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# WATCH ON GERMANY ENDS BUT NECESSITY REMAINS TO CLOSELY CHECK HUN

### Germany Has Not Yet Learned Her Lesson and is Still a Menace to European Peace.

#### AMERICAN PRESS VOICES OPINIONS THAT MEM- BERS OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS COULD NOT EXPRESS.

The League of Nations on February the first assumed the offices of the Interallied Military Control Commission, the duty of which body was to keep an eye on Germany and see that she did not arm herself to the danger of European peace and in contravention of the Treaty of Versailles. This change of method removes a source of irritation to Germany and she will not be molested by outside investigation until some nation draws to the attention of the League that Germany is once more producing more guns or training more men than she should.

We in Canada were interested to know to what degree that only the most cursory reports were in our papers. However, in the American press the matter received interesting comment. The following expressions of opinion would lead us to believe that Germany has not yet learned her lesson and that she may again, sooner or later, upset the European apple cart.

"For seven years this body of 150 officers, members of the armies of Germany's former enemies, has traveled from place to place throughout the country, examining military forces, investigating manufacture and storage of munitions, inspecting fortifications and their dismantlement, and generally making sure on every hand that the disarmament obligations imposed by the Treaty of Versailles were being fulfilled. That the 33,000 inspection trips were necessary is proved by the semi-official report showing that the Commission had to order the destruction of 54,000 guns and pieces of artillery, 100,000 machine-guns, 14,000 airplanes, 27,000 aircraft engines, 174,000 gas-masks, 588,000,000 rounds of small ammunition, 39,000,000 shells and mines, 36,700 tons of gunpowder, 6,000,000 small arms, 28,469 mine-throwers, and 59,000,000 fuses.

"Now the feeling of all concerned is that the German Republic sincerely desires the maintenance of peace and renewal of friendship. Overnight the Allied Supreme Council ends; a milder oversight by the League begins. It should not be less efficient, but rather more so, as a result of Germany's membership."

The disarmament agreement entered into by Marshal Foch, of France, and Allied and German representatives, contains these provisions, according to Wilbur Forrest, Paris correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune:

"The Germans agree to destroy thirty-four of eighty-eight shelters—twenty at Kuesstrin and Blockau, and twelve-two at Koenigsberg. These must be demolished within four months from February 25. Germany pledges also that no more forts will be built aside from those the Allies already have discovered, and that if others are unearthed she will destroy them.

"The agreement will create a demilitarized German border from Koenigsberg, on the Baltic, along the Polish, Czechoslovak, and Austrian frontiers, to the Rhine, between a line of forts and the political frontiers no fortifications will be allowed except as existed prior to 1919. Regarding war materials, Germany agrees to enact a law regulating them and forbidding the manufacture of forbidden articles."

Besides the millions of dollars' worth of munitions destroyed, the seven years' existence of the Control Commission, says the New York World, cost Germany about \$12,500,000. But, points out the neighboring Times:

"Prolongation of Allied military control has been due in the first place to Germany herself. There has been debate over the question of the Security Police, 150,000 strong; over military training carried on under the guise of athletics; of hidden stores of arms; and, latest of all, of alleged German factories in Russia engaged in manufacturing poison gas. But while these things may have significance for the state of German temper, it is difficult to see how they can constitute a serious threat."

Ont the other hand, says the Times correspondent in Paris, "he would be an unreasoning optimist who believed the League of Nations was going to control Germany militarily, as the Allies tried to do. "Germany to-day is an armed state, possessing the means to acquire within a brief period practically everything for making war except battle-ships," agrees a Berlin correspondent of the New York Sun. "There is plenty of evidence to show that materially Germany is stronger than when the Interallied Commission began its work, seven years ago," cables the Paris correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor. The fact is, declares the Providence Journal, that—

"The provision in the Versailles Treaty for supervision has simply proved unworkable, so far as the Allied representatives are concerned. Whether any more substantial results will be attained by the League of Nations remains to be seen. But there is nothing in the experience thus far gained in German armament control that lends any particular promise to the future.

"It is this sense of futility that doubtless makes the Allies glad to hand over the job to another agency. It has been an embarrassing thing for several years for them to confess that they possess power of inspection only in name, not in fact. In every direction in which they have turned they have met with a stubborn German refusal to reveal the facts.

"Germany may violate the new agreement into which she is just entering, and still not incur as much international ill-will as she did when she broke the Belgian treaty. But if she should try to violate it, and strive by various means to regain the military supremacy she held in July, 1914, she would be preparing the way for another day of reckoning for herself even more disastrous than the one which led to her present circumstances."

## EDISON HUMOR

### Tales Recalled by Inventor's Birthday.

The following interesting and amusing tales are recalled by the recent birthday of the father of the electric light bulb, the phonograph, the photo film and a hundred other accepted present-day necessities.

That Edison was fond of a jest himself is indicated by his reply to an inquirer as to why he had not produced an electric help for the deaf. His reply was:—

"Too busy. A lot of time is wasted in listening. If I had one of these things, my wife would want to talk to me all the time."

#### The Amateur Experimenter.

Edison tells of his trials with untrained assistants. "At one time, in connection with certain experiments, a tub had been filled with soapy water, into which hydrogen had been introduced for the purpose of forming large bubbles. 'One of the boys, who was washing bottles in the place,' said Edison, 'had read in some book that hydrogen was explosive, so he proceeded to blow the tub up. There was about four inches of soap in the bottom of the tub, fourteen inches high; and he filled it with soap-bubbles up to the brim. Then he took a bamboo fish-pole, put a piece of paper at the end, and touched it off. It blew every window out of the place.'"

#### The Bishop's Test.

Most people know that the first thing ever repeated on the gramophone were the words, "Mary had a little lamb." When the newspaper reports of Edison's invention reached the public doubt was cast upon it from all quarters. Many suspected fraud. Rev. John H. Vincent, a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was invited to test the instrument. "The bishop talked into the recorder at top speed a long collection of proper names from the Bible. When these had been correctly repeated by the machine, he announced that there was no deception, since not another man in the country could recite the selected names with an equal velocity."

#### Edison Learns Something.

During the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 Edison was naturally interested in everything he saw in the electrical line. One day he happened to see an electric belt concern—a belt you put around you and which was supposed to cure any ailment. Edison went into the office and the very next young lady immediately inquired what she could do for him.

"Well," began Edison, "I wanted to know how those belts worked, and I thought I might learn by coming up here."

"Certainly," said the young lady, taking up a belt. "You see the current of electricity goes from the copper to the zinc plate, and then—"

"Just a moment," said Edison, politely. "I don't hear very well at times. Did you say the current went from the copper to the zinc plate?"

"I certainly did. Then, as I was saying—"

"Just one moment," interrupted Edison again. "Let me understand this. You say it goes from the copper to the zinc?"

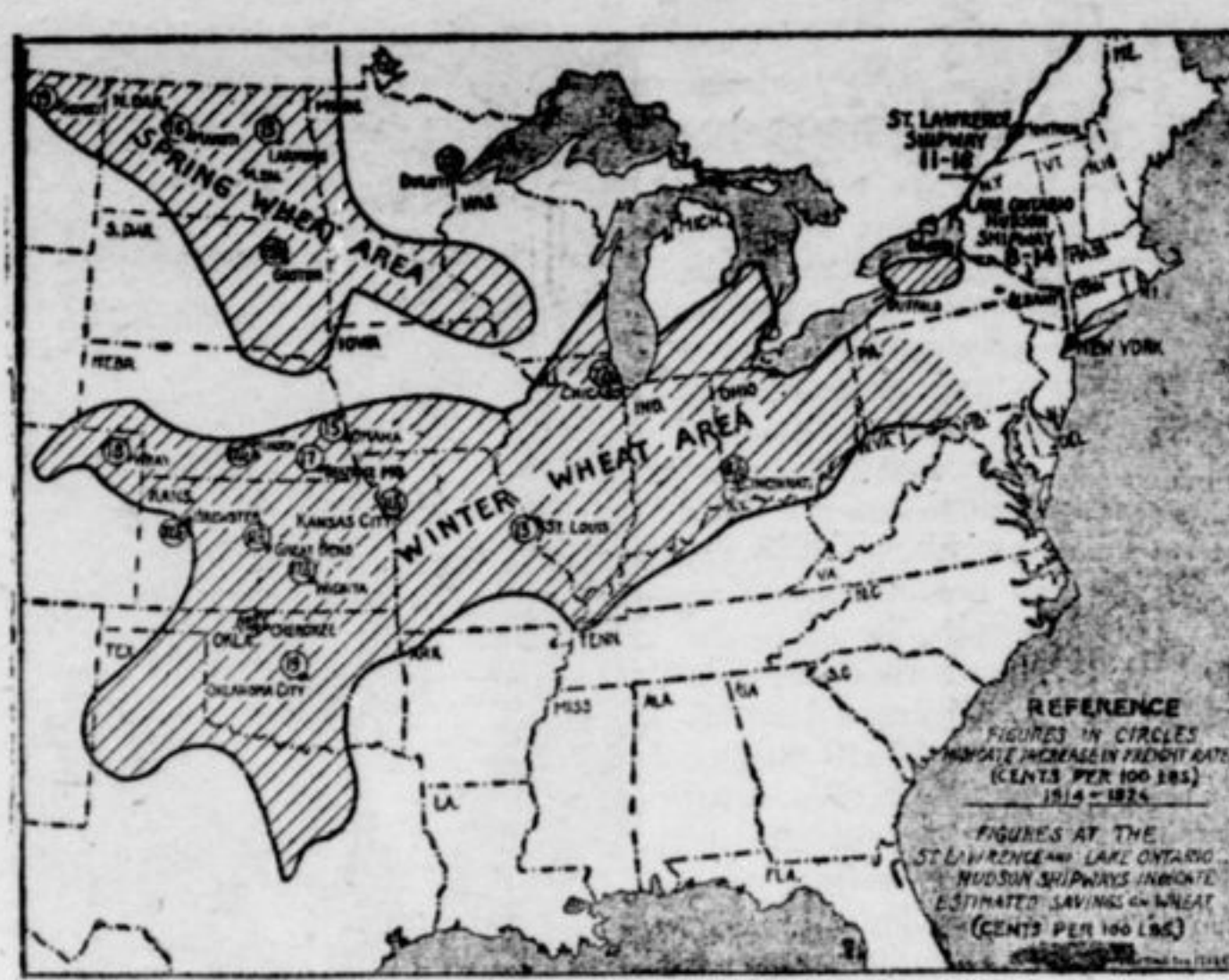
"Yes, sir, it goes from the copper to the zinc."

"But do you know, I always thought it went from the zinc to the copper."

"Well, it don't."

"But are you sure?" Edison asked, smiling.

"Well, maybe you know more about



### WHY ST. LAWRENCE SCHEME APPEALS TO U.S.

This map shows the two great spring wheat and winter wheat areas in the United States and the increased cost per 100 pounds since 1914, of moving freight from them. The figures appear in circles and reach as high as 19 cents. The map also shows the saving per hundred pounds expected from sending the grain by the St. Lawrence project, working out to 11-16 cents per 100 pounds. The alternative scheme, from Lake Ontario to the Hudson, would effect a saving of from 8 to 14 cents per 100 pounds.

### KEEPING MONEY IN THE FAMILY

#### EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD SPEND MILLION POUNDS

##### A Practical Demonstration of Productive Imperialism.

The Imperial Marketing Board established after the meeting in London of the Imperial Economic Commission in 1925 are certainly following along lines which should develop trade within the Empire. The Empire Marketing Board has at its disposal a goodly portion of the Million Pounds voted the larger parent committee and we are in receipt of a letter containing the copy of an advertisement paid for by the Board and appearing in the British press, as follows:

### THE CURE OF CANCER

The full extent of the ravages of the disease is only realized when it is considered in relation to the deaths from other causes, and the public are probably unaware that while in the past twenty years statistics show a substantial reduction in the general death-rate, in infantile mortality, and in the deaths due to tuberculosis, the death-rate from cancer has actually increased by 20 per cent. And yet there never was a time when more people were being cured of cancer by surgical skill or when more attention was devoted to research into the mystery of its causes and methods of treatment.—Glasgow Herald.

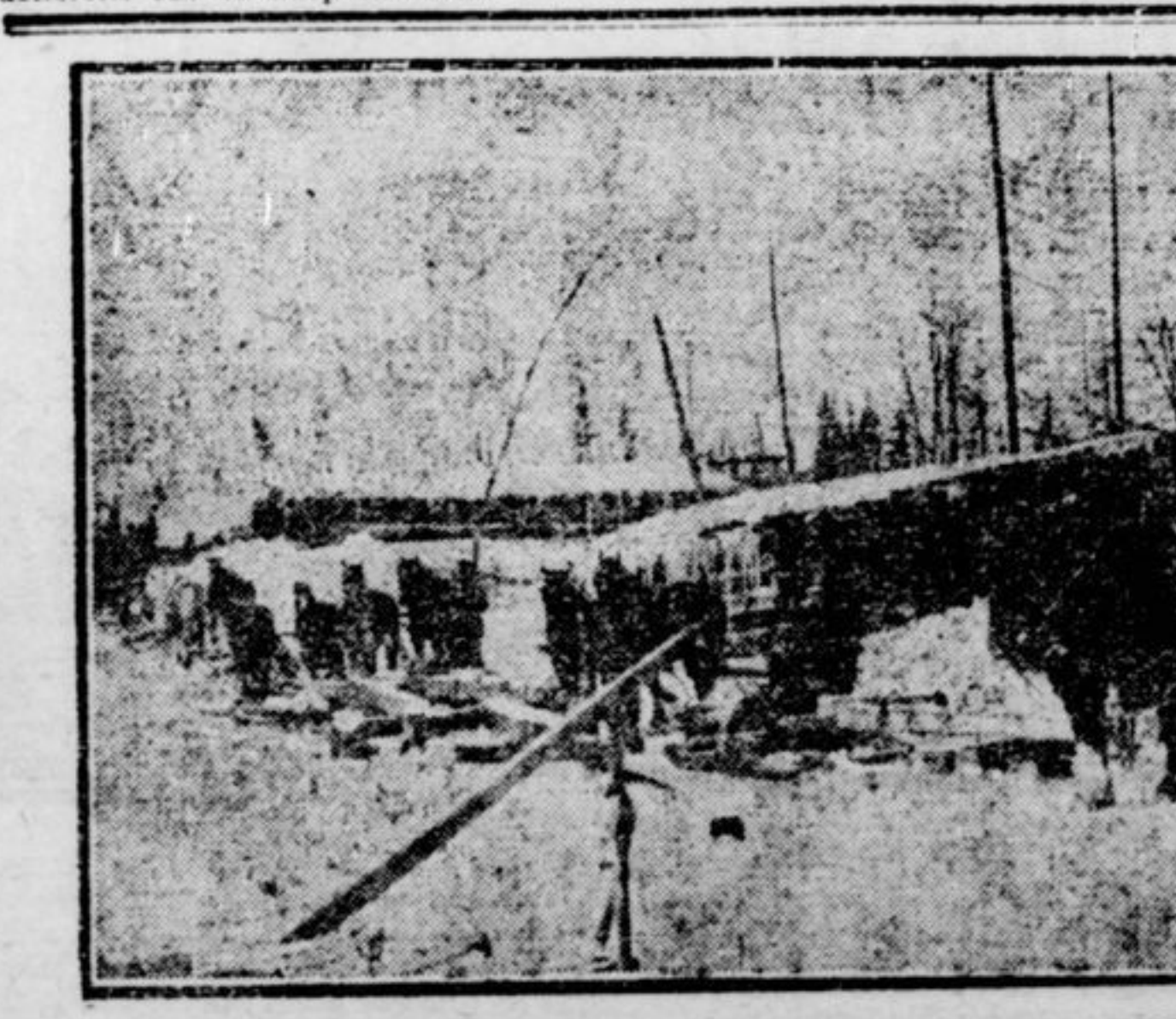


Would Be One Too Many.  
"Why don't you get married?"  
"Too expensive—I belong to two sparring clubs now."

Doers and Dividers.  
The human race is divided into two classes—those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit and inquire. "Why wasn't it done the other way?"—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Great is truth and mighty above all things.—Old Testament.

Every muscle of the body, save those of the left arm, is constantly in use during a strenuous game of lawn tennis. Even the left arm receives sufficient use to keep in form.



### NORTHERN ONTARIO LUMBER CAMP

An outgrowth of the great lumberland the camps are wonderfully organized as the logs slip over the frozen interior of Canada. The huge corpora-lized for the winter's work. Winter, surfaces on sleds drawn by splendid teams that handle these forest tracts, instead of being a deterrent, facilitates horses. The men are well looked and sometimes as large as a European; the work of the lumberman, the snowfall, well housed and well fed and state, are thoroughly well equipped, providing an easy means of transport-well paid and the life is healthful.

## NEW TRANS-ONTARIO ROAD TAPS POTENTIAL WEALTH

### One of the World's Greatest Non-Metallic Storehouses Traversed.

#### WILL REVIVE DISTRICT.

Article II.  
Last week we proposed the development of a new Trans-Ontario Road running along the old Monk trail from Orillia to Ottawa via Cobocok, Minden, Gooderham, Wilberforce, Bancroft, Combermere, Renfrew, hence to Ottawa. We are proud to be the first to make a proposal in the press and that the member for Victoria in the Provincial Parliament (Wm. Newman, Liberal) has seen fit to father the idea in the local house. In last week's article we pointed out that the scenic beauty and tourist attractions would warrant the expenditure, but this week we wish to enlarge upon other possibilities of the district traversed to show that the improvement of the existing roads at an early date would be in the best interests of the Province at large.

#### Ideal Vacation Grounds.

In Haliburton and North Hastings counties there are in excess of two hundred named lakes. Some of these are quite extensive and all abound with game fish of all kinds. The watershed is in Cardiff Township, from whence streams and lakes flow three ways, to the Ottawa, to Lake Ontario, and to Lake Huron. These streams are teeming with speckled trout. (Last season, early in June, we saw a catch with some of the individual speckled beauties weighing a pound and a half). The elevation of the whole area is greater than Muskoka and in one locality at least we know of springs that are impregnated with radio-activity. Surely an ideal summer tourist health resort unparalleled in the Province, but at present much too inaccessible.

#### Section Backward.

A glance at the map of Ontario discloses what a "no man's land" this district is. No towns from the Minden-Haliburton line over to Bancroft, a few scattered post offices and general stores known by such names as Cheddar, Gooderham, Terry Hill, Ironside and Wilberforce. The population of the whole area traversed has been steadily diminishing for the past thirty years. In days long past the old I. B. and O. (Ironside, Bancroft and Ottawa) railway was built to accommodate the lumbering industry. To-day only a few isolated saw-mills are operating and none of them is of any great moment. The district is so moribund that a tri-weekly service on the railway is sufficient. (The natives say that the train leaves Bancroft on Monday and tries to get to Haliburton and back before Saturday, hence it is termed a "try weekly" service). With such rural accommodation and no good roads it is little to be wondered that the section is not progressive.

#### Great Mineral Wealth.

It has, however, been known for years to our Geologists that this area is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, store-house of non-metallic mineral wealth known in the world to-day.

ports published from time to time, the Board was established by the British Government on the recommendation of the Imperial Economic Commission with an annual grant of £1,000,000 (in the current financial year £500,000) its function is to stimulate the consumption of Empire products in the United Kingdom. A general advertisement drawing the attention of the home public to the importance of Canadian trade to the Empire was issued at the end of 1925 and it is intended to issue advertisements of various special Canadian commodities on the lines of the enclosed at appropriate seasons of the year.

"In carrying out its publicity campaign the Empire Marketing Board seeks to work in close collaboration with the official representatives of the Canadian Government in this country, "As you will no doubt know from re-



### GERMANY'S FUTURE

Wickham Steed in the London Review of Reviews: No man can know precisely whether Germany is tending. There are in her midst forces making for peace and progress through international concord. These forces cannot yet be called predominant, though they appear to be gaining strength. On the other hand, there are forces working in a diametrically opposite direction, openly and secretly. They may or may not be losing ground. Between them is a mass of largely uniformed, highly sensitive "patriotic" opinion and feeling, which no German Government can afford to ignore. The future of Germany and, perhaps, the future of Europe, may be determined by the way this mass of opinion and feeling inclines, or is led to incline, to the one side or to the other.

## "THE AIR HABIT"

"A network of Empire air communications would serve at least three purposes: it would make for unity and strength; it would open up new markets; it would sustain an Empire-wide aircraft industry, which would be at once a school for airmen, a means of livelihood for tens of thousands of skilled workers, and a reserve of the right kind to the Royal Air Force," writes Lord Thomson, C.B.E., Air Minister in the Labor Government, in the Evening News of London.

"All these advantages should be ours; there is nothing fantastic or far-fetched in his presentation of our opportunity. Everything that a Government can do has been done, is being done, and will be done to further aviation.

"We have the men and the machines; our designers, pilots, and mechanics can more than hold their own with those of any other country; our engines are the best. We have got the money; there never was a time when capital could not be found for a good investment.

"What we need now is mainly psychological—a marked and general disposition towards aviation on the part of the people. It may be variously inspired by patriotism, self-interest, or inclination, or, preferably, by all three; its product is what matters—the air habit."

### Our Handicaps.

Handicaps are often a positive advantage in life's race—and advantage a handicap. The man who started well in front of scratch is overtaken and beaten by the man who started well behind scratch.

It is stamina, will, and skill which tell; not initial position. Sometimes the inward knowledge of advantage produces slackness, loitering, inertia. "I am well ahead. I can win easily," says the far-advanced man—the man born with a silver spoon in his mouth, the man who is able to have a university course. "I am far behind. I must go for all I am worth," says the high-spirited but handicapped man. And he does—and he wins.

The history of success—a long and fascinating record of the triumph of will over circumstance—is mainly the history of handicaps. Stanley, the explorer, was reared in a workhouse; Livingstone, the maker of Africa, was a little "pinner" in a cotton mill; Mark Twain was a river pilot; Thomas Price, a great Australian statesman, helped as a stone-cutter to build the Parliament House in which, later, he sat; Robert Burns was poor all his days, yet he is the uncrowned king of Scotland.

The battle is not always to the strong, the victory to the big battalions. Not only do those who have riches enter hardy into the Kingdom of Heaven, but often hardy into the kingdom of themselves.

The great names upon the scroll of the world's history, its moulders of men, its leaders of great causes, its upholders of mighty revolutions, its unfolders of epoch-making philosophies, its revealers of mighty secrets in Nature and Art and Science and Morals—these have generally been credited in the managers of adversity.

In the Apocalypse the great question is asked: "Who are these arrayed in white robes?" and the answer comes: "These are they that come out of great tribulation."

It is eternally true. To the strong soul adversity is a word expunged from the dictionary. Things which are adverse are things that hinder. To those who set themselves to attain, hindrances act as spurs, incentives, courage quickeners—"those, while their companions slept, were climbing upward in the night."

They were exclaiming with Wait Whitman:—  
O to struggle against great odds, to meet enemies undaunted!  
To be entirely alone with them, to find how much one can stand!  
To look strife, torture, prison, popular odium, face to face!  
To be indeed a god!

Behind the Times.  
The commercial traveler had been obliged to remain in a small town for the night on account of the effects of a heavy rainstorm on the railway.

At breakfast the next morning the storm still raged. As the waitress came from the kitchen bearing his order the traveler turned to her and remarked:—  
"What a terrible storm! It certainly looks like a flood."

"The what?"  
"The flood. You've read of the flood, and the Ark landing on Mount Ararat, surely?"

"No, mister," returned the waitress. "I ain't seen a paper for three days."

Draws Nothing Seber.  
"Jack's a good artist, but too much of a sport. Why doesn't he draw a sober picture?"  
"Because he never saw a sober breath."