The Fiction of Jack London:

A Chronological bibliography

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**FOREWORD TO THE NEW EDITION**

Through the assistance of the late Russ Kingman, the great Jack London authority and long-time friend, I made contact by correspondence with James E. Sisson III, in 1970. I had asked Russ for advice on who I could contact on questions about some of London’s hard-to-find short fiction. "Jim Sisson is the guy," said Russ.

Sisson, a Berkeley, California, researcher, was very helpful from the outset and his encyclopedic knowledge of London’s work quickly resolved my questions. In subsequent correspondence I learned that Sisson felt London’s short stories were not adequately treated in Jack London: A Bibliography, compiled by Hensley Woodbridge, John London and George H. Tweney (Georgetown, CA: Talisman Press, 1966). He complained that the stories were buried among magazine articles, chapters from The Cruise of the Snark, The Road, and other nonfiction works, all lost in a welter of foreign language translations including Latvian, Finnish, Turkoman, and Ukrainian. He also claimed that many of London’s stories were missing from Woodbridge, remaining buried in obscure and long-defunct magazines, uncollected in book form.

I knew nothing of this and suggested to Sisson that a good bibliography of London’s short fiction could open up a whole new avenue of London commentary. He agreed and since he had been working for decades on identifying and finding copies of London’s periodical work, began the process of compiling the list of works. I read all the stories, wrote the Foreword and annotations, undertook to find a publisher, and saw the book through all its production stages.

At the time of our work on the book, I was director of the News Bureau at the University of Texas at El Paso and serving on the editorial board of the University’s Texas Western Press, a prestigious small publisher of academic works, mostly on Southwestern U.S. history. The head of the press was a distinguished bookman, Dr. J. Carl Hertzog, renowned among bibliophiles for his artistic book designs and typography.

In a chat with Hertzog I happened to mention the Jack London bibliography that Sisson and I were compiling. "Let me see the manuscript when it’s finished," he said. "I love bibliographies."

(As I later learned, he also had a link to Jack London. In the early 1930s, Hertzog, then a student at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, took a course in "Fine Printing" that changed his life. The instructor was Porter Garnett [1871-1951], an influential San Francisco author and critic in his early career, and a friend -- as much as a critic can be a friend of authors -- of London’s and of George Sterling’s.)

With Hertzog’s recommendation, after waving off my conflict of interest concerns, the Texas Western Press editorial board adopted The Fiction of Jack London: A Chronological Bibliography for publication and it appeared on May 4, 1972, with a $10 price tag and a typical Hertzogian touch: a clear plastic jacket over a Son of the Wolf first edition cover design.

Almost instantly, a few errors were discovered among the London cogonoscenti: some stories were in incorrect order, a volume or page number was wrong, and so on. But the book had but a single printing, Jim Sisson died in Berkeley in November, 1986, 33 years passed and computers, the internet, and e-mail, became commonplace before a new, corrected, updated edition could appear.

Dave Hartzell, proprietor of the indispensable "Worlds of Jack London" (http://www.jacklondons.net) website, introduced me to Dan Wichlan in the summer of 2005. I knew of Wichlan’s near-legendary work in assembling all of London’s massive, largely unknown and unread, nonfiction works. I also knew him to be a respected London authority and bibliographer and in the course of our email exchanges he agreed to have a look at The Fiction of Jack London with the idea of correcting and updating it.

The result of this new collaboration, with Wichlan’s meticulous work at the forefront, is this Second Edition of the 1972 book.

Among the new material herein is a crucial updating to include all of London’s stories, published and unpublished, that were omitted from the 1972 edition. That first edition listed 188 stories, the number now risen to 196, thanks in large measure to the invaluable work of Earle Labor, Robert C. Leitz III and I. Milo Shepard and the publication of their three-volume The Complete Stories of Jack London (Stanford University Press, 1993).

In anticipation that a sharp-eyed reader will discover it, our story total is 196, that of The Complete Stories, 197. The difference is that the Labor-Leitz-Shepard collection includes "Story of a Typhoon Off the Coast of Japan" (San Francisco Morning Call, November 2, 1893) and "Pluck and Pertinacity" (Youth's Companion, September 22, 1899). Neither work appeared in the 1972 edition of this book, nor do they appear in this one, since, in our view at least, neither appears to be fiction.

Our listing does includes the unfinished story, "Eyes of Asia" (Cosmopolitan, September, 1924) which is excluded in Labor-Leitz-Shepard. Although it is actually the opening pages of an unfinished novel (which London titled Cherry), Charmian London "finished" it, as a story, for the October, 1924, issue of Cosmopolitan. A similar case of an unfinished London work, The Assassination Bureau, Ltd., was "completed" by Robert L. Fish and published in 1964, and is always counted as a London work. Consistency urges that the same rule be applied to "Eyes of Asia."

Also new to this edition is the addition of all the known variant story titles, both pre- and post-publication (something that does not appear in any other London reference work); and the documented fees London received for the stories he sold.

The matter of the dated quality of many of the 1972 annotations seemed to need resolution but as Dan Wichlan advised, "Just because a citation has aged does not mean it is no longer valuable." He pointed out that we still need to cite Charmian London, Martin Johnson, Irving Stone, Philip Foner, and many other biographers and critics, some of whose work appeared deep in the past.

With this in mind, while we have not attempted to rewrite each annotation, we have updated many of them. For example the 1972 notes often referred to the 1965 Letters From Jack London volume edited by King Hendricks and Irving Shepard. These references have been revised to cite the same quotations in the 1988, three-volume, The Letters of Jack London, edited by Earle Labor, Robert C. Leitz III and I. Milo Shepard and published by Stanford University Press.

Some of the more important new London critical and biographical works are also cited in the revised annotations, and fresh material added when pertinent. But, since it is impossible (and unnecessary in the context of this bibliography) to credit each of the best sources on Jack London, we have appended a list of some valuable sources -- a bibliography within this bibliography.

The Introduction to the book has been updated and corrected but left largely intact, and finally, we have added an Appendix listing the several literary works that are closely associated with his fiction.

This book is dedicated to three departed friends of Jack London who influenced all the living friends of Jack London: Jim Sisson, Hensley Woodbridge, and Russ Kingman.

— Dale L. Walker, El Paso, Texas, 2005

**Editors Note**

The 2005 manuscript has been revised to include the 2015 discovery of previously lost short story such that count is now 197 rather than the 196 referred to in the above Forward of the original manuscript.

**INTRODUCTION -- REVISED**

 This work has its most immediate origin in the biblio­graphic article on Jack London which I contributed to the first issue of American Literary Realism, 1875-1910 (Fall 1967), a journal published by the Department of English, The University of Texas at Arlington. In developing the portion of the article having to do with needed areas of London scholarship, I con­tacted several of the most prominent London scholars, among them: Dr. Hensley Woodbridge of Southern Illinois University, London bibliographer and editor of the Jack London Newsletter; Dr. Franklin Walker of Mills College, Oakland, California, au­thor of Jack London and the Klondike, San Francisco's Literary Frontier, The Seacoast of Bohemia, and many other works; and Mrs. Joan London Miller, daughter of the author and his bio­grapher (Jack London and His Times). All expressed the belief that no definitive or scholarly London biography had yet been written and precious little sound critical work despite the fact that the opportunity for both has existed for more than a half century. Exceptions to the latter case, that of sound criticism, cited by these experts included work by Maxwell Geismar, Philip Foner, Charles Walcutt, Arthur Calder-Marshall, Earle Labor, Alfred Shivers, Clell Peterson, King Hendricks, and Vil M. Bykov.

In 1966 I had the privilege of meeting and interviewing Joan London in Seattle, Washington, and thereafter enjoyed four years of illuminating correspondence with her, ending with a final letter just two months before her death in January, 1971. In a letter to me dated January 26, 1967, Joan London wrote: “Which biography do I think comes closest to being definitive? None of them remotely approach it. Mine certainly had no such pretension. More serious critical study needs to be done too and it will not be done by those who know Jack London only from The Call of the Wild and The Sea Wolf.” Franklin Walker echoed these sentiments, writing me, "... too much has been done to popularize London's life — the illegiti­macy, drinking, marriages, suicide, etc. More is needed to pre­sent him adequately as a craftsman...”

And Hensley Woodbridge observed: "It seems to me that too much has been written based on too little knowledge of London's work. Only a thorough knowledge of London's fiction would prepare one to write on any part of it."

These observations, identical to my own thoughts in nearly twenty years of interest in Jack London, represent the origin of the present work, and the source of what I hope will be its use­fulness as a guide for those who wish to know something more than the ordinary about Jack London himself as well as about his work. In the neglected fiction, I believe, there are neglected ideas worth attention.

Jack London's fictional canon alone is a prodigious one for a man who began writing professionally in 1899 and who died in 1916.Of the fifty-six books that bear his name, forty-two are works of fiction. These include twenty-two novels and twenty short story collections.\*

Add to this output London's published essays, articles, poems, plays, reviews, separately published letters, and newspaper work (a total of something over 700 items which need to be published in a multi-volume work as has the short fiction), and one has a view of this remark­able literary productivity.

In examining all of the London stories and novels in their original published form, it became clear that many errors had occurred in previous bibliographies — errors in titles of stories, periodical titles, in "classifying" nonfiction work as fiction, in the dates of appearances of certain works, and errors of omission.

 These errors have been corrected herein. The original edition of this work: listed for the first time the Bret Harte-type London story "A Northland Miracle," (entry 188); noted for the first time that "The Whale Tooth" (entry 126) was published in England, under a different title, before its American appearance; was the first to recognize that "The Cap­tain of the Susan Drew" (entry 172) and "Poppy Cargo" are one and the same story; explained for the first time the complicated matter of the publication of "An Old Soldier's Story" (entry 13) and "Old Baldy" (entry 19); listed the true first appearance of "The Unmasking of the Cad" (entry 162); and was the first to offer any explanation of the confused dating of London's stories that appeared in the periodical Lady's Realm.

In addition, the original work had several other unique attributes. It was the first London bibliography to concentrate solely on the au­thor's fiction — his most important and lasting work. It was the first full-length annotated London bibliography. It was the first to list unpublished plays drawn from London’s fiction and their productions. It was the first source to cite the fees the author received for his writings. And the book, because of its annotations, was the first to attempt to cite important critical works associated with London’s fiction.

London sold his fiction production — 196 short stories and the sixteen novels that were serialized before their hard-cover publication — to an astonishing total of seventy-one different periodicals. Of these, only three published more than eight of his fiction pieces: Cosmopolitan Magazine (leading the list with twenty-nine of London's fiction works published), The Saturday Evening Post (with eighteen), and The Youth’s Companion (with seventeen.)

This fiction output, divided among short stories, novels, and collections of stories (some of which contain stories written expressly for the collection), was distributed as the chart indicates, including the two non-professional years before The table shows that in his last years London turned away from the short story toward the novel — five novels in the last four years of his life as against only five short stories.\*\* It shows too that in the more tranquil year of 1911, following the Snark voyage and the beginning of his building of "Wolf House" and the "Beauty Ranch," London reached his peak of productivity — twenty-four stories, one novel, and two collections of stories published in that single, stunning year.

1899:

Year Stories Novels Collections

1895 6

 1897 1

 1899 16

 1900 15 1

 1901 11 1

 1902 16 2 1

 1903 9 1

 1904 2 1 1

 1905 10 1 1

 1906 9 2 1

 1907 7 1

 1908 11 2

 1909 13

 1910 12 2 1

 1911 24 1 2

 1912 10 1 3

 1913 3 3 1

 1914 1 1 1

 1915 1

 1916 1 1

[London's death: 22 November 1916]

 1917 2 2

 1918 6 1 1

 1919 2 1

 1922 1 1

 1924 1

1. 1
2. 1
3. 2
4. 6

Since the publication of The Complete Short Stories, the canon is actually a rather easy and enjoyably assailable body of work. For anyone attempting to write meaningfully, either critically or biographically, or any combination of the two, about this extraordinary man and his always fascinating, sometimes bril­liant, works of fiction, it is worth the effort to read all of them.

One final comment on the usefulness of the present work: some eighty different reference sources are listed within the 140-odd annotations accompanying the 237 entries. These eighty sources represent some of the most significant of all the published biographical and critical works on Jack London to the present day.

Although this is a bibliography of Jack London's fictional works, all fifty-six of the author's books have been listed separately, by title, publisher, and, when known, date of publication, at the end of the fiction listings. It might be pointed out that all but four of London's books have appeared in foreign editions, most of them in several languages, a few in as many as fifty-eight languages including Esperanto. Some 400 anthologies and collec­tions may be found in thirty-six of these languages, often in many-volumed sets. An excellent view of Jack London's works in foreign translation may be found in Jack London: A Bibliography, compiled by Hensley Woodbridge, John London, and George H. Tweney (Georgetown, Calif.: The Talisman Press, 1966).

—dale l.walker

\*Throughout this work, John Barleycorn and Hearts of Three are considered novels although the former is sometimes viewed as autobiography, the latter as a "movie scenario." In addition, for the purposes of this work, Smoke Bellew is considered a collection of individual stories, and The Kempton-Wace Letters is not included as a work of fiction.

\*\*Three of the novels and at least eleven of the stories published posthumously were also written during this period

**KEY TO COLLECTIONS**

At the end of each entry will be seen a code abbreviation to help the reader locate each story in one of Jack London's twenty-four short story collections, or in the rare instance in which a short story was included in a non-fiction collection such as Revolution & Other Essays and The Human Drift. The collections listed here are, in each case, the first known book printing of the story referenced. All of London’s known short stories, published and unpublished, were collected in The Complete Short Stories of Jack London in 1993.

[CF] ...…… The Children of the Frost (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1902)

[CSS] …… The Complete Short Stories of Jack London (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1993)

[DC] ...…… Dutch Courage & Other Stories (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1922)

[FM] ..…... The Faith of Men & Other Stories (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1904)

[GHF] ..…. The God of His Fathers & Other Stories (New York: McClure, Phillips & Co., 1901)

[HD] ..…. The Human Drift (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1917)

[HP] ..…. The House of Pride & Other Tales (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1912)

[JLA] ……. Jack London in The Aegis (Oakland, CA: Star Rover Press, 1981)

 [JLII] …… Jack London – Series II (New York: Avenal Books, 1982)

 [JLSA] …. Jack London, Stories of Adventure (Seacaucus, NJ: Castle Books, 1980)

 [KT] ….…. A Klondike Trilogy (Santa Barbara, CA: Neville, 1983)

[LF] ..…. Lost Face (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1910)

[LL] ..…. Love of Life & Other Stories (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1907)

[MF] ..….. Moon-Face & Other Stories (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1906)

[NB] . . . . The Night-Born (New York: The Century Co., 1913)

[OMM] ..... On the Makaloa Mat (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1919)

[R] . . . . . Revolution & Other Essays (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1910)

 [RO] ..…. The Red One (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1918)

[SB] ..… Smoke Bellew (New York: The Century Co., 1912)

 [SOW] ... The Son of the Wolf (New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co**.,** 1900)

[SS] .... A Son of the Sun (New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1912)

[SST] ..... South Sea Tales (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1912)

[STST] .... The Strength of the Strong (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1914)

[TFP] ..… Tales of the Fish Patrol (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1905)

[TT] ..… The Turtles of Tasman (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1916)

[WGL] .... When God Laughs & Other Stories (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1911)

**THE FICTION OF JACK LONDON**

**A Chronological Bibliography**

**1895**

1. "'Frisco Kid's Story" -- The (Oakland, Calif.) High School Aegis,

v. 10 (February 15, 1895), 2-3. [JLA]

A short dialect tale of "the road."

2. "Sakaicho, Hona Asi and Hakadaki" -- The (Oakland) High School

Aegis, v. 10 (April 19, 1895), 4-5. [JLA]

3. "A Night's Swim in Yeddo Bay" -- The (Oakland) High School Aegis,

v. 10 (May 27,1895), 10-12. [JLA]

This is the first version of the story, "In Yeddo Bay" (entry 66), later drawn in greater detail and included in the posthumous collection DC.

4. "Who Believes in Ghosts!" -- The (Oakland) High School Aegis,

v. 10 (October 21, 1895), 1-4. [JLA]

London originally titled this story “Ghostly Chess Game”.

5. "And 'Frisco Kid Came Back" -- The (Oakland) High School Aegis,

 v. 10 (November 4, 1895), 2-4. [JLA]

6. " 'One More Unfortunate' " -- The (Oakland) High School Aegis, v. 10 (December 18,1895), 12-14. [JLA]

This tale was undoubtedly inspired by London's reading of Thomas Hood's "The Bridge of Sighs," a poem about a similar suicide, the first line of which is "One more unfortunate," and also by the author's reading of Ouida's Signa (1875).

**1897**

7. "Two Gold Bricks" -- The Owl (Boston, New York), v. 3 (September 1897), 43-48. [JLSA]

**1899**

8. "To the Man on the Trail: A Klondike Christmas" — Overland Monthly, v. 33 (January 1899), 36-40. [SOW]

Writing to his friend Cloudesly Johns on February 27, 1899, London said: "The compositors made some bad mistakes, the worst being a willful change in the title, and a most jarring one. It was plainly typewritten 'To the Man on Trail'; this they printed 'To the Man on the Trail' What trail? The thing was abstract." Quoted in Charmian K. London, The Book of Jack London (New York: The Century Co., 1921), I, 280. Commonly, this tale is listed as the story marking London’s debut as a professional writer. Although the story is a fine one, its publication did not prove an auspicious be­ginning. The moribund Overland not only failed to send London a courtesy copy of the issue it appeared in, but — more important to the impecunious young writer — it failed to send the promised $5 purchase fee for it. London finally had to storm the Overland offices to extract the $5 from the pockets of Roscoe Eames and Edward Biron Payne of the magazine's staff. For one version of this dreary episode in the Overland's history, see Irving Stone, Sailor on Horseback: The Biography of Jack London (Boston; Houghton Mifflin Co., 1938), pp. 113-116. cited hereafter as Sailor on Horseback. Significantly, this famous book was subtitled "A Biographical Novel" in all editions after the first. For a different version of the same episode, see James Howard Bridge, Millionaires and Grub Street [New York: Brentano's, 1931), pp. 200, 202. Bridge was Overland editor at the time of the encounter.

9. "The White Silence"— Overland Monthly, v. 33 (February 1899), 138-142. [SOW]

The Overland paid London $5 for this tale which Irving Stone calls "one of our imperishable classics of the frozen country." (Sailor on Horseback, p. 114.) London originally titled this story “Northland Episode”.

10. "The Son of the Wolf" - Overland Monthly, v. 33 (April 1899), 335-343. [SOW]

 London received $7.50 for this story.

11. "The Men of Forty-Mile" — Overland Monthly, v. 33 (May 1899), [388],401-405. [SOW]

 London originally submitted this story with the title “A Northland Duel” and later “Forty Mile Duel”. He received $7.50 for this story.

12. "A Thousand Deaths" --- The Black Cat (Boston), [v. 4] (May 1899), 33-42. [JLII]

London later said he was "literally and literarily" saved by the $40 H. D. Umbstaetter paid him for this story on February 23, 1899. See London's introduction to Umbstaetter's The Red Hot Dollar & Other Stories from the Black Cat (Boston: L. C. Page & Co., 1911), pp. v-ix. London also wrote in his manuscript record that the $40 was ''first money received for a story from a magazine." (King Hendricks and lrving Shepard, eds., Letters from Jack London, New York: The Odyssey Press. 1965, p. 39.)

For a reprinting of this rare story, see The Magazine of Fantasy and Science Fiction, 33 (September 1967). pp. 91-99; and The London Collector (Cedar Springs, Mich., Richard Weiderman, editor), No. 2 (April 1971), pp. 3-13.

London originally titled this story “By a Thousand Deaths”.

See note on entry 13. Mott's explanation of the relationship between these periodicals explains why some of London's stories appeared in different maga­zines at the same time in this period. He has been accused of selling his old stories, using new titles, ". . . to obscure journals which were unlikely to meet the eyes of the first purchasers." (Nancy Barr Mavity, "Jack London Rare Works Discovered," Oakland Tribune, November 28, 1932, p. B3.) But at least in some instances the various publications of the same tale were clearly not of London's design.

13. "An Old Soldier's Story" — Orange Judd Farmer, v. 23 (May 20, 1899), 659; American Agriculturist, v. 63 (May 20, 1899), 659; The New England Homestead, v. 38 (May 20,1899), 659. [JLII]

"The American Agriculturist, of New York, was made a weekly journal in 1894 and became the central edition of a system of regional magazines that included The New England Homestead of Springfield, Mass., and the Orange Judd Farmer of Chicago." (Frank Luther Mott, A History of American Magazines - 1885-1905. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1957, p. 337.)

Charmian K. London erroneously listed this story as having appeared in Evenings at Home in May 1894. (See bibliography in her Book of Jack London, II, 397). "Evenings at Home" was a section of Orange Judd Farmer, American Agricul­turist, and The New England Homestead. London had originally titled this story "On Furlough". He received $5 for this story on July 3, 1899.

**14. "**In a Far Country" — Overland Monthly, v. 33 (June 1899), 540-549. [SOW]

Franklin Walker says this tale "clearly owes a good deal to Conrad's story" ("An Outpost of Progress" which had appeared the year before in the volume Tales of Unrest). See Walker's Jack London and the Klondike: The Genesis of an Ameri­can Writer (San Marino, Calif.: The Huntington Library, 1966), p. 239, hereafter cited as Jack London and the Klondike. W. Somerset Maugham also wrote of a similar situation in the story "The Outstation”. London received $7.50 for this story.

15. “The Priestly Prerogative" — Overland Monthly, v. 34 (July 1899), 59-65. [SOW]

 London had originally titled this story “Father Roubeau’s Confession”. He received $7.50 for it.

16. “The Handsome Cabin Boy" — The Owl Magazine, v. 7 (July 1899), 45-50. [JLSA]

London received $1.50 on August 20, 1899 for this "skit" as he called it. "But it more than paid for the stamps I had wasted on the thing …," he said (Letters of Jack London, p. 102), In the story "In a Far Country" (entry 14), he had mentioned "The Handsome Cabin Boy" as one of the Klondikers' songs.

17. "The Wife of a King" --- Overland Monthly, v. 34 (August 1899), 112-119. [SOW]

 See entry 44. London had originally titled this story “Father Roubeau’s Dream”. He received $7.50 for it.

18. "In the Time of Prince Charley"— Conkey’s Home Journal (Chicago), v. 5 (September 1899), 1-3. [CSS]

 A distinct departure for London — then turning out reams of Klondike fiction— was this tale having to do with the days of George II; the locale, Scotland. He received $5 for the story on September 5, 1899.

19. "Old Baldy" — Orange Judd Farmer, v. 127 (September 16, 1899), 281-282; American Agriculturist, v. 64 (September 16, 1899), 281-282; The New England Homestead, v.39 (September 16, 1899), 281-282. [CSS]

20. "The Rejuvenation of Major Rathbone" — Conkey's Home Journal, v.6 (November 1899), 5-6, 29. [JLII]

 London received $5 for this story on November 13, 1899.

21. "The King of Mazy May" — The Youth's Companion, v. 73 (Novem­ber 30, 1899), 629-630. [JLII]

 London received $35 for this story on August 26, 1899.

 22. "The Wisdom of the Trail" — Overland Monthly, v. 34 (December 1899), 541-544. [SOW]

 London received $7.50 for this story on December 23, 1899.

23. "A Daughter of the Aurora" — San Francisco Wave, December 24, 1899, pp. 9-10,16. [GHF]

 This story was reprinted as “An Alaskan Courtship” in Housekeeper Magazine in April 1903. London received $10 from the Wave in August 1900.

**1900**

24. "An Odyssey of the North" — The Atlantic Monthly, v. 85 (January 1900), 85-100. [SOW]

The Atlantic asked London to cut 3,000 words from the opening section of this story and paid him $120 for publication rights on October 30, 1899. The original version of the story ran 12,250 words and London later wrote to Cloudesley lohns (August 10, 1899), "... I only succeeded in getting it down to an even ten thousand." (Letters of Jack London, p. 102.) London's first book contract, for the volume of short stories The Son of the Wolf, was signed on December 21, 1899.

25. "A Lesson in Heraldry" --- The National Magazine (Boston), v. 11 (March 1900), 635-640. [JLII]

 London received $5 for this story on April 26, 1900.

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1. The Son of the Wolf --- Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co., April 7, 1900. [SOW]

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26. "The End of the Chapter" — San Francisco News Letter and California Advertiser, v. 23 (June 9, 1900), 22-23. [JLII]

 London received $5 for this story on September 2, 1900.

27. "Uri Bram's God" — San Francisco Examiner, Sunday Examiner Maga­zine, June 24, 1900, p. 10. [GHF]

Also known as "Which Make Men Remember," in GHF, and "The Dead Horse Trail" in Ellery Queen's Mystery Magazine, 43 (June 1964), pp. 60-66. London's description of the terrible Dead Horse Trail — "... The horses died like mosquitos in the first frost, and from Skaguay to Bennett they rotted in heaps. They died at the Rocks, they were poisoned at the Summit, and they starved at the Lakes; they fell off the trail, what there was of it, or they went through it; in the river they drowned under their loads, or were smashed to pieces against the boulders. ..." — is an authentic piece of Klondike history, quoted extensively by Pierre Berton, historian of the Klondike gold rush. See his Klondike Fever (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1958), pp. 152-157. (See also entry 104.) London received $40 for this story on July 1, 1900.

28. "Even Unto Death" — The (San Francisco) Evening Post Magazine,

July 28,1900, pp. 4-5. [JLII]

This story is an early version of "Flush of Gold," see entry 106. London received $6 for this story on June 10, 1900.

29. "Grit of Women" — McClure's Magazine, v. 15 (August 1900), 324-330. [GHF]

This story should he compared with "Wonder of Woman" (entry 170). McClure's accepted the story on condition that London would revise the opening and "eliminate the profanity." He told them to go ahead and make the changes themselves. (Letters of Jack London, p. 157.) But he was not always so cooperative in such matters. London received $120 for this story on June 11, 1900.

30. "Jan, the Unrepentant" — Outing (Albany, N.Y,), v. 36 (August l900), 474-477. [GHF]

London originally titled this story “Jan, the Omnipotent”. He received $25 for it on July 3, 1900.

31. 'Their Alcove" — The Woman's Home Companion, v. 27 (September 1900), 13. [CSS]

 London received $20 for this story on March 26, 1900.

32. "The Man With the Gash" — McClure's Magazine, v. 15 (September 1900), 459- 465. [GHF]

This story was lost for a time at Collier's Weekly, then returned and refused by several other magazines before McClure's accepted it, (Book of Jack London, I, 331.) London received $80 for this story on February 26, 1900.

33. "The Proper 'Girlie'" — The Smart Set, v. 2 (October-November 1900), 117-119. [JLII]

 London originally titled this story “Girlie”. He received $14 for it on January 23, 1901.

34. "Thanksgiving on Slav Creek" — Harper's Bazar, v. 33 (November 24, 1900), 117-119, [JLII]

Compare with "The Stampede to Squaw Creek" (entry 150). Harper's Bazar became Bazaar after 1929. London received $50 for this story on October 16, 1900.

35. "Dutch Courage"— The Youth's Companion, v. 74 (November 29, 1900), 622-623. [DC]

 London received $50 for this story on June 10, 1900.

36. "Where the Trail Forks" — Outing, v. 37 (December 1900), 276-282. [GHF]

It is instructive to compare the ending of this story to that of The Call of the Wild, entry **6**. London received $63 for this story on August 15, 1900.

37. "The Great Interrogation" — Ainslee's Magazine (New York), v. 6 (December 1900), 394-402. [GHF]

Ainslee's cut 500 words from this story without asking London's permission. He received $125 for it on September 26, 1900. (Letters of Jack London, pp. 227-228.) The story was the basis for a one-act play of the same name by London and Lee Bascom (Mrs. George Hamilton Marsden). It was produced throughout the United States from 1905 to 1911.

38. "Semper Idem"— The Black Cat, v. 6 (December 1900), 24-28. [WGL]

London wrote to Cloudesley Johns on July 23. 1900, "Did you read that storiette of mine. 'Semper Idem; Semper Fidelis'? , . . Well I have sent it everywhere. At last I sent it to Black Cat. I would have sold it for a dollar." (Book of Jack London, I, 344.) London originally titled this story “Semper Idem, Semper Fidelis”. He received $50 for it on August 13, 1900.

**1901**

39. "A Relic of the Pliocene"— Collier's Weekly, v. 26 (January 12, 1901), 17, 20. [FM]

This story was reprinted as '"The Angry Mammoth" in The Magazine of Fantasy and Science Fiction, 16 (May 1959), pp. 99-107. London received $102.50 for this story.

40. "Siwash" — Ainslee's Magazine, v. 7 (March 1901), 108-115. [GHF]

 This story was reprinted as “Tilly of the Siwash” in People’s Short Story Magazine in April 1907. This was London’s original title for the story. He received $125 for it on March 3, 1901.

41. "The Law of Life" — McClure’s Magazine, v. 16 (March 1901), 435-438. [CF]

McClure's bought this story, "Grit of Women," and the essay "The Question of the Maximum". London received $55 for this story on June 11, 1900.

42. "The Lost Poacher" — The Youth's Companion, v. 75 (March 14,1901), 121-122. [DC]

 London received $50 for this story on March 12, 1900.

43. "At the Rainbow's End"—The Pittsburg (Pa.) Labor Leader, March 24, 1901, p.31. [GHF]

 London received $100 for this story on March 3, 1901.

44. "The Scorn of Woman" — Overland Monthly, v. 37 (May 1901), 978-991. [GHF]

Freda Moloof, a Dawson City figure who billed herself as "the Turkish Whirl­wind Danseuse," was used as the pattern for Freda in this story. She also appears in "The Wife of a King" (entry 17), and there is a "Freda" in Burning Daylight, entry **19**. Years after the Klondike days, London ran into Freda Moloof doing her muscle dance at an Oakland street fair. He later sent her a copy of GHF in which "The Scorn of Women" appeared. (In its original appearance it was "Woman.") See Richard O'Connor, Jack London, A Biography. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1964, pp. 97-98 fn. London's play of the same title (1906) was based on this story, for which he received $20 in June 1901.

45. "The Minions of Midas" — Pearson's Magazine (New York), v. 11 (May 1901), 698-705, [MF]

In a letter to Cloudesley Johns, dated March 24, 1901, London indicates that this tale was originally directed to The Black Cat. (Book of Jack London, I, 337). It should be compared with "Goliah," entry 111. Philip S. Foner, in Jack London, American Rebel (New York: The Citadel Press, 1964, p. 46), says the story is revealing of London's limitations as a socialist thinker. And, Arthur Calder-Marshall cites the story as an example of London's pioneering the "political fable" in America. See The Bodley Head Jack London (London; The Bodley Head, 1963), I, 8. London received $100 for this story.

46. "The God of His Fathers" - McClure's Magazine, v. 17 (May 1901), 44-53. [GHF]

This is an oddly violent story — perhaps the most violent in all of London's fiction — with moments of great descriptive beauty: "From an island on the breast of the Yukon a colony of wild fowl voiced its interminable wrongs, while a loon laughed mockingly back across a still stretch of river." The story was the basis of a one-act play of the same name, written by David Kimball in 1910. London originally titled this story “Sturges Owen, Apostate. He received $120 for it on February 26, 1900.

47. “Chris Farrington: Able Seaman" — The Youth's Companion, v. 75 (May 23,1901), 265-266. [DC]

This is clearly an autobiographical story: Chris's ship is the Sophie Sutherland and Chris is Jack London. It is interesting to note that the tale contains, with slightly different wording, the opening lines of London's most famous short story — "To Build a Fire," (entry 108). He received $50 for this story on November 28, 1900.

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**2**. The God of His Fathers and Other Stones — New York: McClure, Philips & Co., May 1901. [GHF]

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48. "A Hyperborean Brew" - Metropolitan Magazine (New York), v. 14 (July 1901), 85-96. [FM]

 London received $42.50 for this story.

49. "Bald Face" — The (Oakland High School) Aegis, v. 22 (September 6, 1901), 1-2. [DC]

Charmian London cites this story as first appearing in The News in December 1900 (Book of Jack London, II, 339), but The Aegis is the first appearance this study has found. The News could apply, of course, to hundreds of newspapers in the U. S. and Britain.

**1902**

50. "Keesh, Son of Keesh" --- Ainslee's Magazine, v. 8 (January 1902), 526-532. [CF]

In this story, the Tana-Naw chief Gnob's dog is named "White Fang." London received $100 for this story on September 15, 1901.

51. "To Build a Fire"—The Youth's Companion, v. 76 (May 29, 1902), 275. [CSS]

This is the original version of the later, famed, Century story, (entry 108). This version was reprinted as ''Never Travel Alone," in C. B. Fry's Magazine, 4 (February 1906), pp. 441-445. An interesting discussion of this singular episode of the two "To Build a Fire" tales, together with a printing of this first version, may be found in Earle Labor and King Hendricks, "Jack London's Twice-Told Tale," Studies in Short Fiction, 4 (Summer 1967), pp. 334-347. See also King Hendricks, Jack London: Master Craftsman of the Short Story (Logan, Utah:

Utah State University, 1966), pp. 11-19. The first book appearance of the story is in Mandala: Literature for Critical Literature (New York: Harper & Row, 1970), Wilfred L. Guerin, Earle Labor, Lee Morgan, and John R. Willingham, eds. London received $50 for this story on February 17, 1902.

52. "An Adventure in the Upper Sea" — The Independent (New York), v. 54 (May 29, 1902). 1290-1292. [DC]

 London received $20 for this story on June 5, 1902.

53. "Diable --- A Dog" — The Cosmopolitan, v. 33 (June 1902), 218-226. [FM]

This tale became "Batard" in 1904 when included in FM. The same story, with minor changes, was also called "Batard" when it appeared in the Sunday Illustrated Magazine of the (Memphis, Tenn.) Commercial Appeal, September 28, 1913, pp. 7-11. London received $141.25 for this story on May 27, 1902.

54. "To Repel Boarders" — St. Nicholas, v. 29 (June 1902), 675-679. [DC] London received $25 for this story on January 28, 1902.

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**3**. The Cruise of the Dazzler — Complete in St. Nicholas, v. 29 (July 1902), 784-812.

Book publication: New York: The Century Co., October 1902. The chief signifi­cance of this juvenile novel is that it is widely considered to be London's rarest first edition today. London’s original title for this book was ‘Frisco Kid.

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55. "The ‘Fuzziness' of Hoockla-Heen" — The Youth's Companion, v. 76 (July 3, 1902), 333-334. See note.

While not included in a collection until recent times, this tale can be found in Jack London Stories, (New York: Platt & Munk, 1960, pp. 273-286). There is a striking similarity between this story and "Li-Wan, the Fair," (entry 58). London received $50 for this story on July 13, 1901.

56. "Moon-Face" — The (San Francisco) Argonaut, v. 51 (July 21 1902), 36. [MF]

 A fascinating discussion of the fact that London's "Moon-Face" and Frank

57. "Nam-Bok, the Liar" --- Ainslee's Magazine, v. 10 (August 1902), 29-37. [CF]

This story was reprinted as "Nam-Bok, the Unveracious" in CF and in other later collections. London received $100 for this story on February 27, 1902.

58. "Li-Wan, the Fair" — The Atlantic Monthly, v. 90 (August 1902), 212-221. [CF]

A tale very similar to "The 'Fuzziness' of Hoockla-Heen," (entry 55) and rather too close for comfort to its publication. London received $100 for this story on February 18, 1902.

59. “The Master of Mystery” - Out West (Los Angeles), v. 17 (Septem­ber 1902), 330- 339. [CF]

 London received $15 for this story on October 3, 1902.

60. "In the Forests of the North" - Pearson's Magazine, v. 14 (September 1902), 874- 884. [CF]

 London received $150 for this story on February 24, 1902.

61. "The Sunlanders" --- September 1902. [CF]

London received $100 for this story from Ainslee’s on December 23, 1901. Ainslee’s gave London permission to include it in CF in exchange for a later story. London originally titled this story “The Sun Folks”.

 62. "The Death of Ligoun" — September 1902. [CF]

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**4**. Children of the Frost — New York: The Macmillan Co., September 1902. [CF]

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63. "The Story of Jees Uck" — The Smart Set, v. 8 (September 1902), 57-70. [FM]

 London received $100 for this story on June 24, 1902.

**5**. A Daughter of the Snows --- New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., October 1902.

This first novel is a plodding work but important in the development of the still-maturing writer. According to Irving Stone, McClure's backed the book, sending the author $125 a month while he was at work on it; but upon its completion, decided against publishing it and sold the novel to Lippincott's for an advance against royalties of $750. (Sailor on Horseback, pp. 148, 152.) Stone says the book exemplifies London's two main weaknesses as a writer: “… his conception of the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race; and his inability to transcribe to a flesh-and-blood reality on the printed page any woman above the working class." (Sailor on Horseback, p. 150.)

64. "The Sickness of Lone Chief” --- Out West, v. 17 (October 1902), 468-475. [CF]

 London received $10 for this story on December 14, 1902.

65. "The League of the Old Men" — Brandur Magazine (New York), v. 1 (October 4, 1902), 7-11. [CF]

In explaining why he chose this story as his best, London wrote to Grand Magazine, 1 (August 1906), p. 86. "Though the 'League of the Old Men’ has no love-motif, that is not any reason for thinking it my best story. In ways, the motif of this story is greater than any love-motif; in fact, its wide sweep includes the conditions and situations for ten-thousand love-motifs. The voices of millions are in the voice of Old Imber, the tears and sorrows of millions in his throat as he tells his story; and his story epitomises the whole vast tragedy of the contact of the Indian with the white man. In conclusion, I may say that nobody else agrees with me in the selection which I have made and which has been my selection for years." London received $160 for this story on July 30, 1902.

**1903**

66. "In Yeddo Bay" — St. Nicholas, v. 30 (February 1903), 292-296. [DC]

 See entry 3. London received $50 for this story on June 16, 1902.

67. “The One Thousand Dozen" — The National Magazine (Boston), v. 17 (March 1903), 703-713. [FM]

A tale similar to the Smoke Bellew story "A Flutter in Eggs," (entry 165), a true exploit of "Swiftwater Bill" Gates, a Klondiker of legendary fame. This story was reprinted as “Fortune Hunter” in the December 1958 issue of Jack London’s Adventure Magazine. London received $20 for it on March 9, 1903.

68. "The Shadow and the Flash" --- The Bookman (New York), v. 17 (June 1903), 410- 417. [MF]

London received $50 for this story on May 27, 1903. Charles Walcutt has observed that London ". . . increasingly moved too far away from the representative concerns of man into the realms of fantasy." See Walcutt's Jack London (Minneapolis: The University of Minnesota Press, Pam­phlets on American Writers, No. 57, 1966), p. 28. Walcutt cites MF, entry **12**, as an example of a collection of such stories. Actually London wrote some first rate science fiction and fantasy fiction, though these stories are little-known. "The Red One" (entry 182) is probably the supreme example.

69. "The Faith of Men" --- Sunset Magazine (San Francisco), v. 11 (June 1903), 103a, 114-121. [FM]

 London received $156 in transportation vouchers for this story.

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**6**. The Call of the Wild --- Serialized in The Saturday Evening Post, June 20-July 18, 1903.

Book publication: New York, The Macmillan Co., July 1903. Philip Foner says the book sold 10,000 copies on the first day of sale and by 1964 had sold six million copies. (Foner, Jack London, American Rebel, p. 54.) In a letter to George F. Brett of Macmillan (March 10, 1903), London wrote, "I did not like the title, The Call of the Wild, and neither did the Saturday Evening Post. I racked my brains for a better title & suggested The Sleeping Wolf. They, however, if in the meantime they do not hit upon a better title, are going to publish it in the Post under The Wolf. This I do not like so well as The Sleeping Wolf, which I do not like very much either. There is a good title somewhere, if we can only lay hold of it." (Letters of Jack London, p. 351.) Fortunately no one could lay hold of a better one so the original title was used by both the Post and Macmillan. The Post paid London $2,000 for the story and Brett offered him a flat $2,000 for outright sale of the book rights, instead of contracting for it on a royalty basis. London, to his later great disadvantage (this book alone could nearly have earned him a living for his remaining years), snapped up Brett's offer.

On March 13,1903, London wrote to Anna Strunsky (with whom he collaborated on The Kempton-Wace Letters, published the following May by Macmillan), "I started it as a companion to my other dog-story 'Batard,' which you may re­member; but it got away from me, and instead of 4000 words it ran 32,000 be­fore I could call a halt." (Book of Jack London, I, 388.) This is, of course, London's supreme achievement as a story-teller, and it remains one of the very great short novels in America's literature. (See also entry 36.)

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 70. "The Leopard Man's Story" — Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, v. 56

 (August 1903), 408-409. [MF]

 London received $25 for this story.

71. “The Marriage of Lit-Lit" — Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, v. 56 (September 1903), 461-468. [FM]

 London received $75 for this story in July 1903.

72. "Local Color" — Ainslee's, v. 12 (October 1903), 74-82. [MF]

Frederick Feied states that the ideas in this thin tale were "far better expressed in ‘The Tramp,’ which was published some four months later." (Feied, No Pie in the Sky, The Hobo as American Cultural Hero in the Works of Jack London, John Dos Passos, and Jack Kerouac. New York: The Citadel Press, 1964, p. 33.) London originally titled this story “The Hobo”. He received $150 for it.

73. "Too Much Gold" — Ainslee's, v. 12 (December 1903), 109-117. [FM]

 London received $100 for this story.

73 “Too Much Gold” – Ainslee’s, v. 12 (December 1903), 109-117. [FM]

74. "Amateur Night" --- The Pilgrim (Battle Creek, Marshall, Detroit,

Mich.), v. 7 (December 1903), 5-6, 37. [MF]

 London received $75 for this story on November 14, 1903.

**1904**

75. "Keesh, the Bear Hunter" — Holiday Magazine for Children, v. 1

(January 1904), 163-167. [LL]

This story is often reprinted (as in LL ) as "The Story of Keesh." It was reprinted as “The Mystery of Keesh” in Ellery Queen’s Mystery Magazine in June 1955. London received $27.50 for it.

**7.** The Sea-Wolf — Serialized in The Century Magazine, January-No­vember, 1904. Book publication: New York, The Macmillan Co., October 1904. George Brett of Macmillan was so excited over The Sea-Wolf that he sent it to the editor of Century, who paid $4,000 for serial rights if given the right to blue-pencil the latter half of the novel in which Humphrey Van Weyden and Maud Brewster are left alone on an island — in 1904 a situation sure to produce palpitations in all lady readers. The novel sold 40,000 copies before its release. When London went to Manchuria to report on the Russo-Japanese War, the proofs of the novel were entrusted to his poet friend George Sterling.

Walcutt has observed that the novel takes on a decidedly different turn with the appearance of Maud Brewster and, the reason may be that it corresponded with a turning point in London's life. When he was halfway through writing the book in 1903, he deserted Bess [his first wife] for Charmian Kittredge. Charmian, gushy, flirtatious, an intellectual chatterbox with a fine seat on a horse and an energetic social gaiety, set her traps for London and snared him," (Walcutt, Jack London, p. 26.)

Franklin Walker says, "Much of The-Sea Wolf, one of the world's great sea novels, was written aboard a trim thirty-foot sloop named Spray, which London had bought with part of the two thousand dollars he had just received from The Call of the Wild. With a cabin big enough to serve as a galley and to sleep two, London made week-long trips up San Francisco Bay and the Sacramento Delta, turning out his fifteen hundred words a day sitting on the hatch in the spring sunshine. In March 1904, almost a year later, while the novel was appearing serially in The Century Magazine, its adventuresome twenty-eight-year old author was nearly freezing in an open Japanese sampan, making his way up the west coast of Korea in sub-zero weather marked by squalls alternating with treacherous calms." (Franklin Walker, Introduction to The Sea-Wolf. New York: Signet Books, 1964), p. 377.

An excellent edition of the novel is that issued by Houghton Mifflin Co. (River­side Edition), edited by Matthew Bruccoli, 1964.

76. "The Banks of the Sacramento" — The Youth's Companion, v. 78 (March 17, 1904), 129-130. [DC]

 London originally titled this story “On the Banks of the Sacramento”. He received $75 for it on September 26, 1903.

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**8**. The Faith of Men and Other Stories — New York: The Macmillan Co., April 1904. [FM]

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**1905**

77. “White and Yellow" — The Youth's Companion, v. 79 (February 16,

1905), 73-74. [TFP]

To the Corresponding Editor of The Youth's Companion, on March 9, 1903, London wrote: "The way we captured the big Chinese fleet of shrimp-fishers in the first story 'White and Yellow' [is] again almost a literal narrative of what actually happened, even to the refusal of the Chinese to bail the Reindeer until she was just about ready to sink." (Letters of Jack London, p. 349.) London originally titled this story “With the Fish Patrol”. He received $75 for it on May 7, 1902.

78. "The King of the Greeks" --- The Youth's Companion, v. 79 (March 2, 1905), 97-98. [TFP]

 London received $75 for this story on July 5, 1902.

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79. "A Raid on the Oyster Pirates" — The Youth's Companion, v. 79 (March 16, 1905), 121-122. [TFP]

 London received $75 for this story on July 19, 1902.

80. "The Siege of the 'Lancashire Queen” — The Youth's Companion,

v. 79 (March 30, 1905), 149-150. [TFP]

 London received $75 for this story on March 26, 1903.

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**9**. The Game — Serialized in Metropolitan Magazine, v. 22 (April 1905), 1-8; v. 22 (May 1905), 181-193; The Tatler (London), v. 16 (April 5, 1905), 12, 14; v. 16 (April 12, 1905), 52, 54; v. l6 (April 19, 1905), 92, 94; v. 16 (April 26, 1905), 132, 134.

Book publication, New York: The Macmillan Co., June 1905. Critics condemned this novelette as trivial and unbelievable, and London, disproving the latter charge at least, sent them news clippings to prove that a boxer could smash in the back of his skull by falling to the mat from a hard blow. Furthermore, London said that the lightweight champion of the world, Jimmy Britt, liked the story "on account of its trueness to life." (Book of Jack London, II, 10-11.) This story was reprinted as “Savage Victory” in the March 30, 1930 issue of Empire News (New York).

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81. "Charley's Coup" — The Youth's Companion, v. 79 (April 13, 1905), 173-174. [TFP]

 London received $75 for this story on March 26, 1903.

82. "Demetrios Contos"— The Youth’s Companion, v. 79 (April 27,1905), 201-202. [TFP]

 London received $75 for this story on March 26, 1903.

83. "Yellow Handkerchief " — The Youth's Companion, v. 79 (May 11, 1905), 225-226. [TFP]

 London received $75 for this story on March 26, 1903.

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**10**. Tales of the Fish Patrol — New York: The Macmillan Co., September 1905. [TFP

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84. "All Cold Canon" — The Century Magazine, v. 71 (November 1905), 117-127. [MF]

 London received $500 for this story.

85. "The Sun Dog Trail" — Harper's Monthly Magazine, v. 112 (December 1905), 83-91. [LL]

 This story was reprinted as “Piece of Life” in the March 1954 issue of Ellery Queen’s Mystery Magazine. London received $500 for it on June 7, 1905.

86. "Love of Life" — McClure's Magazine, v. 26 (December 1905), 144-158; Blackwood's Magazine (Edinburgh), v. 178 (December 1905), 765-780. [LL]

The plagiarism issue touched off by the publication of this story is dealt with, among several sources, in Franklin Walker's Jack London and the Klondike, pp. 245-246. The story, which Lenin praised so highly, was based on the experiences of one Charles Bunn in 1900. Bunn's ordeal was written up by two journalists and appeared in McClure's Magazine the next year as "Lost in the Land of the Midnight Sun.” London received $400 for this story.

**1906**

87. "A Nose for the King" --- The Black Cat, v. 11 (March 1906), 1-6. [WGL]

 "It may interest you that I've won a Black Cat prize — a minor prize, for it was a skit, written, typed, and sent off in one day," London wrote to George Brett on December 8, 1904 (Letters of Jack London, p. 456.) He wrote Cloudesley Johns that the story of Yi Chin Ho was told him by a Korean. (Book of Jack London, II, 13.) London originally titled this story “The Nose”. He received $350 for it on December 15, 1904.

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**11**. White Fang — Serialized in The Outing Magazine, May-October, 1906.

Book publication: New York: The Macmillan Co., October 1906.

A good appraisal of this novel is "Le Milieu, Le Moment, La Race:

Literary Naturalism in Jack London's White Fang," by Earl Wilcox. (Jack London Newsletter [Carbondale, Illinois], May-August, 1970), pp. 42-55. See also Earl Labor, "Jack London's Mondo Cane: The Call of the Wild and White Fang," in Jack London Newsletter, (July-December, 1967), pp. 2-13.

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88. “Planchette" — Cosmopolitan Magazine, v. 41 (June 1906), 122, 157-165, v. 41 (July 1906), 259-266; v. 41 (August 1906), 378-386. [MF]

Maxwell Geismar says this story was "another egocentric self-portrait," and that it is "interesting as personal history which was probably based on the break-up of his first marriage." See Geismar's Rebels and Ancestors: The American Novel, 1890-1915 (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1953), p. 180. A planchette is the triangular pointer used on a Ouija board. London received $1,573 for this story on April 15, 1906.

89. "The Unexpected" — McClure's Magazine, v. 27 (August 1906), 368-382; Blackwood's Magazine, v. 180 (August 1906), 164-180. [LL]

 In a letter (August 2, 1906) to the editor of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, London defends this story's basis in fact. The author said it was based on a newspaper story from the San Francisco Examiner of October 14, 1900 — an account of a double murder committed by one Michael Dennin and of Dennin's subsequent hanging at the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Nelson. London used these names in the story. (Jack London and the Klondike, pp. 242-245; Letters of Jack London, pp. 598-599.) London received $655 for this story on May 26, 1905.

90. "Brown Wolf" — Everybody's Magazine (New York), v. 15 (August

1906), 147-156. [LL]

Charmian London says she suggested the idea for this story, based on London's own Alaskan wolf-dog, "Brown," whose former master was a Klondiker. (Book of Jack London. II, 27-28.) London received $750 for this story on April 24, 1906.

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**12.** Moon-Face and Other Stories — New York: The Macmillan Co.,

September 1906. [MF] See entry 68.

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91. "The Apostate" — Woman's Home Companion, v. 33 (September 1906), 5-7, 49.

 [WGL]

Partly autobiographical, this story of the drudgery of a young boy's life in a factory and jute mill as widely reprinted as a tract against child labor. It was reprinted as “The Rebel” in the October 28, 1975 issue of Scholastic Scope (New York). London received $767.30 for it on May 1, 1906.

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**13**. Before Adam --- Serialized in Everybody's Magazine, October, 1906-

February 1907.

Book publication: New York: The Macmillan Co., February 1907. During the building of the Snark, London ordered from England many books, including Stanley Waterloo's Story of Ab (1897) which he leaned upon heavily in writing Before Adam, causing later an international stir. London replied to charges of plagiarism by acknowledging his debt to Ab but insisting that primitive man was in the realm of the public domain. Charmian London wrote that the novel "went into the universities of the United States as a text-book in Anthropology." (Book of Jack London, II, 121; Letters of Jack London, pp. 623-625.)

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92. "Up the Slide"— The Youth's Companion, v. 80 (October 25, 1906), 545;

The Pall Mall Magazine (London), v. 38 (November 1906), 608-612. [JLII]

London received $50 for this story on February 27, 1902.

93. "A Wicked Woman" --- The Smart Set, v. 20 (November 1906), 46-51. [WGL]

London transformed this tale into a playlet which he later included in the HD collection. This play was presented before enthusiastic audiences on the Orpheum Theater Circuit in Portland, Spokane, and Seattle in July 1910. London received $60 for this story on November 15, 1906.

94. "The White Man's Way" --- Sunday Magazine of the New York Trib­une, November 4, 1906, pp. 3-4. [LL]

 London received $530 for this story on August 14, 1905.

95. "The Wit of Porportuk" — The Times Magazine (New York), v. 1 (December 1906), 11-25. [LF]

The author ranked this story "among my best half-dozen Alaskan short stories." He was promised $1,000 for it from Times Magazine but never received the money. (Letters of Jack London, p. 598.)

**1907**

96. "When God Laughs" — The Smart Set, v. 21 (January 1907), 39-44. [WGL]

A comparison of this story with "The Chinago" (entry 120) is found in "Jack

London's When God Laughs: Overman, Underdog and Satire," by Stephen T. Dhondt in Jack London Newsletter (May-August, 1969), pp. 51-57. London received $200 for this story on January 11, 1907.

97. "Just Meat" — Cosmopolitan Magazine, v. 42 (March 1907), 535-542. [WGL]

This story was the basis of two one-act plays by Richard H. Kirschner — "After­ward" (1907) and "Burglars" (1911). It was reprinted as "Pals" in London Magazine (England), 20 (April 1908), pp. 184-193. London received $615 for the story on October 1, 1906.

98. "Created He Them" — The Pacific Monthly, v. 17 (April 1907), 393-397. [WGL]

Also published as "The Turning Point" in Windsor Magazine (London), 26 (September 1907), pp. 394-400. London received $250 for the story on November 15, 1906.

99. "Morganson's Finish" — Success Magazine (New York), v. 10 (May 1907), 311-314, 371-376 [TT]

Collected as "Finis" in TT and reprinted as "The Death Trail" in Ellery Queen's Mystery Magazine, 33 (January 1959), pp. 47-60. London received $750 for this story in July 1907.

100. "A Day's Lodging" — Collier's, v. 39 (May 25, 1907), 18-21. [LL]

This story was the basis of two three-act plays by Jack London and Herbert Heron: "Gold" (1910), and "Gold" (1913.) London received $750 for this story on April 8, 1906.

101. "Negore, the Coward" — September 1907. [LL]

This tale, written expressly for the LL collection, was, according to Charmian K. London, ". . . the first story in which he employed any portion of his many-sided love for me." (Book of Jack London, II, 36.) London received $250 for this story in November 1903.

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**14**. Love of Life and Other Stories — New York: The Macmillan Co., September 1907. [LL]

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102. "Chased by the Trail" — The Youth's Companion, v. 81 (September

26, 1907), 445-446; The Pall Mall Magazine (London), v. 40 (October 1907), 478-483. [CSS]

London received $50 for this story on March 22, 1900.

103. "The Passing of Marcus O'Brien" — The Reader (New York), v. 11 (January 1908), 135-144. [LF]

 London received $350 for this story in August 1907.

104. "Trust" — The Century Magazine, v. 75 (January 1908), 441-448. [LF]

This story also contains a description of the Dead Horse Trail. See entry 27. London received $500 for this story.

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**15**. The Iron Heel — New York: The Macmillan Co., February 1908.

 Anatole France, in a 1924 introduction of a printing of this powerful novel, said:

 " ‘The Iron Heel' is the name by which Jack London designates Plutocracy . . . Alas, Jack London had that particular genius which perceives what is hidden from the common herd, and possessed a special knowledge enabling him to anticipate the future."

W. J. Ghent's Our Benevolent Feudalism (1902) was an important source and inspiration for this novel.

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105. "That Spot" — Sunset Magazine, v. 20 (February 1908), 371-376. [LF]

 London received $200 for this story on January 15, 1908.

106. "Flush of Gold" — Grand Magazine (London), v. 4 (April 1908), 400-408, [LF]

 See entry 28. London received 25 pounds for this story on June 30, 1908.

107. “Make Westing” --- Pall Mall Magazine (London), v. 41 (April 1908), 453-458. [WGL].

 London received 13 pounds 13 shillings for this story on March 31, 1908.

108. "To Build a Fire" --- The Century Magazine, v. 76 (August 1908), 525-534. [LF]

London explains how this story evolved from the earlier tale of the same title which appeared in The Youth's Companion for May 29, 1902, in Letters of Jack London, p. 777. This most celebrated and anthologized of all Jack London short stories was written during the Snark voyage. London's debt to Jeremiah Lynch's Three Years in the Klondike (1904) is described in Jack London and the Klondike, pp. 255-257. Both the 1902 and 1908 versions of this tale are included in Mandala: Literature for Critical Analysis, edited by W. L, Guerin, Earle Labor, Lee Morgan and J. R. Wiliingham (New York: Harper & Row, 1970). The famous opening to "To Build a Fire" has an interesting genesis. In the 1908 tale, it is written, "Day had broken cold and gray, exceedingly cold and gray ...” In "Chris Farrington, Able Seaman" (entry 47), London used the line, "after interminable hours of toil, day broke cold and gray." In his first novel, A Daughter of the Snows, entry **5**, he wrote: "It was a mid-December day, clear and cold." In "The Unexpected," (entry 89), "The day of the execution broke clear and cold." In "Morganson's Finish" (entry 98), it became "Dawn broke and merged into day. It was cold and clear." London received $360.00 for this story on November 29, 1907.

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**16.** Martin Eden — Serialized in The Pacific Monthly, September 1908-September 1909.

Book publication: New York: The Macmillan Co., September 1909. London's working title for this novel was initially Star-Dust and, later, Success. Serial rights were sold for $7,000. On the flyleaf of a copy of Martin Eden to Upton Sinclair, London wrote: "One of my motifs, in this book, was an attack on individualism (in the person of the hero). I must have bungled, for not a single reviewer has discovered it." See Joan London, Jack London and His Times (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1968), pp. 329-330.

For a valuable discussion of this famous novel, see also Franklin Walker's "Jack London, Martin Eden," The Voice of America Forum Lectures (American Novel Series 12), Washington, D. C., n.d., and the 1956 Holt, Rinehart and Winston edition, Introduction by Sam Baskett.

The novel was begun in Honolulu in the summer of 1907 and finished at Papeete, Tahiti, in February 1908. Despite the failure, frustration, turmoil and confusion of the ill-fated Snark voyage, the original ink manuscript of this novel shows few changes — indicating the enormous power of organization and concentration London had developed.

Chapter 25 of the book was reprinted as “To the Valley of Death” in the November 24, 1910 edition of the Oakland Enquirer.

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109. "The Enemy of All the World"— The Red Book Magazine, v. 11 (October 1908), 817-827. [STST]

 London received $250 for this story in September 1908.

110. "Aloha Oe" — Lady's Realm (London), v. 25 (December 1908), 170-175. [HP]

See entry 117. London received 8 pounds, 12 shillings, 6 pence for this story on March 31, 1909.

111. “Goliah” --- Red Magazine (London), v. 2 (December 1908), 116-129. [R]

Compare this unusual tale with “The Minions of Midas” (entry 45). Martin Johnson says the story was written while the Snark was under construction. “One day,” Johnson wrote, “he, [London] read me the first part of it, in which he destroyed the Japanese Navy. ‘And today I destroy the American Navy,’ he told me gleefully. ‘Oh, I haven’t a bit of conscience when my imagination gets to working.’” This conversation, Johnson says, took place on January 12, 1907, one of the numerous aborted sailing dates of the Snark. (Martin Johnson, Through the South Seas with Jack London, New York: Dodd, Mead and Co., 1913) pp. 17-18. London received 50 pounds for the story on December 31, 1908.

112. "A Curious Fragment" — Town Topics (New York), December 10, 1908, pp. 45- 47. [WGL]

 London received $100 for this story on September 20, 1908.

113. "Lost Face” — The New York Herald (Art Section), December 13, 1908, p. 7. [LF]

Charmian London says that on May 4, 1908, at Pago Pago, Samoa, she ". . . ac­counted some lost hours by bringing Jack's typing up to date, namely a new Klondike [sic] story, just finished, 'Lost Face.' " See Charmian London, Voyag­ing in Wild Seas (London; Mills & Boon, Ltd., n.d.), p. 251. See Arthur Sherbo's "An Analogue for 'Lost Face,'" in Jack London Newsletter (September-December, 1970), pp. 95-98. London won $600 for the story in the Herald’s fiction contest.

**1909**

114. "The Dream of Debs" — International Socialist Review, v. 9 (January 1909), 481- 489; v. 9 (February 1909), 561-570. [STST]

This story was reprinted in pamphlet form and received wide circulation in labor organizations, especially among members of the IWW (Industrial Workers of the World) after which London patterned the militant trade union which led the general strike — the dream of [Eugene] Debs. London received $50 for the story on November 30, 1908.

115. "The House of Mapuhi" — McClure's Magazine, v. 32 (January 1909), 247-260.

 [SST]

 London received $500 for this story on November 30, 1908.

116. "The Seed of McCoy"— The Century Magazine, v. 77 (April 1909), 898-914. [SST]

 London received $750 for this story on March 22, 1909.

117. "The Madness of John Harned" — Lady's Realm (London), v. 26 [May-October, 1909], 570-581. [NB]

The month and issue number for Lady's Realm for this story and "Aloha Oe" (entry 110) are not known. The reference librarian at the Wilson Library, Uni­versity of Minnesota, writes: ". . . we are unable to give you the month and issue number for each reference; there is no separation of issues, and the pagination is continuous within each volume. No month or issue number is indicated. Volume 25 contains 736 pages and volume 26 contains 672 pages. The title page for each volume indicates that volume 25 covers the period November 1908 to April 1909, and volume 26 covers May to October 1909." Joseph Gaer, in his Jack London, Bibliography and Biographical Data (New York: Burt Franklin, 1970, originally published in 1934), erroneously lists this tale as having first appeared in Every­body's Magazine, November 1910. The story derived from London's experience of watching a bullfight in Quito, Ecuador. He received 15 pounds 15 shillings for it on December 1, 1909.

118. "South of the Slot" — The Saturday Evening Post, v. 181 (May 22, 1909), 3-4, 36-38. [SST]

Arthur Calder-Marshall says that "South of the Slot" shows the split in London's nature, the conflict between the call of the wild and the domestication of civilized man seen in terms not of the dogs Buck and White Fang, but of an academic sociologist and a militant trade union leader, combined in one person. See Calder-Marshall, The Bodley Head Jack London, I, 15. This story was the basis of a three-act play by London and Walter H. Nichols, "The Common Man," later revised as "The Damascus Road" (1913). London received $675 for this story on April 6, 1909.

119. "Good-bye, Jack"— The Red Book Magazine (Chicago), v. 13 (June 1909), 225-240. [HP]

 London received $100 for this story.

120. "The Chinago" — Illustrated London News, v. 134 (June 26, 1909), 928-931. [WGL]

See also entry 96. Martin Johnson says London, on April 25, 1908, read this story aloud to the Snark crew en route from Bora Bora to the Samoas. (Through the South Seas with Jack London, p. 223.) London received $500 for the story.

121. "The Sheriff of Kona" — The American Magazine, v. 68 (August 1909), 384-391. [HP]

 London received $250 for this story on March 4, 1909.

122. "The Heathen" — London Magazine (London), v. 23 (September 1909), 33-42. [SST]

A. Calder-Marshall refers to this story as "London's version of Gunga Din." (Bodley Head Jack London, I, 14.) Charmian London wrote that this, perhaps the most famous of her husband's South Sea tales, was finished at Penduffryn Island, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, in late July 1908, after which he began work on the novel Adventure. (Charmian K. London. Log of the Snark [New York: The Macmillan Co., 1915], pp. 384-385.) London received 16 pounds 16 shillings for this story on August 2, 1908.

123. "A Piece of Steak"— The Saturday Evening Post, v. 182 (November 20, 1909), 6-8, 42-43. [WGL]

London received $500 for this story on November 20, 1909 and an additional $287.70 on December 19, 1909.

124. "Koolau the Leper" — The Pacific Monthly, v. 22 (December 1909), 569-578. [HP]

Based on an incident in Hawaiian history. London perhaps first heard of Koolau from Herbert Stolz on the Snark voyage in 1907. Koolau had killed Stolz's father, a sheriff in the famed Kalalau Valley. See A. Grove Day's Jack London in the South Seas (New York: Four Winds Press, 1971), pp. 80-81. This story was reprinted as “The King of the Lepers” in the August 1956 issue of Ellery Queen’s Mystery Magazine. London received $299.55 for the story.

125. "Mauki" — Hampton's Magazine (New York), v. 23 (December 1909), 752-760. [SST]

Charmian London wrote that Jack based this story on a Solomon Island cook he met in September 1908 on Lua-Lua, Lord Howe Island. As the Snark was en route from Lord Howe to Tasmania, London began to write the story of Mauki's enslavement and revenge. See A Woman Among the Headhunters (London: Mills & Boon, Ltd., n.d.), pp. 210, 224. London received $250 for this story on December 30, 1909.

126. “The Mission of John Starhurst” --- The Bournemouth (England) Visitors’ Directory, December 29, 1909, p. 10. [SST]

Reprinted as “The Whale Tooth” in Sunset 24 (January 1910), pp. 49-54. The story is based on the experience of Rev. Baker of Fiji. See J. C. Furnas, Anatomy of Paradise – Hawaii and the Islands of the South Seas (New York: William Sloane Associates, Inc., 1948), p.261. London received 10 pounds for this story on September 18, 1909.

**1910**

127. "Chun Ah Chun" — Woman's Magazine (St. Louis), v. 21 (Spring 1910), 5-6, 38-40. [HP]

This story was finished aboard the Snark on May 25, 1908, near Koro Sea, Fiji Archipelago. See Charmian K. London, A Woman Among the Headhunters, p. 66. London received $250 for the story on February 7, 1910.

**17.** Lost Face — New York: The Macmillan Co., March 1910. [LF]

128. "The Terrible Solomons" — Hampton's Magazine, v. 24 (March 1910), 347-354. [SST]

 London received $200 for this story on January 6, 1910.

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**18.** Adventure — Serialized in Grand Magazine (London), March 1910-July 1910.

 Book publication: London: Thomas Nelson and Sons, January 1911.

 First American edition: New York: The Macmillan Co., March 1911.

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129. "The Inevitable White Man" — The Bristol (England) Observer, (May 14, 1910), 1-2. [SST]

 London received 12 pounds 12 shillings for this story on September 18, 1909.

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**19**. Burning Daylight — Serialized in The New York Herald, June 19-August 28, 1910.

Book publication: New York: The Macmillan Co., October 1910.

This book, says London's wife, was begun in Quito, Ecuador. (Book of Jack London, II, 171.) See entry 44.

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130. "The Unparalleled Invasion" — McClure's Magazine, v. 35 (July 1910), 308-315.

 [STST]

Arthur Calder-Marshall says this tale "was a variation of the theme of 'the Yellow Peril,' a common nightmare of the first decade of this century." (Bodley Head Jack London, I, 15.) London received $400 for this story on April 13, 1910.

131. "Winged Blackmail" — The Lever (Chicago), v. 1 (September 1910), 54-57. [NB]

Franklin Walker cites this as one of fifteen plots London bought from Sinclair Lewis, presumably on March 11, 1910, along with "When the World Was Young" (entry 132) and what later became the unfinished novel The Assassina­tion Bureau, Ltd., entry 41. Walker says it shows Lewis' preoccupation with flying, a subject which held little interest for London. Lewis' first book, which appeared the year after this story was published, was a juvenile titled Hike and the Aeroplane. See Franklin Walker, "Jack London's Use of Sinclair Lewis Plots, Together With a Printing of Three of the Plots," Huntington Library Quarterly, 17 (November 1953), pp. 59-74. London received $200 for the story on November 29, 1910.

132. "When the World Was Young" — The Saturday Evening Post, v. 183 (September 10, 1910), 16-17, 45-49. [NB]

See entry 131. Lewis had titled this plot "The Garden Terror." London received $660.90 for this story on August 1, 1910.

133. "The Benefit of the Doubt" — The Saturday Evening Post, v. 183 (November 12, 1910), 9-11, 69-70. [NB]

After the death of his new-born daughter Joy on June 21, 1910, London got into a saloon brawl in Oakland near the waterfront. An apparently prejudicial and unfair trial brought about this story for which London received $724 on September 5, 1910. In a letter to Churchill Williams of SEP (October 4, 1910), London wrote ". . . consider this letter a legal contract or agreement to same, I hereby guarantee and pledge myself to stand for and pay all damages in any way whatsoever incurred by any suit or 'come back' that anybody may bring against The Saturday Evening Post on account of said story." (Letters of Jack London, p. 934.)

134. "Under the Deck Awnings" — The Saturday Evening Post, v. 183 (November 19, 1910), 18-19. [NB]

 London received $300 for this story on October 10, 1910.

135. "'Yah! Yah! Yah!'" — Columbian Magazine (New York), v. 3 (De­cember 1910), 439-447. [SST]

 London received $150 for this story on September 13, 1910.

136. "The House of Pride" — The Pacific Monthly (Portland), v. 24 (December 1910), 589-607. [HP]

 London received $267 for this story on December 23, 1910.

137. "To Kill a Man" — The Saturday Evening Post, v. 183 (December 10, 1910), 14-15, 40. [NB]

This story was the basis of a play of the same name by Roi Cooper Megrue, which was produced in New York in 1911, and a student dramatization of the story was presented at Dartmouth College in February 1914. It was also the basis for the play "Chicane," which was produced by The Little Theater Society of Indiana at Indianapolis on April 15, 1916. London received $500 for the story on October 27, 1910.

138. "Bunches of Knuckles" — The New York Herald (Art Section), De­cember 18, 1910, pp. 2-3. [NB]

 London received $750 for this story on January 5, 1911.

**1911**

139. "The 'Francis Spaight'"—January 1911. [WGL]

**20.** When God Laughs and Other Stories— New York: The Macmillan Co., January 1911. [WGL]

140. "The Hobo and the Fairy" — The Saturday Evening Post, v. 183 (Feb­ruary 11, 1911), 12-13, 41-42. [TT]

 London received $507.70 for this story on December 21, 1910.

141. "The Strength of the Strong" — Hampton's Magazine (New York), v. 26 (March 1911), 309-318. [STST]

Philip Foner writes that this tale is one of the best parables in American litera­ture. The story was reprinted as a pamphlet by the Charles H. Kerr Co. of Chicago, the Socialist Cooperative Publishing House, and became a classic of Socialist literature. (Foner, Jack London, American Rebel. New York: The Citadel Press, 1947, p. 109.) In a letter to Cosmopolitan (August 30, 1909), London wrote: "If you will remember, some time ago, Kipling made an attack on Socialism in the form of a parable or short story, entitled 'Melissa,' in which he exploited his Jingoism and showed that a co-operation of individuals strong enough to overcome war meant the degeneration of said individuals. I have written my 'Strength of the Strong' as a reply to his attack." (Letters of Jack London, p. 830.) London received $200 for this story on January 28, 1911.

142. "The Eternity of Forms" — The Red Book Magazine, v. 16 (March 1911), 866-873. [TT]

This story was reprinted as "The Dead Do Not Come Back" in Ellery Queen's Mystery Magazine, 37 (February 1961), 67-76. London received $300 for the story on January 28, 1911.

143. "A Son of the Sun" — The Saturday Evening Post, v. 183 (May 27, 1911), 18-20,45. [SS]

 London received $750 for this story on April 2, 1911.

144. "The Taste of the Meat" — Cosmopolitan, v. 51 (June 1911), 16-28. [SB]

This is the first of the Smoke Bellew tales. Irving Stone says the series has no

 literary value and is London's first "hack work." In fact, London had written a

good deal of hack work before 1911, and the Smoke Bellew stories, greatly under-rated in nearly all critical ap­praisals of London's work, are first-rate tales. London said of them "I didn't like the job of writing the thirteen [sic] Smoke Bellew stories, but I never hedged from my best in writing them." (Sailor on Horseback, pp. 296-297.) London's reference to the thirteen stories is probably due to the fact that "Wonder of Woman" (entry 170) was written in two parts.

It should be noted that Smoke Bellew is sometimes counted as a "novel" although it is clearly a collection of twelve stories, each of which can stand alone, built around the Klondike adventures of Christopher Bellew. London received $750 for this story on January 30, 1911.

145. “The Proud Goat of Aloysius Pankburn" — The Saturday Evening Post, v. 183 (June 24,1911), 5-7, 33-36. [SS]

 London received $750 for this story on April 12, 1911.

146. "The Meat" — Cosmopolitan, v. 51 (July 1911), 209-222. [SB]

 London received $750 for this story on February 25, 1911.

147. "The Night Born" — Everybody's Magazine, v. 25 (July 1911), 108-117. [NB]

 London received $450 for this story on September 3, 1910.

148. "War" — The Nation (London), v. 9 (July 29, 1911), 635-636. [NB]

 Charmian London says her husband wrote "what he called a picture, or, rather, two successive pictures, entitled 'War,' which he deemed one of his gems; and the story 'To Kill a Man,' which he also greatly liked." (Book of Jack London, II, 194.) Though little-known, "War" is surely one of London's short story classics. An interesting comparison can be made between this tale and Ambrose Bierce's earlier "An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge." London received 12 pounds, 12 shillings, eleven pence for this story in July 1911.

149. "The Goat Man of Fuatino" — The Saturday Evening Post, v. 184 (July 20, 1911), 12-15, 35-38. [SS]

 This story appears as "The Devils of Fuatino" in SS. London received $750 for the story on May 29, 1911.

150. “The Stampede to Squaw Creek" — Cosmopolitan, v. 51 (August 1911), 356-368. [SB]

Compare to "Thanksgiving on Slav Creek" ( entry 34). London received $750 for this story on March 25, 1911.

151. "The Mexican"— The Saturday Evening Post, v. 184 (August 19, 1911), 6-8, 27-30. [NB]

 London received $750 for this story on June 26, 1911.

152. "Shorty Dreams" — Cosmopolitan, v. 51 (September 1911), 437-446. [SB]

 This story was reprinted as “Shorty Has a Dream” in the November 1911 issue of (London) Nash’s Magazine. London received $750 for it in April 1911.

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**21.** The Abysmal Brute — Complete in The Popular Magazine (New York), v. 21 (September 1, 1911), 1-35.

Book publication: New York: The Macmillan Co., May 1913. The plot for this novelette was purchased by London from Sinclair Lewis on October 4, 1910, for $7.50, according to Franklin Walker in his "Jack London's Use of Sinclair Lewis Plots." The editors of Letters from Jack London say London used none of the plots bought from Lewis on October 4, 1910. (Letters from Jack London, p. 485.)

On October 20, 1911, London wrote Lewis: "Frankly I don't know whether I'm making money or losing money by working up some of those short-story ideas from you. Take The Abysmal Brute for instance. I got $1200.00 for it, after it had been refused by the first-class magazines. Had the time I devoted to it been devoted to some Smoke Bellew or Sun Tales, I'd have got $3000 for the same amount of work." (Letters of Jack London, p. 1041.) London also said, however, in the same letter to Lewis, "Personally, despite the fact that it did not make a financial killing, I'm darned glad I wrote The Abysmal Brute."

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153. "A Little Account with Swithin Hall" — The Saturday Evening Post, v. 184 (September 2, 1911), 12-14, 40-41. [SS]

Of considerable interest in this David Grief story is the list of books Swithin Hall has on his island. Extrapolated, it gives a fair view of what London may have been reading in 1911. London received $750 for this story on May 29, 1911.

154. "A Goboto Night" — The Saturday Evening Post, v. 184 (September 30, 1911), 20-21, 65-66. [SS]

 For a discussion of this tale and of London's occasional use of detective story

devices, see Dale L. Walker’s Jack London and Conan Doyle: A Literary Kinship (Bloomington, Ind.: Gaslight Publications, 1981). London received $750 for this story on June 26, 1911.

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**22.** South Sea Tales --- New York: The Macmillan Co., October 1911. [SST]

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155. "The Man on the Other Bank" — Cosmopolitan, v. 51 (October 1911), 677-688. [SB]

This story appeared as “Tale Five, The Man on the Other Bank” in Cosmopolitan. London received $750 for it on May 26, 1911.

156. "The Pearls of Parlay" --- The Saturday Evening Post, v. 184 (October 14, 1911), 9-11, 64-66. [SS]

Eugene Burdick, in his Introduction to The Best Short Stories of Jack London (New York: Fawcett World Library, 1967), says London's des­cription of a typhoon is masterful, an exercise in economy and the glancing insight. ... In the end London does the impossible: he makes the wind visible, gives it palpable character." For further evidence of London’s descriptive power, see "The Heathen" (entry 122), and "The House of Mapuhi" (entry 115), as well as the young Jack London's "Story of a Typhoon Off the Coast of Japan" (1893). He received $750 for the story on July 11, 1911.

157. "The Race for Number Three" — Cosmopolitan, v. 51 (November 1911), 823-835. [SB]

 London’s original title for this story was “The Race for Number One”. He received $750 for it on June 24, 1911.

158. "The End of the Story" --- Woman's World (Chicago), v. 27 (Novem­ber 1911), 8-9, 29-32. [TT]

Reprinted as "The Fearless One" in Jack London's Adventure Magazine, 1 (October 1958), pp. 5-20. London received $1000 for this story on September 26, 1911.

159. "The Jokers of New Gibbon" — The Saturday Evening Post, v. 184 (November 11, 1911), 18-19, 65-66. [SS]

 London received $750 for this story on May 29, 1911.

160. "By the Turtles of Tasman" --- The San Francisco Call Monthly Magazine, November 19, 1911, pp. 8-10, 17-19. [TT]

 London received $1000 for this story.

161. "The Little Man" — Cosmopolitan, v. 52 (December 1911), 15-25. [SB]

 This story was reprinted as “The Story of the Little Man” in the February 1912 issue of Nash’s Magazine (London). The author received $750 for it on September 11, 1911.

162. "The Unmasking of the Cad" — Monmouthshire (England) Weekly Post, December 23, 1911, p. 16. [CSS]

This little tableau was published by the Tillotson Syndicate and Charmian London gives the first publication date as July 1899 (Book of Jack London, II, 398), but the present study has found no publication earlier than December 23, 1911. London received $6 for this story on July 1, 1899.

**1912**

163. "The Hanging of Cultus George" — Cosmopolitan Magazine, v. 52 (January 1912), 200-210. [SB]

 London received $750 for this story on October 16, 1911.

164. "The Mistake of Creation" — Cosmopolitan Magazine, v. 52 (Febru­ary 1912), 335-347. [SB]

 London received $750 for this story on November 11, 1911.

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**23.** The House of Pride & Other Tales of Hawaii --- New York: The Macmillan Co., March 1912. [HP]

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165. "A Flutter in Eggs" — Cosmopolitan Magazine, v. 52 (March 1912), 545-558. [SB]

Compare this story to "The One Thousand Dozen" (entry 67). Wild Water Charley in this tale is based on real-life Klondiker "Swiftwater Bill" Gates. London received $750 for this story on December 10, 1911.

166. "The Sea-Farmer" — The Bookman (New York), v. 35 (March 1912), 51-60. [STST]

 See entry 173. London received $75 for this story on March 11, 1912.

167. "The Feathers of the Sun" — The Saturday Evening Post, v. 184 (March 9, 1912), 6-9, 72-74. [SS]

 London received $750 for this story on July 25, 1911.

168. "The Grilling of Loren Ellery" --- (Middlesbrough, England) Northern Weekly Gazette, March 30, 1912, p. 9. [CSS]

Russ Kingman cites an earlier printing of this story (Jack London, A Definitive Chronology, David Rejl: California, 1982, p.27) in the magazine section of the New York Sunday Free Press on September 24, 1899. The fact that London received $5 for this story on September 23, 1899 supports Kingman’s citation; however, the authors were unable to obtain a copy of this rare publication.

169. "The Town-Site of Tra-Lee" — Cosmopolitan Magazine, v. 52 (April 1912), 701-714. [SB]

 London received $750 for this story in January 1912.

170. "Wonder of Woman" — [Part 1] Cosmopolitan Magazine, v. 52 (May 1912), 761-773; [Part 2] Cosmopolitan Magazine, v. 53 (June 1912), 107-120. [SB]

This story was printed as a pamphlet by the International Magazine Co. (New York, 1912). Compare with entry 29. Charmian London said she suggested that Jack continue the Smoke Bellew series, taking Smoke and Shorty into the South Seas. (Book of Jack London, II, 202.) London received $750 for Part 1 on January 23, 1912 and an additional $750 for Part 2.

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**24.** A Son of the Sun — New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., May 1912. [SS]

Also published as The Adventures of Captain Grief (New York: The World Publishing Co., 1954).

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171. "The Prodigal Father" — Woman's World (Chicago), v. 28 (May 1912), 5, 29, 31-33; The Pall Mall Magazine (London), v. 49 (May 1912), 711-718. [TT]

London received $750 for this story on February 8, 1912. This is yet another of the nine plots London purchased from Sinclair Lewis on October 4, 1910. London paid $5 for this one. The only other in the batch that he used, according to Franklin Walker, was "The Dress Suit Pugilist" which became the novelette The Abysmal Brute. [See entries 130, 131, and 21].

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**25.** The Scarlet Plague — Complete in London Magazine, v. 28 (June 1912), 513-540.

Book publication: New York: The Macmillan Co., May 1915. Franklin Walker calls this novel ". . . perhaps the best example in American literature of a genre today very popular, the survival novel." ("Afterword" to The Sea Wolf and Selected Stories. New York: The New American Library, 1964, p. 346.)

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**26.** Smoke Bellew — New York: The Century Co., October 1912. [SB]

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172. "The Captain of the Susan Drew" — The San Francisco Call, The Semi-Monthly Magazine, December 1, 1912, pp. 3-4, 9-13. [CSS]

Reprinted with slight revisions as "Poppy Cargo" in Physical Culture, 66 (July 1931), pp. 17-19, 116-122, where it was billed as "the literary sensation of 1931." In this same magazine, Charmian London states that her husband wrote both "The Captain of the Susan Drew" and "Poppy Cargo" during the Dirigo voyage. This story was reprinted as “The Tar Pot" in the July 26, 1913, edition of the Weekly Tale Teller (London), pp. 1-13. London received $1000 for it on October 13, 1912.

**1913**

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**27.** The Night-Born — New York: The Century Co., February 1913. [NB]

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**28.** John Barleycorn — Serialized in The Saturday Evening Post, March 15-May 3, 1913.

Book publication: New York: The Century Co., August 1913. This work is generally classified as an "autobiographical novel." The perceptive Arthur Calder-Marshall writes that Barleycorn ". . . is conceded by the few modern critics who have read it, to be 'a classic of alcoholism.' But in my view it is a literary masterpiece, not merely the greatest book which Jack London wrote, but, seen in its true setting, one of the most poignant documents of our century, a fortuitous work of inhibited and tortured genius." (Bodley Head Jack London, II, 7.) Chapter 5 was reprinted as “My Early Readings”; chapters 21 and 22 as “My Belated Education”; chapter 23 as “My First Efforts to Write”; and chapter 25 as “My Definite Beginnings as a Writer” all in The Century Book of Selections (New York: The Century Co., 1923).

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**29.** The Valley of the Moon — Serialized in Cosmopolitan, April-Decem­ber 1913.

Book publication: New York: The Macmillan Co., October 1913. Chapters 6-10 of Book Three of this novel form a fictional account of the Carmel colony, which Franklin Walker has chronicled in The Seacoast of Bohemia (San Francisco: The Book Club of California, 1966.)

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173. "Samuel"— The Bookman (New York), v. 37 (May 1913), 285-296. [STST]

Charmian London says her husband got the inspiration for this story and "The Sea Farmer" (entry 166) from Captain Robert McIlwaine of the Scotch collier Tymeric, en route from Newcastle, New South Wales, to Guayaquil, Ecuador. (Book of Jack London, II, 174-175.) London, in a letter to John S. Phillips of American Magazine, dated May 26, 1910, wrote: "Why, the material in that story of 'Samuel' cost me at least $250 hard cash to acquire, and 43 days at sea between land and land, on a coal-laden tramp-steamer. Also, it took me two weeks to write. And my wife threw in 43 days of her time helping in making a study of the vernacular, and in writing it down and classifying it. How the dickens I could sell that story for $250 (received on July 12, 1911) and make both ends meet is beyond me." (Letters of Jack London, p. 895.)

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**30.** The Sea Gangsters — Serialized in Hearst's Magazine (New York), v. 25 November 1913-August 1914.

Book publication as The Mutiny of the Elsinore: New York: The Macmillan Co., September 1914.

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**1914**

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**31.** The Star Rover — Serialized in Los Angeles Examiner, American Sunday Monthly Magazine, February 14-October 10, 1914.

Book publication: as The Jacket, London: Mills & Boon, Ltd., July 1915.

As The Star Rover in the first American edition: New York: The Macmillan Co., October 1915.

London’s working title for this book was The Shirt Without a Collar. Joan London says: "The Star Rover, which was completed shortly before he went to Mexico in 1914, was Jack's last attempt at a serious work. Into this extraordinary and little-known book he flung with a prodigal hand riches which he had hoarded for years, and compressed into brilliant episodes notes originally intended for full-length books.Of all his later work, only portions of this novel and a few short stories reveal the fulfillment of the artistic promise so evident in his early writings. After The Star Rover he made no further effort to write well." (Joan London, Jack London and His Times: New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., 1939, p. 362.) A later edition of her book was published by the University of Wash­ington Press (Seattle) in 1968 with new introductory material by Joan London.

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**32.** The Strength of the Strong --- New York: The Macmillan Co., May 1914. [STST]

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174. "Told in the Drooling Ward" --- The Bookman (New York), v. 39 (June 1914), 432-437. [TT]

 London received $100 for this story in May 1914.

**1915**

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**33.** The Little Lady of the Big House — Serialized in Cosmopolitan Maga­zine, April 1915-January 1916.

Book publication: New York: The Macmillan Co., April 1916. London thought this novel would be "a cleancut gem, even in serial form — a jewel of artistry." (Letters of Jack London, p. 1135.) For an evaluation of this long-neglected book, see "The Symbolic Triad in London's The Little Lady of the Big House," by Edwin B. Erbentraut, Jack London Newsletter, (September-December, 1970), pp. 82-89.

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**1916**

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**34.** The Turtles of Tasman — New York: The Macmillan Co., September 1916. [TT]

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175. "The Hussy" — Cosmopolitan Magazine, v. 62 (December 1916), 18-23, 94, 97, 99. [RO]

London paid George Sterling $100 for the plot of this story. (Letter from Jack London to George Sterling, written from Honolulu, March 7, 1916, Huntington Library files.) Paying such a fee seems to confirm Mary Austin's view: "I have always suspected that Jack's buying of plots for short stories from any writer with more plots than places to bestow them was chiefly a generous camouflage for help that could not be asked or given otherwise." See Mary Austin's Earth Horizon (New York: The Literary Guild, 1932, p. 304).

**1917**

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**35.** Jerry of the Islands — Serialized in Cosmopolitan Magazine, January-April 1917.

 Book publication: New York: The Macmillan Co., April 1917.

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176. "Man of Mine" — Hearst's Magazine, v. 31 (February 1917), 11, 130-134 [OMM]

 Reprinted as "The Kanaka Surf" in OMM.

177. "Like Argus of the Ancient Times" — Hearst's Magazine, v. 31 (March 1917), 176-178, 214-216. [RO]

Irving Stone says of this marvelous story that it shows London rearing up for a last show of strength. (Sailor on Horseback, p. 329.) Charmian London adds, ". . . Jack himself walks across some of the pages as young Liverpool." (Book of Jack London, II, 355.) Franklin Walker says London had read Jung's Psychology of the Unconscious (1916) when he introduced the idea of racial memory in John Tarwater's fever-dream sequence. (Jack London and the Klondike, p. 233.)

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**36.** Michael, Brother of Jerry — Serialized in Cosmopolitan Magazine, May-October 1917.

Book publication: New York: The Macmillan Co., November 1917. In this book, London championed the end of the training of animals for the vaudeville stage. After its publication, Jack London Clubs sprang up across the country and in Europe and, according to Joan London, "By 1924 the Jack London Clubs throughout the world had a reported membership of four hundred thousand, and in the United States at least, animal acts had practically disappeared." (Jack London and His Times, 1968 edition, p. 363.)

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**1918**

178. "When Alice Told Her Soul" — Cosmopolitan, v. 64 (March 1918), 28-33,105-107. [OMM]

179. "The Princess" — Cosmopolitan, v. 65 (June 1918), 20-27, 145-149. [RO]

180. "The Tears of Ah Kim" — Cosmopolitan, v. 65 (July 1918), 32-37,136-138. [OMM]

181. "The Water Baby" — Cosmopolitan, v. 65 (September 1918), 80-85, 133. [OMM]

Charmian London wrote that this, London's last written story, ". . . is clearly a symbolic representation of the Rebirth, the return to the Mother, exemplified by the arguments of the old Hawaiian Kohokumu." (Book of Jack London, II, 354.)

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**37.**  Hearts of Three — London: Mills & Boon, Ltd., October 1918.

First American edition: New York: The Macmillan Co., September 1920. This "frenzied fiction" movie scenario ran as a serial in Hearst's New York Evening Journal between May 12 and June 20, 1919. The Oakland Tribune magazine section also serialized it between August 31 and December 7, 1919. No film was ever made of it.

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182."The Red One" — Cosmopolitan, v. 65 (October 1918), 34-41, 132,135-138. [RO]

In a letter to Upton Sinclair dated October 10, 1931, Charmian London wrote that the "suggestion of the great, round, possibly-meteorite" came from London's friend, the poet George Sterling. (Jack London Newsletter, January-April, 1971, p. 43.) The playlet "The First Poet" (in TT), and "The Hussy" (entry 175) were other London-Sterling collaborations.

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**38.** The Red One --- New York: The Macmillan Co., October 1918. [RO]

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183. "In the Cave of the Dead" — Cosmopolitan, v. 65 (November 1918), 74-81, 119-121. [OMM]

 Reprinted as "Shin-Bones" in omm,

**1919**

184. "On the Makaloa Mat" — Cosmopolitan, v. 66 (March 1919), 16-23, 133-135- [OMM]

185. "The Bones of Kahekili" — Cosmopolitan, v. 67 (July 1919), 95-100, 102, 104. [OMM]

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**39.** On the Makaloa Mat --- New York: The Macmillan Co., September 1919. [OMM]

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**1922**

186. "Whose Business Is to Live" — September 1922. [DC]

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**40.** Dutch Courage and Other Stories — New York: The Macmillan Co., September 1922. [DC]

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**1924**

187. "Eyes of Asia" — Cosmopolitan Magazine, v. 77 (September 1924), 24-31, 148, 150-156.

This story represents part of a novel London was writing at the time of his death on November 22, 1916. He called the work-in-progress Cherry. (Letters of Jack London, p. 1588.) This work was completed as a short story by Charmian K. London. See her "How Jack London Would Have Ended 'Eyes of Asia,'" Cosmopolitan Magazine, 77 (October 1924), 78-79, 124, 126, 128, 130-131. This story was reprinted as Cherry (Jack London Journal, v. 6, 1999.)

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**1926**

188. "A Northland Miracle" — The Youth's Companion, v. 100 (November 4, 1926), 813-814. [CSS]

John Thornton of The Call of the Wild is one of the main characters in this story. London received $50 for it on November 15, 1900.

**1963**

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**41.** The Assassination Bureau, Ltd. — New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1963.

This novel was unfinished at London's death. It had been sent to The Saturday Evening Post in December 1911, in unfinished (about 30,000 words com­pleted) form. (Letters of Jack London, pp. 1058-1059.) It is one of the Sinclair Lewis plots and was given an ending by mystery story writer Robert L. Fish "from notes by Jack London." These notes, along with others, are contained at the end of the McGraw-Hill edition, but Fish obviously made little use of them — and it is perhaps best that he didn't. London purchased the plot for the story from Lewis on March 11, 1910. It was one of five plots he actually used from a total of twenty-seven he bought from Lewis for a total sum of $137.50. This one is the only real novel that resulted from this "collaboration." The plot "The Dress-Suit Pugilist" became the novelette The Abysmal Brute (entry **21)** and three others became short stories. (See Mark Schorer, Sinclair Lewis, An American Life. New York: McGraw-Hill Co., Inc., 1961, pp. 164-166; also Franklin Walker's "Jack London's Use of Sinclair Lewis Plots," and Letters of Jack London, p. 1041.) Refer also to entries 131, 132, **21,** and 171.

**1976**

189. “The Devil’s Dice Box” --- Saturday Evening Post v. 248 (December 1976) 68-69, 77-78, 80. [KT]

 This story was written in September 1898.

**1983**

190. “The Test: A Clondyke Wooing” --- 1983. [KT]

 London wrote this story in September 1898. He later changed the title to “Klondike Wooing”.

191. “A Klondike Christmas” --- 1983. [KT]

 London wrote this story in November 1898. Youth and Age agreed to publish it but did not.

**1993**

192. “O Haru” --- 1993. [CSS]

 London wrote this story in April 1897.

193. “The Mahatma’s Little Joke” --- 1993. [CSS]

 London wrote this story in May 1897.

194. “The Strange Experience of a Misogynist” --- 1993. [CSS]

London wrote this story between May and September 1897. He originally titled it “The Misogynist”.

195. “The Plague Ship” --- 1993. [CSS]

 London wrote this story between September and December 1897.

196. “A Dream Image” --- 1993. [CSS]

 London wrote this story in September 1898.

197. “Two Children of Israel” – Studies in American Naturalism v. 10 no. 1 (Summer 2015) 83-86

London completed writing this story on April 6, 1899. He submitted it to McClure’s under the original title “God of Abraham.” After it was rejected, he re-titled it as above and resubmitted it to six other magazines before retiring it. It was apparently lost until Jay Williams discovered a four page, 1300 word segment of the original 6600 word story that had been miscataloged at the Huntington Library and published it as noted above. In his introduction to the fragment, Williams likens it to a rough draft of chapter 36 in Martin Eden.

**THE BOOKS OF JACK LONDON: A CHRONOLOGY**

The Son of the Wolf Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Co. April 7 1900

The God of His Fathers & Other Stories New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. May 1901

Children of the Frost New York: The Macmillan Co. September 1902

The Cruise of the Dazzler New York: The Century Co. October 1902

A Daughter of the Snows New York: J. B. Lippincott Co. October 1902

The Kempton-Wace Letters New York: The Macmillan Co. May 1903

The Call of the Wild New York: The Macmillan Co. July 1903

The People of the Abyss New York: The Macmillan Co. October 1903

The Faith of Men & Other Stories New York: The Macmillan Co. April 1904

The Sea-Wolf New York: The Macmillan Co. October 1904

War of the Classes New York: The Macmillan Co. April 1905

The Game New York: The Macmillan Co. June 1905

Tales of the Fish Patrol New York: The Macmillan Co. September 1905

Moon-Face & Other Stories New York: The Macmillan Co. September 1906

White Fang New York: The Macmillan Co. October 1906

Scorn of Women New York: The Macmillan Co. November 1906

Before Adam New York: The Macmillan Co. February 1907

Love of Life & Other Stories New York: The Macmillan Co. September 1907

The Road New York: The Macmillan Co. November 1907

The Iron Heel New York: The Macmillan Co. February 1908

Martin Eden New York: The Macmillan Co. September 1909

Lost Face New York: The Macmillan Co. March 1910

Revolution & Other Essays New York: The Macmillan Co. March 1910

Burning Daylight New York: The Macmillan Co. October 1910

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J**ACK LONDON: A CHRONOLOGY**

1876 Born at 615 Third Street, San Francisco, California, January 12. Son of Flora Wellman (born Massillon, Ohio, August 17, 1843) and William Henry Chaney (born near present-day Chesterville, Maine, January 13, 1821). Chaney, an itinerant astrologer, lived with Flora Wellman during 1874-1875. Chaney deserted his common-law wife upon learning of her pregnancy and later (1897) denied to London that he could have been his father.

On September 7, Flora (who used the name Chaney) marries John London, a native of Pennsylvania and Union Army veteran, a wid­ower with two daughters. John London accepts Flora's son as his own and he is named John Griffith London, the middle name deriv­ing from a favorite nephew of Flora Wellman's, Griffith Everhard.

1891 Completes grammar school. Works in a cannery.

1892 Purchases the sloop Razzle-Dazzle with $300 borrowed from his former wet nurse, Daphne Virginia ("Mammy Jenny") Prentiss and becomes "Prince of the Oyster Pirates" on San Francisco Bay. Serves as officer in the Fish Patrol on San Francisco Bay.

1893 Serves several months aboard the sealing schooner Sophia Suther­land in Bering Sea sealing waters and the North Pacific. Returns in summer and on November 12, wins first prize in the San Francisco Call’s "Best Descriptive Article" contest for "Story of a Typhoon Off the Coast of Japan."

1894 Joins the western detachment of "Coxey's Army," — "Kelly's Army"— to march to Washington, D.C. Leaves the ragtag "army" in the Mid­west and rides the rails eastward. Is arrested for vagrancy in Niagara Falls, N.Y. in June and serves one month in the Erie County Peniten­tiary. These experiences he will later chronicle in The Road (1907).

1895 Finishes public school education at Oakland High School where he writes sketches and stories for the student magazine Aegis.

1896 Joins Socialist Labor Party. Passes entrance examinations and at­tends the University of California at Berkeley for one semester.

1897 Joins Klondike gold rush and spends the winter in the Yukon. John London dies in Oakland on October 14.

1898 Returns from Alaska via 2,000 mile boat trip down the Yukon River.

1899 Publishes first "professional" story, "To the Man on the Trail" in The Overland Monthly. Begins writing for a living. December 21, signs contract with Houghton, Mifflin & Co. for a book of short stories.

1900 "An Odyssey of the North" is published in The Atlantic Monthly. Marries Bessie Maddern on April 7; on the same day, his first pub­lished book, The Son of the Wolf, a collection of Northland fiction, appears.

1901 First daughter, Joan, is born.

1902 Travels to London where he lives six weeks in the city's East End ghetto, and there gathers material for his brilliant sociological study, The People of the Abyss (a phrase credited to H. G. Wells.) Second daughter, Bess, is born. First novel, A Daughter of the Snows, is published by Lippincott's.

1903 W. H. Chaney dies on January 8.

The Kempton-Wace Letters, an epistolary exchange with co-author Anna Strunsky on the subject of love, is published by Macmillan. Separates from Bessie London. The Call of the Wild is published, an instantaneous success.

1904 Sails for Japan and Korea as war correspondent for the Hearst Syndi­cate in the Russo-Japanese War. The Sea-Wolf is published, London's second most famous novel.

1905 Divorces Bessie Maddern London. Marries Charmian Kittredge on November 20 in Chicago. Purchases ranch near Glen Ellen, California. Lectures in Midwest and East.

1906 Lectures at Yale in January on "The Coming Crisis."

Reports on the San Francisco earthquake and fire, April 18, for Colliers. Begins building the Snark (named after Lewis Carroll’s creation), to sail around the world.

White Fang, written as a companion volume to The Call of the Wild, is published.

1907 Sails April 23 from San Francisco in Snark, visiting Hawaii — includ­ing the leper colony at Molokai — the Marquesas, and Tahiti.

1908 Returns to California aboard the Mariposa to straighten out financial affairs. Continues Snark voyage to Samoa, Fiji Islands, New Hebri­des, and the Solomon Islands. The Iron Heel is published.

1909 Is hospitalized in Sydney, Australia, with a series of tropical ailments. Abandons Snark voyage and returns to California on the Scotch collier Tymeric via Pitcairn Island, Ecuador, Panama, New Orleans and Arizona.

 Arrives at Wake Robin Lodge on July 24.

 Martin Eden, a semi-autobiographical novel, is published.

1910 Devotes energies, and funds, to building up his "Beauty Ranch." Wolf House, London's baronial mansion, is begun. Birth and death of the Londons' first child, a daughter named Joy.

1911 With his wife and servant, drives a four-horse carriage through northern California and Oregon.

1912 Sails on March 2 from Baltimore around Cape Horn to Seattle aboard the four-masted barque Dirigo, a 148-day voyage. The Londons' second baby lost in miscarriage.

1913 Wolf House, on August 21 is mysteriously destroyed by fire, a $70,000 loss, probably caused by spontaneous combustion from oil-soaked rags.

John Barleycorn, semi-autobiographical novel-treatise on alcohol­ism, is published.

1914 Becomes correspondent for Colliers, at $1100 a week, in Mexican Revolution.

1915 Returns to Hawaii, this time for health purposes. His last great work, The Star Rover, is published. Is warned by doctors of his excesses in drink and diet.

1916 Resigns from Socialist Party '"because of its lack of fire and fight, and its loss of emphasis on the class struggle." Dies at 7:45 p.m., November 22, of uremic poisoning. Suicide, as suggested by biographical novelist Irving Stone (in Sailor on Horseback), by a calculated lethal dose of morphine and atropine sul­phates, a possibility but not conclusive.

1. Flora Wellman London dies on January 4.

1947 Bess Maddern London dies on September 7.

1955 Charmian Kittredge London dies on January 13.

1965 Letters from Jack London, first important source book on London's life and thought, is published by Odyssey Press, edited by King Hendricks and Irving Shepard.

1970 Jack London Reports, a collection of London's war correspondence, prize-fight reporting and miscellaneous newspaper writing, is pub­lished by Doubleday, edited by King Hendricks and Irving Shepard.

1971 Joan London dies on January 18

1. Letters of Jack London is published by Stanford University Press edited by Earle Labor, Robert C. Leitz, III and I. Milo Shepard. This book contains four times the number of letters as in the 1965 volume.

1992 Bess (Becky) London dies on March 26.

1. Complete Stories of Jack London is published by Standford University Press edited by Earle Labor, Robert C. Leitz, III and I. Milo Shepard. This book is a landmark in the publication of London’s short fiction. It collects all of his known short stories, including five previously unpublished stories, in the order in which they were written.

**APPENDIX**

**Other Related Works**

While not specifically "fiction," London’s three full-length plays (all published in book form by Macmillan), two "playlets," and the hybrid book titled The Kempton-Wace Letters, form a small body of works related to the author’s fictional output.

Three putative works "by Jack London" have been excluded from this Appendix on the basis that there is too little evidence that London did more than lend his name to them. They are the playlets, "Daughters of the Rich," ascribed to "Jack London" (Oakland, CA: The Holmes Book Co., 1971); "The First Poet" (see below); and Gold: A Play in Three Acts "by Jack London & Herbert Heron" (Oakland, CA: The Holmes Book Co., 1972).

Herbert Heron Peet (1881-1968), a poet and short story writer, was a familiar figure among the Carmel, California, writer's colony that included George Sterling, Mary Austin, Nora May French and the occasional visitor, Jack London.

Gold, based upon London's story "A Day's Lodging" (entry 100) was written in 1910, "Daughters of the Rich" presumably in 1915 when it was copyrighted. (See James E. Sisson III, "Jack London's Plays," in the 1971 printing of "Daughters of the Rich").

 “The First Poet” was originally published in The Century Magazine in June 1911 under London’s name and later collected in The Turtles of Tasman. On November 11, 1910, George Sterling wrote to London and asked him to publish his enclosed manuscript of “The First Poet” as London’s own work. London acknowledged receipt of the manuscript and Sterling’s request in a November 16 reply. Although London initially objected, he later relented.

**A-1** The Kempton-Wace Letters --- New York: The Macmillan Co., May 1903.

First published anonymously, this book, an epistolary exchange on eugenics and romance, was a collaboration between London and Russian-born Anna Strunsky (1878-1964), a student at Stanford University, and a prominent young Bay Area socialist when London met her in 1899. She is often described as one of the "great loves" of London’s life. See James Boylan, Revolutionary Lives: Anna Strunsky and William English Walling, Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1998. A valuable assessment of the book is the foreword by Douglas Robillard to the 1990 edition of The Kempton-Wace Letters (Albany, NY: NCUP, Inc.)

**A-2** Scorn of Women --- New York: The Macmillan Co., November 1906

**A-3** Theft --- New York: The Macmillan Co., November 1910

**A-4 “**Her Brother’s Clothes” --- San Francisco Examiner, September 25, 1911. [HD]

This short play was collected in The Human Drift under the title “The Birth Mark”. London’s working title for the play was “The Intruder”.

**A-5** The Acorn Planter --- New York: The Macmillan Co., February 1916

**A-6 “**A Wicked Woman” --- February 1917. [HD]

This short play was written by London in June 1906 immediately after he had written a short story version of it (entry 93) with the same title.

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