

SEE RECORD CROP

Western Canada Farmers Rejoice Over Bountiful Harvest.

Favorable Weather and Fertile Land Combine to Pour Riches into the Hands of Agriculturists.

There are those in nearly every state in the Union who have relatives or friends, or someone they have known, who are residents of some of the provinces of Western Canada. They have gone there to carry on the profession and occupation of farming. Their progress has been carefully watched and such news as may come from them or the country that they have taken partial possession of will be read with interest. Important news just now is the condition of the crops. Newspaper correspondents and government representatives are now in a position, after making a careful survey of conditions, to announce that the crop conditions in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta carry the promise of an early and bountiful harvest and farmers view the outlook with utmost pleasure. Good growing weather has prevailed since seeding and all cereal crops are well advanced. Wheat headed out has long, heavy heads, and big yields are indicated; predictions are being made that the record production per acre in 1915 will be exceeded. Harvesting began in some sections in the early part of August. An interesting feature of the situation is the fact that there are no bad reports from any part of the country from the Red river to the Rocky mountains and from the International boundary to Peace river. There will also be good fruit, vegetable and root crops.

Most remarkable has been the germination of most of the grain. Marquis wheat sown on May 11 was fully headed out on June 30.

Considerable advancement has taken place in the last few years in the growing of corn. Sunflowers are also being grown quite extensively. Both these do wonderfully well. On July 4 the writer was shown a twenty-acre field of corn that had reached a height of upwards of five feet, while a five-acre field of sunflowers close by, was entering for a keen race skyward. Both will doubtless be used for ensilage, to which will be added a splendid crop of alfalfa or sweet clover, which also have proved very successful. Now that corn, sunflowers, sweet clover and alfalfa have taken a liking to the country, it will mean a period of reconstruction in many farming districts, and mixed farming will supersede the period of "grain mining" that, no matter how fertile the soil, no matter how generous it may be in giving forth from its great storehouse of all the properties that have given to Western Canada its well-earned name of the wheat granary of the world, too much may be asked of it; the departure from this into the sphere of more intensive farming, covering many generalities not before indulged in, will add dollars per acre to the value of this productive land. Those who have watched the progress of Western Canada, have been looking for the day when corn and such like can be grown successfully. It has now arrived.

The cattle and dairy industry will be given an impulse that will attract those who have been wedded to this kind of farm life, while none of the interest that may be taken by the grain grower will be lessened. Already there is an influence following the fact that corn and sunflowers can be grown, that is leading to the erection of silos in many parts of the country, all indicating a growing satisfaction as to the great future that lies before it.

Due chiefly to the drop in costs of materials and wages, farmers throughout the prairie provinces are erecting many buildings this year, says the editor and manager of the Prairie Lumberman, who was a visitor to Vancouver a few days ago. A campaign is under way among the retail lumbermen and farmers, urging the erection of 2,000 silos this year, and this is meeting with success, more plans and specifications having been prepared and more structures being under way probably than at any other time in the history of the West.—Advertisement.

Protection Against Radium.

A physician using radium has to insulate himself thoroughly from its effects. Dr. Belcher of the French Academy of Medicine says they must wear gloves lined with lead, and spectacles containing lead salt; they must handle the radium salts with pliers and sit at the table lined with lead. He is perfecting a lead protector for the heart and lungs, but advises operators to wrap themselves in thin lead sheets.

Jud Tunkins.

Jud Tunkins says nature puts enough scales on a fish to give it more of a bathing suit than some human beings wear.

From Missouri.

"What in the world are you kicking about?" asked the red-headed landlady. "When I took my room you told me there was a single hair mattress on the bed," said the thin boy. "So I did." "Well, will you please come up to my room and show me the single hair?"

Knows a Lot.

"So your son is home from college?" "Yep." "Has he learned much?" "He certainly has. More than his mother and I have picked up in a lifetime."

The American Legion

(Copy for This Department Supplied by the American Legion News Service.)

RELIGION'S PART IN BIG WAR

Senior Chaplain Found That 90 per Cent of Fighters Were Men of Some Faith.

To those disquieting souls who publicly lament that the average American lost what little religion he possessed during the trying days of 1917-18, Rev. Henry Russel Talbot, B. D., canon of the National Cathedral of Washington, D. C., makes answer. As senior chaplain of the embattled First Division, A. E. F., in the Argonne fighting, Dr. Talbot viewed a cross section of the country's manhood and found a religion that will puzzle and amaze the orthodox church-goer.

In his work, Dr. Talbot collected and examined the personal effects of men killed in battle. In ninety percent of them he found either a Bible, a scapular, a prayer book, a cross, a crucifix or some other token which, he says in a letter to national headquarters of the American Legion, proved that religion was a real element in the men's lives.

Admitting that the average American is "uncommonly timid in the exercise of his religion," Dr. Talbot declares that "nevertheless it is there and needs only to be cultivated and intelligently used." He summarizes his refutation of the assertion that the American soldier was an irreligious person by the statement: "If a simplicity which is elemental; a trust which is childlike although it expresses itself in what is called 'chance' or 'luck'; a sense of reverence which is so profound that it is never fooled by cant; an honesty which, while it is apt to be communitic is so essential that shams don't last—if these are notes of religion, there was in the spiritual life of the Expeditionary Force something that was fine."

DAN CUPID WAS ON THE JOB

Nebraska Legion Man Won Bride From Home When They Met in France.

They met in France. He was a soldier, she a canteen worker. The romance culminated as only a romance could culminate in the marriage recently of Frank B. O'Connell, department adjutant of the American Legion of Nebraska, and Miss Rachel N. Blodgett of Orleans, Nebraska. The wedding was at Orleans and the "vets" are now domiciled at Lincoln.

O'Connell, during the summer of 1918, served at Le Mons, where he edited a soldier newspaper. Miss Blodgett was stationed there as a canteen worker with the Y. M. C. A. They had known each other as children, but not seriously. They met at Sable. Cupid did the rest.

WAR BROUGHT WORK FOR HER

Fargo (N. D.) Girl Found Plenty to Do During and After Big Conflict.

Maybe woman's place was in the home, but when America entered the World war, Miss Abbey N. Hurley, Fargo, N. D., was a clerk and stenographer in the district court of her county. Then the district clerk enlisted for service and Miss Hurley forsook the files and keys to help the deputy carry on the work.

Then the deputy enlisted—and the little stenographer carried on the work alone while she broke in a new deputy. She did the task so well that she was named deputy clerk herself in October, 1919, a position which she now holds.

When the boys came marching home again, her brother, who had enlisted early in the state's infantry regiment, began forming a post of the American Legion and Miss Hurley started in to organize a unit of the Legion Women's auxiliary. Last May she was elected secretary treasurer of the North Dakota department of the auxiliary. She is, ah—twenty-one.

LEGION MAN FED UP ON WAR

Veteran of the World and Other Conflicts Returns to Greece and is Nabbed for Service.

John P. Poulos, veteran of the World war and a member of Albert V. Braden Post No. 58, the American Legion, Ishpeming, Mich., is getting tired of going to war every year or so. He has the United States government at work trying to get a red chevron that will keep him out of battle long enough to at least recover his breath.

John is a native of Athens, Greece. When he came to this country his name was John Peter Coutsogiannopoulos. On account of his great difficulty in making his intensive handle understood, he cut off several yards of it and became John P. Poulos. He was drafted for service with the Greek army during the first Balkan war. After being mustered out he emigrated to America and found employment in the copper mines of Michigan.

After a few years in this country he returned to Greece for a visit. Greece was having another little scrap then, and he was drafted for the second Balkan war. He did his bit and left for America again. America entered the war just after John got back, and he enlisted for his third fling in the infantry. He did it well, and after Uncle Sam had given him his discharge, he decided once more to visit Greece. Result, he's in again!

This time the Greeks have drafted him for service against the Turks. John recently appealed to his congressman, W. Frank James of the Twelfth Michigan district, opining that he was fed up on wars and that he wanted to get out of the army and be married. Mr. James has taken up the case with the State department. Poulos is a fully naturalized citizen, but in the absence of treaty agreements between the United States and Greece, his citizenship papers were not sufficient to prevent his being drafted.

HE FOUND THE EXCITEMENT

Hoosier, Seeking Battle Lines, Discovered Liberal Share of What World War Offered.

Few bucks can equal the record of Ralph G. Patterson, Hoosier of strong Irish extraction, who went A. W. D. L. looking for the battle. He found it.

Patterson left his quiet home in Muncie, Ind., early in search of excitement. He found what he wanted in the cantile ranches of the Northwest. His life in riding the ranges was the most exciting career he had heard of until he was conveyed a cartload of cattle to Chicago in April, 1917, and found out that America had entered the war. So did Pat.

Going to France with Headquarters Troop of the First division shortly after Pershing. Private Patterson was stationed in the peaceful French village of Gondrecourt for weary and drab months while the battle was going on without him. Finally he and two buddies hopped a French meat truck bound for the front. It took them as far as Bar-le-Duc, from which place they hiked in the direction of the firing. They found the front line trenches around Luneville, introduced themselves to the amazed poilus and declined to leave because they couldn't understand what the horizon blues were so excited about. After ten days an American officer came to the front after them. They polished the company's pots and pans for two weeks for their pains.

Patterson finally found enough excitement. At Cantigny he came through unscathed. At Soissons a machine gun bullet got him through both ankles. At Seicheprey he jumped into a shell hole on top of a German with a bayonet. High explosive which got him in the Argonne on October 4, 1918, left his right leg stiff, tore open his shoulder and broke his nose.

INDIAN BOYS AS LEGION MEN

Charter for Post in South Dakota Bears the Names of Four Sioux Braves.

When adjutants of a number of western posts of the American Legion call the membership roll at meetings, it is not always the easiest thing in the world to "make out" the names, for American Indians who served during the World war, are lining up with the ex-service men's organization, according to applications for post charters received at national headquarters.

A recent charter request for a post at St. Charles, S. D., bears the names of four Indians who sign themselves: Benjamin Comes-Out-Bear, Charles Owl-Walks-in-the-House, Narcisse MacKenzie and John Bluebird. Sixty Sioux Indian braves have been engaged to stage a real war dance for the Legion's third annual national convention in Kansas City next fall. The Indians performed valiant service against the enemy in the World war as intelligence scouts

Oman and Its People



Native Women of Oman.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

But a step from lands first and longest known in the history of the world—Egypt, Babylon, Palestine—Arabia remains one of the world's most unknown regions. And in one of its least known corners is the independent state of Oman. Historically, politically and geographically, Oman has always been isolated from the rest of Arabia. Ever since the days of the caliphate, so far as communication with other Arabs is concerned, Oman was practically an island, with a sea of water on two sides and a sea of sand—the great Arabian desert—on the other. As a result, the people are even more primitive in their habits than the Arabs generally; and only recently have other towns than Muscat, the capital, opened their eyes to the world.

Oman is a relatively narrow strip of coast, bowed around the irregular eastern tip of Arabia. To the northwest it extends half way along the southern shore of the Persian gulf, into the head of which empty the historic Tigris and Euphrates rivers. From there it extends in a crooked, unbroken strip of varying width for nearly 1,000 miles, its southwestern extremity reaching almost to the mid point of the flaring south shore of the Arabian peninsula.

The state has an area of 82,000 square miles, almost twice that of Pennsylvania. Although generally accepted statistics place the population at 800,000, Colonel Miles, who has seen more of the interior than any other recent traveler, estimates it at over 1,000,000. The capital, Muscat, and the adjoining town of Mutrah, have together about 25,000 inhabitants. The ancient capital, Rostak, which is inland, declined in importance after the Portuguese, during the remarkable growth of their colonial power in the sixteenth century, pushed around the Cape of Good Hope and northward and eastward, occupying Muscat. The Portuguese remained in possession of this metropolis of Oman from 1508 until the middle of the seventeenth century.

Was Almost an Empire. The conquerors of Oman who gave it its present ruling family came from Yemen on the other side of Arabia, Ahmed bin Sa'eed, the leader, captured Muscat in 1741. The present sultan and imam, who came to the throne in 1913, is a descendant of this eighteenth century conqueror.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, before European powers had determined upon the almost complete parceling out of Africa, Oman was almost an empire. It extended over a large part of Arabia, the islands to the north of Arabia in the Persian gulf, a strip of the southern coast of Farsia, and a strip of the Indian ocean coast of Africa from the northeastern point near the entrance to the Red sea almost half way to the Cape of Good Hope. This African territory, including Zanzibar, comprised large parts of what later became Italian Somaliland, British East Africa and German East Africa. It also included the important island of Socotra at the mouth of the Gulf of Aden, now under British control.

At that time the slave trade was flourishing, and it was the Arabs of Oman who explored the great interior of Africa long before the days of Speke and Livingstone. On the death in 1856 of Oman's "Alexander," the Sultan Sa'eed, the empire began to break up, one son becoming sultan of Zanzibar and another sultan of the Arabian territory. Subsequently all Asiatic possessions outside Arabia were lost, except a few islands in the Persian gulf. About this time Oman came under the virtual protection of Great Britain through the Indian government, and a British consul and political agent has since been maintained at Muscat.

One of the most picturesque parts of Arabia is the so-called Pirate coast, just within the great point of land which almost closes the mouth of the Persian gulf, the sailing ground of Sindh the Saffar. This region was a base of operation for pirates as troublesome in the first half of the nineteenth century of the Indian and Persian trade as were the Caribbean pirate nests to the ships that plied between Panama and Europe a century or so earlier. The inhabitants of the Pirate coast were extremely fanatical as well, which added to their trouble-making qualities. British gunboats, with the assistance of Indian forces put an end to the depredations, and the one-time pirates of this region have now mostly turned to pearl diving for a living.

Trip Through the Country. A journey from the Pirate coast across the base of the great point of Oman to Sohr or some of the adjacent ports, a trip of about 100 miles, gives an excellent idea of the back country of this little-known state. Caravans making this trip usually travel at night and rest under whatever shade may be found during the day. On the second day one passes villages and cultivated fields and at night sleeps surrounded by thousands of sheep and goats, driven in by Bedouin lasses from their mountain pastures. Even among these shepherds one finds readers, and colporteurs sell books wherever the camels halt long enough to strike a bargain. In entering the narrow pass of Hitta, the guides go ahead mounted, with rifles loaded and cocked.

Travelers are not troubled with the heat at night, but during the day it is intense, and it is refreshing to come to an oasis (common in this part of Oman), where water bursts from a big spring, and trees and flowers grow in luxury. In the mountainous parts of Oman the roads run almost invariably along the wady beds; sometimes these are sandy water courses; again deep, rocky ravines or broad, fertile valleys. Vegetation generally is tolerably abundant. Tamarisks, oleanders, euphorbias, and acacias are the most common trees and shrubs.

Some of it Unexplored. Although some travelers have reached the edge of the Oman desert, all the country beyond is still largely terra incognita. No one has ever made the journey beyond the range of mountains or solved the mystery of western Oman, which is still a blank on the best maps; nor is anything known of the land 100 miles southwest of Muscat save by Arab hearsay.

The most populous and fertile district of the highlands of Oman is Jebel Akhdar, which is also the best known. The fertility of this region is wonderful and in striking contrast with the barren rocks of so large a part of the coast. With a semi-tropical climate, an elevation of 3,000 to 5,000 feet, and abundant springs, the wady and oases of Oman have awakened the delight and amazement of every traveler who has ventured to explore them. Water, the one priceless treasure in all Arabia, here issues in perennial streams from many rocky clefts, and is most carefully husbanded by the ingenuity of the people for wide irrigation by means of canals or water-courses called falaj.

Except along the Pirate coast the Arabs of Oman are remarkably free from fanaticism, simple in their habits, and wonderful in their hospitality. Most of them belong to the Abaddi sect, which has many beliefs in common with Christianity.

Did She See It? He (telling a joke)—Do you see the point? She—If it's what I think it is I don't, and you're no gentleman.

HOW WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

May Escape the Dreaded Sufferings of that Period by Taking Mrs. Block's Advice

Hopkins, Minn.—"During Change of Life I had hot flashes and suffered for two years. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised in the paper and got good results from taking it. I recommend your medicine to my friends and you may publish this fact as a testimonial."—Mrs. ROBERT BLOCK, Box 642, Hopkins, Minn.

It has been said that not one woman in a thousand passes this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms. Those dreadful hot flashes, sinking spells, spots before the eyes, dizzy spells, nervousness, are only a few of the symptoms. Every woman at this age should profit by Mrs. Block's experience and try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., about your health. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

For Vienna's Needy. In order to aid the hungry people of Vienna a land-colonization plan has been devised by a practical man, Peter Weston, and approved in principle by the three leading political parties and government officials. It would set up a central administrative bureau to acquire and distribute land and provide building material for standardized homes. The colony is to be established near Vienna, and each house is to have a garden of at least 500 square meters, while larger farm holdings also form part of the plan, for the execution of which the state is asked to appropriate 10,000,000,000 crowns. The scheme is now under consideration by the government.

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine



Beware! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer package for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago, and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

Decided. "Jones and I have made a bet and you are to settle it. I say that—" "What are the terms of the wager?" "Oh, the loser is to buy a good dinner for the three of us. I claim that—"

"Nemmine that. I never knew Jones to pay a bet. You lose."—Judge.

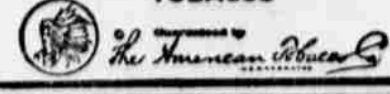
The housewife smiles with satisfaction as she looks at the basket of clear, white clothes and thanks Red Cross Ball Blue. At grocers, 5c.

The Best Politics. "Do you think a practical politician can afford to place patriotic duty above personal interests?" "He can't afford to do otherwise," replied Senator Sorghum. "A practical politician is one who succeeds in getting elected; and the voters out my way haven't any use for a man who doesn't love his country."

Do you know you can roll 50 good cigarettes for 10c from one bag of



GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM TOBACCO



KREMOLA A WONDERFUL FACE BLEACH. Removes all spots, freckles, and blemishes. Sold by all druggists. The American Tobacco Company, 217 Michigan Ave., Chicago.