HE DURI AM CHRONICLE

#. IRWIN E Ho: and Proprietor.

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 build. ing will be erected within the limit of the appropriation \$15,000.

When the Board asked for \$15,-000, we believe they did so in good taith, 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 apgroval of the Education Department, but when tenders were opened, it was found the appropriation was not sufficient, and 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 sav to go on and build the school on the money they have, and the school should turn out inadequate and inartistic, the trustees will not be to blame for it. The only thing they can do, and 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 \$13,000, 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 haggling over the matter; th 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

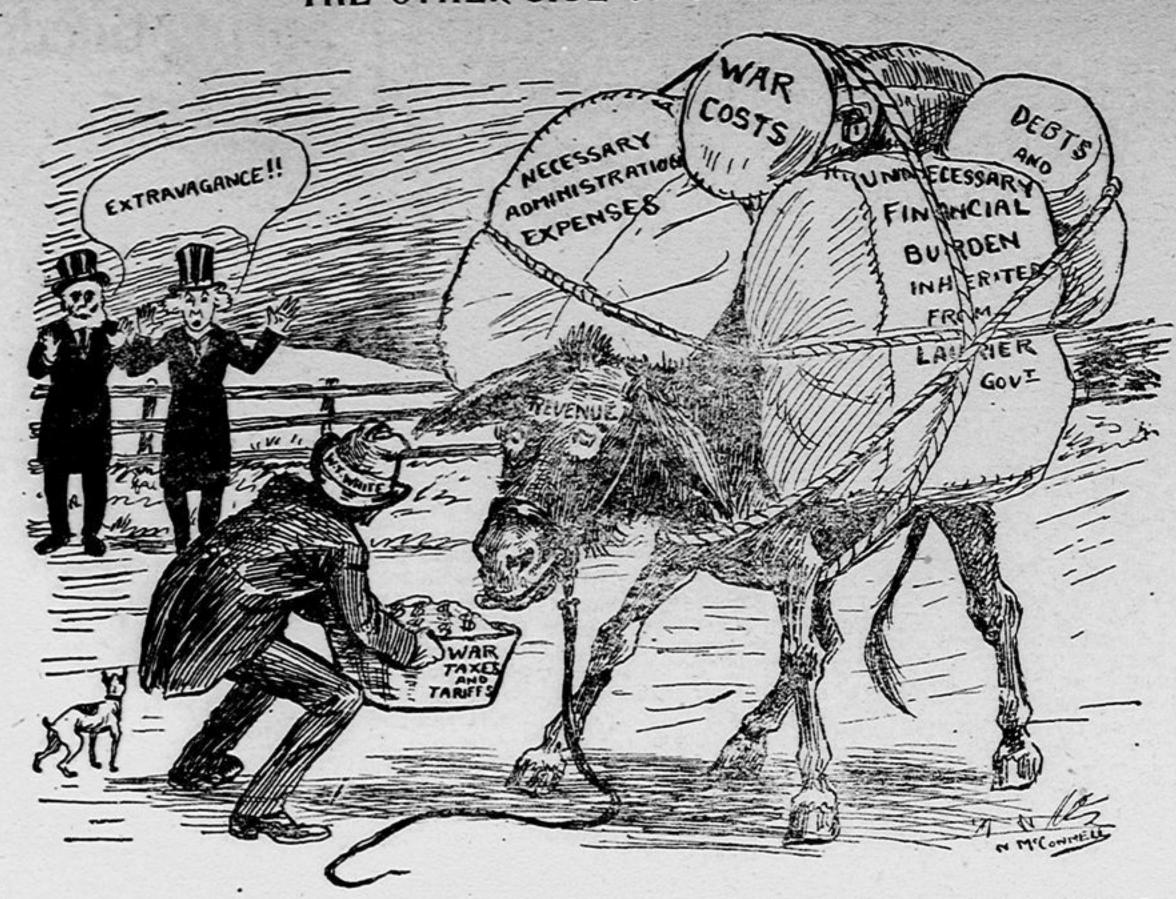
ing ill of their neighbors and ac- yard, digging the rubbish out of quaintances, and not infrequently corners, inside and outside, upthey have mean things to say stairs and downstairs and in the about their friends. People of cellar. It means cleaning the this class seldom, if ever, have a streets; it means picking up waste good word to say about anybody. paper everywhere; it means plac-To mention even the name of a ing rubbish barrels along the respectable member of the com- curbstones and inducing people munity is to such disordered through the influence of the comminds like flaunting a red rag munity and through schools and before a bull, and a tirade of school children to deposit scraps people, and never to see good in anv is the common blindness of cause the other fellow doesn't see or think exactly as we do is no reason why we should lav claim to a monopoly of the virtues and er than in a dilapidated condition. stamp our opponent as a mere bundle of the worst vices. their inability to see or to believe in their own weakness. The man who thinks himself the only tions. 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 Germa iv Austria, and drink, and so far as can see the greatest of these rubbish is allowed to accumulate three deadly foes is drink."

made a few days ago by David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the ness is commended. It is whole-Exchequer, in replying to a some; it is good: it is an emblem deputation of the Shiounilding of civilization, and the Clean Up Employees' Federation, the members of which were unanimous in movements that have taken place urging that there should be a in all past time.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE LOAD



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

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 decreas-

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 self." How often we hear some speak- front yard, cleaning up the back abuse is an all too frequent se- of paper and other refuse there quel. Few men are altogether instead of on the street. It means bad and it seems to be equally painting the front door, which is true that fewer men are wholly very apt to lead to painting the good, in the strict sense of the whole house, and then the outterm. To pick out the bad points buildings; and, as painting usualis a too common fault of most ly calls for some sort of repairs to be made before the paint is applied, it means, in the end, general renovation, and improveothers. We may entertain differ- ment to the decided advantage of ent ideas on many points, but be- property. Any homestead or any building, the surroundings of which are kept cleanly, which are kept well painted and well repaired, are of more value to the own-

This movement then is a producer of industry. It creates demand for labor, and aside from have all weak points, and the the fact that it is a great sanigreatest weakness of some lies in tary movement, it is decidedly in the interest of the unemployed for whom such great plea is being made in so many different direc-

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

paint up and clean up. More than this, it is fire prevention measure. More fires originate probably because in isolated corners, indoors and significant remark was outdoors, than from any other

Without particularizing, cleanliand Paint Up movement, we think. having a knowledge that she had been is akin to all the best of reform a wife, was somewhat chary of falling

.

Mystery

By SARAH BAXTER

Mathewson was standing during a social function before a mantel with his thumbs in his walstcoat pockets and his legs at an angle of about ten degrees gaping 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 bunting 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 men elbowing their way through the ed very attractive.

she had known him: "It is stifling to we were both well known would have here. I must get some air."

his life. What was her object in ap "I see," said Mathewson, "but par propriating him thus he could not di- don my curiosity-we men are some vine, but he was not minded to throw times curious as well as you womena straw in the way of anything she why were you so averse to meeting might intend. Being a man of the this man?" world, a well bred man, a considerate "Because he had been my nusband." 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 my-

This commonplace remark seemed to put the lady at her ease, and, guide ing her companion into a cozy nook where they were not likely to be interrupted, she conversed not in the bita 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

Later Mathewson pointed out the teams, as follows: lady who had appropriated him, asking who she was, and was told that she was a Mrs. Olcott. Having expressed disappointment, his companion remarked:

"She's a missus, but not married. She's a divorcee." "Do you know her?" asked Mathew

"l do."

"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 Harriston, and other places in the 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 retrained from

an explanation. Whether it was the lady's personality or the mystery attending their first meeting, it was not long before he was enthrailed. 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

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 precantion to the winds, threw up his hands and was ready to marry her it she were a devil in human shape.

There is but one ending to a story wherein its here is madly in leve. 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 flancee, "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, atter strangers, to put your hand on my arm and lead me away as if we were acquaintea "

"I fear to tell you," she replied, "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

discontentedly like. She was about crowd making toward me. It was evitwenty-four years of age and at least, dent that one was bringing the other so far as her appearance was concern to introduce to me. This other i knew only too well, though his friend was Suddenly the lady put her hand on not aware that I did To have him his arm and said as familiarly as tf thus presented to me in a room where been a terrible contretemps. I avoid Mathewson had met the surprise of ed it by walking away with you."

Lacrosse Clubs Organized

Last Monday night, Mr. P. J. Lally of Cornwall, paid Durham a visit, in his tour of Western Ontario "boosting" amateur lacrosse among the High and Public schools of this part of the province. Quite a number of the school boys were present, though not as many as should have been. Mr. Lally advocated the boys to play the game for the g me's sake, play it in a gentlemanly manner, and as a sport entirely. He handed professionalism and semi-professionalism a jolt. and told the boys to play the kind of game that everyone would want to see. Mr. Lally's address was more in the nature of a talk, but it went right home to the boys, who succeeded in organizing two

The High School team: Hon. Pres., J. F. Irwin. Hon. Vice-Pres., T. Allan

President, Vivan Harvey. Vice-Pres., Victor Catton. Secy.-Treas., Frank McIlraith. Managing Committee - Frank Morlock, Harper McGirr, John Mc-Gowan, Gordon Gun, Melvin Greig, James Wylie.

The Public School team:

Hon. Pres., Robt. Saunders Hon. Vice-Pres., T. Allan. President, Gordon Ewen. Vice-Pres., Clarence McGirr. Secy.-Treas., Lorne Smith. Managing Committee. - Willett Snell, Sheldon Abraham, Eric Elvidge, Ernest McDonald, Harry Kress, Harold Sharp.

Since then, Chesley, Hanover Walkerton, Tara, Wiarton, Owen Sound, and previously Mt. Forest, vicinity have entered the field and it is more than likely that a junior league will be the result

MODERN BOOKKEEPING.

Under what head shall I place your wife's millinery account, Mr. Blinks? Overhead charges, Smith.-Philadelphia Ledger.

DECLINED WITH THANKS

Beggar-Won't you give me nickel for my starving wife, sir? Pedestrian-Nohing doing; I'm married already. - Philadelphia Ledger.

THE WAR TAX ON LETTERS

The following from the 'ost 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 delivery in the United Kingdom and British possesions generally and wherever the two-cent rate applies will be of interest:

A war tax of one cent bas been imposed on each letter and postcard mailed in Canada for delivery in - Canada. the United States or Mexico, and on each letter mailed in Canada for delivery in the United Kingdom and Pritish 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 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 cax on each letter or postcard above specified, such a letter

MARKET REPORT

1	DURHAM MAR. 25, 1915		
ļ	Fall Wheat \$1 30 to \$	51	3
	Spring Wheat 1 30 to	1	3
	Milling Oats 60 to		6
	Feed Oats 55 to		6
	Peas 1 50 to	1	6
	Barley 65 to		7
	Hay16 00 to 1	18	G
	Butter 26 to		2
	Eggs:		1
	Potatoes, per bag 45 to		4
	Dried Apples 3 to		
	Flour, per cwt 3 50 to	4	5
	Oatmeal, per sack 3 50 to		0
	Chop, per cwt 1 40 to		7
	onop, por one	5000	i
		0	i
	zzidee, per reining		5
	Cheeponine		•
	Wool		
	Tallow 5 to		,
	Lard 14 to		

"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.

Many people do not realize that the Skin is one of the three great eliminators of waste matter from the body. As a matter of fact, the Skin rids the system of more Urea (or waste matter) than the Kidneys. When there is Kidney Trouble, Pain In The Back and Acrid Urine, it may not be the fault of the kidneys at all, but be due to faulty S'cin Action, or Constipation of the bowels.

"Fruit-a-tives" cures weak, sore, sching Kidneys, not only because it strengthens these organs but also be cause "Fruit-a-tives" opens the Jowels. sweetens the stomach and stimulates the action of the skin.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited,

or postcard will be sent immediately to the nearest branch dead m letter office.

It is essential that postage on all classes of mail matter should be prepaid by means of ordinary postage stamps. The War Tax stamp will not be accepted in any case for the prepayment of 14 postage.

DURHAM MILLS

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SEED OATS-We have a few hundred bushels of MAMMOTH CLUSTER that we are offering for seed, at 75c per bus.

These Oats are perfectly free from any noxious weeds, or wild oats, and anyone contemplating a change of seed this spring, will do well to secure your needs early.

SEED BARLEY AND BUCKWHEAT

Anyone having a Good Sample of either of these grains, clean, and fit for seed, kindly submit samples, we are prepared to pay a fancy price for the right class of goods.

FLOUR AND FEED AT THE RIGHT PRICES OAT CRUSHING CUSTOM CHOPPING

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PHONE 58

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VENTILATION

Keeps Out the Cold in Winter and the Dust in Summer

SAVES 20 to 40 PER CENT. FUEL Storm Sash limits ventilation and is a continual source of

expense for Glass and Paint, caused by repeated handling and storage.

All-Metal Weather Strip is much cheaper and more effective, is Rustless and cannot warp or get out of shape

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