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Question...

The Most Economical
Tea Obtainable Anywhere.

COMPLETE ARTICLES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Continued from Page 1

either to arbitration or to enquiry by the council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators on the report by the council.

In case under this article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time and the report of the council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

(Virtually unchanged except that some provisions in the original are eliminated for inclusion in other articles.)

ARTICLE THIRTEEN.

The members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satis-

factorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration. Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration. For the consideration of any such dispute the court of arbitration to which the dispute is referred shall be the court agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a member of the League which complies therewith.

In the event of any failure to carry out such an award, the council shall

propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

(Only minor changes in language.)

ARTICLE FOURTEEN

The council shall formulate and submit to the members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice. The court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the council or the assembly.

(Unchanged except for the addition of the last sentence.)

ARTICLE FIFTEEN

If there should arise between members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the secretary-general, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the secretary-general as promptly as possible statements of their case, all of the relevant facts and papers; the council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of any dispute, and if such efforts are successful a statement shall be made public, giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute, terms of settlement thereof as the council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any member of the League represented on the council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof or other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the council to arise out of a matter within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The council may in any case under this article refer the dispute to the assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within 14 days after the submission of the dispute to the council.

In any case referred to the assembly all the provisions of this article and of article twelve relating to the action and powers of the council shall apply to the action and powers of the assembly, provided that a report made by the representatives of those members of the League represented on the council and of a majority of other members of the League, exclusive in each case of the representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force, as a report by the council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

(The paragraph specifically excluding matters of "domestic jurisdiction" from action by the council is new. In the last sentence the words "if concurred in by the representatives of those members of the League represented on the council," etc., have been added.)

ARTICLE SIXTEEN

Should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenant, under articles twelve, thirteen or fifteen, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade and financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the League or not.

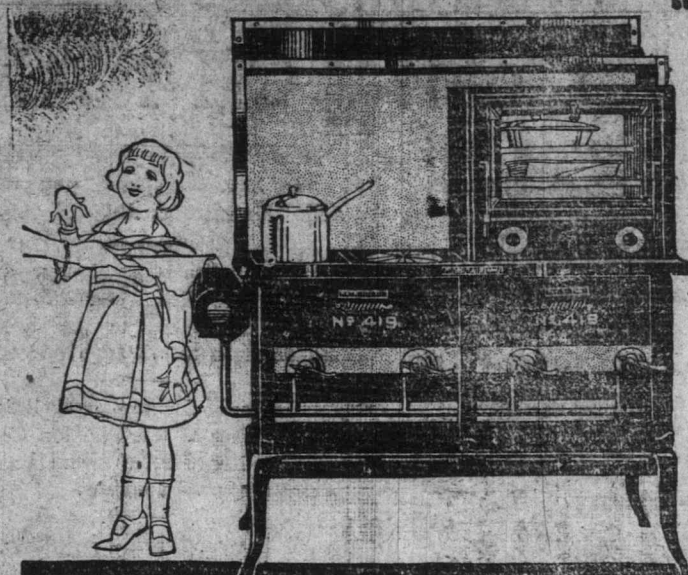
It shall be the duty of the council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military or naval forces the members of the League shall severally contribute to the armaments of force to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

The members of the League agree further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking state, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

Any member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the representatives of all the members of the League represented thereon.

(Unchanged except for the addition of the last sentence.)

In the event of a dispute between a member of the League and a state which is not a member of the League, or between states not members of the League, the state or states not members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Articles Twelve and Sixteen, inclusive, shall be applied with such modifications as



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There are no wicks to clean, no odors, no trouble. Let us give you a demonstration of the Florence Automatic in actual operation.

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may be deemed necessary by the Council.

Upon such invitation being given the Council shall immediately institute an enquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a state so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a member of the League, the provisions of article sixteen shall be applicable as against the state taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute, when so invited, refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

(Virtually unchanged.)

ARTICLE EIGHTEEN.

Every convention or international engagement entered into hereafter by any member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat, and shall, as soon as possible, be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

(Same as original article 23.)

ARTICLE NINETEEN.

The assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by members of the League of treaties



Scene from "The Rotary" coming to the Grand Opera House, Thursday night, May 1st.

which have become inapplicable, and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

(Virtually the same as original article 24.)

ARTICLE TWENTY.

The members of the League severally agree that they will

(Continued on page 7.)

Demobilization of Troops

THE demobilization of the Canadian Expeditionary Force is perhaps the most important problem now confronting the Dominion Government, and the transportation of the troops from the port of landing to their home destination is a work which will require skilful handling. On reaching the Canadian soil, after their hard fought battles in foreign countries, the veterans will deserve all the consideration that can be given to them.

It was therefore a wise decision on the part of the Dominion Government, when they decided that the Canadian Railway War Board should appoint a committee that will make all the arrangements necessary for the transportation of the soldiers through Canada.

The War Board so constituted the committee that it is representative of the three principal Canadian railways. Ever since the beginning of the war, officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway have been conspicuous as leaders in the country's patriotic efforts, and now Lieutenant Colonel Walter Maughan, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the C. P. R., has been chosen as chairman of the committee that is to undertake the responsibility for the train transportation of the soldiers to their places of abode in Canada. Lieutenant Colonel Maughan's long experience and his thorough knowledge of railroad affairs make him thoroughly qualified to fill the position for which he has been selected.

In March, 1892, at the age of sixteen years, Walter Maughan joined the staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a clerk in the Toronto office. In the summer of the same year he was transferred to Hamilton to act in a similar capacity. In 1895 he was again brought back to the Toronto office, and in March, 1897, he became city passenger agent in the Queen City. On November 1st, 1915, he became assistant district passenger agent in Toronto. One month later he was promoted to become assistant general passenger agent in Montreal.

Lieutenant Colonel Maughan is representing the C. P. R. on the newly formed committee. Mr. H. H. Melanson will represent the Canadian Government Railways, and Mr. C. W. Johnston the Grand Trunk Railway. By a co-ordination of effort it is believed that the representatives of the three big Canadian railways can so regulate railway transportation arrangements as to insure the safe and comfortable return of the Canadian soldier men to their homes. The headquarters of the committee will be in Ottawa, where the committee will be in direct touch with the Canadian Government.

A preliminary meeting of the committee was recently held in Montreal, when the Minister of Militia was represented by Colonel E. P. Yarko, Director General of Supplies and Transportation. The problem of transportation was discussed in all its phases, and the committee will have nothing undone to ensure safe transit, and feeding facilities of the highest character for the Canadian soldier men who so bravely answered to the call of duty when the country was in danger.



Lieutenant Colonel Walter Maughan.

GIRLS! HAVE A MASS OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR. SOFT. GLOSSY. WAVY.

A small bottle destroys dandruff and doubles beauty of your hair.

Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you can not find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first, yes—but really new hair growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter for a few cents and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all—you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine.

What 25c. a Day Will Do

Invest 25 cents every day in a Thrift Stamp, to be placed on a Thrift Card.

Exchange Thrift Card with 16 Thrift Stamps attached, for a War-Savings Stamp, at any place displaying the Beaver-Triangle sign, paying in cash the difference between \$4.00 and the price of a War-Savings Stamp at the time of exchange—\$4.02 in March; \$4.03 in April; \$4.04 in May (the price increases one cent each month.)

As your War-Savings Stamps mature, reinvest the money at the same rate of interest. Continue this without interruption and you will have

In 10 Years . . . \$1,152.62
In 20 Years . . . 2,953.30
In 30 Years . . . 5,766.68



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 last 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, in 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 op-

(1) Oats grow well in Alberta.

(2) An Alberta wheat field in autumn.

portunity 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 driest season ever experienced, they secured over twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre, and, 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 roads have been constructed, sixty miles of three-wire fencing put up, several first-class buildings erected, five wells drilled and 10,000 acres broken. 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.