the town, not for the forest. But he had a girl-"

**DN HIS** 

PISTOL

YE. A. COOK

E NOTCH

Lanfranc waved his hand, at Serreant Mack, who had half started up. "Well, one day, when I come back from the hunt, I bring a couple of pine chicks for her. When I get to the cabin I fin' a strange man there. He was good to look at, yes! But I not like his eyes. You can tell mos' things from the eyes, if you know when to look.

"He had some great plan to get gold from the brook, and I see the father already had the lust for riches in his face. They dig all the time by the water, and the girl talk and laugh with the stranger. I tell her one day what t tink about him, but she laugh at me. You know how those tlings go-she tlink all men as good as herself. One has to have a little piece of h-1 in him before he see the bad in the res'! "Well, one time I feel like a change, and I go on a long trip. I shoot much

and see many strange tlings and live as a man should live. But at las', I feel somet'ing tell me to turn roun' and go back. So I start on the back trail. One morning I see the smoke of a camp tire, and I fin' Great Bear and his tribe hunting buffalo.

"Great Bear, he tell me somet'ing about South Wind that make me strike him But Great Bear know that I strike not him, but the words, and he give me two fresh horses, and tell me when I have done, what I have to do, where I should fin' him, so that the

blow might be wipe' out. Then we 11111 shake hands like men and I ride on. 1. of want to "In t'ree day I ride what I would

1:11:

1 1562

Pertunys

and the second

loss appearatice.

se the sergeant.

estad name."

ride in seven at other time. When I to to to the whisky reach the valley, I shoot one horse to the denset hatig put him out of pain. It was not nice, the to no! and it add a little grain to the devil that was in me.

dy had not the bar i "You have broke the stem of a wild garger ale. flower? Well, it was all the same. I a more promitient postt'ink she was glad to see me, but she was ver' weak. Her father was like mad, and he tell me that he try to get cent on Lapfrance as Mcthe priest from the new post, for the tor the side door, eyou girl wish to have the blessing of the more for hear half hour. church. But the priest he shrug his shoulders and refuse to come.

pel with his hand on the "I take the two horses of Burton sere, Lanfranc," he said. and go to the post. The priest say 'No any more shooting. It again, but I say 'Yes!' and drop my hand on his shoulder. The good priest laighed "Sacre! the good was fat like McGill, and not used to wer' careful of your ride, so I strap him on the big horse. We come fas', and I t'ink he was sore. when we get to the valley, for he was res still smiling when Ser-

kill a young boy at a game of cards.

min' him of what I have said. That

a fight. Last night was the third.

was the second time I have ever start

"So I change t'ings about and make

I have not kill. For t'ree years I feel

teted the door, and he ver' sof'! But we were in time, and I hand gayly in greeting. have no care but for that. ie of the Law come to "The next day we bury her by the "s sweetwater?" he asked. prook she lof', and I take my knife seves met the sergeaut's and make a cut on the handle of my " he said. "I am here, gun. For what? I change t'ings about. ke Mobil's whisky to run One time in a mining camp a man who nd when the Rider of the did not know me, show me his pistol handle. It was all cut with notches. tile this way." He tell me he make a cut every time Mack did not appear to no-

he kill a man. I t'ink he try to scare t of Lanfranc's tone. all "are you ready?" me. I laugh, for I do not like to see ented swiftly off the bar. such men, and I say that the next cut te said you are a d-n he make in the handle I would kill rest So when I say that hlm. For a minute he look as though aist to speak to you for he would shoot. Then he laugh as



Miss Lorraine Liggett, daughter of Louis K. Liggett of Brookline, Mass. photographed as she took a bad spill when her mount missed a hurdle. Miss Liggett was thrown heavily but by good fortune missed serious injury.



knowledge of the tuber spread from

that island to other European lands.

and it thereby acquired the misnomer,

'Irish potato.' 'The potato created an

part of the world what rice is to the

life in large areas of the West than

wheat itself. But for the potato Ger-

many probably could not have re-

mained in the World war more than a

of the potato than the land of its dis-

each year. If this production could

"Europe has made ruch greater use

year or so.

## Is One of America's Many Valuable Gifts to Nations of World.

agricultur l revolution in northern Washington .- Ireland had a poor po-Europe and soon became the dominant tato harvest last fall, and as a result crop. It even made possible an inparts of the island are reported to be crease in population in a number of on the verge of famine. European countries. Now it is to that

"It takes such tragic occurrences as Ireland's food shortage to bring home Orient. It is more truly the staff of to the average man the tremendous importance of the potato," says a bulletin fron. the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic soclety. "Half a dozen other countries of Europe would be in a similar plight if their potato crops failed," continues the bulletin, "although a few centuries cover.". Approximately six billion

ago potatoes had not been heard of bushels are now grown in the world in any of these lands. One of America's Valuable Gifts.

be brought to one place it would fill a gigantic bin 10 miles long, a mile "The potate is one of the many valuable gits of America to the world. Most histories, busy chronicling wars and elections and perhaps inventions, fall to emphasize the introduction of the potato from America to Europe, or else mention it quite incidentally. Economists and sociologists, however, could make a good case for the potato she first, I do not say though I was mad. The next day he most deeply affected life in the Old World. "When Spanish and English explorers and settlers found the potato it was grown in a desultory sort of way along the Atlantic coast of parts of North America and the Pacfic coast of South America. It had probably that cut and swear sof to myself. I spread to those regions from Peru, for fished out again in Lan- took many trails and I stay at many it is believed to have been developed places, but the face I look for I did into a domestic plant in the mountain valleys of that land some thousands of years ago by pre-Incan farmers. The world did not take to the potato at first, either in America or Europe. Not until well after the American Revolution did it become a crop of major importance in North America; and about the time of the French Revolution a Parisian philanthropist, Parmentier, found it up-hill work to induce the poor of the French metropolis to eat the tubers in free

were placed across such a bin at the nine-mile post the potatoes in the larger compartment would represent the production of Europe and Great Britain. Seven-tenths of the potatoes in the smaller division would represent the contribution of the United States to the world crop, and the remaining three-tenths would represent those produced in the rest of the world. Germany, Russia (it had a greater acreage than Germany before the World war), the lands that made up Austria-Hungary, and France, each produces more potatoes than the United States.

"One of the outstanding virtues of the potato which has made it the leading vegetable product in northern Europe and northern United States is that it g cws to perfection in regions too cool and too moist for satisfactory wheat culture. Another advantage is the tremendous amoun: of food material per acre contributed by potatoes. A hundred bushels per acre is an average yield in the United States, but in Germany the yield is nearly twice as great. The greatest yield in any country is in the Netherlands, where more than 250 bushels per acre are produced. Under exceptionally favorable conditions a single acre has been known to produce 600 bushels.

Leads Both Rice and Wheat.

"As a world crop the potato, the upstart vegetable from the New World, has shouldered its way ahead of both rice and wheat. More pounds of potatoes are now produced than of any other single domestic vegetable product. Potatees have won first place in the world, too, in the matter of diffusion. They have become an important crop in the temperate and cool portions of every continent-from France to Scandinavia, in Siberia, the Americas, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand.

"Potatoes are not alone a food vegetable. They already fill an important place in industry and undoubtedly wili become more important in that field.

#### Child Suicide in Japan

Tokyo .-- A marked increase in child suicide in Japan is revealed by the psychological bureau of the department of education. In the last ten years 2,316 children have taken their own lives and for the year just ended there were 427.

## Cross-Words Again

Los Angeles, Cal.-As a result of the abnormal popularity of dictionaries due to the cross-word puzzle craze, the Los Angeles Public library has been compelled to set a time limit of five minutes on the use of the dictionary by any one person at one time.

Seventy-nine American cities have wide and 25 feet deep. If a partition passed the 100,000 population mark.



Frank Seelatse, Sis-Elite-Palmer, Youkosh-Owlir and Louis Manu of the

HOW TO KEEP WELL DR. FREDERICK R. GREEN Editor of "HEALTH" (c) by Western Newspaper Union.)

CANCER DUE TO PROS-PERITY

WHAT causes cancer? Nobody knows. But we do know some significant things about it. Ever since the invention of the microscope and the development of bacteriology, thousands of investigators have been trying to find some minute germ which could be held responsible for this awful disease. No one has found it. But we do know that cancer is a disease of prosperity. The simpler and poorer the community, the fewer cases of cancer. The richer and more prosperous the individual, the more elaborate, costly, and luxurious his diet, clothing, house and way of living. As Williams points out in his Natu-

ral History of Cancer, it is seldom found in bodies living in a state of nature. Animals and plants may have cancer but it is practically always the cultivated varieties living under artificial conditions. Savages and wild animals very rarely have cancer. Eveo monkeys, most nearly akin to man, are immune until they have been kept in captivity for several generations. Yet the dog, probably the first animal tamed by man and the one which has lived longest and in closest contact with man, is the most subject to tumors of any animal.

Travelers among savage people and especially explorers who come in contact for the first time with primitive people, are practically unanimous in saying that cancer is very rare or quite unknown among such races. Medical officers, missionaries and officials all say that cancer is very rare among savages, but that it increases as civilized luxuries and ways, of living are adopted.

• On the other hand, vital statistics show beyond question that caucer is becoming increasingly frequent in our large cities, that it is especially common among the well-to-do and comparatively rare among the poor and that it is more apt to attack the overfed and the indelent than the undernourished and hard-working individual.

The health authorities of North Dakota, for instance, found that the percentage of cance among retired farmers who moved to town and quit work was much higher than among those who stuck to their farms and kept active.

So we don't know what kind of germ causes cancer or whether any germ does. But we do know that the simpler life you lead and the longer you keep working, the less likely you are to get it.



A BAD SHOT

"Yes," said the teacher, "we have several plants and flowers named with the prefix 'dog.' Of course, the 'dogrose' and 'dog-violet' are well known to you all. Can any of you tell me others?"

For some seconds the class remained dumb. Then a bright idea illuminated the face of an urchin, and up went his hand. "Collie flowers, miss!"

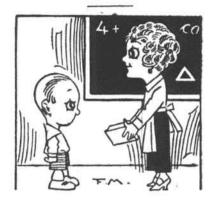
#### Some Cause for Distinction "That is the Hon, John J. Windiddy going by," said the landlord of the

Petunia tavern. "He is regarded as one of our most distinguished citizens.'

"Ah, yes! And for what is he distinguished?"

"Hanged if I know! Probably for the fact that the cat did not take his breath when he was a baby."

## THE GIRL, OF COURSE



Teacher-Willie, what is amiss with the sentence, He waited, but she didn't come?

Smart Kid-The girl, of course.

#### The Blunt Truth

It is a strange anomaly, And yet the thought steals o'er me, The jokes whose points I cannot see Are just the ones that bore me.

#### The Peacemaker

"Did you try to make peace between those two men who are always quarreling?"

"Yes."

"With what result?"

"Each seemed to regret that he wasn't too busy with the other to turn in and give me a fight on my own account."

the heffire you move your I say not I say: 'It is my I go to the place where he is, and reg-" Lanfranc finished e of his hand. Mark knew that Lanfranc rith Lanfrane could kill during strikes, for the a cut on my pistol handle to show that

Less will his gun was a the pluits. then he saw the Ser-Prest.

"Well, las' night, the place was full. a Ani," he said, "Brave all each other without You know how it is-much talk, much tot so? Let us sit down." drink. Soon the door open and a man come in. He not see me, but I have no avaiross the room to a need of the white wine to make my in front-of the stove. Serseated himself across it, blood run fas'. He laugh an' wave his t faced him, politely offer- hand at the crowd, and tell McGill to deep. The sergeant de- fill up the glasses. "Everybody ver' glad to drink with affranc rolled a cigarette

the stranger, but I take my glass and tion winters," he began, spill it on the floor before McGill's ad lyere on the trail to- dog. He see what I do, and he furn much has happened. But, quick, 'D-n.' he say, 'for what you do know me well enough to that?' I laugh and point where the Lanfranc is not what the dog has turn away. 'I think I had would call plous-no! I rather drink with McGill's dog than church I have not confess with you,' I say, and I smile in his a ber. I play cards too face.

not see.

16 zond-perhaps. But no "Men say I am too quick to shoot. buy face that I cheat- but even las' night, I give him much say I am too quick time. He had his gun out before I las night. But no one draw. Then I draw quick, but I have Lanfranc is a coward, or no fear, for it was my time. It was es, or that he break the fate. Then I cut the notch smooth on trail and the camp fire. my pistol handle. See! It feel d-n one can say that he has good." Lanfranc laid the pistol down on the

me drunk, or" bench before the other man. Ser-Mack nodled his head. tices and virtues were geant Mack's hand went out mechanin their possessor had ically to the pistol and his fingers ran as they were, caressingly along the smooth cut in threw away tils cluarette.

ersity, and the authorities

hedhilen Although other

libraries have the right,

aved the privilege, so far

concerned a to the early

Setupine in the Pub-

te Scared Crows

the wood. Mon And. 1 will speak Lanfranc's finger touched the back of the sergeant's hand for a second. inters after we part at is a phase in the Great "Shall we go, Mon Ami?" he asked ing was good, and I like softly.

well, I must time I would Sergeant Mack straightened up as if he were about to salute. "No, Lanand stay for the res' franc, d-n it no! I am more a man There was no one roun than this !"-and he touched the stripe and the state white man, the a calen in a little on his sleeve.

Lanfranc's black eyes flashed with a be wood open out on the the break tenne singing brilliant smile. "You have the great that down to the valley, heart, Mon Ami," he said simply. "I a himsed Parton-and ride north tonight to keep the word thin. He was made for with Great Bear."

soup kitchens. "The popularity of this apple of the Yakima tribe of Washington, who visited the Great White Father at the earth' grew with a rush when its vir- White House where they presented their claims for renewal of the hunting tues once became known. Ireland was treaty giving them rights over certain lands in the Northwest.

# MIRA, THE SECOND LARGEST KNOWN STAR, IS MEASURED

Through Observations at Mt. Wilson Scientist Finds Body Has Diameter of 250,000,000 Miles.

Washington .- Measurements at the Mount Wilson observatory of the Carnegie institution have established that Mira, the remarkable variable star discovered by David Fabricius in 1596 in the constellation Cetus, is the second largest known star, thereby displacing the noted Betelguese for that honor. With an angular diameter of about

250,000.000 miles, it is exceeded only by Antares, chief star of the constellation Scorpio, with a diameter of 400,-000,000 miles. It is larger by about 25 per cent than Betelguese in the constellation Orion, which was measured for the first time about four years ago. Appearing but a speck in the sky to

the naked eye, the measurements of Mira were made by Dr. Francis E. Pease with the 20-foot Michelson inter-

ferometer attached to the observatory's 100-inch telescope, the same with which the first measurements of Betelguese were obtained.

Announcement of the measurement was made by the Carnegie institution on the basis of advices from Mount Wilson. "The results indicate," the announcement says, "an angular diameter for Mira of about six one-hundredths of a second of arc, a value about 25 per cent larger than Betelguese. The most probable value of the distance is 165 light years. Assuming this distance, the diameter of the

"The star varies greatly in light through a period of about eleven months, its brightness changing as much as 200-fold in that interval. The measurements of the star's diameter been under close observation for a were made when the star was near its recent maximum. "The name Mira, or "The Wonder- their body tissues.

the discovery of its remarkable variations of light by Fabricius in 1596. It is the most noted example of a class of variable stars of similar type, of which there are about 150 known. They are deep red in color and are

low temperature and exceedingly low density. "As a class these stars are moving very rapidly in the sky, some of them having velocities of more than 100 miles a second toward or away from the earth."

## Four Cured of Leprosy

in Louisiana, U. S. Says Washington .- Four men who entered the national home for lepers at Carrville, La., several years ago, have been discharged from the institution as cured. The United States public health service announced that the men bave year, and during the entire time the leprosy baccilus had been absent from

est member of the new congress when he took his seat in the house March 4.

## Agrees, for Her Children, to Forego "Gay Times"

Wolfeboro, N. H .- Facing a sentence of six months in the county jail at Ossipee for deserting her two young children, Mrs. Edwin Brown, twenty years old, agreed to return to her husband and care for them and the sentence was suspended, when she was arraigned before Judge Trickey.

Mrs. Brown was arrested by Chief of Police Thompson, following publication in the local paper of the following

ad: "Whereas, my wife, Doris Brown, wishing for a gay time, has left me and her two little ones, a boy fourteen months old, and a girl four years old, in July. At present my mother is with me, doing what she can, but is unable to continue for long. I wish to get someone to come and do my work and care for the children, one whom I can trust to give them good care. Anyone who cares to answer this, address Ed-

## WHAT CAUSES COLDS?

THE general belief is that "colds" are caused by cold. Doctors, health officers and teachers say colds are "catching" and .. re caused by germs. Which is sight? Both.

When a baby comes into this wicked and dirty world there are no germs in its nose. But they appear twelve hours after birth and some kind of germs are found in the nose from that time on. The air breathed in through the nose contains dust, soot, germs, all kinds of things. The nose catches and strains out these impurities, so that the air that goes down into the lungs is clean, provided we know enough to keep our mouth shut and our nose open. Many different kinds of germs are found in the nose in healthy persons. What particular germ is responsible for colds? We do not know. But we do know they are in the alr and in our throats and noses practically all the time.

Then why don't we have colds all ful,' was given to the star soon after the time? For the same reason that we don't have any other disease all the time. Germs alone can't cause disease. They must get into the body to do harm. You may and probably often have tetanus germs on your skin but you won't have lockjaw unless doubtless all stars of immense size, those germs find a break in the skin. a scratch or a prick through which

they can enter. Here's where cold gets in its work. Cold air, damp air, fog, rain, drafts and winds lower the body temperature. It's the business of the nose, among other things, to help regulate the body temperature. So if it's very cold or damp or windy or what's worse, if there are sudden and extreme changes in temperature or moisture, the nose has to work overtime. A reasonable amount of extra work it can stand but when it is overworked it gets tired and congested. Then the germs-always on hand-begin to grow in the tired out and engorged membrane, the congestion gets worse. That's why sudden changes, raw

days, fog, dampness, drafts, chilling and other conditions that disturb our bodily temperature and our heat regulating apparatus-plus an ever-ready germ-result in this most common and aggravating affliction.

## Would Interfere No More "These 'ere floods," said the oldest

inhabitant, "remind me of th' time when th' old passon prayed for rain. When th' rain did come it drowned two of his best cows, an' washed th' foundations from under th' vicarage. After that he went about sayin' that for th' future he'd keep quiet, an' jest let Providence run th' weather to suit itself!"-London Tit-Bits.

## About Norway Pine

Norway pine has proved itself to be an excellent tree when planted on a large scale for forest purposes, according to the federal foresters. The main difficulty with raising the tree in the nursery has been the high cost of the seed, for the Norway pine bears cones only at irregular intervals of several years. A bushel of Norway pine cones yields roughly a pound of seed. The seeds are small and light, and run from 55,000 to 70,000 to the pound. About 85 per cent can be counted on to

## Another Luxury

"Young man," said the elderly milllonaire, "by daughter has had every luxury.'

"Every luxury but one, pehaps, and that one I am in a position to supply, sir."

"What do you mean?" "A husband."

# Judge Bacon

"Do you think Bacon wrote the Shakespeare plays?"

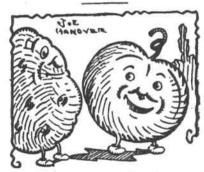
"How should I know?" rejoined Miss Cayenne. "Some parts of them are highly improper and I shall not allow my literary research to involve me in an implied attack on the judiciary."

## Raising Cane

"Did you go to the pictures alone?" "Yes, mother."

"Then how does it happen you left here with an umbrella and come back with a cane?"-Fursts and Duds.

WELL, WELL



Potato-What does the farmer de with all the tomatoes he raises? Tomato-He eats all he can, and cans all he can't!

#### Immunity 2

The actor's words are far from neat, Yet he is unmolested; If we said such things on the street, No doubt we'd get arrested.

#### Gossiper

Bill-Fred says you kissed him the other night. Jill-Oh, I did not! Besides, he

promised he wouldn't tell.

#### **Ouite the Contrary**

"I'm afraid father was very angry when you asked him for me, wasn't he, Jack, dear?"

"Not at all. He asked me if I knew any more respectable young men who would be likely to marry your three sisters?"

#### Evidence

"Does that young man who stays so late mean business?"

"I guess so, pa; he seems to be willing to work overtime."

### Qualified

He-Can you sew, cook and keep house?

She-Yes, indeed.

He-Well, if the worst comes to the worst, you oughtn't to have any trouble finding a job.

### A Mental Flapjack

"Madge seems to look upon my proposal as a sort of flapjack." "How so?" "Says she'll turn it over in her

now under | with modern publications. "I think," Chrany at said the librarian, "there is not an author who has not been altered from "The literisies of addi- the first edition. Proofreaders or somebody have thought they knew better than the author what he intended have altered his text ac-Fight shot the Bod- cordingly. Shakespeare has suffered very badly in this way."

## Good-Night!

paring new view of the anima arisers loss the Bo-"Strapless lingerie has taken a firm Magaze the solution hold here." says a London fashion article

Well, we'd say a firm hold is what it would need-a mighty firm one, too, z (f. e. Neij) - Neise put up a in fact !

a his hegelanding bot, but Even with the straps, it never imtorisatolis of treas were pressed us as looking any too secure. Be awful if the hold ever should of the grim weaken, wouldn't it?

Server land nway. The article adds it is especially popalea of mounting | the on the searce row and ular with evening gowns, and here's George Harvey.

<sup>s</sup> English Library Must Have More Space of English Meat Pudding London. - Francis Bourn has just completed a run of 72 annual helpings of the famous but heavy meat puddings, the product of the "Olde

Cheshire Cheese" of Fleet street. The pudding is served free at the hostelry to all customers at the opening of the season each year. Mr. Bourn is ninety-two years old and still healthy. He has been a constant customer at the Cheshire Cheese, he says, since 1851.

The inaugural ceremony is usually presided over by some noted figure, such as the premier, a cabinet minister or an ambassador, and a place of honor is always reserved for the person who can claim to be oldest customer of the Inn. Mr. Bourn has received the first helping in this sent of honor for the last nineteen years and has had his pudding served by the late American ambassador, Walter Hines Page, and Ambassadors Davis and

The famous pudding is known to

NEW BABY OF CONGRESS Survives 72 Helpings



Andrew L. Sumers, age twenty-eight,

star is 250,000,000 miles.

