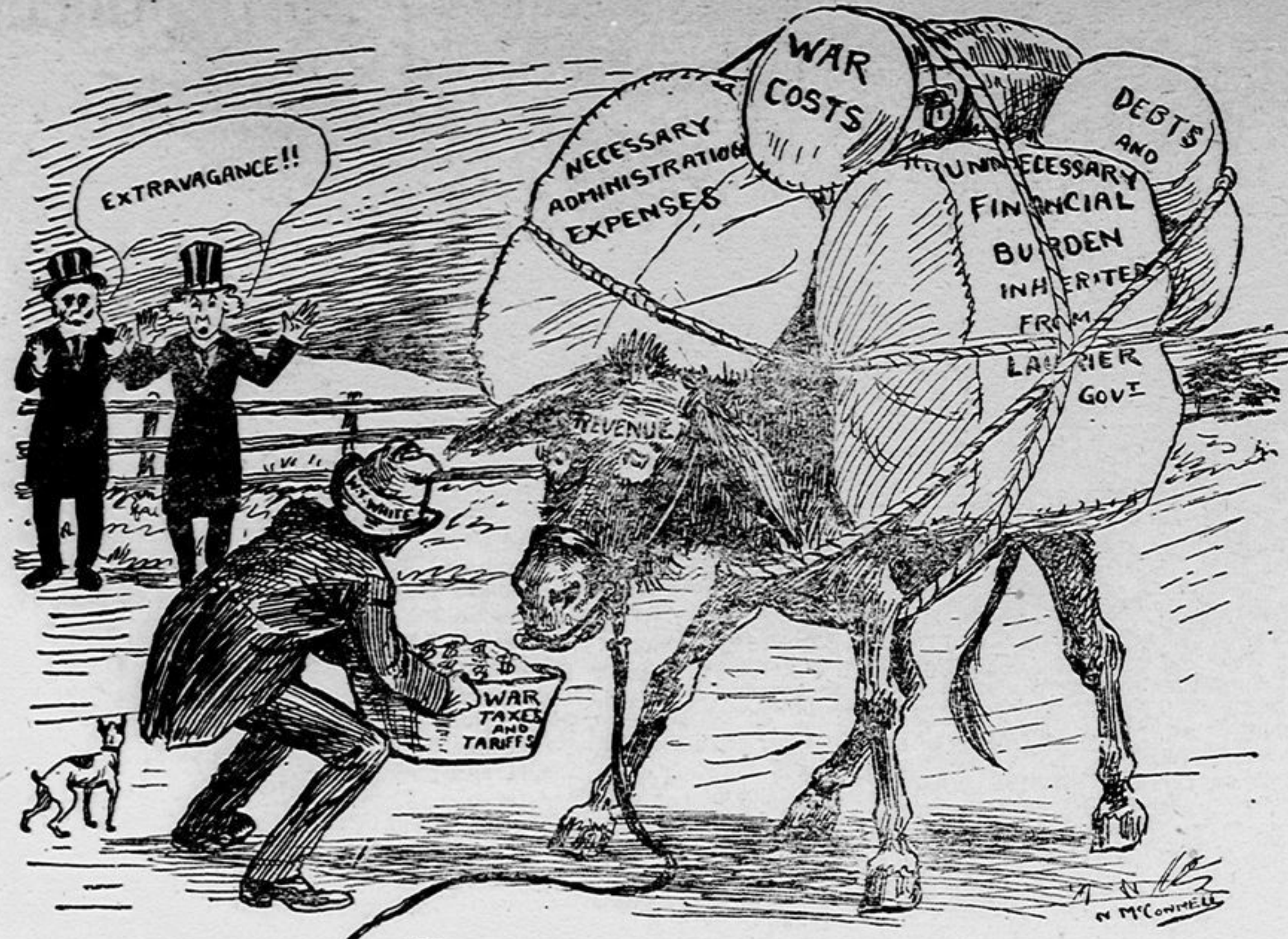


THE OTHER SIDE OF THE LOAD



Hon. W. T. White: "Come and look at this other side of his load; that's the cause for extra rations"

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE

W. IRWIN & Co. and Proprietors

DURHAM, APRIL 1, 1915.

THE HIGH SCHOOL

The public meeting on Monday evening to discuss school matters and ascertain the feeling of the people in regard to the proposed new High School was not very satisfactory to the Board, and from present indications the building will be erected within the limit of the appropriation of \$15,000.

When the Board asked for \$13,000, we believe they did so in good faith, believing the amount would be sufficient to cover the cost of building and equipment. Other schools at similar cost were referred to by people who should have known as much of the cost and requirements as any who took part in Monday night's discussion.

The architects were secured and plans prepared to meet the approval of the Education Department, but when tenders were opened, it was found the appropriation was not sufficient, and only thing the trustees could do was to come back to the people who have control of the purse strings.

It was not their fault, and the course they have taken seems to be the only honorable course they could take. Now, if the people say to go on and build the school on the money they have, and the school should turn out inadequate and inept, the trustees will not be to blame for it. The only thing a reasonable people would expect them to do, is to do the best they can with the means at their disposal. They can do more.

Hanover has a school that cost them in the neighborhood of \$23,000. The amount voted was only \$18,000, so we are informed. When the tenders were opened and the board met a difficulty similar to the one our board now faces, the council didn't go into a lot of haggling over the matter; the people didn't rise up in rebellion against an increased expenditure of five thousand dollars. They were told to go ahead, and did so. The result is they have a creditable school, and the first jar we got from their enterprise was the transfer of the Model school. The building was up and ready to be opened before some of us know about it, but that's the way they do things in Hanover.

We hope when our High school is built the citizens will have something to feel proud of, but in these days of high prices we must not expect a castle from an appropriation of \$15,000.

SPEAK WELL SOMETIMES

How often we hear some speaking ill of their neighbors and acquaintances, and not infrequently they have mean things to say about their friends. People of this class seldom, if ever, have a good word to say about anybody. To mention even the name of a respectable member of the community is to such disordered minds like flouting a red rag before a bull, and a tirade of abuse is an all too frequent sequel. Few men are altogether bad and it seems to be equally true that fewer men are wholly good, in the strict sense of the term. To pick out the bad points is a too common fault of most people, and never to see good in any is the common blindness of others. We may entertain different ideas on many points, but because the other fellow doesn't see or think exactly as we do is no reason why we should lay claim to a monopoly of the virtues and stamp our opponent as a mere bundle of the worst vices. We have all weak points, and the greatest weakness of some lies in their inability to see or to believe in their own weakness. The man who thinks himself the only perfect being, and glories in his mentality and greatness, must be a very lonesome creature. Just be charitable enough to give others the credit they deserve and see how much pleasanter your own life will be.

DRINK THE GREATEST

"We are fighting Germany, Austria, and drink, and so far as I can see the greatest of these three deadly foes is drink." This significant remark was made a few days ago by David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a deputation of the Shipbuilding Employees' Federation, the members of which were unanimous in urging that there should be a

total prohibition of the sale of intoxicants during the period of the war. This should apply, not only to public houses, but also to private clubs, so as to operate equally with all classes of the community.

It was stated that despite the fact that work was being carried on night and day, seven days in the week, the total working time on the average in nearly all the British shipyards was actually less than before the war, and the average productiveness had decreased.

It was also stated that notwithstanding the curtailment of the hours of sale, the receipts of the public houses in the neighborhood of the shipyards had greatly increased, in some cases as much as 40 per cent. It was also found impossible to secure labor for immediate repairs, and an instance was given of a battleship being delayed for a whole day because of the absence of riveters to do the work, because of drinking and carousing. It was also stated that in one yard, riveters had been working on the average only 40 hours a week, and in another, only 36 hours.

In conclusion, the deputation drew attention to the example set by France and Russia, and urged upon the Chancellor the need of drastic and immediate action.

The Clean Up Movement

The Clean Up and Paint Up movement means what the slogan implies. It means cleaning up the front yard, cleaning up the back yard, digging the rubbish out of corners, inside and outside, up-stairs and downstairs and in the cellar. It means cleaning the streets; it means picking up waste paper everywhere; it means placing rubbish barrels along the curbstones and inducing people through the influence of the community and through schools and school children to deposit scraps of paper and other refuse there instead of on the street. It means painting the front door, which is very apt to lead to painting the whole house, and then the out-buildings; and, as painting usually calls for some sort of repairs to be made before the paint is applied, it means, in the end, general renovation, and improvement to the decided advantage of property. Any homestead or any building, the surroundings of which are kept clean, which are kept well painted and well repaired, are of more value to the owner than in a dilapidated condition. This movement then is a producer of industry. It creates demand for labor, and aside from the fact that it is a great sanitary movement, it is decidedly in the interest of the unemployed for whom such great plea is being made in so many different directions.

Go along any of our back town streets or alleyways; go through the streets of any of our neighboring towns and villages: enter any back yard, peer into most front yards with the Clean Up and Paint Up idea in mind and anyone can readily see just what it means. There is work enough to be done all within the scope of paint up and clean up. More than this, it is a great fire prevention measure. More fires originate probably because rubbish is allowed to accumulate in isolated corners, indoors and outdoors, than from any other cause. Without particularizing, cleanliness is commended. It is wholesome; it is good: it is an emblem of civilization, and the Clean Up and Paint Up movement, we think, is akin to all the best of reform movements that have taken place in all past time.

A Mystery Solved

By SARAH BAXTER

Mathewson was standing during a social function before a mantel with his thumbs in his waistcoat pockets and his legs at an angle of about ten degrees gazing at the crowds of men and women passing and repassing. He had tired of the disconnected, choppy, aimless conversation which is the only possible kind in such places and stood alone rather than endure any more of it. But he did not tire of watching others who were hunting for something to say to one another that would fit in with a possible interruption at any moment.

Presently turning, there stood a lady beside him, evidently passing the time discontentedly like she was about twenty-four years of age and at least, so far as her appearance was concerned, very attractive. Suddenly the lady put her hand on his arm and said as familiarly as if she had known him: "It is stifling in here. I must get some air."

Mathewson had met the surprise of his life. What was her object in appropriating him thus he could not divine, but he was not minded to throw a straw in the way of anything she might intend. Being a man of the world, a well bred man, a considerate man, he manifested no surprise; neither did he presume upon an acquaintance that was not his.

"You are quite right about the air in there being stifling," he said "I was thinking of getting out of it myself."

This commonplace remark seemed to put the lady at her ease, and, guiding her companion into a cozy nook where they were not likely to be interrupted, she conversed not in the bits of nothing to be expected, but gradually led the way into topics of interest.

Mathewson spent a charming half hour, expecting the while that the lady before parting with him would make known her reason for having appropriated him. But presently an old lady came and remarked, "I have been looking everywhere for you," and the younger woman, arising, nodded to Mathewson, and the two ladies walked away together.

in love with her, for he argued that if one man could not live with her possibly another might find it difficult. But after awhile he cast precaution to the winds, threw up his hands and was ready to marry her if she were a devil in human shape.

There is but one ending to a story wherein its hero is madly in love. He proposes and is either accepted or rejected. If he is rejected the story ends nowhere; if accepted, in marriage. Mathewson was accepted.

"And now," he said to his fiancée, "I suppose it is in order for me to ask why you saw fit on a certain evening when you and I stood side by side, utter strangers, to put your hand on my arm and lead me away as if we were acquainted."

"Why?" "I did it to avoid meeting some one. You may think the day may come when I will put my hand on some other man's arm to avoid you."

"Please cease to speak in riddles." "While I stood beside you I saw two men elbowing their way through the crowd making toward me. It was evident that one was bringing the other to introduce to me. This other I knew only too well, though his friend was not aware that I did. To have him thus presented to me in a room where we were both well known would have been a terrible contre-temps. I avoided it by walking away with you."

"I see," said Mathewson, "but pardon my curiosity—we men are sometimes curious as well as you women—why were you so averse to meeting this man?" "Because he had been my husband."

"Then introduce me." There was no opportunity at the time, for the lady, together with the elderly woman who had joined her, was going upstairs preparatory to leaving the house. A few days later Mathewson met Mrs. Olcott at another function. She passed him in company with others, but did not look at him. At this he was not surprised. Having an appointment to call upon her the next evening with the friend who was to introduce him, he found her kindly disposed; but, though he sat with her for some time, she made no mention of the matter of her appropriation of him. She discussed any subject that Mathewson proposed or toward which he led the way; but, although he several times gave her an opportunity to explain why she had used him, she refrained from an explanation.

Whether it was the lady's personality or the mystery attending their first meeting, it was not long before he was enthralled. She accepted his attentions not with the fickleness of a young girl, but with the experience of one who had been married. Mathewson, at first having a knowledge that she had been a wife, was somewhat chary of falling

DECLINED WITH THANKS. Beggar—Won't you give me a nickel for my starving wife, sir? Pedestrian—Nothing doing; I'm married already.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE WAR TAX ON LETTERS

The following from the Post Office Department at Ottawa re the one cent war tax on letters and post cards mailed in Canada, United States or Mexico, and on letters mailed in Canada or delivered in the United Kingdom and British possessions generally, and wherever the two-cent rate applies will be of interest:

A war tax of one cent has been imposed on each letter and post-card mailed in Canada or delivered in Canada, the United States or Mexico, and on each letter mailed in Canada for delivery in the United Kingdom and British possessions generally, and wherever the two cent rate applies to become effective on and from the 15th of April, 1915.

This War Tax is to be prepaid by the senders by means of a War Stamp, for sale by postmasters and other postage stamp vendors.

Wherever possible, stamps on which the words "War Tax" have been printed, should be used for prepayment of the War Tax, but should ordinary postage stamps be used for this purpose, they will be accepted. This War Stamp, or additional stamp for war purposes should be affixed to the upper right hand portion of the address side of the envelope or post card, close to the regular postage, so that it may be readily cancelled at the same time as the postage.

In the event of failure on the part of the sender through oversight or negligence to prepay the war tax on each letter or post-card above specified, such a letter

MARKET REPORT

Table with market prices for various goods like Durham Mar. 25, 1915. Items include Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat, Milling Oats, Feed Oats, Peas, Barley, Hay, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Dried Apples, Flour, Oatmeal, Chop, Live Hogs, Hides, Sheepskins, Wool, Tallow, Lard.

DURHAM MILLS advertisement. SEED OATS—We have a few hundred bushels of MAMMOTH CLUSTER that we are offering for seed, at 75c per bus. SEED BARLEY AND BUCKWHEAT. FRED J. WELSH, DURHAM, ONT.

ALL-METAL WEATHER STRIP advertisement. Does Not Limit VENTILATION. Keeps Out the Cold in Winter and the Dust in Summer. SAVES 20 to 40 PER CENT. FUEL. C. J. FURBER & CO. Manufacturers, QUEEN STREET, DURHAM.

WORLD'S GREATEST KIDNEY REMEDY advertisement. Fruit-a-tives Have Proved Their Value In Thousands of Cases. WONDERFUL RECORD OF A WONDERFUL CURE. Only Remedy That Acts On All Three Of The Organs Responsible For The Formation Of Uric Acid In The Blood.