WANTED—FEMALE.

WOMEN AS WEAVERS, etc. Apprentices paid and every assistance hing beginners this work. perience required to devel- orkers. Pleasant work, emuneration. For full par- Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brant-

WANTED—MALE.

T ONCE FOR THE SUM- g man for country Groc- on wagon. Apply giving F. C. Brown, Ridgeway.

ELLANEOUS

—FINEST GRADE OF Quality guaranteed, $2.50 b. here (sacks free). Buy er and save the middle- Write S. J. McLenon, R.R. Woodslee, Ont.

OUT-OF-TOWN SUP- Dominion Express Money Dollars costs three cents.

HOW LAYING BARRED bacco and Garden Plants- Catalogue Chas. Barnard, nt.

S FOR SALE

ARM LANDS — IF YOU your western farm land description and easiest ill endeavor to sell it for lite, Drawer 496, Orange-

-TEN ACRE FRUIT d on main highway, troi- buildings. Hylton Briscoe,

S—FOUR MILES FROM ville, Muskoka; one mile Siding; school close; large sugar bush. W. ey's Rapids, Ontario.

NURSING.

RSES EARN $15 TO $25 Learn without leaving r free booklet. Royal nce, Dept. 124, Toronto.

OR SALE

— DAVIS & FURBER spindles, 2¼-inch gauge, 15 ends per spool. Ma- condition. For full par- Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd.,

NE BASKET BOTTOM lathe machine, 3 saws, rame, two circular saws, tooth, 200 feet of heavy alleable links. Address quin Falls, Parry Sound.

TIES FOR SALE.

SIDENTIAL PROPER- exceptionally desirable; ng; all modern conveni- separate wing; stable, en; unusual opening ir . Apply to Box 324

Largest Frog.

are specimens not open ction in the Harvard um is what is claimed t frog in the world. It ix pounds, is twenty- ng from tip to toe and k color. Its web feet ze to those of a large e of its kind have ever ited States. Dr Bou- ritish museum was the e new species in 1906 pedition in central Af- n specimens have been districts, called Kribi the German colony

Didn't Say.

hes to speak words of er Maori he calls his kind of food. Any ing or dead. One Ma- d another that he was en he fled to the bush, was tracked, captured he cave is still shown when Lord Kitchener land he was taken to Maori girl acting as him the whole story, lusion the stern sol- ed into a smile as he

uppose it would be to call a Maori lady London Mail.

S STRATION

rcome by Lydia m's Vegetable und — This Proves It.

Pa. — "During the months I have been in bad health and had several at tacks of nervous prostration until it seemed as if the organs in my whole body were worn out. I was finally persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it made a well woman of me. I can now do all my housework ailing women to try m's Vegetable Com guarantee they will efit from it."—Mrs. LD, 25 N. 41st Street, , Pa.

ands of women every itzgerald's condition, rvousness, backache, ther symptoms of gement. It was health restored which his letter so that other t from her experience she has done.

in regard to your case R. Pinkham Medicine The result of their e is at your service.

Time Has Now Come to Settle Up Our Accounts

Clemenceau's Plain Talk to the German Delegates—Who Admit Guilt, but Ask for Clemency.

Versailles Cable—Elaborate preparations were made for the historic occasion of handing the peace terms to the Germans in the Trianon Hotel, both in and outside the building.

Outsides there was a small army of gendarmes who formed a barrier against the approach of such persons as were not entitled to enter the room where the momentous scene was to be enacted. Inside everything was in readiness for the meeting between the allied and associated delegates with the German plenipotentiaries.

The day, which was the anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania four years ago, dawned bright and clear. Those who measure history by the day called attention to the fact that 177 days had passed since the armistice was signed and 109 days since the allied and associated power began their deliberations at Paris, the fruit of which was the peace treaty presented to-day.

CLEMENCEAU'S ADDRESS.

Following is the address of M. Clemenceau to the German delegates:

"Gentlemen, Plenipotentiaries of the German Empire: It is neither the time nor the place for superfluous words. You have before you the accredited plenipotentiaries of all the small and great powers united to fight together in the war that has been so cruelly imposed upon them. The time has come when we must settle our account.

"You have asked for peace. We are ready to give you peace. We shall present to you now a book which contains our conditions. You will be given every facility to examine these conditions, and the time necessary for it. Everything will be done with the courtesy that is the privilege of civilized nations.

"To give you my thought completely, you will find us ready to give you any explanation you want, but we must say at the same time that this has cost us too much not to take on our sides all the necessary precautions and guarantees that the peace shall be a lasting one.

NO ORAL DISCUSSION.

"I will give you notice of the procedure that has been adopted by the Conference for discussion, and if any one has any observations to offer he will have the right to do so. No oral discussion is to take place, and the observations of the German delegation will have to be submitted in writing.

"The German plenipotentiaries will know that they have the maximum period of 15 days within which to present in English and French their written observations on the whole of the treaty. Before the expiration of the aforesaid period of 15 days, the German delegates will be entitled to send their reply on particular headings of the treaty, or to ask questions in regard to them.

"After having examined the observations presented within the aforementioned period, the Supreme Council will send their answer in writing to the German delegation and determine the period within which the final global (world wide) answer must be given by this delegation.

"The president wishes to add that when we receive, after two or three or four or five days, any observations from the German delegation on any point of the treaty, we shall not wait until the end of the 15 days to give our answer. We shall at once proceed in the way indicated by this document."

M. Clemenceau spoke in French.

THE GERMAN REPLY.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, speaking in German, said:

"Gentlemen, we are deeply impressed with the sublime task which has brought us hither to give a durable peace to the world. We are under no illusion as to the extent of our defeat and the degree of our want of power. We know that the power of the German arms is broken. We know the power of the hatred which we encounter here, and we have heard the passionate demand that the vanquishers make us pay as the vanquished, and shall punish those who are worthy of being punished.

"It is demanded from us that we shall confess ourselves to be the only ones guilty of the war. Such a confession in my mouth would be a lie. We are far from declining any responsibility that this great war of the world has come to pass, and that it was made in the way in which it was made. The attitude of the former German Government at The Hague Peace Conference, its actions and omissions in the tragic twelve days of July have certainly contributed to the disaster, but we energetically deny that Germany and its people, who were convinced that they were making a war of defence, were alone guilty.

START WAS FAR AFIELD.

"Nobody will want to contend that the disaster took its course only in the disastrous moment when the successor to the throne of Austria-Hungary fell the victim of murderous hands. In the last fifty years the imperialism of all the European states has chronically poisoned the international situation. The policy of retaliation and the policy of expansion and the disregard of the rights of peoples to determine their own destiny have contributed to the illness of Europe, which saw its crisis in the world war.

"Russian mobilization took from the statesmen the possibility of healing, and gave the decision into the hands of the military powers. Public opinion in all the countries of our adversaries is resounding with the crimes which Germany is said to have committed in the war. Here, also, we are ready to confess wrong that may have been done.

"We have not come here to belittle the responsibility of the men who have waged the war politically and economically, or to deny any crimes which may have been committed against the rights of peoples. We repeat the declaration which has been made in the German Reichstag at the beginning of the war, that is to say, 'Wrong has been done to Belgium,' and we are willing to repair it.

But in the manner of making war also Germany is not the only guilty one. Every nation knows of deeds and of people, which the best nationals only remember with regret. I do not want to answer by reproaches to reproaches, but I ask them to remember, when reparation is demanded, not to forget the armistice. It took you six weeks until we got it at last, and six more until we came to know your conditions of peace.

"Crimes in war may not be excusable, but they are committed in the struggle for victory and in the defence of national existence, and passions are aroused which make the conscience of peoples blunt.

"The hundreds of thousands of non-combatants who have perished since Nov. 11 by reason of the blockade were killed with cold deliberation after our adversaries had conquered and victory had been assured to them. Think of that when you speak of guilt and of punishment."

"The measure of guilt of all those who have taken part can only be stated by an impartial inquest before a neutral commission, before which all the principal persons of the tragedy are allowed to speak, and to which all the archives are open. We have demanded such an inquest, and we repeat this demand.

"In this conference also, where we stand toward our adversaries alone and without any allies, we are not quite without protection. You yourselves have brought us an ally, namely, the right which is guaranteed by the treaty and by the principles of peace.

"The Allied and Associated Governments have foresworn in the time between the fifth of October and the fifth of November, 1918, a peace of violence and have written a peace of justice on their banners. On the fifth of October, 1918, the German Government proposed the principles of the President of the United States of North America as the basis of peace, and on the fifth of November their Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, declared that the Allied and Associated Powers agreed to this basis, with two definite deviations.

WILSON'S PLANKS BINDING.

"The principles of President Wilson have thus become binding on both parties in the war—for you, as well as for us and also for our former allies. The various principles demand from us heavy national and economic sacrifices, but the holy fundamental rights of all peoples are protected by this treaty. The conscience of the world is behind it. There is no nation which might violate it without punishment.

"You will find us ready to examine upon this basis the preliminary peace which you have proposed to us, with a firm intention of rebuilding in common work with you that which has been destroyed, and repairing any wrong that may have been committed, principally the wrong to Belgium, and to show to mankind new aims of political and serial progress.

'Considering the tremendous quantity of problems which arise, we ought as soon as possible to make an examination of the principal tasks by special commissions of experts, on the basis of the treaty which you have proposed to us. In this it will be our chief task to restablish the devastated vigor of mankind and of all the people who have taken part by international protection of life, health and liberty of the working classes.

"As our next aim I consider the reconstruction of the territories of Belgium and of Northern France, which have been occupied by us and which have been destroyed by war.

"To do this, we have taken upon ourselves the solemn obligation, and we are resolved to execute it to the extent which shall have been agreed upon between us. This task we cannot do without the coo-peration of our former adversaries. We cannot accomplish the work without the technical and financial participation of the victorious peoples, and you cannot execute it without us.

"Impoverished Europe must desire that the reconstruction shall be fulfilled with the greatest success and with as little expense as in any way possible. This desire can only be fulfilled by a clear understanding about the best methods to be employed. It would be the worst method to go on and have the work done by German prisoners of war. Certainly this work is cheap, but it would cost the world dear if hatred and despair shall seize the German people when they consider that their brothers, sons and fathers who are prisoners are kept prisoners beyond the preliminary peace in former penal work.

"Without any immediate solution of this question, much has been drawn out too long, we cannot come to a durable peace. Experts of both sides will have to examine how the German people may come up to their financial obligations to repair, without succumbing under their heavy burden. A crash would bereave those who have a right to repair, to advantages to which they have a claim and would draw after it irretrievable disorder of the whole European economical system.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

"The vanquishers, as well as the vanquished, people must guard against this menacing danger with its incalculable consequences. There is only one means of banishing it—unlimited confessions of the economic and social solidiary of all the people in a free and rising League of Nations.

"Gentlemen: The sublime thought to be derived from the most terrible disaster in the history of mankind is the League of Nations. The greatest progress in the development of mankind, has been pronounced, and will make its way. Only if the gates of the League of Nations are thrown open to all who are of good will can the aim be attained, and only then the dead of this war will not have died in vain.

"The German people in their hearts are ready to take upon themselves their heavy lots, if the basis of peace which have been established are not any more shaken.

"The peace which may not be defended in the name of right before the world always calls forth new resistance against it. Nobody will be capable of subscribing to it with good conscience, for it will not be possible of fulfillment. Nobody could be able to take upon himself the guarantee of its execution which ought to lie in its signature.

"We shall examine the document handed to us with good will and in the hope that the final result of our interview may be subscribed to by all of us."

GOLDEN PILE REMEDY

DAWN OF A NEW DAY

NO NEED SUFFERING FROM PILES NOW

Golden Pile Remedy will cure your Piles. Try it! The trial is absolutely FREE. Simply send us your name and address, and we will send a liberal free treatment by return mail.

It is a mistake to dose yourself with so-called Pile cures. They will do you more harm than good. Why don't you begin right to-day to overcome your piles? You can do it by using Golden Pile Remedy.

The results from the full treatment, which sells for $1.30, are amazing; the itching, burning and swelling, along with the other well-known symptoms, soon disappear and leave you completely cured.

Write to-day for a free trial treatment and be convinced.

Sold by leading druggists everywhere or direct by mail, price $1.30.

GOLDEN REMEDY CO.

Box 191 Windsor, Ont.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Permanently Cured

NEW BRUNSWICK LADY GIVES FULL PARTICULARS OF HER RECOVERY.

There are many types of rheumatism, but none worse than inflammatory.

It was this kind that almost killed Mrs. Edw. Warman, of Kent Junction, N. B.

Every known remedy she tried, different doctors gave their advice, but the disease increased.

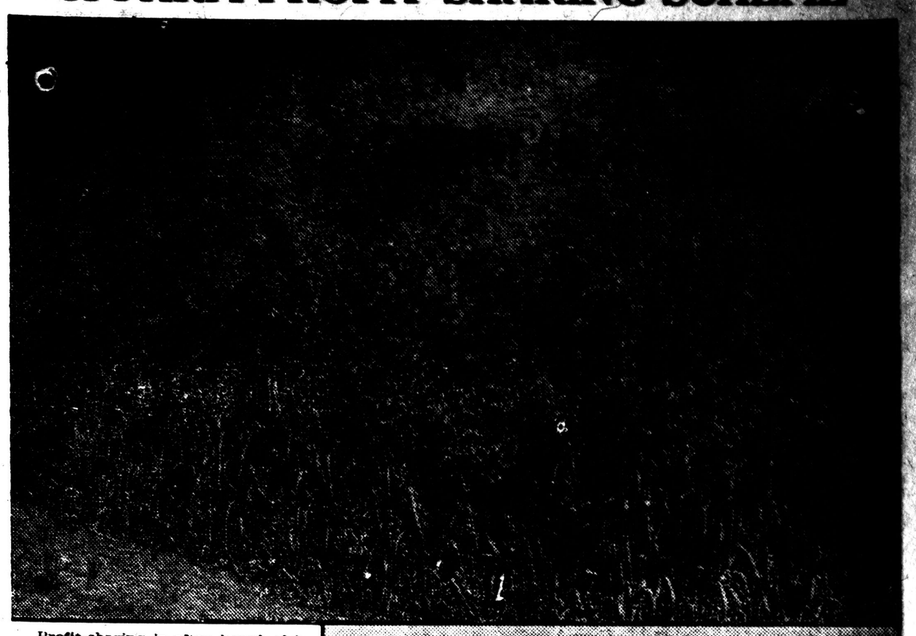
Weak and despairing she was at her wits' end when the remarkable cure of Thomas Cullen was published. This gentleman was cured of rheumatism by "Ferrozone." Consequently Mrs. Warman used the same remedy. Here is her statement:

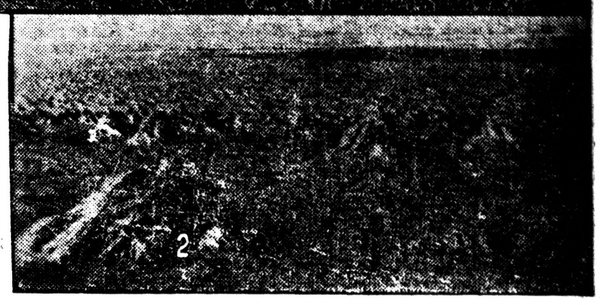
"For five years I have been rheumatic. I tried various forms of relief without success. The disease increased, settled in my joints and muscles; these swelled, caused excruciating pain and kept me from sleeping. My limbs and arms stiffened, my shoulders were lame and prevented me from working. Week by week I was losing strength and despaired of finding a cure. It was a happy day I heard of Ferrozone. Every day I took Ferrozone I felt better; it eased the painful joints, gave me energy and a feeling of new life. Ferrozone cured my rheumatism, cured it so that not an ache has ever returned. Even damp weather no longer affects me."

Ferrozone has power to destroy Uric Acid, neutralize and enrich the blood, and therefore does cure the worst cases. Mrs. Warman's statement proves this.

By removing the cause of the disease and building up a reserve of energy, Ferrozone is certain to cure. Sufferer, isn't it about time to stop experimenting? Ferrozone is a CURE, order to-day, 50 cents per box or six for $2.50, sold by all dealers or direct from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

A FARM PROFIT SHARING SCHEME





(1) Oats grow well in Alberta.
(2) An Alberta wheat field in autumn.

Profit-sharing is often heard of in connection with our industries, but a large farm operated on this basis sounds altogether novel. Such a scheme has, however, been carried on with great success in Southern Alberta for a number of years. It is a hobby of C. S. Noble, who in 1915 made a reputation all over the world by harvesting what was claimed to be a record crop of wheat on 1 000 acres, the average yield per acre on this area working out at well over fifty bushels to the acre. This is a record that has not been equalled anywhere outside of Alberta, though it is claimed that it was surpassed by another farmer in Alberta in that year of record grain crops.

Mr. Noble has devoted considerable study to the subject of profit-sharing. His belief is that every worker is entitled to a share of the wealth he creates, and in the Noble Foundation, the name under which his company is incorporated, he and his associates have tried to put this theory into practice. This company owns and operates farm property, stores, elevators to the value of over two million dollars.

Any employee who has been long enough with the company to prove his value may become a participant in the scheme and the method of acquiring stock is very simple. The employee is required to pay for ten per cent. of his stock in cash and give a note for the balance at eight per cent. interest. He then makes monthly payments of a certain amount to pay off the note, to which also his dividends are credited. In this manner his stock is paid off fairly rapidly.

Needless to say, many of the employees avail themselves of the opportunity to become shareholders. Last year they drew a dividend of fifteen per cent. on their investment despite the fact that last season was generally considered a dry one. In 1916 a dividend of twenty-five per cent was paid, and in addition a considerable sum was placed in the reserve fund.

The results of the operations of this company are a striking example of the productive capacity of the soil in Southern Alberta and the kind of crops that may be expected if careful and proper farming methods are followed. It is questionable if the land they own is any better than millions of acres of other land in the province, yet last year, which was the dryest season ever experienced, the average yield of wheat was twenty-four bushels of wheat per acre, and, of oats fifty bushels per acre. Still more interesting is the average for the years 1911 to 1917, which was no less than thirty-eight bushels of wheat and ninety-two bushels of oats. With such high average yields as these the big dividends need not cause any surprise.

An instance of the progressiveness of the Noble Foundation and its faith in the country was the purchase in the fall of 1917 of a large ranch of about 20,000 acres. On this property thirty-five miles of graded road have been constructed, sixty miles of three-wire fencing put up, several first-class buildings erected, five wells drilled and 16,000 acres backsetted.

The profit-sharing scheme has been successful beyond expectations. Many employees have availed themselves of the opportunity to invest their savings in the company and are drawing dividends on their stock. Mr. Noble has proved that a large farm can be operated successfully in good years and bad under good management, and the future of his profit-sharing scheme will be watched with great interest.

MALTREATED THE GREEKS

Grave Charges Against Italians in the Aegean.

Strumnitza Appeals to the Allies.

Salonica cable: Reports received here from Scarpanto islands in the Aegean Sea, coming by way of Crete, are to the effect that the Italian troops of occupation attempted to take down the Greek flag, hoisted on Easter Day, in the village of Athos after the proclamation of the Union of the Dodecanese Islands with Greece. The population, composed mostly of women and old men, opposed with heroic resistance.

An old woman named Panayimtakis, with several other women, who were protecting the Greek flag, was killed and a priest was shot by the Italians. In the village of Menetes three old men and sixty women who were protecting the flag were starved out and compelled to surrender. The Archbishop of Scarpanto is reported to have been seriously wounded by the Italian carabineers.

A Greek sailing vessel off the Gasso Islands reports a devastating fire by guns on the villages of Arvanitohori and Marina. The vessels were prevented by gunfire from approaching the scene.

Greeks from Strumnitza, who have taken refuge here, have addressed a note to Premier Lloyd George, President Wilson and M. Venizelos, the Greek Prime Minister, begging them not to permit Italy, which has occupied Strumnitza, to follow the example of the Bulgarians and perpetrate cruelties against the Greeks there. The note says that numerous sons of Greeks in Strumnitza enlisted in the Greek army and shed their blood for civilization and for the union of Strumnitza to Greece.

Away With Depression and Melancholy—These two evils are the accompaniment of a disordered stomach and torpid liver and means wretchedness to all whom they visit. The surest and speediest way to combat them in with Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which will restore the healthful action of the stomach and bring relief. They have proved their usefulness in thousands of cases and will continue to give relief to the suffering who are wise enough to use them.

Some fellows complain that nothing comes easy. They even have hard luck.

Worms are encouraged by morbid conditions of the stomach and bowels, and so subsist. Miller's Worm Powders will alter these conditions almost immediately and will sweep the worms away. No destructive parasite can live in contact with this medicine, which is not only a worm destroyer, but a health-giving medicine most beneficial to the young constitution, and as such it has no superior.

Struck by Similarity.

Little Ella was out shopping with her mother one day, and as they passed all the millinery shops she noticed the names on the windows. Almost all the windows that little Ella noticed had the word Mme. before the name. She became puzzled and at last she said: "Mother why all the millinery ladies' names Mamie?"

A Household Medicine—They that are acquainted with the sterling properties of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the treatment of many ailments would not be without it in the house. It is truly a household medicine and as it is effective in dealing with many ordinary complaints it is cheaper than a doctor. So, keep it at hand, as the call for it may come most unexpectedly.

Food Value of Fish.

The high worth of fish as a food is strongly upheld by the Journal of the American Medical Association, noting that fish must be better cared for than some other forms of animal food, but concluding: "It is no just criticism of fish to say that they may be harmful unless properly cared for.

Asthma Doesn't Wear Off Alone. Do not make the mistake of waiting for asthma to wear away by itself. While you are waiting the disease is surely gathering a stronger foothold and you live in danger of stronger and yet stronger attacks. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy taken early, will prevent incipient condition from becoming chronic and saves hours of awful suffering.

Homophony.

Homophony is another name for Unison, where two or more voices or instruments have the same part. It is the opposite of Polyphony where different tunes are heard at the same time. The term is not in general use in music.

SPANKING DOESN'T CURE!

Don't think children can be cured of bed-wetting by spanking them. The trouble is constitutional, the child cannot help it. I will send FREE to any mother my successful home treatment, with full instructions. If your children trouble you in this way, send no money, but write me to-day. My treatment is highly recommended to adults troubled with urine difficulties by day or night. Address

Mrs. M. Summers,

BOX 3. Windsor, Ontario.

GERMAN SHELL DEPOT "BLOWS"

Where Canadians Were Reviewed Recently.

Many Killed and Wounded in Blasts.

Brussels, Cable — Adepot of German ammunition, containing shells and bombs of every calibre, and many gas shells, has been exploding since Monday morning at the railway station at Groendael, six miles south of Brussels, where Canadian troops were inspected by King Albert eight days ago. The depot has been under guard of 150 Belgian soldiers, and 600 German prisoners have been at work near it. It is believed there are many killed and wounded, but the number of victims will not be known for several days.

Many houses in the neighborhood have completely collapsed, and windows and roofs for two miles around the scene of the explosion have been shattered. This is especially the case at Hoeylaert and neighboring towns, where there are thousands of hothouses. The movement of trains over the Namur-Luxembourg line has been interrupted.

There is no poisonous ingredient in Holloway's Corn Cure, and it can be used without danger of injury.

Worms feed upon the vitality of children and endanger their lives. A simple and effective cure is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.