

THE SANDMAN STORY

JACK'S HIND FOOT

YOUNG JACK RABBIT had been told by his mother not to venture out. "There is going to be a storm," said Mrs. Rabbit, "and the snow will be deep and the wind anything but gentle, so snuggle down in your bed and go to sleep."

But Jack Rabbit was hungry, very hungry, indeed, for he had seen some turnips being carried into Mr. Man's barn, and though he did not dare go in then, he did look about and find a nice convenient hole where he could go in later and have a feast.

And that was just what he had planned to do that night after all the family were asleep. He intended to run up to the farm again and creep out softly and have all the turnips he could eat for once in his life.

Mr. Dog would be sound asleep, and he would not be nosing about looking for poor little hungry rabbits at that hour, and Mr. Horse never bothered anyone, and now his mother was spoli-

us mind was on those turnips up in Mr. Man's barn.

He took long leaps and jumps and soon Jack was crossing the field, running toward the barn.

"Oh, dear," cried Jack as he stopped in the snow a minute, for there was snow on the ground that had been there a long time, but the thing that made him cry out was a heavy gust of wind that blew his long ears about and lifted a handful of dry snow which struck Jack right in his eyes.

The moon was nowhere to be seen now and as Jack Rabbit hopped along he saw that snow was coming down very fast. It was no use turning back now, so he kept right on hopping toward the barn.

He was pretty cold and tired when he got to the convenient hole in the side of the barn, and when he was in where it was nice and warm once more, Jack waited a minute before running over to the turnips which he saw on the floor in one corner of the barn.

"There is Mrs. Hen and her chicks," thought Jack. "She was sensible to come in here instead of staying in the poultry house this cold night, and then she is safer here from Mr. Fox than with the other poultry."

Jack's ears went up straight for he heard a sound outside, although it was faint. "What's that?" he thought, sitting very still and his whiskers trembling as he listened.

"I guess I better run right home," said Jack Rabbit, hurrying toward the convenient hole through which he had entered, but when he reached it, he changed his mind quickly, for Mr. Fox's nose was poking through and Jack Rabbit turned to run.

Then he remembered his hind feet and with a mighty hard kick Jack struck Mr. Fox right in the face, which made him see stars and sent him running home sure some terrible creature was hidden in Mr. Man's barn.

But Mrs. Hen was wide awake, for she was aware Mr. Fox was about before Jack had seen him, and now she was chucking her thanks at Jack as he sat trembling behind a barrel.

Jack Rabbit was a hero and did not know it, for Mrs. Hen told him he had saved her and her children also from that bad Mr. Fox.

By and by when it was all quiet again in the barn Jack crept to the turnips and ate his fill and then he ran off home again, for it had stopped snowing and the moon was out.

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He intended to creep.

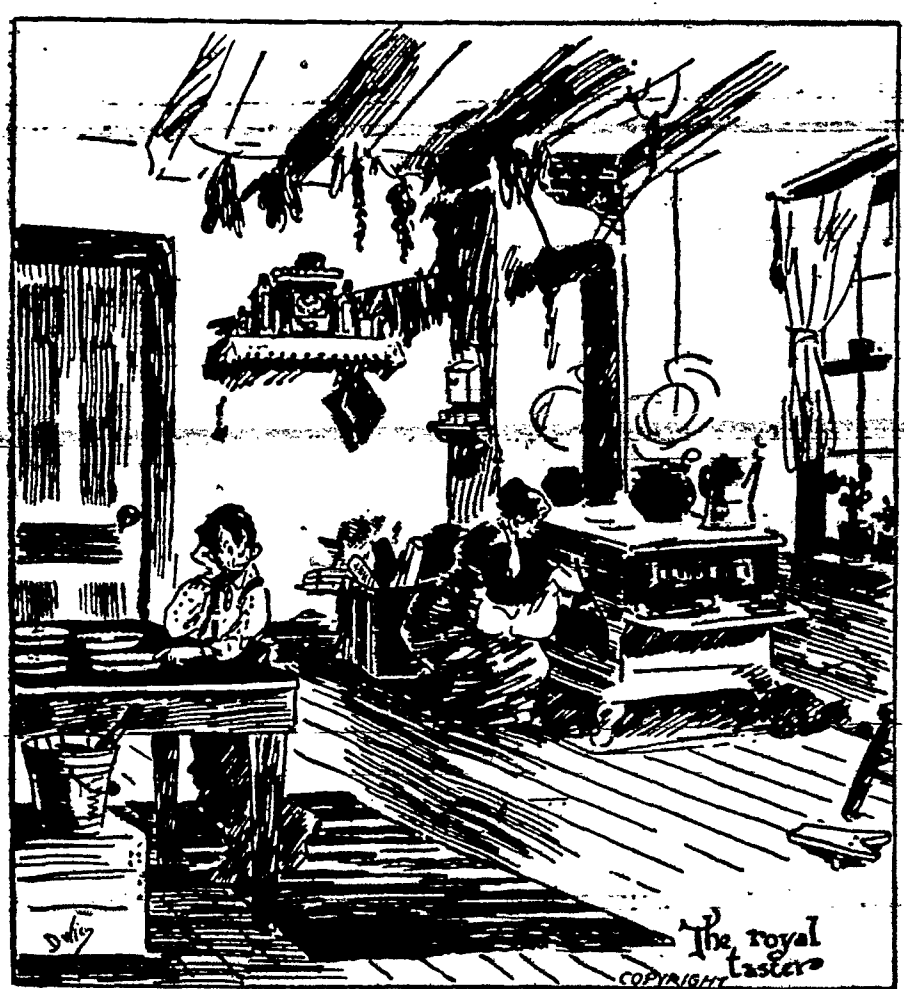
ing it all by saying it was going to snow and the wind would blow. It was too bad; that was all there was about it.

Jack Rabbit thought 'all this and more, too,' and the first thing he knew, instead of being sleepy he was wide awake and hungrier than ever.

He got out of his nice warm bed and peeked out of the door. It wasn't snowing and even if the wind was blowing there was the moon. "Mother does not know everything, and this time she surely is mistaken," thought Jack.

He did not notice the clouds scud-

SCHOOL DAYS



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MEN OF GENIUS NOT "SMART"

English Professor Declares They Are, In Fact, Extremely Slow to Grasp a Point.

Defining "smartness" as the capacity to adjust oneself rapidly to the immediate circumstances, Prof. T. H. Pear, University of Manchester, said at the Educational association's annual conference at University college, that "a genius is usually anything but smart, and he distinguishes himself from the merely smart man, who lives up to the external demands, by refusing to accept the surroundings, by setting about them instead of allowing them to set about him."

"I believe that some geniuses might not achieve the topmost ranks in a good many mental tests, especially in those requiring rapid solution of problems. A genius never sees any complex problem in the same light as an ordinary person and in a mental test may appear to be stupid."

"Some brilliant scientists would make woefully bad hospital orderlies, district visitors or managers of a household. The reason is not that they cannot attune themselves to the situation."

Professor Pear divided people into two classes, the extroverts and the introverts. The extrovert won the V. C. The first class airplane fighter is a specimen of the healthy extrovert, but the mathematician who calculates the plane's stability is an equally healthy introvert.—London Daily Mail.

WILL FIGHT FOR BARGAINS

British Journal's Lament Shows That Women Are Women Though the Ocean May Divide.

A joke that blooms each January and July in the funny papers is the changed disposition of women in sale times. A good deal of it, of course, is just joke, and nothing else, but there is a certain layer of truth at the roots of it. One never does actually see shoppers hitting each other with umbrellas or stamping on the assistants, though on the opening day of the sales recently there were women with firm fingers jacking blouses away from limp, tentative fingers and elbowing through crowds in a manner that even a conductor would regret to see in a street car. Rich silk petticoats spilled off the counters on the dusty floor, and women tramped over them just as though they were clumps of buttercups. Little frail bits of lingerie were juggled at the seams in a way that was simply asking for trouble; flimsy blouses were tossed into crumpled heaps. It seemed scarcely possible that any of the goods displayed could survive the tumult and battle of this, the first day.—Manchester Guardian Weekly.

Sarcasm. The first step in learning whether your child is properly nourished, we read, is to "weigh the child in kilograms." The kilograms are very light, we understand, but if absolute accuracy is required, you may weigh the child in them first, and then later take 'em off and weigh 'em separately. On second thought, we advise the separate weight in all cases, especially where the kilograms are winter weight.

Reading further, you multiply the result by ten, and then "divide the result by the child's sitting height in centimeters"—just everyday centimeters will do—"and take the cube root of the result, and you will have a figure that will tell you whether your child is properly nourished." Most any architect or engineer in the telephone book will be glad to call and find the cube root for you.—Kansas City Star.

Telephones Aid Forest Rangers. The rangers who police our national forests now are using portable telephones as a result of special perfection and adaptations of this method of communication to lumber country requirements.

Each ranger carries a portable telephone as part of his equipment. Wire service is maintained between the headquarters camp, field points and lookout stations.

Instead of the overhead telephone lines, the forest telephone wires hang loosely from trees 10 to 12 feet above the ground so that in case a tree falls on the line it merely will take up some of the slack and not break the wire.—Atlantic City (N. J.) Gazette.

Shoot Cable Over River. Telephone and press communication with Portland and points as far north as Montana, cut off recently by the overflowing of the Santiam river, in central Oregon, was restored by shooting across the river a weight to which was attached a light wire.

A projectile gun was used, according to the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company. After ten attempts the wire was landed across a 400-foot gap and an emergency cable pulled across.

Too Much Cut Out. "Your show can play in Plunkville if you cut out the objectionable features." "Won't pay me." "Nonsense. You can continue to charge \$2 per seat." "Not for a ten-minute show."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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USE TWO FABRICS

Double Effect in Dresses Is Emphasized by Paris Makers.

Results Are Widely Different From the Slender Draperies Embroideries Are Absent.

A feature now much in evidence in dress is the development of models in two fabrics, writes a fashion correspondent in the New York Tribune. Callot is one of the foremost makers to emphasize the new double effect seen in so many dresses which appear to be made of one material over another.

These clothes are particularly interesting because they are so different from the usual Callot styles. Here effects are achieved widely different from the slender draperies so typical of this house. Even the wonderful Callot embroideries are absent, but, as of yore, this famous couturiere depends on the fabric for her results, and upon wonderful color combinations for rich effects.

To show that suits are no exception to the mode of using two fabrics in one model, a typical tailored suit is of black cloth with bands of black lamb's wool bordering the jacket and forming cuffs and a collar. A



RUSSIAN BOOTS LATEST FASHION

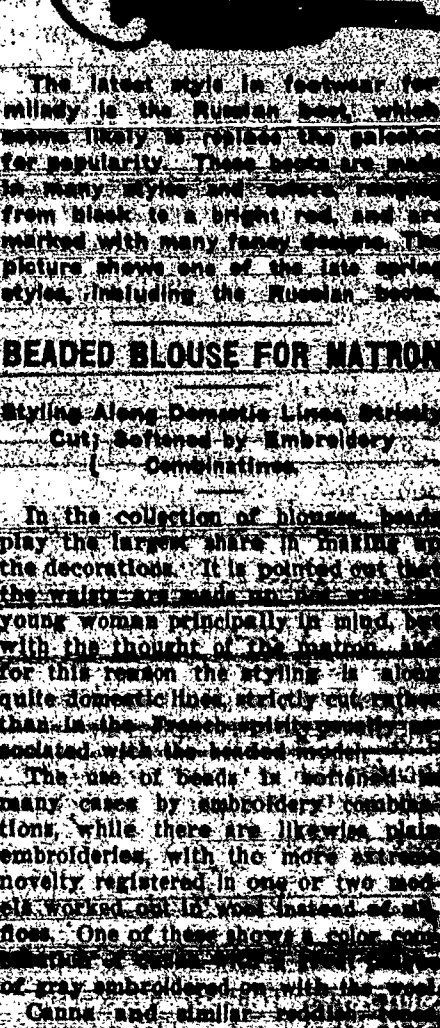
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LUCKY ARTIST

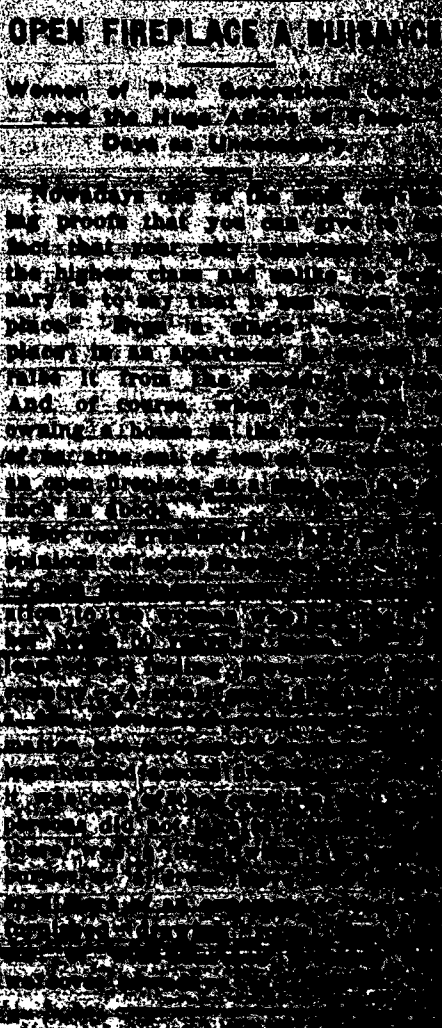
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