

# newsboy



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Monthly Newsletter of  
the HORATIO ALGER  
SOCIETY. The World's  
Only Publication Devoted  
to That Wonderful  
World of Horatio Alger.



Founded 1961 by Forrest Campbell & Kenneth Butler

## CONVENTION TIME

## SIoux FALLS S.D.

BANQUET



OLD  
TIME  
MOVIES

FOUNDERS: Kenneth Butler &  
Forrest Campbell.

BOOK  
SALES

MAY

14, 15, 16

1971

SWAPPING

HORATIO ALGER SOCIETY

To further the philosophy of Horatio Alger Jr. and to encourage the spirit of Strive and Succeed that for half a century guided Alger's undaunted heroes - lads whose struggles epitomized the Great American Dream and flamed hero ideals in countless millions of young Americans.

OFFICERS

JUDSON S. BERRY	PRESIDENT
LEO (BOB) BENNETT	VICE-PRESIDENT
DAN FULLER	TREASURER
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FORREST CAMPBELL	DIRECTOR

The NEWSBOY, the official organ of the Horatio Alger Society is published monthly except January and July, and is distributed free to Society member. Membership fee for any twelve month period is \$5.00.

NEWSBOY recognizes Ralph D. Gardner's HORATIO ALGER, or the American Hero Era, published by Wayside Press, 1964, as the leading authority on the subject.

Please use membership roster for mailing address of our officers.

HORATIO ALGER

A speech by Max Goldberg

139 years ago today, on January 13th, 1832, Horatio Alger, Jr. was born in North Chelsea, now Revere, at 88 Beach St.

In December 1844, the Algers moved to Marlboro. There he attended the Gates Academy and then went to Harvard College, graduating in 1852, the eighth in his class. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and the smallest man in his class--five feet and two inches. He entered the Cambridge Divinity School in September, 1953, but left in November to become

associate editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser. In 1856, he took charge of the Academy at Deerfield, and later was a private tutor in Boston. He again entered Divinity School, graduating in 1860. Meanwhile, he continued to write, and contributed poems and short stories to "Harpers", "Putnam and other magazines, and also to the New York Sun, and the North American Review.

He visited England, Ireland, Paris and Rome, and was selected by the United States to bear dispatches from Rome and Naples. He returned home in April, 1861. He became a minister in Dover, later returned to Cambridge as a private tutor, then went to the Unitarian parish at Brewster for two years, still continuing his writing and composing war songs.

In 1866, Alger resigned from the the pastorate in Brewster and moved to New York City, where he taught students preparing for college. There he became interested in the conditions of street boys, which led to his writing stories for the youth depicting children of that class as heroes. He was a keen observer and accurate in his descriptions. He compiled all the habits and manners of the street urchins. In 1868, he wrote "Ragged Dick", which was an immediate success. This was later followed by the "Tatered Tom", "Brave and Bold", and the "Pacific Series". He wrote three biographies; those of Lincoln, Webster, and Garfield.

Charles O'Connor, superintendent of the Newsboys' lodging home, wrote to Alger inviting him to come to the home. He stated that since his "Ragged Dick" book, he noticed a change among his boys. They stopped smoking, stealing and even became polite. Alger remained there for thirty years as chaplin, advisor, and friend of the homeless boys. He instructed them that only by hard work, thrift and study would they succeed. The boys must have followed his advice, for the number who did succeed is legion.

Our country owes a vote of gratitude to Alger for aiding the destruction of the Pardone system that existed then.

Con't on page 7

ROSTER CORRECTIONS

- Page #3 #17 Should be Reynolds
- Page #9 Under Ohio--Albro should be under Oregon
- Page #15 Gurman's house number should be 23498
- Page #21 Sternburg PF-287

Ralph Gardner is working up a little contest for those who attend Sious Falls. He will have prizes for the winners. It will be an Alger contest, of course. So do your homework well...

\* \* \* \* \*

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

- PF-259 John Lohn
- 3008 Highcrest Rd.
- St. Paul, Minn. 55113

\* \* \* \* \*

NEW MEMBERS:

- PF-315 Dale E. Thomas
- 5397 E. 132nd. St.
- Garfield Hts., Ohio 44125
- T65 (Mary Ellen)

Dale is president of the Guyam Corporation and is interested in 1st. edition Algers.

- PF-316 Barry Wayne Salzman
- 118 Oak Island St.
- Revere, Mass. 02151
- T-10

Barry is assisting George Clarke with the Jr. Alger Club. He is a professional actor.

- PF-317 Marge Dahl
- 2133 Fox Ave.
- Madison, Wis. 53711

"My older son, Erik, 13, got me into the boys' book collecting habit--he's such a voracious reader. Nowadays I have the collecting fever and he does the reading." Marge has numerous friends among our membership.

- PF-318 Evelyn M. Grebel
- 61 Honeoye St., S.W.
- Grand Rapids, Mi. 49508
- T-121

NEW MEMBERS, CON'T.

Evelyn is Supervisor of Children's activities at the Grand Rapids public museum. Besides collecting and reading Alger, Evelyn is interested in gardening, traveling, philately, hiking and handcrafts.

She has many short stories by Alger--most of them are typed from Munsey, Gleason's, etc. She also has a typed version of "Timothy Crump's Ward", "Grand'ther Baldwin's Thanksgiving", "Marie Bertrand", "Afancy of Hers", and "Silas Snobden's Office Boy". She has 21 first editions.

We are happy to welcome all our new members. Please feel free to correspond with them and make them feel at home.

\* \* \* \* \*

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

I'm real happy to report that the convention plans are developing even better than hoped for.

I would like to answer a few of the questions I have been receiving from our members.

The registration fee will be \$5.00. This will include the banquet and Sunday morning breakfast charge.

There will be no charge for parking your camper or trailer at my house.

The smorgasboard will be with my compliments.

The Sunday morning breakfast will be cooked and served by HAS officers.

Motel rates are as follows:

1-bed	1 person	\$7.35
1-bed	2 people	9.45
2-beds	2 people	12.60
2-beds	4 people	14.70
Rollaway		\$1.00

Send your reservations for the motel directly to:

Rushmore Motel  
2500 E. 10th. St.  
Sioux Falls, S.D.

You may pay your registration fee at Sioux Falls or mail it directly to me.

I'll be looking forward to seeing you all at the convention.

Judson Berry, President

## NEWSBOY

APRIL 1971

## A FEW POINTS ABOUT FIVE POINTS

(The following remarks were taken from the opening paragraphs of the short story identified as Lost and Found which is a part of the book, Bertha's Christmas Vision, by Horatio Alger, Jr.)

"We are apt to look to the Old World exclusively for startling contrasts between fashion and splendor on the one hand, and squalid wretchedness and crime on the other. With an air of complacency, we speak of our great and happy republic, as affording a retreat for the homeless, and a refuge for the oppressed. Yet, in the face of all this, it would be difficult to find in any European city a more thoroughly vicious district than that of the Five Points in New York. Few, doubtless, of the fashionable crowds who daily promenade Broadway, has ever penetrated its recesses, — few but would shrink in dismay from horrors of which they had not dreamed, if they should do so. But it is not our purpose to moralize upon that which has already begun to attract the attention, and inspire the exertions, of philanthropic hearts and hands. That task we leave to abler pens. Enough that we have hinted at the character of the locality in which our story takes its rise.

One of the worst recesses of this notorious district enjoys the singularly euphonious name of "Cow Bay," The entrance to it is a filthy arched passage-way, round which are crowded miserable tenements; so miserable, that the scanty sunlight, which finds its way through the dirt-begrimed windows, seems to shrink away, as if it were more than half ashamed of the company it is in. In front of these houses, you may see men whose faces betray no evidence of intelligence or virtue; women whose miserable and woe-begone expression, perchance loud voices and angry vituperation, attest that from them all that renders the sex attractive has forever departed; children — and this is the saddest sight of all — dirty and sickly, and who are children only in size and in years; for upon their hearts

the happy influences of genuine childhood have never fallen. For them, alas! life is a rough pathway, paved with flinty stones, which pierce their feet at every step.

A tall man, with a shambling gait, and hat drawn over his eyes, walked swiftly through the arched passage-way above alluded to, and, muttering an imprecation upon a child who got in his way, entered one of the houses, whose front door stood invitingly open, and, groping his way up the staircase, which was quite obscure, although it was mid-day, opened a door at the head of the staircase, and entered.

It was such a room as the appearance of the house might lead one to expect. It was, however, furnished more ambitiously; as at least one-half the floor was covered with a rag carpet, and the scanty furniture was arranged with rather more taste than might have been anticipated. By the window sat a girl of twelve, sewing. Between her and the children who were playing outside there was a wide contrast. She was perfectly clean and neat in her attire; and her face, though pale, — as it might well be, shut up as she was in a noisome quarter of a great city, with no chance to breathe the fresh country air, or roam at will through green fields, — was unusually winning and attractive.

The man we have referred to threw himself with an air of weariness on a chair near the door, and muttered ungraciously, —" (unquote)

Since we have made our point, we must leave you here to seek the dialogue and further descriptive remarks from another source. There are some who might accuse Alger of too much description, and if it were possible, urge him to get on with his story, but many of us are thankful for the historical background he has written into his stories, especially when the story centers in New York City of the past century, and the area he dearly loved to write about. The above was published in the year 1855-1856. (Copyright, Forrest Campbell, 1971)

THE PETTIGREW MUSEUM  
SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

The stone on the parking at the Pettigrew Museum is called a Ceremonial or prayer rock. It was found near Mobridge, S.D. and purchased by Mr. Pettifrew and shipped here to be placed on the parking in front of the Museum.

The Indian Legend is:

Long ago the Great Spirit appointed a good man to cut the rock. No one seems to know how the marks of (hand prints) bear claws, foot prints, etc. were placed on the rock, but it must have been by friction and using small tools that the Indian had made to work with. The Indians go to this rock to worship, and the great spirit tells them what to do. They hold this rock in high esteem. This gives you an idea of the ingenuity and skill of our American Indian. The bow, arrow, beaded garments, etc. are truly examples of resourcefulness and skill of the American Indian. Many schools, societies, colleges, museums and private collectors realize the historical and educational value of preserving these items. Through their efforts the early red man antiquities and cultures are preserved. Many of these items in the Museum can never be duplicated. We owe a deep debt to Senator R.F. Pettigrew for having the foresight to collect these items for the Museum.

Also displayed in the Museum, are many prints from the George Catlin paintings. George Catlin, an artist, lived with the Indians for 8 years, at which time he depicted the leading characters of that time, scenes of their everyday life, their dreams, their weapons, etc. Also we have his two books "Letters and Notes of the North American Indians" published in London in 1841.

The Brandon burial mounds, which are located near Sioux Falls were opened for research purposes, artifacts from these mounds are on display, as well as those from Sherman park area. Shell necklaces, bone needles, bone flakers, spear heads, hand tools, etc, stone drills, and stone fish hooks.

Three life sized models, showing the porcupine quill work of the Indians, as well as bead work. The quills were dyed with hematite, flattened, and woven on a piece of skin, then applied to the garments. Later when the trader came, the Indian started using beads for decorating. The leather belt with German silver discs, was once the property of Mrs. Sitting Bull. This being used on one of the garments. A chief costume belonging to Chief Spotted Tail. He wore this when he was a delegate to Washington to help in the settlement of the Black Hills claim. Many articles of the Indians handwork can be seen in the Museum.

One of the last authentic tepees in the Northwest is displayed for viewing. Made by women of the Blackfoot tribe of Montana. The animals were skinned, hides tanned and sewed with sinew by these women. It took them two years to make it, and they said they would never make another. It is furnished with authentic Indian lore, to depict Indian living.

Senator Pettigrew also collected original photos of famous Indian chiefs and scenes. These were taken by early frontier photographer, Mr. Barry. We also have a display of reprints from Stanley Morrow collection - Mr. Morrow being another early frontier photographer.

Also are examples of plains Indians saddles, made from bone, skin and sinew, and saddle pads from skin, and highly decorated with beads and quills.

The most valuable document in the Museum is a treaty of peace between the Sioux Nation and the whites, that they would never take up arms against each other.

Indians have dipped their thumbs in blood and signed along with their x mark. Walking Buffalo was one of the signers of the treaty and his descendent Joe Carrow lived in Sioux Falls. At the time of his death a lawyer discovered this document, and the city bought it immediately from the estate. The white man's copy is in government records in Washington. Signers are Manuel Lisa, Pierre Chouteau, and other early fur traders.

War clubs and tomahawks were fashioned from stone skin and sinew at first. Later they received steel, etc. from the trader and made many weapons from that.

No important undertaking was entered upon without deliberation and discussion in a solemn council, at which the peace pipe was smoked. In some councils the pipe was handed to head chief by official pipe keeper. After lighting he passed it around the circle, usually left to right, until each smoked. Then he was fitted for serious deliberation. Sometimes a tomahawk could be used to kill with or as a peace pipe. Tobacco was kept in an elaborately decorated large pouch. The tobacco plant was carefully dried and placed in these bags, sometimes other plants such as sumac, dogwood bark, or aromatic leaves were mixed for the purpose of bringing a more pleasant aroma.

Why do Indians scalp? It is said the scalp was proof of the enemy having been killed, after presenting it he received his badge of honor. Sometimes there wasn't time to take the whole scalp, so a scalp lock was taken. These were tanned and preserved and treated with a sort of superstitious reverence. It is said scalping was unknown in America until the government (colonial) offered a bounty for each Indian scalp.

Medicine bags were sometimes made from a horse's head. In this bag he put his potions and healing sources. Another type was a ceremonial apron, whereby he could have his medicines in small pockets.

To become a medicine man he must convince the people he had obtained from the dieties, powers to recognize and remove disease. He was feared as well as respected. He prayed, advised, or sang, and by sleight of hand may remove a pebble, thorn, etc. as the cause. Then he administered a mysterious powder, and exercised mental influence over his patient. If the patient did not respond a healing ceremony was held. If all means failed the medicine man suggested a witch as the cause. These bags are available to view at the Museum.

The buffalo was very essential for the Indian to exist. We have a life sized speciman on display. Buffalo was not in danger of extinction until the railroad lines opened up in the west. The hunters took only humps, tongues, and hind quarters. Cody alone left millions of pounds of meat to rot on the prairie. Fortunately Scotty Phillips, a S.D. rancher, is credited with having helped save our buffalo herds, by beginning to raise them at his farm. Also on exhibit is the horn chairs made from buffalo, and steer by the pioneers.

We have the "Ghost shirt" taken from the body of Chief Big Foot, in the Wounded Knee Massacre. "The Messiah Craze" was a religious movement. The people were taught that all of the whites would be sent away, the buffalo would return, etc. One of the rites was the ghost dance- the dancers wore white, decorated shirts, they were believed to be bullet-proof. This craze ended in the Wounded Massacre, where many Indian women and children were killed.

BY MRS. ROGERS

Con't from page 2

This was the cruel system of bringing young children from Italy into slavery and compelling them to beg, play instruments, or sell magazines to bring in a stipulated amount of money daily. Woe to those whose amount fell below that sum, for they were beaten and starved. Many died of exposure. Alger wrote "Phil, the Fiddler", in which he exposed the system. This resulted in the first law in the U.S. for the prevention of cruelty to children in 1874.

Alger never married. He loved children and acted as a father to them. To the boys in the home he was especially concerned, giving them fatherly advice and even money. Many he put into business, and two he mentioned in his will.

He wrote under the pseudonyms of Arthur Lee Putnam, Arthur Hamilton, and Julian Starr. While in New York, he tutored the Seligman children and prepared the late U.S. Justice Benjamin Cordozza for the college exams. When his friend O'Connor died and the Spanish-American war was on, he returned to South Natick to live with his married sister, Mrs. Olive Augusta Cheney. He died July 18, 1899. His body was cremated and the ashes interred in Glenwood Cemetery, South Natick.

Most of his 118 books are on the same theme: seeking one's fortune in the big cities, and all based upon the Four square foundations--Work, Study, Thrift, and Integrity. Those were difficult times just after the Civil War and the beginning of Reconstruction. Many persons were made orphans from that war and thrown upon their resources, without any experience in life, or money for sustenance. They were compelled to grasp at anything just to stay alive. There were no Anti-poverty programs, Social Security or unemployment compensation to fall back on. You either had money or collateral, or you starved. With things so chaotic, Alger's books proved a gold mine of information to

to one who was bewildered and friendless. He was their mentor, and they greedily devoured his boys' escapades. He instilled a triumphant spirit over a defeated attitude. It raised the confidence of the reader to see that if others could do it, then so could he. At least he could strive for it. Out of this developed the American Dream!--the dream of accomplishment and success. We all have our individual dreams: the depressed to be free, the immigrant to overcome his poverty, and the dream of success. "Only in America", as Harry Golden states, can this happen, and happen it does, as proven by the establishment in 1947, Rockefeller Center, New York, of the yearly award given by the American Schools and Colleges. This organization awards men who have risen from humble beginnings to success. Each is tendered an award "testifying that he has climbed the ladder of success, through toil, diligence, and responsibility." Perhaps in a world where youth is bewildered and mistrustful, resume of men who have succeeded in the past thirty years may better bolster their motivation. The cynical youth might say: "I've heard about Ford, Carnegie, Edison, Hemingway, etc. who have succeeded by the Alger formula, BUT, what about the younger ones today? That is a reasonable question. The following is a list of people who have succeeded within the past thirty years, validating the fact the Alger formula works today.

Ira Corn, a poor baker's son who worked seven days a week to pay his way to college. Today he is a millionaire.

"Nudie", forced to quit school at age 8 to help parents in Brooklyn. Today he is a millionaire tailor to Hollywood stars.

George Page from Tennessee, at age 17 hopped a freight to California to look for work. Today he is the owner of thirty linen supply plants in five states.

con't on page 8

## CON'T FROM PAGE 7

Moynihan, special counselor to President Nixon, worked as a stevedore and at other menial tasks, and is now a Professor at Harvard.

John Galardi, a 75-cent an hour counterman in 1961, now owns 220 hot dog stands at age 35!

Howard Burris, of South Carolina, whose family had only \$3.00 a week for food, now at age 40 is a millionaire and was voted Businessman of the Year for 1970.

Donald Valle, age 62, came from Italy at age 8 to Maine, entered the steak business with two small units, now has thirteen valued at \$39 millions.

Tom Carvel, the ice cream man, was born in Athens 63 years ago. When a reporter interviewing him noticed a number of golf and Chamber of Commerce trophies filling the room, he congratulated Carvel. Whereupon Carvel stated, "Most of this stuff is nothing but junk. BUT, this one is a REAL trophy," and pointed to a bronze plaque. It read: "Annual Horatio Alger Award of the American Schools and Colleges, Presented to Thomas Carvel, May 9, 1957."

Maurice H. Stans, U.S. Secretary of Commerce, states "I believe that what the minority groups of this country need today, more than anything else, is a man who can be a Horatio Alger to them, to lead them into seeing the opportunities that exist."

A few words on the Generation Gap---the January 8, 1971 issue of "Life" under the heading of "The Younger Generation", it turns out they want change...YES...upheaval...NO. Ironically, they all substantiate Alger's philosophy and advice. A few excerpts under SUCCESS:

"Do you believe that hard work leads to success? and wealth? 61%... YES. "Is that success worth striving for? 66%...YES (average) High school students...70%...YES. College students...YES...55%.

On SAVING: "Have you saved any money?"...YES...68%.

On STUDIES OR READING: "Has any one book influenced your life?"...45% YES...5%...NO. "If so, which one? The BIBLE, 3 to 1!"

Alger's capacity to inspire and to motivate latent hope and drive from the humblest background to the pinnacle of success attest to his workable formula.

Add to his teaching of reverence and love, his advice on the attitude towards humanity, his expounding on logic and reason, thrust these items in the computer, push the button for the total summation, and the addition will register----

## A BETTER WORLD!

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HORATIO AS HIS MODEL  
by George Clarke

The Pawtucket (R.I.) Times recently praised editorially a young man who was inspired by the works of Horatio Alger, in the following words: "Who said the spirit of Horatio Alger, Jr. is dead? Brad Esau rose from bottom to top in twenty years as an insurance executive. Fresh from college, inspired by his reading of Alger books, he aimed for success the hard way. He started as a bookkeeper, climbed the ladder over the years, and has recently been appointed president of the Pawtucket Mutual Fire Insurance Co." The editorial is captioned: "FROM BOTTOM TO TOP".

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## BOOK MART

Offered by Forrest Campbell, PF-000, 5868 Heath, Kalamazoo, Mi. 49002. Note Item # taken from the Gardner listing First editions underlined: Postage paid.

Item	Title	Publ.	Cond.	Price
30	Cash boy	Hst.	good	3.00
64	From C.B. to P.	JRA	good	5.00
70	Grit	Hst.	fair	1.00
73	Harry Vane	NYB	fair	2.00
87	Julius	Win.	godd	3.00
173	Western Boy	T&T	fair	3.00