

# Instant PayPal Money

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Hi online marketer,

Whether you're looking to make some fast cash, or you're after long-term, more sustainable income-producing results, there are certainly ways you can make money online today. The truth is that making money online isn't as difficult as most make it out to seem. It does require some discipline.

I'm Pallob Ghosh and in this training guide, I'll show you a top secret to make \$100+ per day into Paypal. This is a very easy task anyone can do. You don't need any technical knowledge or investment to do this. Just read start to finish this guide and follow every step carefully.

If you have writing skills and creative talent(without both of these skills), it's possible to get paid to create online content.

Freelance article writing for magazines has been the staple of independent writers for decades, and it's still going strong. The upside for writers is that there are hundreds of magazines to submit articles to. The downside is that there is fierce competition from thousands of quality writers who also want to see their names featured in these glossies.

If you are lucky enough to have your article accepted by a magazine then you will be in a privileged company. The magazine will send you a nice check and, after a few months, you'll get to see your article in all of its full, graphic glory. Great!

It's a great way to make a living writing if you pitch the right publications. How about \$500 or more per assignment?

If you've been cranking out magazine stories for \$50 to \$150 a pop, you may be wondering if that's really even possible. That's often the going rate for local, regional, or small-circulation magazines.

If you want to write for magazines and have limited experience, these are great places to get some clips and earn some money, but it shouldn't be your last stop.

Many consumer and trade magazines pay \$500 or more per assignment. And the pitching process is pretty much the same as smaller pubs:

- Identify a magazine you want to write for
- Study the submission guidelines

- Develop a solid story idea
- Do a little research and interview a source
- Write a killer query letter, and pitch your story idea to an editor

If you can do that, you've got the chops to get paid well to write for magazines. But you need to know where to look for those \$500-plus assignments.

**Here are 10 trade secrets to help you get your name in the byline.**

### **1. How do I submit my first magazine article?**

You have two options.

“On spec”: The first method is to write the article, and then e-mail the piece with a cover letter to the features editor of a magazine. You can find his or her details on the masthead page in a magazine where the staff members are listed.

When you send a completed article, it's known as “submitting on speculation” (or “on spec”). This method works well if you're a novice writer and need a foot in the door with a magazine.

The editor can immediately assess the quality of your writing and if it will fit with the style and tone of the magazine.

Remember, you will need to study the magazine carefully before you even start writing. Requesting the magazine-style guide from the features editor is another way to tune in to the type of reader the magazine is targeting.

“Querying or pitching”: The other option is to pitch your idea straight to the features editor in a query letter, and see if the editor is interested in your proposed article.

If the features editor likes your idea and gives you the go-ahead to write the article, then you simply need to deliver the piece to the deadline. This method works well if you’ve written for the magazine before, and the editor trusts that you will produce what you have promised in your query letter.

## **2. What makes for a good magazine journalist?**

Surprisingly, good journalism is not just about fine writing skills. Editors emphasize these five key habits of their star journalists:

1. Their writing captures the unique tone, style and content of the magazine – and fits with the needs of the target reader.
2. They can stick to deadlines.
3. Their facts are accurate; their research is sound and thorough.
4. Their work is not “shoddy” – meaning that spelling, grammar and punctuation are correct, and sentences are carefully crafted.
5. They behave professionally, from their well-written cover letter to their invoice.

### **3. How much money can I make as a magazine writer?**

Regardless of how many years you’ve worked in the industry, your income as a freelancer depends entirely on how hard you’re willing to work, how well you can write, the thoroughness of your research and your general professionalism when dealing with the publishing houses.

Rates vary depending on the country and the magazine’s circulation. The best is to find out the rate by phoning the magazine and speaking to the features editor. Here are some rough guidelines.

Per word:

Most often you are paid per word. The recommended going rate for beginner journalists is 60 c per word in New Zealand and Australia (70 p per word in the UK, and R2.00 upwards per word in South Africa). Specialist writers can get double that amount per word.

Per month:

Considering that most features are 1500 words in length (2200 words at most), do your sums to work out your income per article. And then, remember, you'd still need to pay up to 25 % tax on that income.

Seasoned journalists write about 13 pieces per month (this can include columns, advertorials and other business writing).

#### **4. When do I get paid for articles?**

Some publishing houses pay upon publication, i.e. the month-end following when your article appeared in the magazine. But what few know is that magazines work 6 to 12 months in advance, so the fee for the piece you sell today could only appear in your bank account a year later!

A few publishing houses pay upon acceptance of your piece, which means roughly one month after acceptance.

## **5. How do I get paid for articles?**

As a freelance journalist, you are in charge of your own “small business”. You are responsible for invoicing the publishing houses.

The features editor will let you know when you need to e-mail your invoice – either upon acceptance or upon publication of your article to the accounts department. You are usually paid by electronic transfer directly into your bank account.

## **6. How much scope is there for work in the writing industry?**

There are hundreds of publications and specialty publications looking for freelance contributions. Apart from shelves loaded with consumer magazines, there are trade magazines and inflight magazines that offer outlets for freelancers, although they may pay slightly less per word.

Furthermore, we have thousands of reputable webzines and paying blogs online. Many of these publications don't pay for writing, but for those that do, you generally get paid a flat fee for a 300- to 500-word article.



## **7. How do I get commissioned to write an article?**

Once an editor knows you and likes your work, it won't be long before you receive your first commission.

What is a commission? It's when the editor asks you to write a piece on a particular topic and gives you a brief to follow. You need to follow the specifications in the brief – and deliver to the deadline. It's easier to work this way, rather than go through the more work-intensive process of querying or writing on spec, but you first need to build a good relationship with the editor.

## **8. What skills do I need to increase my chances of making it in the magazine journalism industry?**

Apart from the essential skills already mentioned under question 3 above, you will also need:

1. Networking ability (just like in any business!). The more editors you know – the more commissions you're likely to land.
2. Integrity: plagiarism and faulty research are likely to spell the end of your career
3. Determination: One magazine's "No" can be another's "Yes". Keep trying, keep writing.

## **9. What happens if a magazine doesn't want to publish one of my articles?**

This can happen to the best of writers! The magazine may have recently published something on the topic you've covered, or the article simply doesn't fit the style of the magazine. In those cases (and you can politely ask a features editor why they've declined to buy your piece), you can send it on to another magazine for possible publication.

However, sometimes articles are simply not up to standard. In that case, you need to rewrite and edit, before you can try selling it again.

## **10. What legal rights and support do I have as a writer?**

As the writer, you retain copyright over your piece, as long as you don't sign away "All Rights" in a contract with the publisher. This means that a magazine has no legal right to re-sell your piece in any form or format, without paying you again for the re-sale. Every country has writers' guilds or groups of writers that can support you. All freelancers are highly advised to join one of these guilds, not just for invaluable advice, but also for ongoing support from other journalists.

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### **6 Important Tips for Magazine Article Writing**

Writing articles for magazines is definitely a dream for a lot of writers. This is because the pay is usually huge. Not only that it can also offer exposure that can lead to more article writing projects. Below are the things that you need to learn in order to write amazing articles for magazines:

#### **1. Make sure to choose a topic that you're an expert on or you feel interested in.**

You'll most likely produce high-quality magazine articles if you choose topics that are included in your areas of expertise and areas of interest. Publishers always look for articles that contain in-depth information or those that are very authoritative. I would recommend that you list down all the things that you feel you're very good at. Then, choose those ones that you can easily sell to different magazines.

## **2. Choose interesting angles.**

You have better chances of getting your articles published if they're very interesting. Study your chosen topic carefully and figure out the angles that were not yet discussed before and those that will grab your target audience by the throat. Also, make sure that you do not write about general topics. Publishers, in general, do not like articles that contain too much information that is not really useful or beneficial to their clients.

## **3. Research.**

Even if you think that you know your chosen topic inside out, I am sure it wouldn't hurt if you conduct research. This will surely allow you to get more useful and fresh information that can make your articles more informative and more valuable to the eyes of your target audience. Read relevant resources and if needed, interview other experts.

## **4. Create an outline.**

The next step is to create a structure that you can follow when writing your articles. This must contain the ideas that you're going to discuss in your introduction, article body, and conclusion. Decide if you're going to add images, testimonials, and graphics.

## **5. Write your articles.**

Unlike when writing news articles, you're not required to follow a specific structure or format when writing your magazine articles. You can be as creative as you want to be. To hook your readers, I suggest that you write using their language. It will also help if you strive to sound upbeat and warm all the time. Remember, your readers are reading magazine articles not just to get informed but to be entertained as well.

## **6. Check out the style sheet or guidelines of the magazines where you would like to submit your articles to.**

Every magazine has its own list of instructions about the subjects, approach, and tone that you need to use. If these are not published, I would recommend that you read all the articles that were used by the magazines where you would like to submit your copies too. Doing this will surely give you a clear idea as to what exactly they're looking for.

## **Essential Steps to Submitting an Article to a Magazine**

If you're looking to be a freelance writer, your bread and butter will likely be submitting articles to magazines. And while the big names in the business usually have no

problems in selling their articles, the less experienced writers have to work harder at it.

Working harder doesn't necessarily equal success, however. It takes a smart approach to sell an article to a magazine editor. Smarts, along with a great article idea and persistence.

Follow these essential steps, and don't give up, no matter how many times you're rejected.

**Choose the right magazine.** You probably want to submit to magazines about topics you're very familiar with -- stuff you've written about or worked with before. If you go with topics you don't know much about, you'll be doing much more research, and your article will probably seem a little more amateurish. You'll also want to choose magazines that match your tone and style, although if you're just starting out you may not have that luxury -- you might have to match your tone and style with whatever publication will accept you.

**Trade magazines.** If you aren't that experienced, you might try and fail to get into a consumer magazine (the ones you see on newsstands) ... instead, you might want to start with trade magazines. Instead of a general

computer magazine, for example, try for the computer trade mags. They're generally a bit easier to get into as the competition isn't as fierce.

**Know the magazine and its market.** If you try to submit an article to a magazine blindly, without knowing much about the magazine, you're wasting your time. Your proposal should be tailored specifically for that magazine. And in order to do that, you need to do a little research. Start by reading back issues of the magazine -- that will give you a decent idea of what the magazine's about, and who their audience is. Find back issues in your local library or online. Lookout to see if most of their articles are written by staff or freelance writers -- if it's mostly freelance, you have a decent shot. Also look for tone and style, how many quotes they use, and whether the articles are informal or filled with facts and stats.

**Read the writer's guidelines carefully.** Each magazine has its own guidelines, and they're usually listed on the website. Read them carefully, so you don't make mistakes right off the bat.

**Have creds.** Editors are looking for established freelance writers, not people writing their first-ever article. You want to show that you have some experience, with samples to

show the quality of your writing. Link to your samples (you should have a few good samples on the web), and be sure they're your best quality, thoroughly checked for grammar, spelling, style, etc. If you don't have much experience, you should at least have been published before in a school paper, in a community newsletter, on your own blog, or something small like that. Use those articles as your samples. If you don't even have that much experience, start in those places first.

**Query or submit?** Do you submit a completed article, or do you first send a query to see if the magazine's interested? Use the magazine's website and writer's guidelines as a guide, but in general, if you're brand new, you'll probably want to submit a completed article, so they will know you're good enough. Otherwise, if you're experienced, a query will save you some time. If you send a completed article, be sure to let the editor know that you're sending it "over the transom" ... publishing-industry speak for an unsolicited article.

**Initial email.** The initial email you send to an editor is similar to the cover letter that writers used to send (before email made communications instant and less formal). Your tone should be professional, but you should keep it rather short, as editors are busy and don't have much time. Get



to the point ... tell who you are, what you want to do for them, and why it would be a great idea for the magazine. Do a one-paragraph synopsis (see below), and provide links to a couple of writing samples on the net. You only need 2-3 really good samples -- don't submit your entire portfolio or blog. Remember to tailor your email to the magazine, including writing samples, ideas, tone and so forth.

On the web. Some magazines have web forms for solicitations. I'd suggest you use those, as they make it easier for the editor if you fill in all of the required info.

**Synopsis.** This is basically your article idea in a paragraph. It should show the style you plan to use, and grab the editor's attention in some way. Be sure to have an angle. Don't just write about web 2.0, for example -- how will your article be different than the hundreds of others on the topic? Be different, be new, be bigger, have personal stories. Don't go overboard on length -- keep it short and to the point.

**Follow up.** Persistence pays off in this industry. If you send a proposal once and expect the editor to jump at the chance at hiring you, you have the wrong attitude. Someone with good ideas and persistence will be more

attractive to an editor. If you don't hear back in a few days (or you can give it a week if you like), send a polite and short follow-up email. If you still don't hear back, follow up again. After four times, you can probably move on.

**Submitting to multiple publications.** It's not considered good practice to submit to multiple publications in the same market at the same time. If you want to sell an article to one magazine, don't also send it to their competitor. However, if the magazines are in completely different markets -- in different countries or cities, for example -- you could get away with it. If you're rejected from one magazine, however, you are free to go to the next. Even better, submit different proposals for different articles to different publications at once, so you've got several balls in the air at once, instead of waiting for one ball at a time to come down.

**Ask for money.** If it's your first article, you might be happy getting it published for free. After that, however, you should be asking for money. Perhaps not in the initial email, but definitely in the second email. If you go in with the attitude that you don't care about being paid, you will come off as an amateur. And that will hurt your chances.

**Don't be afraid of rejection.** Everyone gets rejected, even the best writers. And if you're not an established writer yet, you'll probably get rejected numerous times. It comes with the territory. Just accept it, and keep trying.

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## **Step By Step Freelance Writers' Guide to Writing for Magazines:**

Do you have this dream? You go down to your nearest big newsstand one day and check out all those big, glossy magazines. You flip one of your favorites open...and there's your byline.

You've cracked the competitive world of writing for national magazines.

The good news is, this is not a pipe dream. You can do this.

There are no real qualifications for writing for magazines. I know people who have broken into major national magazines with no journalism-school degree, no newspaper reporting experience, and no previously published articles.

Despite what you've heard about the impending death of print media, national magazines continue to thrive, and many pay well -- \$1 a word and more.

And yet, the vast majority of writers who try to query or submit articles to magazines get nowhere.

How can you get your articles published in magazines? Here is my 15-step guide:

**1. Study your target publication.** Success begins here, where you dig in and research the publications where you'd like to appear. Get sample issues (or check if your library might carry it) and read several issues closely. Notice:

- Whether bylines match names on the masthead -- if you see names that don't match, this publication probably hires freelance writers.
- Identify the relevant editor -- likely titles include managing editor, articles editor, features editor, or department editor. An executive editor or editor-in-chief is too high up the chain.
- What topics they have recently covered
- What types of headlines they use -- Are they shocking? List-based? Mysterious? Do they ask a question?
- How they start articles -- with a quote? A statistic?
- What types of sources they quote -- are they academics? Ordinary people? Book authors?
- How many different sources are in a typical article
- What types of research or statistics are cited
- The writing style -- is it conversational? Businesslike?
- How they end their stories -- do they use a final quote? A concluding paragraph that sums everything up?

At the end of your research, you should have a strong sense of what departments assign freelance articles, who the right editor is to pitch, and the types of story ideas published.

**2. Find story ideas.** Now that you know what the publication has written about recently, your job is to find ideas that are in a similar vein to what the magazine has already covered, yet somehow fresh and new. Here are some places to look for story ideas:

- Friends' conversations can help you spot hot topics. Your neighborhood may not be the only place they're the buzz.
- Local events -- restaurant openings, fairs, plays, town hall meetings and protests all make good fodder for regional magazine stories
- Your local newspaper may have human-interest or business-innovation stories with national relevance you could pitch to a magazine. Or they may have a story that leaves many unanswered questions. What's missing could form the basis for a new article.
- Competing magazines are great to skim as well for ideas on what trends your target might be missing.
- Run Google alerts on key words for topics of interest.
- Think about what you know how to do that would make a good how-to article.
- Controversies and trends -- these are always of interest.
- Celebrity access -- if you know a famous-yet-reclusive person not every writer could get an interview with,

that could be an easy ticket to your first magazine byline.

- "Where are they now" -- if you've discovered what a once-famous person is doing who has faded from public view, that's an ever-popular story type.

**3. Find the "news hook."** Most articles assigned by magazines have a compelling reason to be written now. It could be almost anything -- maybe there is new study data about your topic. Or it's National Frog Month. Be ready to show why this story is timely. Otherwise, your idea may sit on the editor's desk for ages or be discarded.

**4. Leave enough time.** Here's the big secret with magazines: They work ahead. Way, way ahead. Think almost six months out for big, national magazines in timing your query to coincide with an upcoming event. You need to pitch summer-vacation stories in winter and vice versa. Ideas are commonly rejected because the pitch arrives too late for a print magazine to use.

**5. Learn to write query letters.** Unless you are submitting a personal essay, do not simply write up your article and send it in. This gambit almost never pays off -- you simply don't know enough yet about the publication's needs. Instead, you should query the editor, pitch your

story idea, and get an assignment. It's just the way the magazine game works. The best way to learn to write compelling queries is to read query letters that got assignments -- you can get a packet of them at The Renegade Writer.

**6. Start small.** While there is the occasional moonshot where a writer sells their first piece to Redbook, more often a new writer will have more luck pitching local or regional publications. For instance, my first magazine work was for Seattle Magazine. These publications are less competitive and more open to working with new writers. Plus, they cover doings where you live, which means you may well have ready sources of story ideas.

**7. Try the front of the book.** Rather than pitching a big, national magazine a 3,000-word feature assignment off the bat, try pitching an idea for a shorter, 300- to 500-word piece first. Nobody tells you this, but most editors want to try out a new writer on one of these small assignments (usually published in the front of the magazine), to make sure you can turn it in before they risk assigning you a longer piece.

**8. Pitch trade magazines and custom publishers.** Welcome to the low-glamour side of magazine writing!



Trade mags and custom pubs are rarely seen on newsstands, but usually pay well and don't get many pitches from writers, leaving the field wide open for your inquiry. Trade magazines cover a single industry -- Daily Variety for entertainment executives, or Ad Age for marketing execs, for instance. Custom publications are created by and for businesses such as hospitals and retail chains, as well as government agencies. Some companies produce their magazines in-house, but many rely on custom publishers. Once you figure out who's publishing a custom pub, you can pitch the editor or publisher. Here, a story idea isn't mandatory. Instead, you can write a simple letter of introduction (LOI).

**9. Learn LOI basics.** What belongs in an LOI? Here's a basic structure that works:

- Notice the tone of the publication and write your LOI in their style.
- Mention something you noticed in the magazine recently.
- Quickly introduce the fact that you are a freelance writer.
- Note your writing experience or personal life experience in their subject matter.

- End with an easy call to action that doesn't require much of the editor, such as "May I send you a link to my writer site so you can view my clips?"
- Bonus: the best LOIs include a referral -- the name of someone the editor knows who recommended you contact them. Not always possible, but use whenever you can.

**10. Find sources.** Once you have an assignment, it's time to round up the research and do the interviews. Don't be scared of calling people up and asking for an interview! You'll find most experts are happy to chat with you. Here are a few ways to do that:

- Put out a request for an expert on Help a Reporter Out or ProfNet.
- Search on your topic on press-release sites such as PR Newswire or PRWeb for experts in your subject matter.
- Search Amazon.com for book authors on your topic.
- Read articles about your topic published elsewhere, and see who they quote. Stealing source ideas is entirely fair game.

**11. Conduct interviews.** Here's a crash course in how to get a great interview:

- Prepare a question list beforehand to use as a starting point.
- Ask open-ended questions rather than ones that can be answered "yes" or "no".
- Ask, "Is there anything I haven't asked you about this topic that's important for me to know?"
- Ask, "Who else should I talk to about this?" to get other source ideas.
- Ask, "Who disagrees with you on this?" to get more source ideas.
- Ask, "Is there anything else about this topic you would like to tell me?"
- End with, "Where can I reach you for any followup questions I have?" (Because you will have some. I promise.)
- If you have potentially offensive questions to ask, leave them for last.

If you tape your interviews, be sure to take notes also -- tape recorders have been known to fail.

**12. Write the first draft.** Keeping your publication research fresh in your mind, it's time to write a draft of your article. Remember how they started, structured, and ended their articles. Look at how they weave in quotes from experts. Then, put all your notes aside and just write

the story in a quick draft, keeping their writing style and your target length in mind. You can go back and fill in missing facts and check exact quotes later.

**13. Rewrite.** Now that you have a draft, go back and polish it up. Tighten up the writing and remove any extraneous paragraphs, sentences, and words. Make sure each paragraph follows logically from the one before it. Reread your notes one last time to make sure there isn't a really juicy tidbit you've left out.

**14. Get feedback.** If at all possible, before you send in your finished piece, get an experienced editor or writer-friend to read it over and make suggestions for improving it.

**15. Turn in your story on time** -- and pitch another. It's essential on the first assignment that you turn in your article by the deadline. If you can, turn it in a day or two before. Your best opportunity to get another assignment is now, so be ready with a few more ideas for your editor so you can keep this magazine-writing work going.

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