

COMING NEXT MONTH



THE PROUD Terangi makes a final, desperate attempt to escape from unjust imprisonment. As the authorities draw closer, nature intervenes. The skies blacken, the tides rise, the wind snaps through the palm trees and the South Sea island of Manukura is battered by a howling hurrleane.

Re sure to read

THE HURRICANE

By Nordhoff and Hall



On sale at your favorite newsdealer or variety store.

WHO AM 1?

am a well known author. Can you guess my name from the clues below Rate your fa-miliarity with me as follows: If you can identify me from CLUE I, your score is superior; from CLUE II—seceient; from CLUE Horne CLUE IV—good; from CLUE IV—clar. If after CLUE V you still cannot identify me, I suggest you read the exciting story of my adventures described below.

CLUE 1: In 1846, as a young man of twenty-three, I made a historic journey from western Missouri to Oregon.

CLUE II: The purpose of this journey was to learn about the American Indian. I was not satisfied with the second-hand tales told by scouts and pioneers. I wanted to see for myself.

and pioneers. I wanted to see for myself.

CLUE III: For the next few months, I lived with
the Indians. I ate as they ate, hunted as they
hunted and lived as they lived, learning their
customs and their language. In this way, I came

to know the Indian as fully as any man could. CLUE IV! Most of my time was spent with the Dacotah, also known as the Sloux. I was with them as they prepared for war with the Snakes. But not all tribes were as friendly to me as the Dacotah. Many nights a slept uneasity out on the Dacotah. Many nights a slept uneasity out on the or the human belings more.

CLUE VI. As a result of my journey, I saw that the Indian needed the buffalo to survive, and that as the buffalo died out, the Indian would die out, also. I saw, too, the Wild West best tamed and the new trails being made by thousands of pioners. My story, considered one of the best books on American history ever written, is called The Oregon Trail.

FRANCIS PARKMAN

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THAT HAS ALL BEEN CHANGED. GENERAL SINCE MY ARRIVAL THE SOLDIERS WERE NEVER PAID BY THEIR DWN GOVERN-MENT. THEY ARE NOW BEING AMPLY REPAID FOR THEIR SERVICES



GENERAL MENDOZA, LET'S TO DEPOSIT SIXTY THOUSAND **OOLLARS TO YOUR ACCOUNT** IN THE VALENCIA BANK, DD YOU THINK THE OPPOSITION WOULD OBJECT TO THE MINES ?



























I DON'T KNOW YOU SO WELL NOW, YOU MUST REMEMBER, I HAVEN'T SEEN YOU FOR A YEAR.

YES, BUT YOU HADN'T SEEN YEARS THEN, TED WROTE ME ABOUT THE WAY YOU WORK ALL DAY AT THE MINES, AND SIT UP ALL NIGH OVER CALCULATIONS AND PLANS, BUT YOU OON'T







































T THINK THE MEN ARE WON-DERFUL THAT FUNNY MISTER MACWILLIAMS, AND CAPTAIN STUART-ALL HE SEEMS TO TALK ABOUT IS CLAY. HE SIMPLY WORSHIPS HIM



OH, HE IS A FINE MAN. CAPTAIN STUART TOLD ME CLAY HAS BEEN IN FIVE REAL WARS AND ABOUT A DOZEN LITTLE ONES, AND HE'S BUILT THOUSANDS OF MILES OF RAILROADS -- AND THE GERMAN REALLY? ISN'T HE AFRAID SOMEONE







HE FOLLOWING NIGHT, AS CLAY WAS DRESSING FOR A PRESIDENTIAL BALL GIVEN IN HONOR OF THE LANGHAMS

THIS IS THE ONE YOU GOT FROM THE GERMAN EMPEROR IF I REMEM-BER CORRECTLY

IT'S THE CUSTOM DOWN HERE. IT'S CONSIDERED AN HONOR TO YOUR HOST.



CH, THAT'S ALL RIGHT PUT 'EM ON PUT 'EM ALL ON. GIVE THE GIRLS I TREAT. NOW YOU LOOK LIKE A

DRUM MAJOR I DO NOT. I LOOK FRENCH AMBASSADOR



LAY WENT UP THE HILL TO JOIN MISTER LANGHAM, KING AND ALICE. AS THEY
WERE ABOUT TO LEAVE, NOPE APPEARED, RADIANT AND SMILING.









MISTER CLAY, WOULD YOU THINK





(F-OR THE FIRST TIME IN MAINY YEARS, THE TEARS CAME WITO CLAY'S EYES AND HE SAT SILENT BEFORE THE SIM-PLE TOUCH OF A YOUNG GITL'S DEEP SYMPATHY.





























NO. THE VICE PRESIDENT, ROJAS, AND I WERE WITH HIM ALL MORNING. ROJAS IS WONDERFUL, CLAY. HE IS HONEST AND THE PEOPLE KNOW IT. IF THEY HAD ROJAS AS CHIEF, INSTEAD OF ALVAREZ, THINGS WOULD BE MUCH BETTER ARQUING HERE.



ALVAREZ SHOWS PLUCK IN GOING TO THE'
ANNUAL REVIEW TOMORROW, ROJAS THINKS
HE CAN HOLO HALF OF THE MEN, AND I
HAVE MY FFFTY, BUT YOU CAN'T TELL WHAT
ANY OF THEM WELL OO FOR A DRINK
OR A DOLLAR.



















MY DOCTOR SENT ME OUWN HERE FROM A QUIET, HAPPY HOME TO FINO REST AND GET AWAY FROM EXCITEMENT, HERE I AM, WITH A CIVIL WAR LIKELY TO BREAK QUT, ENTRELY ON MY ACCOUNT.

























STEPPED BACK INTO THE CAFE AND WATCHED HIM. HE WAS STANDING DIRECTLY UNDER THE WINDOW OF BURKE'S CELL.





AS THE GUARD STAMPED HIS FOOT ON IT.























I'LL WIRE KIRKLAND AT THE OTHER ENO OF THERAILROAD AND INSTRUCT HIM TO RUN AN ENGINE AND FREIGHT CARS TO A POINT A QUARTER OF A MILE NORTH OF THE FORT.





27

































CLASSICS Illustrated WE SHOULD STAY NEAR THE STATE CARRIAGE. THERE IS LITTLE WE CAN DO FOR ALVAREZ, BUT PERHAPS WE CAN HELP HIS WIFE. LOOK/ IF I AM NOT MISTAKEN, THAT IS MISS LANGHAM IN THE CROWD. LAY GALLOPED TO HER SIDE. (HOPE/) I WANTED TO KNOW THE WORST AT ONCE. I WAS ANXIOUS ABOUT TED AND BRING HER HERE, WHERE I ASKED YOU SHE CAN HAVE BETTER NOT TO COME. YOU PROTECTION. S THEY TROTTED BACK TO THE CARRIAGE,A TREMENDOUS YELL ANNOUNCED THE ARRIVAL OF MENDOZA







































TWAS LATE AT MIGHT BEFORE THEY COULD GET BACK TO THE PALMS. THE REVOLUTION IS OVER AND MENDOZA HAS PROCLAIMED HIMBELF DICTATORALAMREZ HAS BEEN SHOT, THEY CON'T CARE SHOOT

HAS PROCLAIME O HIMSELF DICTATOR ALWARE
HAS BEEN SHOT, THEY CONT CARE SHOW
TRUAS, THOUGH,
BICAJOS HES
OF POPULAT

WITH AUXIESZ DEAQ THA
MICHAE ROLAS SHOW
LEGALLY THE PRESIDENT.



WHAT DOES IT MATTER? I'VE DECIDED TO LEAVE-THE MINES AND GO BACK TO AMERICA. YOU MADE A GOOD STAND, BUT THEY MADE A BETTER ONE. THE REVOLUTION IS AT AN END.

SIR, THE MEN LOYAL TO ROJAS WILL JOIN MY MEN FROM THE MINES. THE REVOLUTION IS NOT AT AN END IT HAS JUST BEGUN.

























CLASSICS Illustrated





I THANK YOU, GENTLEMEN, BUT MY ONLY AMBITION WAS TO SAFEGUARD AMERICAN INTERESTS. YOU HAVE A GOOD MAN IN GENERAL ROJAS. HE WILL MAKE YOU A GOOD PRESIDENT, AND SERVE YOU WELL AND JUSTLY. TAKE THE MEN BACK TO THE MINES AND LET THEM CELEBRATE THERE IF THEY WANT TO THEY SHALL HAVE THEIR REWARD LATER BETWEEN ROJAS AND MISTER LANGHAM, THEY SHOULD ALL BE NICH MEN.

















NOW THAT YOU HAVE READ THE CLASSICS illustrated EDITION, DON'T MISS THE ADDED ENJOYMENT OF READING THE ORIGINAL, OBTAINABLE AT YOUR SCHOOL OR PUBLIC LIBRARY.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS

R ICHARD HARDING DAVIS, the most famous reporter of his generation, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on April 18, 1864. He was plunged into a hierary atmosphere from birth, since his father was the editor of a Philadelphia newspaper and his mother was one of the leading women novelists of the day.

Davis was twenty-two years old when he decided he would follow the parental pattern and live by the word. He began by working for various Philadelphia newspapers and, in

1889, had his first big story when he reported the Johnstown, Pennsylvania, flood disaster.

As time passed, Davis left the Pennaylvania area and found richer material around the country and around the world. After making an extensive tour of the western United States, he published, in 1892, The West from a Car Window. He spent several months of the following year on a tour of the Mediterranean and later published.

lished The Rulers of the Mediterranean. Other areas covered during these early years were England, France and the Canal Zone. It was during the time spent in Central and South American that Davis found material about native conditions and American influences that appears in Soldiers of Fortune and other of his works.

As a reporter, Davis was like the herose of Solders of Portune, in that he sought adventure and accitement at any cost. Within the span of a year he reported the corrosation of the Care of Russis and Queen Victoria's Jubileo in London. During his lifetime, he covered several famous wars, including the Spanish-American War, the Greec-Turkish War, the Boer War in South

Africa, the Spanish War in Cuba, the Russo-Iapanese War and World War I.

His wartime observations were published in seven volumes. These were Cubs in War Time, A Year Irom a Reporter's Notebook, The Cuban and Fuerto Rican Campaign, With Both Armies in South Artica, Note of a War Correspondent, With the Allies, and With the Respect to Page and Salonies.

Davis was an excellent reporter, because he knew a good story when he had one. But he also had a tendency to accentuate the

and the dramatic. This was a feature of his journalistic writing, and of his fiction, as well.

writing, and of his fiction, as well.

When Davis entered the field of popular fiction, he was still being, basically, a reporter. His atories and novels were very exciting

and very readable, but they
did not go beyond the surface of human problems.
From 1890 on, Davis
wrote and published nearly
eighty short stories. He also
produced seven published.

most of which were the best sellers of their period. They had the excitement, the allgood heroes, the all-bad villains and the happy ending type of melodrama that was popular in those days. The most popular of the novels was Soldiers of Fortune. Other novels were The King's Jackal, Captain Macklin, The But Sinister, Ver a the Medium.

Davis also wrote more than twenty-five plays, most of which were highly successful. Here, too, he was primarily a popular journalist, writing vividly and well, but with an eye to what his public wanted.

and The White Mice.

Davis died suddenly at his home at Mount Kisco, New York, on April 11, 1916,

LAWRENCE OF ARABIA



AS EDWARD
LAWRENCE
was just a boy, he
broke his ankle at
school one day.
Undismayed, he
hopped onto his
bicycle and pedaled home with
his one good foot.

This incident reflects the coolness and the quiet courage of the boy who grew up to be the most famous, the most successful and the most honored soldier of fortune of the twen-

tieth century.

T. É. Lawrence, also known as Lawrence of

Arabia, was born in Weles, England, on August 15, 1888. He received his advanced education at Oxford University. There he became interested in arebeology, the study of the remains of ancient civilizations. He spent much time studying, working and vacationing in the Middle East. Thus he acquired a knowledge of the history, geography, language and applications of the Arab world.

When World War I began in 1914, Lawrence volunteered for active duty, but he was rejected because he was below average in height. Instead, he was given a position as a staff captain in the geographical section of the British War Office in Egypt.

In 1916, the British Army granted Lawrence permission to go to Arabia. At that time, Arabia was under Turkish control. Turkey was an ally of Germany and therefore an enemy of England, While the Turks were busy fighting the British, the Arabi were busy fighting the Turks. It was Lawrence's aim to aid the Arab revoit and thereby weaken the Turks.

Lawrence's problem was not an easy one. The tribes of Arabia were widely scattered, ill-equipped, suspicious of outsiders and generally more used to slaughtering each other than a common enemy. Yet, Lawrence was able to win their confidence and lead them to victory.

Being greatly outnumbered, Lawrence's strategy consisted mainly of guerrilla tactics.

His major target was Turkish supplies, and his men destroyed them with lightning thrusts. During this campaign, Lawrence assumed the Arab contume, language and manners to such an extent that once, when he was captured by the Turks, he was able to convince them that he was just another Arab.

With Lawrence's aid, the Arabs won the revolt and England and her allies won the war. Lawrence received a promotion and assorted decorations.

After the war, Lawrence served with the Arab delegation to the Peace Conference. Then, hurt and embittered by what he considered the unfair treatment given the Arabis by the British at the conference, Lawrence left the army, returned his decorations, refused an offer of knighthood and other wealth and bonors and went off to write an account of his campusen with the Arabi.

When the first draft of the boox, Seven Pillars of Wisdom, was completed, Lawrence lost the manuscript. Undounted, he began again, this time without the benefit of the notes taken during the fighting, which he destroyed as he finished the original draft. The book was finally published in 1926. The following year, a shorter version called Revolt in the Desert was printed.

Although he was busy writing, Lawrence went back to serve the British Government. For one year, he held the post of political advance on Middle Eastern affairs. Then, in an average of an overly-worshipful public, Lawrence changed his name to Ross and enlisted in the Royal Air Force. When his identity was discovered, he changed his name to Shaw and joined the Royal Tank Corps. Eventually, Revenue of the Royal Corps. Eventually, Revenue of Royal Corps. Eventually, Rev. Rev. 1991.

He was discharged in March, 1935. On May 13 of that year, he was thrown off his motorcycle while trying to avoid a collision. He died of his injuries on May 19.

When Lawrence died, England mourned. Memorials were erected to him, and he was hailed and eulogized.

Said King George V, "Ifis nems will live in history."

Stories of Early America

THE SINKING OF THE MAINE

HE harbor at Havana, Cuba, was hot, humid and very still on the night of February 15, 1898. The American battleship Maine lay quietly at the buoy to which she had been moored when she arrived in Havana three weeks earlier.

According to a report later published by the Lieutenant-Commander of the Maine, Richard Wainwright, things were peaceful aboard the ship, "The usual routine," he wrote, "had been carried out during the day, and at eight o'clock in the evening the chief engineer reported his department and the various petty officers reported their storerooms secure.

"At half-past nine, I finished writing some letters in my office and passed across to the captain's office for some mucilage, as my stamps would not stick on the envelopes.

While I was standing in the office . . . I felt a very heavy shock, and heard the noise made by objects falling on deck. I was so much shaken up that it took an appreciable time to find the handle of the door, the door having been closed by the shock. and pull it open. . . .

When Wainwright finally reached the deck, he saw a scene of chilling horror. The Maine had been torn open by an explosion and had caught on fire. It was sinking rapidly. From the ship and the surrounding waters, the cries of the wounded and the drowning filled the air.

At the time of the explosion, there were 328 enlisted men and twenty-two officers aboard the Maine. The explosion hit the part of the ship in which the men were sleeping. Some 250 of the crew, and two officers, were killed immediately. Right other men died afterward in a hospital. Only sixteen crewmen escaped injury in the blast,

The Maine had originally been sent to Havana to protect American interests in Cuba. Cuba was, at that time, a colony belonging to Spain, Americans, however, during the nineteenth century, had become more interested in the island, and many had invested fortunes in the sugar cane industry there, Furthermore, the whole thread of American thought at that time opposed the situation whereby an Old World country. Soain, owned territory in the New World

Reports of the Spaniards' cruel treatment of the Cubans came to the attention of the American public. This angered it even more, and the situation grew tense. A number of ace American newspaper correspondents, including Richard Harding Davis, were sent to Havana to cover the story.

Then came the sinking of the Maine. Its captain, Charles D. Sigsbee, immediately wired Washington, "Public opinion should be suspended until further report."

But public opinion in America was not suspended. The taut, heated situation was further inflamed by the newspapers. Publisher Joseph Pulitzer later admitted that he "rather liked the idea of war - not a big one -- but one that would arouse interest and give . a chance to gauge the reflex

in . . . circulation figures." His competitor, William Randolph Hearst, held a similar sentiment. There is a story about Hearst which says that he immediately sent an artist to Cuba to draw pictures of the war. The artist cabled back that there was no war. Hearst



As the public seethed, an American board of inquiry examined the wreckage of the Maine and reported that the explosion was caused by an exterior mine, and was not the result of negligence aboard the ship itself. The board did not place the blame for the mine. It might have been the work of Cuban terrorists who wanted to see the United States and Spain go to war with each other

The American public, however, did not hesitate in placing the blame. On April 21, 1898, the Spanish-American War bagan.









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