulwer Lytton.

Good Work of the Agitators.

It is the serious minority which accomplishes great things.—Exchange.

Telephone Users, Attention!

In order to get the very best telephone service, that is prompt connection with the party you are calling, it is necessary to observe carefully the following rules:

1. When calling for a party, consult your directory and always give plainly the prefix and the number of the telephone very distinctly.

2. Always answer your own telephone calls promptly. This prevents impatience on the part of the party calling you, and enables you to finish your conversation promptly.

3. When calling for a party and they respond, say: "This is Mr. So-and-So speaking. I want to speak to Mr. So-and-So."

4. Speak as courteously over the telephone with your party as you would face to face. This is necessary in order to get the very best results from a prospective customer.

5. Do not become impatient when not getting your connection promptly. It may be your fault, or negligence on your part in giving the number correct, or it may be that the party refuses to respond promptly to your call, so you can assist the Telephone Company by responding promptly to YOUR OWN calls.

6. See that your place of business is fully supplied with adequate telephone facilities. It is often the case that one telephone line is congested, and your customers become dissatisfied and call your competitor.

7. Our representatives will gladly respond to any call from you for any information whatever concerning telephone service.

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CHARTER

OF "AUGUSTE CHABAUD, INC."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known, that on this, the fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, before me, Sidney F. Gautier, a notary public, in and for the parish of Orleans, state of Louisiana, duly commissioned and qualified, personally came and appeared: the undersigned parties, who declared that they had hereby formed themselves into a corporation for the term of ninety-nine years from this date, under the name of Auguste Chabaud, Inc. The domicile whereof shall be in the city of New Orleans, in said state; and the objects and purposes whereof shall be to finance deals in real estate, stocks, bonds and other securities; to borrow and lend money; to buy and sell property, real and personal. No stockholder shall ever be held liable for any of the debts and obligations of said corporation, except to the amount that may be due by such stockholders for the unpaid balance of his subscription to the stock of said corporation.

This corporation may sue and be sued, citation and other process shall be served upon the president and in his absence from the city, upon the secretary.

The capital stock of this corporation shall be twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), divided into shares of twenty dollars each, payable in cash, or its equivalent, and the corporation shall begin business as soon as five thousand dollars of the capital stock have been subscribed and paid for.

The affairs of the corporation shall be managed by the Board of Directors, composed of three stockholders, the first Board of Directors to hold office for five years, and thereafter to be elected annually by ballot, on the first Monday in January of each year, or as soon thereafter as possible. Each share of stock shall have one vote in all stockholders' meetings, to be cast in person or by proxy.

The first board of directors shall be composed of Auguste Chabaud, president, general manager and treasurer; Armand Castaing, vice-president and Henry Smith, secretary, and succeeding boards shall elect officers from among their number.

This charter may be amended, or this corporation dissolved, by a three-fourths vote of the stockholders, represented at a meeting held after ten days' notice in writing mailed to the stockholders; and in case of dissolution, the board of directors shall act as liquidators. The board of directors will have the power to adopt by-laws for the general management of the affairs of the corporation and can amend same at pleasure.

Thus done and passed, at my office on said date aforementioned, in the presence of Messieurs K. V. Richard and M. C. Scharff, competent witnesses, who signed hereto with said appearers and me, notary, after due reading of the whole.

Original signed: Auguste Chabaud, 123 shares; Henry Smith, 125 shares; A. Castaing, 2 shares. Witnesses: K. V. Richard, M. C. Scharff.

SIDNEY F. GAUTIER, Notary Public.

I, the undersigned recorder of mortgages, in and for the parish of Orleans, state of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing act of incorporation of Auguste Chabaud, Inc., was this day duly recorded in my office in book 1055, folio —.

New Orleans, La., August 15, 1912.

EMILE LEONARD, Dy. Rec.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original thereof on file in my office.

SIDNEY F. GAUTIER, Notary Public.

CHARTER

ARMOUR & COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known, that on this twenty-second day of the month of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twelve and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty seventh, before me Philip Gensler, Jr., a notary public in and for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, duly commissioned and qualified, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, all of the age of majority, who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of this state relative to the organization of corporations, they hereby form themselves, their successors and assigns, as well as such other persons who may hereafter become associated with them, into and constitute a corporation for the objects and purposes and under the stipulations hereinafter set forth, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and title of this corporation shall be Armour & Company, Limited, and the place chosen for its domicile is declared to be in the City of New Orleans, State of Louisiana.

This corporation shall have and enjoy succession by its corporate name for a period of ninety-nine (99) years from and after the date of this act, unless sooner dissolved, as hereinafter provided, and have all the rights, privileges, and immunities granted by law to corporations, and under its corporate name it shall have power to contract, sue and be sued, to make and use a corporate seal, the same to break and alter at pleasure; to hold, own, receive, purchase and convey, improve, hypothecate, alienate, lease, borrow, loan, and mortage or pledge property, both real and personal: to own, hold, purchase, convey, pledge, accept as collateral, or otherwise deal with, acquire or dispose of stock in any other corporation engaged in a business similar, incidental or germane to any of the objects and purposes for which this corporation is formed, and to vote stock so acquired through its duly authorized representative at any and all meetings and elections, held by the corporation or corporations which issued said stock; to have, name, appoint such managers, directors, officers, agents and employees as its interests and convenience may acquire, and to make and establish rules, regulations and by-laws for its corporate management and control, and, generally, to exercise all the rights and powers now or hereafter granted to corporations of like character.

ARTICLE II.

The objects and purposes for which this corporation is established, and the nature of the business to be carried on by it, are declared to be: to carry on the business of manufacturing each and every product from food animals and all articles of use as food, or otherwise, of which food animals or any product thereof form a component part, or may be in any way utilized into any condition, combination, connection, article, substance or form, whatsoever; buying selling, dealing and trafficing in such animals and in any of the articles, products and substances herein mentioned or referred to, and in poultry, eggs and agricultural products, or in any other kind of merchandise: also to conduct a public and private warehouse business, and to transact the business of public warehouseman; and to do any and all things connected with, incidental, germane to, and suitable or proper for the furtherance and accomplishment of any of the objects and purposes hereinabove enumerated.

This corporation may carry on its business and maintain a branch office or offices, and conduct and operate a branch store or stores in any parish of this state, in any other state, territory or possession of the United States, and in any foreign country.

ARTICLE III.

The officer on whome citation may be served shall be the President, and in case of his absence or inability to serve, on the Vice-President, or the Secretary.

ARTICLE IV.

The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), divided into five hundred (500) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, which shall be issued for labor done or money or property actually received, or their equivalents, at such times and in such manner as the board of directors may elect.

This corporation shall commence business and become a going concern at once.

ARTICLE V.

The officers of this corporation shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and a General Manager.

The business affairs of this corporation shall be conducted by a Board of Directors, to be composed of three (3) stockholders, who shall be elected annually by ballot on the second Wednesday of January of each year, to begin with the year 1913. The directors shall have the right to vote on all matters brought before them by a proxy, general or special, over their own signature.

All the corporate powers of this corporation shall be vested in said Board of Directors, which shall have power to fill all vacancies among its own members and elect all officers, but the stockholders of this corporation shall have the right to remove the directors at any time, with or without cause, at a meeting called by any stockholder on mailing or delivering five days previously a written notice to the last known residence or place of business of the other stockholders, provided a majority in amount of all the stock of the corporation shall be necessary to remove the directors or any one of them, and the directors shall have power to remove the officers or agents of the corporation at any time, with or without cause.

The following named persons have been chosen as the Board of Directors to serve until their successors shall be elected and qualified, viz: Everett Wilson, Everton M. Schlegel, and Edward A. Tillotson.

This Board shall proceed at once to elect the officers of this corporation to serve until the election in 1913.

At the first meeting following the election of directors, the board shall elect officers.

Notice of election shall be by ... days notices mailed or delivered to each stockholder, but meetings may be held at any time by unanimous consent.

ARTICLE VI.

This charter may be amended, altered or changed, or this corporation may be dissolved, at any general meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose, upon ... days' previous notice published in one or more of the daily newspapers of the City of New Orleans (unless such notice be waived with the unanimous consent of the stockholders) with the assent of three-fourths of the stock represented at the meeting. And, at the expiration or dissolution of this charter, the business affairs of this corporation shall be wound by one or more commissioners to be named and appointed for that purpose by the stockholders. These commissioners shall be vested with full title to all the corporate assets and property of the corporation, with full power to dispose of the same to the best interest of the stockholders. In case of death of a commissioner, his place may be filled by the surviving one or more than one has been appointed, or by the stockholders.

ARTICLE VII.

No stockholder shall ever be held liable or responsible for the contracts or debts of the said corporation in any degree more than the unpaid balance due by subscription on the shares of stock held by him, nor shall any mere informality in organization have the effect of rendering the charter null or of exposing the stockholders to any liability beyond the unpaid balance of stock.

Thus done and passed, at my office in this City, the day, month and year above written, in the presence of M. C. Queenen and Edwin T. Merrick, competent witnesses, residing in this City, who have hereunto signed their names with appearers and me, notary, after reading of the whole.

(Original signed)

PHILIP GENSLER, JR., Notary.

Witnesses:—Frederick C. Queenen, T. Merrick.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Mortgages in and for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing Act of Incorporation of Armour and Company, Limited, was this day duly recorded in my office in Book ... Folio———.

New Orleans, August 22, 1912.

(Signed) EMILE LEONARD, Dy. Rec.

A true copy of the original, with the names of the subscribers, and the number of shares subscribed for by each, as shown by the original.

PHILIP GENSLER, JR., Notary.

aug 29 sep 5 12 19 26 oct 3