

# Reason-Why Advertising

By John E. Kennedy

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## Table of Contents:

<a href="#">About the Author</a> .....	3
<a href="#">Introduction</a> .....	4
<a href="#">Chapter 1</a> You Must Do the Sum to Prove it .....	5
<a href="#">Chapter 2</a> To Whom Are You Advertising? .....	7
<a href="#">Chapter 3</a> The Responsive Chord in Advertising .....	9
<a href="#">Chapter 4</a> "Let There be Light" .....	12
<a href="#">Chapter 5</a> They Who Blindly Follow the Blind .....	15
<a href="#">Chapter 6</a> Fortunes Wasted in following "Will-o'-the-Wisp" .....	18
<a href="#">Chapter 7</a> Why Some Advertisers grow Wealthy While Others Fail .....	22
<a href="#">Chapter 8</a> Making Sure of Results from General Advertising .....	25
<a href="#">Chapter 9</a> How Mail Order Advertising is Tested .....	28
<a href="#">Chapter 10</a> How to Test Out General Advertising .....	31
<a href="#">Chapter 11</a> How Shall We Know Good Copy? .....	33

## About the Author



John E. Kennedy was born in Canada in 1864. He was in the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police force when he first became interested in advertising. Because of the lonesome days and nights in the emptiness of Northern Canada, Kennedy spent a lot of time studying sales copy.

Kennedy focused his efforts on identifying the essential principles of advertising to simplify the process and improve results. He eventually moved to the U.S. and became a copywriter for Dr. Shoop's Family Medicine Co. where he perfected his advertising skills.

In 1905 (some historians say it was 1904), John E. Kennedy had a meeting with Albert D. Lasker who was a partner at Lord and Thomas advertising agency in Chicago. During their meeting Kennedy said, "*Advertising is a very simple thing. I can give it to you in three words, it is **salesmanship in print***" Lasker was so impressed with Kennedy that he offered him the opportunity to prove the effectiveness of his advertising concepts. After that meeting, Kennedy went to work for Lord & Thomas and became the highest paid copywriter in the industry.

In addition to "Salesmanship-In-Print", Kennedy taught Lasker another simple and effective concept that he called "Reason-Why Advertising", in which you give a reason why people should want your product or service.

Kennedy wrote his advertising principles into a series of lessons, which were then used to train the Lord & Thomas copywriters. Soon after, Lord & Thomas became the training center of the advertising world. Their copywriters were so good that other agencies began luring them away with high salaries. The lessons were eventually compiled into a book titled "The Book of Advertising Tests".

In 1906 Kennedy left Lord & Thomas to establish his own business and in 1907 he became a principal in Ethridge-Kennedy Company in New York.

John E. Kennedy died at the age of 64 on January 8, 1928. Although his advertising career was short, he made a tremendous impact in that industry. Perhaps Albert Lasker said it best, "*The history of advertising could never be written without first place being given to John E. Kennedy, for every copywriter throughout the length and breadth of this land is today being guided by the principles he laid down.*"

## Introduction

In 1905 John E. Kennedy wrote his advertising principles into a series of lessons, which were then used to train the Lord & Thomas copywriters. The lessons were eventually compiled into a book titled "The Book of Advertising Tests".

In 1912 "The Book of Advertising Tests" was re-published with a more appropriate title: **Reason-Why Advertising**. "The Book of Advertising Tests" contained two additional chapters. One of those chapters told about Lord & Thomas' Record of Results but did not reveal the actual contents of the results. The other chapter is about recognizing good sales copy, which is of great importance, so it has been included as Chapter 11 in this enhanced version of Reason-Why Advertising.

### Editor's Notes:

Kennedy's original style of writing included a lot of underlining and capitalizing to add emphasis. To preserve most of the original effect that was intended by Kennedy, the capitalizing has not been altered, but the underlining has been removed to reduce strain on the eyes.

## **"You Must Do the Sum to Prove it!"**

Advertising should be judged only by the goods it is conclusively known to sell at a given cost. Mere Opinions on Advertising Copy should be excluded from consideration.

Opinions on Advertising are as conflicting as opinions on Religion. Forty per cent of all the people in the world are Buddhists, and are of the Opinion that Buddhism is the only true religion. Twelve per cent of the world's people being Roman Catholics, are firm in the Opinion that the remaining 88 percent are wrong, and sure of damnation accordingly.

Eight percent of the world's people being Protestants believe that both the Buddhists and the Catholics, and all others, are deplorably ignorant of the only true faith, which of course must be their own particular sect of Protestantism. And, neither Buddhist, Catholic, nor Protestant, can convince the 2 per cent of Jews that their opinion is wrong and should be changed.

This is a side-light on the inconsistency of mere Opinion.

Religion must continue in the realm of Opinion, because no one can decide which Creed is right, and which wrong, till he dies and finds out the facts for himself. And no mere man who died has ever come back to Earth to settle the dispute.

But, it is different with Advertising, as it is with Mechanics or with Medicine, all three of which can be conclusively tested.

Many Advertisers, however, seem satisfied to spend their money on mere Opinions about Advertising when they might have invested it on Evidence about Advertising. These are the Advertisers whose business must die before they can be convinced that "General Publicity" (merely "Keeping-the-Name-before-the-People") is wrong and "Salesmanship-on-paper" right.

They blindly gamble in Advertising when they might have safely invested in it. If they were to buy any other kind of Service, except Advertising, they would demand tangible proof of its efficacy before they spent money on it.

If they hired a Salesman, for instance, they would expect him to prove he was earning his salary by making a satisfactory Record on Sales. They would not accept, for long, statements from him that he was "Making a General impression on the Trade" for his salary.

Nor would they be satisfied with the statement that he was "Keeping-the-Name-before-the-People" profitably enough to compensate for lack of Sales.

Nor would they enthuse over a report from him that he was "Influencing Sales" for their other salesmen. What the Advertising Employer would demand from his Salesman would be profitable Orders. He would demand Sales, clearly made by the Salesman himself, each sale carrying a given profit over cost for the Employer.

That is just what the Advertising Employer should demand from his Advertising Expenditure, too-Sales-proven Sales, carrying a satisfactory profit. And, if he insists upon it he can get the kind of Advertising which will actually produce Sales instead of a vague "General Influence on Sales."

Because, true Advertising is only "Salesmanship-on-paper" after all. When it is anything less than Salesmanship it is not real Advertising, but only "General Publicity." And, "General Publicity" admittedly claims only to "Keep the Name before the People," – to produce a "General impression on the Trade," and to "Influence Sales" for the salesmen.

It makes the same lame excuses as would be made by a Salesman who failed to earn his salary in actually selling goods. But "General Publicity," or any other Advertising, should be judged by the selfsame standards as the Salesman is judged, viz., by the goods it is clearly proven to sell at a given cost per dollar invested in it.

## "To Whom are You Advertising?"

MR. ADVERTISER!

You spend your money to tell People what you've got to sell.

Now, what kind of People can afford to buy your particular Goods?

What income must they possess to be probable Consumers of your Advertised Product? How many possibilities of Sale has your product per thousand average Readers?

These are all vital factors in the framing up of your campaign, and in the prospects of Success from it. Here are some Census figures upon which we base our Campaigns and Calculations.

In the year 1900 there were 15,964,000 Families in the United States. These Families averaged about five persons each, or a total population of 75,994,575. Fifty-one per cent of that population lived in the country – 10  $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent was Semi-urban, and 38  $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent lived in Cities and Towns.

The Newspapers and Periodicals these Families read had a total circulation of 8,168,148,749 copies per year. That means 512 copies per year per Family, or nearly two copies per day for each Family.

A great deal of Reading, isn't it?

Now comes the astonishing part of the Census figures. Nearly 33 per cent of all these Families had an average Income of less than \$400 per year, or about \$80 per capita.

Only 21 per cent of these Families had an annual Income of \$400 to \$600.

Only 15 per cent of these Families had an annual Income of \$600 to \$900.

Only 10  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of them had an annual Income of \$900 to \$1,200.

Only 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of them had an annual Income of \$1,800 to \$3,000.

And, of the Automobile Class only 5 per cent had an Income of over \$3,000 per Family, or \$600 per capita.

Now, wouldn't that set you thinking?

Suppose you have Pianos to sell through advertising, how many Families of the total that read Newspapers and Magazines could afford to buy one? Then, how many of these are already supplied?

That estimate shows your Possible Market through Advertising, and indicates the way that Market must be approached.

It also shows about how many Readers you must pay to reach who cannot buy your Piano, no matter how much your advertising makes them want it. And it also shows the futility of writing "Catchy" copy to attract the greatest number of Readers for your advertisement, What you need is not numbers of Readers, but Class of Readers. That very limited class you must convince, when you once get its attention, or you lose all profit from your Piano advertising.

You must make up in Conviction and Selling-force for what you lose in possible number of purchasers with such a proposition.

But, when your product is something which can be used by the Masses, it is then a better subject for Advertising. Because, you then have about 85 per cent more possibilities of Sale, among Average Readers, than you would have had with a Piano or Automobile. The current mistake in Advertising to this great 85 per cent of Average Families is that of talking over their heads, in terms and thought-forms which are unfamiliar or unintelligible to them.

Observe that not one of this great 85 per cent of families has an Income of more than \$1,800 a year, or \$360 per person. Observe also that the Average Income of this great 85 per cent is less than \$500 per year, per family, or \$100 per head. We must not expect the Average of such people to have classical educations, nor an excessive appreciation of Art and Inference.

Neither are they as Children in Intellect, nor thick-headed Fools. They are just Average Americans of good average intelligence, considerable shrewdness, and large bumps of Incredulity. Most of them might have come "from Missouri" because they all have "show me!" ever ready in their minds, when any plausible Advertising Claim is made to them.

But, they are willing to be "Shown" when the arguments are sensible enough, as well as simple enough, to appeal readily to their mental make-up. They are not suffocating for want of pretty pictures and pleasing phrases in Advertising.

What they are most interested in is, "Show me how to get more for my money of what I need for Existence and Comfort rather than for Luxury." This "great 85 per cent" of Readers has a peculiar Habit-of-Thought or Mental Caliber of Its own which responds most freely to a certain well-defined form of approach and reasoning.

To strike the Responsive Chord with the class of Readers aimed at is to multiply the Selling-power of every Reason-Why given and every line of space used. So a few Pointers upon this will be in order for our next chapter.



## **"The Responsive Chord in Advertising"**

ADVERTISING is just Salesmanship-on-paper.

It is a means of multiplying the work of the Salesman, who writes it, several thousand-fold.

With the salary paid to a single Salesman it is possible, through advertising, to reach a thousand customers for every one he could have reached orally.

It is also a means of discovering, and developing, new customers where they were not previously known to exist. These facts are mentioned here because few Business Men have a correct idea of what true Advertising should consist of.

To start with the wrong point-of-view, on an advertising campaign, is to grope, experiment, and speculate, with an appropriation which should have been invested as intelligently as in merchandise.

True Advertising is just Salesmanship multiplied. When we multiply nothing by ten thousand we still have nothing as a result. When we multiply a pretty picture, or a catch-phrase, or the mere name of a firm, or article, a thousand times we have comparatively nothing as a result.

But when we multiply one thousand times a good, strong, clearly expressed Reason-why, a person should buy the article we want to sell, we then have impressed, through advertising, one thousand more people with that reason than if it had been told verbally to one person by the same salesman.

Of course, cold type usually lacks the personal influence of the Salesman and, because of this, even Salesmanship-on-Paper needs to be stronger – more convincing and conclusive than Salesmanship need be by word of mouth.

Besides, when we multiply anything a thousand fold, at a large expense for the mechanical process of doing so, it is wisdom to see that the thing to be multiplied is as nearly perfect as we can get it.

Nothing multiplied by one thousand costs just the same for the mechanical expense of multiplying it, but the net result is nothing – less that expense. This is why so many Advertising Campaigns fail. Because, the Good Folks who spend their money for Space have no definite idea of what should occupy it.

When we clearly understand that Salesmanship alone should fill it, we all know, in a general way, what that means, though each of us might go about it in a different way, Salesmanship-on-Paper means convincing readers that they should buy the article we want to sell.

Many good Salesmen find it impossible to do this convincing on Paper because the customer does not stand before them, with his facial expression as an index to the line of talk the Salesman should use in that particular case.

This is where the creative power of the Salesman-on-Paper becomes vitally necessary. He must, first of all, analyze the proposition thoroughly – master the full details of the thing to be sold, then lay out a strong logical line of argument upon it, "lime-lighting" the good points, and subtly masking the bad ones out of the reader's mental vision.

All this, however, is just what any good Salesman-on-the-Road, or Salesman-in-the-Warehouse, could, should, and probably does, do. But, a glance at the Advertising pages of current publications will show how comparatively few Advertisers adopt these first principles of Salesmanship in their copy. However, it is after this that the true genius and power of able Salesman-on-Paper must be exerted. That consists in the staging of the arguments, to fit the audience.

A given argument, presented in a certain form of thought and expression, will strike responsively in the minds of a given number, among the class of people aimed at, in each thousand.

If that per cent be high, it means large profit to the Advertiser – large returns. If that per cent be low, it means that the advertisement has not convinced, has not struck responsively upon the particular class for whom the article advertised is best adapted, notwithstanding the sound argument used. This peculiarly "Responsive" quality in an advertisement may be called its Personality.

Observe that it need not be the Personality of the Writer at all, but the Personality which he estimates will best fit the particular class of people who compose the largest field of sale for the article advertised.

This intangible Personality feature may be likened to the keynote of a church, or of a music hall.

It is well known that every such building will respond most fully (in sound) to some one particular musical note of the scale, in proportion to the interior size and shape of the structure. This, a note which sounds full, clear, and vibrant in one such edifice, will sound thin, flat, and harsh in another. Because, it is not the Responsive chord of the second building, as it is of the first.

The Musician who could look at the inside of a church, then declare its Responsive Chord, from an estimate, would be in kindred position to the Advertising Writer who could most profitably fit the Personality of his Reason-Why Salesmanship to the class he aims at.

To strike the Responsive Chord full and true, with that class, would mean 100 per cent in possible results, from the arguments deduced. To strike a chord which sounded harsh, uncongenial, or unfamiliar, to that class, would be to arouse latent antagonism or distrust. Either of these would discount the effect of the same logic, from 25 to 50 per cent.

That is why the successful Salesman-on-Paper must possess Imagination, as well as logic. He must be able to form a clear conception of the class he aims to convince. He must estimate how the average mind of that class is likely to work, under a certain argument, and under a certain mode of expressing it.

Then, he must be able to create the Personality, in his mode of expression, which will strike the most Responsive Chord with the greatest possible number.

Some few Advertisers possess this power of creating a personality which fits responsively the mass of humanity – the great 85 per cent. And this ability to estimate the average mentality, the Habit-of-Thought, of the Class aimed at, with the power to create a personality in the copy which will fit it most agreeably and familiarly, is what the Reason-Why Salesman-on-Paper must have, in addition to the logical arguments of the Salesman in any other field.

The difference in Results between copy written by two equally bright men may be, and often is, 80 per cent, though the same space be used in each case, to sell the selfsame article. That difference consists, first of all, in the quality of argument, the "Reason-Why" that each of the two lines of copy contains, and next in the Personality with which these arguments have been invested, in either copy, so as to strike the most Responsive Chord with the class of readers aimed at.

The faculty of taking the Mental Measure of a given class, and gauging their Habit-of-Thought is a sort of Instinct, such as guides the Timber-Explorer, who travels a hundred square miles of forest and estimates closely just how many thousand feet of timber are on it, though he never counts a tree.

That sales of timber lands running into millions of dollars have been regularly made on this instinctive knowledge of a single man, is evidence of the general accuracy, and reliability, of such trained, and instinctive estimates. This same faculty has more to do with successful Salesmanship-on-Paper than is generally recognized. And, it is rare enough to be interesting.

## "Let There be Light"

NOW, let us be frank!

Let us look at this subject of Advertising squarely, and dissect it. Let us discard all prejudice or predilection, and accept only Evidence, in our final investigation.

Let us cut out sentiment, precedent, and "Popular Opinion," and treat the subject as though we had never heard of it before and "came from Missouri." If, for instance, we had a load of Hay to sell how would we attempt to sell it?

Would we show our customers the Daisies that grew in it, ask them to note the Style of the loading, the fine pair of horses that draw it, and the Vandyke or Otherwise beard of the Driver?

Would we tell him this is the same kind of Hay as was raked by "Maud Muller on a Summer's day" in Whittier's poem?

Guess not! – eh?

We'd tell him of the nutritious qualities that particular load of Hay possessed, for the feeding of horses, and then we'd name the price delivered, show why the hay was worth it, and let it go at that.

Now, if our customer lived at a distance, and we must sell him the Hay by letter, how would we proceed?

Quote "Maud Muller" to him – then refer to the Daisies, the Horses, the Beard? No, sir – not for a moment! We would confine ourselves carefully to the feeding qualities of our Hay, and to the advantages of buying while the price was right.

But, suppose we had five hundred loads of this Hay to sell, instead of one load, and did not know just where to write to in order to sell it.

That's when we'd Advertise! But does the fact of our going into Print mean that we must go into Literature, Art, or Clever conceits in space-filling too, in order to sell our Hay through Advertising?

Are we not still trying to sell just Horsefeed? How can we expect the picture of "Maud Muller on a Summer's Day" to help us close a deal with an unpoetical party who has Horses to Feed, and who must do it economically?

The Horse owner knows good Hay when he sees it, and he will know it from description almost as well as from sight.

When he needs good Hay then the most interesting thing we can tell him is a description of the Hay is a description of the Hay we have to sell, and why it is good, and why it is worth the price. No amount of Maud Muller picture, or "Association of Ideas" will sell him Hay so surely and quickly as plain Hay-talk and Horse-sense.

But the Advertiser will be told that "in order for an Advertisement to sell goods it must first be seen and read!" He will also be told that "in the mass of reading matter surrounding your Advertisement your Space must be made more 'attractive' than the rest, in order to be seen and read by the largest possible number."

Now, at first sight this line of talk looks logical enough, but how does it dissect? Suppose you have a pretty Maud Muller advertisement about your Hay, with a fancy border or Daisies all around it, and a delicate vignette of "the Judge looked back as he climbed the hill!"

You would certainly attract the attention of many more Readers with that advertisement than with the bald caption of "Hay delivered, at \$8.00 a ton" But, the man who wants Hay is the only party you can get back the cost of your advertising from, and you can interest him more intensely with the Hay caption than with all the "Maud Muller" kind of advertisements in the publication field.

And, you can afford to lose the "attention" of 400,000 Readers who have no use for Hay. If you can clinch sales for your fine hundred loads with the few people who do need it. Observe that it is not necessary to "attract the attention" of every Reader in a 430,000 circulation, in order to sell 500 loads of Hay.

But it is vitally necessary that you convince at least five hundred probable Purchasers that you have the kind of Hay they need, at the price they can afford to pay for it.

If an advertisement, in a circulation of 430,000 costs \$60 and we have a profit of \$1.00 per load on Hay, we need only sell one load each to sixty people in order to pay expenses.

But, if we "attract the attention" of 80,000 people by our advertisement, and sell only thirty loads of Hay to them, we would then be out \$30, and must credit the balance of our Advertising investment to "General Publicity" – to "Keeping-the-Name-before-the-People" - etc., in the vague hope that some other day these people may perhaps buy Hay from us, if we then have it to sell.

That mistaken idea of "Attracting the Attention of the greatest number, for a given price," is what costs fortunes to Advertisers annually.

The striving to "Attract Attention" instead of striving to positively Sell Goods is the basis of all Advertising misunderstanding.

So long as "Attracting Attention" remains the aim of Advertisers, so long will the process of attracting it remain in the hands of Advertising Men who affect the Literary and Artistic attitude, rather than the plain, logical, convincing attitude of the Reason-Why Salesman-on-Paper. And, great are the Advertising Writers' temptations to use "Attractive" copy at the expense of Convincing copy. Because, great is the temptation to be considered "smart," "bright," "catchy," "Literary," "artistic," "dignified," "High-grade," etc.

There is popular applause for the Writer of catchy "General Publicity," which "attracts attention" even though it does not sell goods. But, there is no applause for the Writer of prosaic Salesmanship-on-Paper which is forceful enough, and convincing enough to actually sell goods in volume. This is one reason-why "Catchy" Advertising is so current, and true Reason-Why Salesmanship-in-Type so rare.

Another reason is the far greater cost to produce studied Reason-Why Salesmanship-in-Type than to produce four times as much catchy "General Publicity."

A still further reason is that the Makers of "General Publicity" know they can never be held to account for definite results from the latter kind of Copy, because nothing definite is promised through it.

- To "Keep-the-Name-before-the-People."
- To "Make a General Impression on the Trade."
- To "Influence Sales."
- To "Protect the Market."

These are the vague nothings promised to the Advertiser by the Makers of "General Publicity."

These are the fractional parts of Advertising he gets in return for an outlay which could have brought him back 150 per cent instead of 30 to 90 per cent of his outlay for Space.

Remember that Reason-Why Salesmanship-on-Paper will do all that "General Publicity" can do Toward "Keeping-the-Name-before-the-People," "Creating a General Impression on the Trade," etc.

And, in addition to this, it can actually, positively, and conclusively Sell Goods, through Retailers (or by Mail), in sufficient volume to pay 50 to 300 per cent profit on the investment in Space it occupies.

## **They Who Blindly Follow the Blind**

CARLYLE compared Mankind to a flock of Sheep.

He said, "Stretch a rope across a country path, about a foot and a half from the ground. Then drive a flock of Sheep over it! When the Bell-wether (or leader) has jumped that elevated rope lower it to the ground and note what happens."

Every sheep in the flock that follows will jump a foot and a half in the air over that same rope, though it now lies slack on the earth. They follow the Bell-wether blindly, - unreasoningly, - without regard to changed conditions.

They don't jump for the same reason that the Bell-wether jumped, but because they say another Sheep jumped a given height, at a given spot.

Carlyle's comparison fits the Advertising situation like a blister. There be flocks of Sheep innumerable in the Advertising field, Neighbor! When Sapolio used the "Spotless Town" jingles (merely to revive mental impressions created by previous logical advertising, the flock of Sheep ran amuck on jingles, regardless of the application to other purposes.

When "Uneeda Biscuit" appeared on the market to fill a colossal waiting demand for a fine-cent package, it was backed by an appropriation the mere volume of which must create a sensation with Retailers (whether it actually sold goods to Consumers or not).

This, in turn, was followed by a brood of inane trade-marks launched on the Advertising field after it and because of it. When "Ivory Soap" Publicity appeared on the scene, with its full pages of pretty pictures, and its Five per cent of Selling Effect, the Sheep concluded that, too, must be "the best ever" in Advertising, so they promptly got in line and leaped the imaginary rope.

Then we had an epidemic of empty catch-phrases, following hard upon "Good Morning! Have you used Pears' Soap?" This, regardless of the fact that Pears' much parodied phrase had a foundation of a hundred years in accumulated advertising to tide it over its period of mental aberration.

Where are these false Gods of Advertising today?

"Spotless Town" is off the map, and Hand Sapolio is now being advertised on the good old Reason-Why basis that built House Sapolio. The old-time brood of "Try-a-bit," "U-want-a" and such other Uneeda chickens has gone home to roost long before the tolling of Curfew bell.

"Uneeda Biscuit" itself, with the millions of trust money behind it, can keep up the Publicity bluff better than it can afford to admit the mistake of starting it.

But there are unwilling admissions of a Change of Heart, in such of their advertisements as "The Food Value of a Soda Cracker," and other recent "type" copy. Where is that meteor of General Publicity, "the Cremo Cigar," which one-time flashed across the horizon of Advertising, with its million-dollar outlay for Bill-Board display in Newspaper space?

It, too, has gone into eclipse.

Study the Ivory soap advertising of the present and watch it for the future. You will find in it, month by month, less pointless picture, and more "Reason-Why," though its Advertising Sponsors will hate to admit the change of attitude their later experience has compelled. Pear's soap no longer says "Good Morning," nor quotes, in place of it, any other catch-phrase. Yet, their once famous line is enshrined forever in the minds of old Foggy Advertising Men, who swear by the Pear's catch-phrase but who never buy Pears' Soap as a result of it.

Meantime such Stars in the firmament of General Publicity, have lighted the way to ruin for a few dozen flocks of Sheep who thought they were following reliable "Bell-wethers" when they were only following Fads.

And, every new Fad, started in a large way by any big Advertiser (who has money enough to burn a big Bluff, and pride enough to sustain that Bluff till he can quietly change his play), will be applauded, copied, and "advised" by those who do not themselves understand the Compass, and so must follow the lead of others as incapable as themselves.

But, "is there," you ask, "any reliable Compass by which an Advertiser's barque may be safely steered to success?" There is, Reader, a Guide practically as reliable to the Advertiser as is the Compass to the Mariner.

Its guidance is not based upon mere Opinion, nor on Guess-work, nor on blind following of the Blind. It is based upon carefully tabulated Results derived from Actual Tests made with different kinds of copy, in different mediums, compared year after year on scores of different Advertising propositions.

By this means the exact earning power of each piece of Copy, may be told by the number of Inquiries it produced for a given cost, and the number of direct Sales that resulted from the Inquiries.

Not only this, but the relative earning power of each publication is thereby accurately revealed by the Cost of Inquiries and Sales, through each particular medium in which the same copy is run, without regard to mere circulation claims.



The results from any one Mail-Order account using a given kind of copy, might only indicate the effectiveness of that kind of copy for that particular article.

This would afford no conclusive evidence as to how that kind of copy might work with a different sort of Mail-Order proposition, or in General Advertising. But, when a given kind of copy produces almost a uniform kind of Result for different Mail-Order accounts, and does it consistently for years, it means something definite and indisputable to Advertisers.

And, when the same kind of Copy is tried out in General Advertising, for goods sold through Retailers, with the same consistent sort of Result (judged by Records of Comparative Sales in different, but equivalent territory), it, too, proves something definite and conclusive that Advertisers cannot afford to ignore, not matter how partial they may be to their own pet fads in Advertising or to friends in the Advertising business.

## **"Fortunes Wasted in following Will-o'-the-Wisps"**

KEEPING-THE-NAME-BEFORE-THE-PEOPLE, "and keeping – everlastingly – at – it!" That, dear Reader, is "General Publicity" – a Glory-Game, under a convenient alias. "Keeping-the-Name-before-the-People," and "Keeping-everlastingly-at-it, "may incidentally "influence the sale" of goods, providing no competing line is being actually Advertised through Reason-Why Salesmanship-on-Paper.

But, the main object of such "General Publicity" may be less mercenary, more altruistic, than mere merchandising.

"Attract Attention;" – "Interest the Public" with pretty pictures and cute catch-words; - "Encourage the Publisher" by paying him for plenty of unoccupied white space; -and lastly, pay some Agency a commission to spend the money with the least effort and the most fire-works. That is "General Publicity." It is well enough, in its way, of course (like the Carnegie Libraries).

But, what is here objected to is that some folks, who ought to know better, call this "General Publicity" by the name of "Advertising."

Now, Advertising is, and should be, simply plebeian "Salesmanship-on-paper" – a mere money-making means of selling goods by the quickest and cheapest method.

There is no Glory in the Reason-Why Salesmanship-on-paper -no applause for it, -no admiration, -just Profit.

Because, it is simply common sense brought to bear directly upon the selling of Goods. That is its province-just selling goods over the counter or by mail.

If you want to find out how few goods "General Publicity" Copy ("Keeping-the-Name-before-the-People") will actually sell, test some of what you are now using, in a Mail-Order way, -to sell goods, mark you (not merely to give away Calendars or Samples).

That is the test that shatters advertising Idols and dispels "Publicity" illusions. You may have the smoothest "Catch-phrase" that ever happened, -you may be thoroughly tickled with your Witty Wording, Pretty Platitudes, and Artistic Illustrations.

You may fell Cock-Sure that you have a kind of Advertising which couldn't fail (so long as the Salesmen do its work in addition to their own). But, suppose you should try to actually sell goods by mail with it.

If your World-Beating Advertisement, that "everybody sees" and admires, costs you \$2.00 per Inquiry-and if another kind of advertisement you "don't like at all" brings equally good Inquiries, in the same space and same mediums, at 40 cents each, then you've learned something you can never afford to forget.

That is the kind of experience which makes one "sit up," and think hard, before he recovers from the jolt it gives him. And when he "comes to" he then sees a Great White Light. Under this new light some of the things he thought he knew before fade out into vapory "Will-o'-the-Wisps," and he longs for things tangibly proven.

When he observes now a hoary old Mail-Order Advertisement, that seems at first sight stupidly simple and countrified, he looks twice into it, to see if it isn't carefully loaded with hidden Selling Effect and subtle Conviction, under its guise of rural simplicity.

If he notes it running for years, without change, he no longer jumps to the conclusion that the Man who pays for it is merely a Chump, serving his costly apprenticeship to our own Guild of advanced Advertisers.

No, -he looks closely at it now for the hall-marks of Salesmanship, and where he finds it running for months, without change of copy, he concluded there is some potent reason for it.

Because, he then feels that, had he as sure a means of keeping "tab" on results as this Mail-Order Advertiser, he, too, might be using some "stale" copy in "General Advertising," Instead of changing it often (without evidence) from bad to probably worse.

If he had tried over fifty different changes of copy that had pleased him better than the Stale One, and had found (as others have done) that Inquiries from them cost \$1.20 to \$2.90 each, he would be might glad to go back to the good old "Chestnut" which produced Inquiries regularly at 40 cents average.

He would look upon that Ancient Adlet in the light of a tried and trusted Friend. If he were asked to sell out his business he might well appraise that bit of much-used Ancient History at a price that would make many Ad-smiths gasp. And, why shouldn't he appraise it high up in the thousands?

If we spend \$100,000 per year for Space and fill that Space with copy that costs \$1.20 per inquiry (by mail, or over the counter), we get only 83,334 chances of Sale out of our appropriation.

With the Antique Adlet, or its skilful equivalent, our \$100,000 would have produced 250,000 Inquiries at an average of 40 cents each.

These 250,000 Inquiries would have cost us \$300,000 to secure at \$1.20 each. Why isn't the proven "40-cent" Advertisement worth all it saves, viz., \$200,000 per year, so long as it continues to produce Inquiries averaging 40 cents each, instead of at \$1.20 each?

Well,-why isn't such an Advertisement worth more than the space it occupies each time it is published?

What is the "something" in a successful Mail-Order Advertisement that makes it pull equally good Inquiries at a fraction of previous cost?

It is the same "something" that would make Advertising sell goods over the Retailer's counter, through General Advertising, at correspondingly low cost.

That mysterious "something" is just Printed Persuasion, and its other name is "Reason-Why Salesmanship-in-Type."

It is that sapient "something" which makes one Advertiser rich in a few years, while lack of it ruins others who buy their Space equally cheap, pay 5 per cent less commission, and spend equally large appropriations. That "something" is "Reason-Why" and Conviction, saturated into the copy, so that the Reader must believe the statements of merit thus claimed for the article.

Mere brilliance in Advertising fails utterly to produce such profitable results (sales) if it lacks conviction. The "seeing," "admiring," or "reading with interest," of an Advertisement by the Public, avails little in dollars and cents, to the man who pays for the space, if it fails to CONVINCE the Public.

And, that conviction can be imparted, without accident, at will, by the few Advertising Men who have closely studied the thought-process through which Conviction is induced, provided they have had the guiding light of experience with the facilities for comparing Results obtained from a large variety of Mail-Order Copy.

These results have invariably shown that it is far better to repeat one single Advertisement fifty times, if it be full of Conviction, than to publish fifty different Advertisements that lack as much Conviction, no matter how attractive, clever, or artistic, they may be.

In other words, one sound, convincing Advertisement will sell more goods than fifty brilliant, catchy, strikingly displayed "Ads" that have less conviction in them.

The only mission of true General Advertising is to Sell Goods, by driving the People to the stores armed with such reasons and convictions that substitution will be difficult or impossible.

When Advertising is not selling goods (through Conviction), it is not doing as much as it can be made to do. So, any Advertiser who accepts mere "General Publicity" or "Keeping-the-Name-before-the-People" for his money, when he might have had all that and a positive selling force combined with it, is losing half the results he might have had from the same Space filled with sound Reason-Why Advertising.

## **"Why Some Advertisers grow Wealthy while other Fail!"**

SIXTY PER CENT of all new Advertisers fail!

Largely because they spend their money for Space, under the delusion that Space filled with anything "Catchy" is "Advertising." They believe "Money Talks" in Advertising, even when it says nothing.

They forget that Space costs the same, whether we fill it with Pictured Nothings or with enduring Convictions.

And the difference, in Results, between two kinds of "copy," costing the same for space, in a single advertisement, has often exceeded 80 per cent, as authenticated Records on test cases prove.

General Advertisers, who have no means of tracing direct results, and who spend their money for "General Publicity", may smile at this. But, Mail-Order Advertisers know it is true. These are the kind of Advertisers to whom Advertising is not a blind speculation, but systematic eye-open investment.

Their records show the precise cost of every inquiry for their goods through advertising, because their every Advertisement in every Medium is separately keyed.

They can thus gauge accurately the relative earning power of each separate bit of copy published at their expense, and of each medium in which that copy has been inserted.

They thus know what kind to avoid, as well as what kind to use. Please note that the current definition of "General Publicity" is "Keeping-the-Name-before-the-People." When we speak of "General Advertising" we mean copy which sells goods through the Retailer. (Note that General Advertisers are NOT hereby "advised" to GO INTO MAIL-ORDER BUSINESS).

However, GENERAL ADVERTISING should possess as much positive SELLING-FORCE and CONVICTION as it would NEED to actually and profitably SELL Goods direct BY MAIL.

Here is the actual experience of a well-known national Advertiser, who sells a \$5.00 article by mail only.

This Advertiser has proved that a certain fixed average per cent of his Inquiries convert into direct sales through his "follow-up" system.

Each equally good Inquiry is therefore worth a certain fixed price to him, which he can pay with profit.

One single piece of copy has been running for that Advertiser (practically without change), in all mediums used, for over six years. Over \$300,000 has been spent in repeated publication of that single bit of copy.

Why?

Because, it produced results (Inquiries and Sales) at lower cost than any other copy ever run for them in eight previous years. The first month Inquiries from the best prior copy cost about 85 cents each.

Repetition of that copy for two years wore out some of its interest, so that Inquiries from it finally cost an average of \$1.85 each. New "copy" had been tried a great many times during the two-year interval, written by many different Ad-smiths, but no other Advertisement ever produced the Inquiries at less than \$1.85 average.

Some of the copy that looked good enough to try, cost \$14.20 per Inquiry. And that was better looking copy than half of what fills "General Publicity" space in costly mediums at this very minute. Consider what the knowledge derived from a large collection of certified data, like the above, would mean, if placed at the disposal of General Advertisers who now "go it blind" on copy.

If the \$5.00 article had been sold through Retailers, in the usual way, without accurate means of checking results from every advertisement, it is more than probable that the \$14.20 kind of copy would have been used continuously.

Because, that was the "catch" kind, so much favor with "General Publicity" Advertisers. And, it would have been considered good copy so long as the salesmen did its work, in addition to their own, The General Results being credited in a general way to "General Publicity."

But, it would clearly have required fourteen times as much of that "\$14.20 kind" of alleged "Advertising" to produce the same amount of selling effect upon the public as the "85-cent kind" of copy (which averaged about \$1.00 per inquiry over the two years) actually did produce.

Let us figure this out more conclusively: The Blank Company spent \$75,000 per year, for space, with copy producing Inquiries at about \$1.00 average.

It would thus have cost them about fourteen times as much, or \$1,050,000 per year, to sell as many of their \$5.00 articles through the \$14.20 kind of "catchy" copy as it actually did cost them to sell the same quantity with the "\$1.00-per-Inquiry" kind of copy.

Good Reader, get that thought clearly into your mind, for we're talking cold facts now.

What was it worth to the Blank Company to get a new Advertisement which would pull Inquiries at the old rate of 85 cents each, when its most successful copy had worn out, after two years' use, so that Inquiries were finally costing it \$1.25 each on average?

Figure it out and you'll see that one single piece of such copy would be worth a third of their \$75,000 yearly appropriation, viz., Inquiries for their goods and resulting Sales.

But "Reason-Why" Copy did better than that, when applied, on test.

It reduced the cost of Inquiries, for the selfsame \$5.00 article, to 41 cents average, during the first two years it had been running, (It is still running, after six years' use).

The earning power of every dollar trebled by the mere substitution of Reason-Why Copy for the best copy the Advertiser had used in eight years prior to that substitution.

An Advertising appropriation of \$75,000 made equal in proven earning power to what \$225,000 would have earned with the copy which preceded it, and which was producing Inquiries at \$1.25.

That single piece of Reason-Why copy, which ran practically without change for about four months, had in that time produced approximately 60,976 Inquiries. These were worth \$1.25 each to the Advertiser (or \$91,464 in all), though their cost was reduced to 41 cents each, with an actual outlay of about \$25,000.

In four months that one piece of copy had thus earned \$66.466 more, for the Advertiser, than the \$1.25 kind of Copy used immediately before it had produced from the same investment.

And, what made it pull Inquiries by mail is precisely what would make it produce Inquiries verbally for the goods through Retailers, by the use of intelligent Reason-Why and Conviction in the Copy.

This is only one of many actual instances that could be cited.



## **Making Sure of Results from General Advertising**

THE first tangible Return from the Advertiser's money, when invested in Space, (whether that Space be filled with "General Advertising" or with "Mail-Order Advertising,") Is an Inquiry for his goods.

That Inquiry may be verbal to a Clerk over the counter, or-it may be by Mail, in a written, stamped, and posted letter.

But, in either case, it is just an Inquiry for the goods, of one sort or another. It is the first practical evidence that the money spent is earning something tangible in return.

Now-it may take twice or three times as much Conviction in Copy to make a Consumer write an Inquiry for goods, and post it, as it would have taken to make that same Consumer inquire verbally for the goods advertised, when passing a store that should sell them.

But, when he does inquire verbally from a Retailer, there are twice or three times as many chances of substitution, of "Don't-keep-it" or "Here's-something-better," as there would have been if that same Consumer had written direct for it by Mail.

Therefore, the Advertisement which sends Consumers to Retailers, should be as full of Conviction as the successful Mail-Order Advertisement, in order to fortify that Consumer against substitution, "Don't-keep-it," and "Here's-something-better."

Because, if the Advertisement fails to thus fortify the Consumer with "Reason-Why" and conviction, it may simply send him to the Retail Store to be switched on to a competing line of goods with which the Retailer is heavily stocked, or which his Clerks favor the sale of in preference to ours.

In that case the Advertising we pay for would sell goods for our non-advertising competitors.

Half the money spent to "Keep-the-Name-before-the-People" results to-day in this substitution of non-advertised articles for the articles advertised through General Publicity.

"General Publicity" Copy, when tested, is found in almost every case too Weak to sell goods profitably by Mail. And, any copy which is not strong enough, or convincing enough, to sell goods by mail, is not strong enough to make the Consumer resist substitution, and the "Don't-keep-that-kind" influence of Retail conditions.

"General Advertising" copy, to succeed, profitably, must therefore cause not only a verbal Inquiry for the goods, but must also have enough strong conviction saturated into it to make the Consumer insist upon getting the goods he asks for, against probable substituting influence.

It must therefore give him better "Reason-why" he should buy our goods than he is likely to hear from the retail Salesman for the competing goods that Salesman may want to substitute.

And, it must give him these "reason-why" in such lucid thought-form that he can understand without effort, so impressively that he will believe our reasoning Claims. It must accomplish this in spite of his natural distrust of all Advertisement statements.

This means that we must put into General Advertising Copy the precise qualities that would be necessary to sell goods profitably by mail. More than half the people who inquire for Advertised goods out of Curiosity as a result of "General Publicity" ("Keeping-the-Name-before-the-People," etc.) do not buy them when they see them.

Because the competing goods look just as fine when shown and recommended by the Substituting Salesman. The Curiosity Inquiry having no firm foundation of "Reason-Why" under it cannot combat the personal influence of the Salesman.

This is why not more than a fourth of those who, out of mere curiosity, buy the first package, through "General Publicity," ever buy the second or third consecutive package of the same article. Because they do not buy on Conviction

Meantime, it usually takes about all the profit in the first purchase of any "Generally Advertised" article to pay the cost of introducing it to the Consumer's notice, through Advertising.

But, with "Reason-Why" Salesmanship-on-Paper, results are insured and far more cumulative. Because, a Consumer need only be convinced once, through "Reason-why" "Salesmanship-on-paper," that the article is what he should, for his own sake, buy and use.

When we thus convince him, we achieve more than fortifying him against substitution.

We also help his imagination to find and recognize, in the article advertised, the very qualities claimed and proved for it in the Copy. These qualities he might never have discovered for himself, nor appreciated if he had casually discovered them, in a mere "Curiosity" purchase.

Because, through General Publicity, his attention had only been "attracted," not compelled and enduringly impressed with a logical understanding of these qualities.

But, when once convinced in advance of purchase, through "Reason-Why" Salesmanship-in-Type, that the qualities claimed for the article do exist in them, he starts using that article with a mental acceptance of these qualities.

And, because he begins using the article with an advance knowledge of, and belief in, its good points, his appreciation becomes permanent if the goods merit it.

He therefore makes a second, third, and further consecutive purchases of the article as a result of having once read a single convincing "Reason-Why" advertisement about it.

This is where large and cumulative profits must come to the General Advertiser-on the second, third and continued purchases by Readers of the first advertisement that reached their Convictions.

These conviction qualities in copy are shown, by test, to be just as necessary in Advertising design to sell goods profitably today, through Retailers to Consumers, as they are to sell goods direct by mail to Consumers.

That is why every Advertisement for goods to be sold through Retailers (against substitution, and "Don't keep-it" influences), should have as much positive selling force, "Reason-why" and conviction in it, as would be necessary to sell the goods by mail direct to Consumers.

The difference in Results from Space in which this direct selling force of "Reason-Why" has been used, and in results from similar space filled with "General Publicity," is often more than 60 per cent. Conclusive tests on Copy have clearly proved this, and preceding article cites a vivid example of it from actual experience.

Any Advertiser who uses mere "General Publicity" when he might have all that and, in addition, a positive Selling force combined with it is losing 50 percent to 80 per cent of the results he might have had from the same identical appropriation.

Selling tests made on various kinds of Copy and Mediums have proved this for "Reason-Why" which is the Heart and Soul and Essence of all good Advertising.

## **How Mail Order Advertising is Tested**

CHOOSE a list of reliable Publications, for a representative month's advertising.

Run Current copy in half the number of these publications for that month. Key each advertisement, in each publication separately, so you will know just which advertisement and which publication each Inquiry results from.

Then, run Reason-Why Salesmanship-in-Type copy in the remaining half of the publications, keying each advertisement separately, in each publication so you will know which advertisement and which medium each Inquiry comes from.

By "keying" is meant that you change the reply address in each advertisement, and in each publication.

Thus, in Munsey's you say "Address 86 State St."; in Woman's World, "75 State St."; and in Wallaces' Farmer you say "6th floor 86 State St."; while in another you say "8th floor 75 State St.," for instance.

By arrangement with the Post Office all replies to these different addresses will be put into your Letter-box, regardless of street address on envelope.

Now, you can tell by the envelope address on each Reply or Inquiry which publication, and which particular piece of copy in that publication produced it.

Then, when the Inquiries from the competing advertisements cease coming, you can total up the number of Inquiries each publication produced from each particular advertisement.

Now, having the total number of Inquiries from each individual advertisement in each medium, you divide that number into the cost of the Space used for each piece of copy, in each publication.

This will give you the exact cost, per Inquiry, from each separate piece of copy, in each publication. The cost per Inquiry with your other current Copy may then be intelligently compared with the cost per Inquiry through Reason-Why Salesmanship-on-Paper.

Now, cross the copy for the second month's Advertising Test.

By this is meant, -insert your other current Copy, which appeared last month in Munsey's in this month's Wallaces' Farmer, for instance. And, the "Reason-Why" copy which appeared last month in Woman's World you now insert in Munsey's

of this month. This gives a fair distribution of Mediums to each competing Advertisement.

When the Inquiries cease coming from this second month's insertion, make the same record as before of Cost per Inquiry, for each piece of competing copy from each publication.

Then, add the total number of Inquiries obtained from your other current Copy, during the same period. Then divide that total number into the total expenditure for Space used in publication of that Copy.

This will give the average cost per Inquiry, with the kind of copy you have been regularly using.

Now, compare this with the average cost per Inquiry obtained from the same publications, at the same identical periods, with "Reason-Why" results.

The difference between the cost per Inquiry with the two kinds of Copy will then be a reliable Index to the relative Earning Power of the two competing kinds of copy.

Now, use the same "Follow-up" (Booklets and Letters), on all the Inquiries from both Sources.

The percentage of Sales which results from each of the two competitive groups of Inquiries and Follow-up will then determine the relative Profits to the Advertiser from each kind of Copy.

No Test on earth can be more conclusive than this, and none is easier made. And, what such a Test reveals (in difference between Results from two different kinds of Copy) would "stagger" the average Advertiser.

An extensive series of such Tests, carried over a long period of Time, with many differing propositions, has proved a fine consistency in Results.

It proved that the Reason-Why kind of Advertising which sold Washing Machines by mail at one-third the cost of other copy sold them, would, when applied according to the individual needs of the different articles, also sell Violins, Shoes, or Pianos, in about the same ratio.

Moreover, it has been found that the "something" in Copy which sells these Goods by Mail (at one-half to one-third of the cost other Copy sells them), will also sell them through Retailers over the counter. That "something" is Selling force, -Conviction-Salesmanship-saturated into the Copy, with sound Reasons-Why as the foundation.

It is the salient "something" which makes millionaires of some Advertisers in a few years, while other Advertisers, spending the same amount of money for equally good propositions, "go broke."

Now the kind of Advertising which works these Miracles of Success may be the kind you personally like least, quite contrary to your preference in fact.

But, Advertising is not really intended to merely please the Advertiser's fancy. Its first, last and only duty is to Sell Goods for him, and to sell them at less cost than they can be sold without it.

The kind of Advertising which will be found to do this at lowest cost is Reason-Why Salesmanship-on-Paper. Which is based not on what you like best to read but on what records prove will sell the most Goods to Readers, per dollar of outlay.

## How to Test Out General Advertising

SELECT two Cities of about the same population, in approximately the same climate, and with equally good newspapers.

St. Paul and Minneapolis are fair examples, -but scores of other equivalents can be named or chosen.

Check up carefully the quantity of the Advertised Goods in these two cities which the Retailers have on hand at a given date.

Then ask them to keep record (on a blank form you supply) of the goods in your advertised lines which they stock within the next four months.

Then, run in one of the two competitive cities the "General Publicity" you have already been using.

At the same time run in the other competitive city Reason-Why Salesmanship-on-Paper. Spend for each kind exactly the same appropriation, and make is sufficiently liberal to show some results on the second month.

Continue this competitive copy for four months, which is the minimum time on which General Advertising can be made to produce a fair measure of Results.

Then, on a certain day, send out enough men to check up the amount of the Advertised goods in the hands of each Retailer at the end of the four months.

Add to the total of goods on hand, at time of starting Test, the goods since stocked in each City.

Then subtract from this total the Advertised goods remaining on the Retailers' Shelves, in each City, at end of the four months' Advertising tests.

The difference between will show the quantity of your Advertised goods actually sold to Consumers, in each city, during the four months' period of actual selling test.

The difference between the Value of goods sold in each City during the test period will then be a reliable index to the relative Selling Power of the two Competing kinds of Advertising used.

Now, cross the copy in each City for four months longer. Use "Reason-Why" in the City where you previously used only current "General Publicity," and vice versa.

Check up the goods on hand at end of the second four months again, as before. When you find the difference in Sales (with the same expenditure for Advertising) to be again heavily in favor of the Reason-Why copy (as in the first four months), you will have made a Copy Test, that may save you over 25% to 50% of your National appropriation every year afterwards.

This test may, at first sight, seem a lot of trouble to undertake. But, is not 25% per annum of your Advertising Appropriation worth that trouble?

And, what is it worth to know conclusively for all time, the relative value of "General Publicity" As actually compared with Reason-Why advertising in a downright Selling Test?

A difference of 66 per cent between two such kinds of Copy on equivalent tests has often been proved.

Isn't that a sufficient difference to make you sit up and think hard about what fills the Space you pay for monthly?



## How Shall We Know Good Copy?

By the Goods it is actually known to Sell, – Mr. Advertiser!

Don't care how "Bright," how "Catchy," nor how "Attractive" the copy is, or is not.

What we want to know is how much Goods will it Sell, per dollar of cost, through Retailers or by Mail?

Selling-power is the only quality we recognize as Good, in Advertising. No mere "Keeping-the Name-before-the-People" will satisfy our standards.

No mere "Trade Stimulus" nor "General Influence on Sales" will recognize as real Advertising worth what it costs.

No evasion of the Grand Issue – Salesmanship – is permitted nor attempted in the Lord & Thomas Advertising Shop.

The Ad-smith whose copy won't actually and positively Sell Goods enough to pay for the Space it fills, with a handsome profit on it to the Man who pays the Bills, is working for some other Agency.

But "how can we know copy which will positively sell goods, before it is published at the Advertiser's expense?" – you ask.

Well, this is how we know it Mr. Advertiser!

About one-fourth of the Advertising we place annually is Mail-Order Advertising, for scores of different clients.

Every single insertion of each Mail-Order Advertisement for these clients has been keyed separately, in each publication. We thus know precisely how much each Inquiry for goods Costs, from each different piece of Copy, in each Medium.

This information we record accurately in our "Record of Results." Then, we compare the Cost of Selling each line of Mail-Order goods through the different kinds of copy used, and we find a wonderful consistency in the figures.

A kind of Copy which produces Inquiries at low Cost for one proposition, we find produces Inquiries for another entirely different proposition in the same ration of low cost.

And the kind of Copy which Costs three times as much per Inquiry, in the same publication, for one proposition will, we find, cost practically in the same high ration on all other propositions.

The compilation of this data, covering a period of years, on a large variety of Mail-Order accounts, has given us a reliable means of knowing just what kind of copy Sells the most goods for a given investment in space.

It also affords us a reliable index to the relative Earning Power of different publications, using the same kind of Copy, at the same period of the year.

But, Lord & Thomas's investigation through this "Record of Results" has gone father than testing out Mail-Order Copy.

Because, when the qualities, in Copy, that produced consistently large Results in Mail-Order Advertising had been located and isolated, these same qualities were then applied to Copy for General Advertising of Goods to be sold through Retailers.

Our "Record of Results" thus shows that the something which made a given kind of Copy sell goods at lowest cost by mail also made it sell goods at lowest cost through Retailers.

These qualities were "Reason-Why" and "Conviction" saturated into the Copy, and presented in certain thought-forms that strikes the most responsive cord with average Readers of Advertisements.

The combination of these qualities, evolved through our "Record of Results," is a formula as exclusive with Lord & Thomas as the formula of the famous Liqueur Chartreuse with the Monks who control its secret.

This kind of Copy we call "Lord & Thomas' Salesmanship-on-paper." The relative Selling-Power of each piece of this copy we can judge in advance, by comparing it with Results obtained previously through kindred kind of Copy, used for equivalent Propositions, as registered and compared in our "Record of Results."