

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE

DURHAM, MAY 20, 1915.

DON'T BE RECKLESS WITH YOUR ROCKETS

Next Monday is Victoria Day, and no doubt lots of money will be spent in fire-crackers and other more expensive explosives. We have no objection to the boys enjoying themselves in a proper spirit, in a proper way and at the proper time. It must be remembered however, that last year there was considerable complaint from country people, whose horses were frightened on the night before the holiday. Some felt like boycotting Durham, or, at least, going to the extent of doing their own trading elsewhere. This, we are pleased to believe, was only a momentary impulse, and the charitable spirit soon re-asserted itself. We don't want to antagonize the people and drive away trade by persisting in any conduct detrimental to public safety and public well-being. The town, the town council, and the town constable are a unit in preserving good order. The boys, too, are all with us when they once realize the evil of improper conduct. If the boys decide on holding a demonstration of any kind on Saturday they should endeavor to keep away from the main streets and thus avoid trouble and perhaps accident. The constable has power to make arrests for misconduct, but he would much prefer that no irregularities occur. We believe the majority have a kindly feeling towards our present constable, and although we may appear optimistic we are not looking for any kind of misconduct. On Monday night when there will be practically no business, we presume a larger measure of freedom will be allowed. In any event, it is to be hoped that care will be exercised so that no property may be damaged.

THE ANTI GERMAN FEELING

Since the sinking of the Lusitania a strong anti-German feeling has sprung up in different parts of the world and great destruction of property is reported from some quarters. It is too bad that it should be so, but German treachery, the German spy system, and German disregard of all international treaties are responsible for the trouble.

There are loyal Germans, and there are Germans who are disloyal. The unfortunate thing about the unhappy situation is the good and the bad are liable to meet with the same treatment, and the treatment, in many cases, will be harsh and unjust.

Some Germans are loyal because they are satisfied with British institutions. Other Germans are loyal simply because they have to be. Unless the latter class of German is known by his former conduct it is hard to distinguish him from the purely loyal. To differentiate between the true and the false is not an easy matter, and the punishment, in some cases, can meet with little justification. It is regrettable to think that an ill-feeling should grow up between two peoples who have lived on the most friendly terms till the commencement of the war.

The British subject with a German name, who is not pro-German in his feelings, and offensive and disloyal in his conduct, deserves British fair play and British protection, but the German citizen, or citizen of any other nationality, who shows himself disloyal, is deserving of no such leniency and should be punished severely and punished in a hurry.

THE UNITED STATES, ITALY AND OTHERS

From The Toronto World.

The United States Lines-Up

The president's protest to Germany has cleared the air of the United States. Dr. Dernburg is getting out—he has worn his welcome; Herman Ridder has found that all are Americans, are all with the flag and the president; and the American journals of opinion that seemed to get their directions from Dr. Dernburg, have decided to cease writing as if they had a brief to make the worse appear the better cause.

American opinion has found itself, and it is with the allies on the great principles of humanity of democratic government, of freedom. You can't be for equality and then try to give Germany

HE CUT THE ROPE



Whose fault is it if his own dog bites him?

the best side of the case, like The Literary Digest. All that has now to stop

Wilson, Taft, Roosevelt, have all spoken of late, and they think and speak as the allies speak.

And Americans are questioning the doctrine of Germany that her citizens can assume citizenship in other countries and still have a connection with and a duty to the fatherland.

There are few apologists for the Lusitania outrage in the States.

There is no encouragement for kaiserism in America.

Italy Leaves Caesarism

And though ancient Italy grew the first crop of Caesars, the Italy of to-day has no use for the breed. Italy is very much of a country of free government, of popular institution, of a king with a parliamentary title only.

Italy and France are more like one another than either is to Germany. And Italy and France think a good deal like the people of the United States. The leaven of a nation governing itself was first planted in England, and has spread in many another direction.

Germany has repudiated the parliament of man, the federation of the world; it upholds the rule of a kaiser and the federation of army divisions! Germany has run up against the world including all the British Dominions, as well as Britain herself. But Germany set out to make the nations around her believe, to make Americans believe, that kaiserism was not out of tune with democracy.

Others Must Come In

If Italy is due to join in with the allies almost immediately Greece is likely to follow; so are the Balkan States. All these countries will get some share of Austria, of Turkey. Even Germany will try for a piece of Austria later on.

And what about Holland? Holland has as much to gain from Germany as has Italy from Austria.

Who Get the Drooping Plums

England so far has claimed or sought nothing, though she finds a lot of Germany's colonies already under the British flag. Russia knows what she is to get.

Germany's long-meditated war to humble all other nations may end in the smashing of a great imperial dream! That's where the war is moving to. It is to be the war of the great distribution. Germany arranged that the fighting should all be off her own soil: in Belgium, in France, in Russia, in Turkey; but the cost will come on Germany nevertheless.

One surprise after another surprise—and not the ones expected—have come along to Germany.

Germany is more than disappointed, and she may be desperate.

What the Kaiser has been Saying

The mailed fist. The best word is a blow. Hurrah for the dry powder and the sharp sword!

There is only one law, and that is the law I lay down.

There is only one master, and I am he.

Our future lies upon the water. German colonial aims can only be gained when Germany has become master of the ocean.

I will never rest until I have raised my Navy to a position

similar to that occupied by my Army.

The trident must be in my fist: nothing must happen in a part of the world without my i.e.v.e.

Other Germans Have Said

To subdue England is our main task; let us bear in mind that we have to defeat and crush her absolutely, and to subdue her to such an extent that her influence all over the world is broken forever.

Destroy the British Fleet and punish the insolence of the United States.

The 19th Century saw a German Empire; the 20th Century must see a German World.

FIRST ONE CENT PAPER.

A. H. St. Germain Made Experiment In Toronto In the 'Seventies.

When Architect E. J. Lennox cunningly incorporated in the carved consuls supporting the eaves of the Toronto City Hall building the letters spelling out his own name, for an aeroplane-citizen futurity to admire, he was only following an old-established local precedent, says The Toronto Star Weekly. The one day's furor which knowledge of that fact caused, some years ago, was but the taxpayers' remonstrance against any possible idea on the architect's part that he owned this flourishing burg and its costly municipal buildings in fee simple. Indignation died away before it came to a pass where the architect was peremptorily ordered to chisel out the offending alphabetical memorial in stone. In the earlier days of the city it was a general practice for an individual when he erected a building or a terrace of houses, duly to set up in a conspicuous position a tablet recording the owners' name and very often the date of construction. It was a harmless sort of self-glorifying whim that offended no one, because every builder did it.

There is a most interesting example of the custom which users of the Belt Line will have probably noticed on the north side of Bloor street, a short distance westerly from Yonge. There stands the long brick row built in the late sixties by Alfred H. St. Germain and known to the neighborhood as the St. Germain terrace, from the stone inscription in the centre of the row. It is prominent enough to be easily discernable even at night time from across the street. It reads: "The A. H. St. Germain Buildings. Erected 1865." The fact is that A. H. St. Germain erected both of the strikingly similar rows. He builded well. As any of the occupants, either on Bloor or Victoria streets, will tell you, there is not a tremble or a shake to any floor in the house.

But Alfred H. St. Germain has another—a totally different but what should be an outstanding—claim on Toronto's memory than these twin terraces, upstanding and comfortable as the day completed, practically half a century back. Toronto was indebted to him for being the first to publish a one-cent daily newspaper, not only in the city, but in Canada. A. H. St. Germain was born at Kingston, Ont., in 1827. He was the son of Hyacinthe Le Mere St. Germain. The latter was a lineal descendant of Rudolph St. Germain, who was a companion of Jacques Cartier in the discovery and exploration of the Canadas. All of Mr. St. Germain's early life was spent under the shadow of the guns of old Fort Frontenac. Before leaving there, in 1849, having embraced journalism, he was one of the proprietors of the Kingston Herald, one of the oldest papers in the colony. The California gold fever, which was raging at the time, attracted him from the editorial chair; but, after tempting fortune on the Pacific coast for a period, he returned to Canada in the 'seventies, and taking up his residence in Toronto, commenced the publication of the Toronto Evening Journal—the first one-cent daily. A. H. St. Germain's connection with the newspaper publishing business came to a close in 1882, when he retired to a Yonge street farm of 185 acres—then three and a half miles from the city limits—where he restfully lived out the balance of his busy, useful allotted span. At his death the property, as St. Germain Park, passed into the hands of the subdivider.

An Incurrible Coquette

By EDITH V. ROSS

In antebellum days there were shooting matches among the gentlemen of the southern states in defense of their honor, the causes of which were usually published to the world. But when a woman was the subject of dispute some other cause was invented in order to keep her name out of the matter. At times when the ingenuity of the participants failed them in inventing a cause they would resort to absurd expedients.

Miss Cary Randolph many years ago was a belle in Charleston, S. C. Among her suitors were Robert Fitz-Hugh and Percy Bryce, both South Carolinians. Miss Randolph was not averse to setting her suitors against one another. It gratified her amour propre. But in this case she went too far.

One day while she was walking with Fitz-Hugh Bryce passed them. The lady smiled on him and invited him to join them. She knew that neither would relish the presence of the other, but this did not trouble her; she wished her friends to see her with one of the men who were known to be devoted to her on each side of her.

Having paraded her lovers before her friends she turned in the direction of her home and on arriving there dismissed them. Had she asked them to go in with her there might have been no unfortunate result. Had she asked one of them in it would have been tantamount to an expression of preference. This, too, would have ended the matter, for they were both gentlemen and either would have taken his dismissal as final. Leaving them to walk away together was the worst thing she could have done.

They proceeded some distance, remarking upon the weather and such other makeshift topics; then when they were about to part Fitz-Hugh said to Bryce:

"I was surprised at your intrusion." "The lady invited me." "That was common politeness." "If you think yourself aggrieved you have a right to reparation."

Both men were ready to explode, but Fitz-Hugh repressed his feelings for the time and, turning on his heel, walked away. As he proceeded jealousy got the better of him, and, seeking his friend Walter Raymond, he commissioned him to take a challenge to Bryce. Raymond asked the cause and when told of it replied that he would have nothing to do with an affair that would bring in the name of a lady, whereupon Fitz-Hugh told him to make up a pretext to be given to the world as the cause of the duel. Raymond, after some thought, decided that the ostensible reason for the quarrel was to be that Bryce had called Fitz-Hugh a redhead. Fitz-Hugh's hair was auburn. This was not a reason calculated to deceive the public, but Raymond had no inventive genius, and it was the best he could do.

Miss Randolph had made choice between these two men—a very decided choice. She was ready to give herself to one of them. But she desired to prolong the pleasure of being courted by both and make herself more valuable to the man she loved by rendering her winning more difficult.

Despite the effort made to keep the coming meeting a secret from her, she got wind of it. On the morning appointed for the duel she mounted a cob and rode to the grounds, arriving there just in time to see the rivals for her hand standing facing each other with deadly intent. Her presence put a stop to the proceedings.

"I have heard," she said, "that one of you gentlemen is about to kill the other. Since I have made up my mind to accept a proposition of marriage from one of you I object to the other killing him."

The rivals glared at each other, but said nothing. The seconds, who were opposed to the meeting, saw an opportunity to stop it where it was.

"Perhaps," said Bryce's second after

an awkward pause. "Miss Randolph will deign to remove the cause of the quarrel."

"What is the cause?" asked the lady. Again there was a pause, more awkward than the first, at the end of which Fitz-Hugh's second said that her principal had been insulted by being called a redhead. If Miss Randolph would decide whether Mr. Fitz-Hugh's hair was red it would end the matter. "Mr. Fitz-Hugh's hair is a fiery red," she said, "but that has nothing to do with my preference."

Fitz-Hugh colored. "Gentlemen," he said, "I see no reason why this affair should not proceed."

"Nor I," added Bryce.

Miss Randolph made no interposition until one of the seconds had given the word "Ready" and the other stood ready to give the signal to fire by dropping a handkerchief. This man, expecting that Miss Randolph would indicate her preference, delayed, keeping an eye upon her.

She smiled at him. "This is absurd," he said. "Do you intend to risk losing the man you love? Decide."

"How can I," she replied, "in such a public fashion?"

"Gentlemen, shut your eyes," said the second.

Every man except the principals closed his eyes. Hearing a laugh at some distance from them, they opened them to see Miss Randolph walking away with her arm through that of Mr. Fitz-Hugh.

WOMAN'S BEST MEDICINE

Mrs. Kelly Advises all Women to Take "Fruit-a-Tives"

HAGERSVILLE, ONT., AUG. 26th. 1913.

"I can highly recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' because they did me an awful lot of good and I cannot speak too highly about them. About four years ago, I commenced taking 'Fruit-a-tives' for a general break-down and they did me a world of good. We bought a good many dollar's worth, but it was money well spent because they did all that you claim for them. Their action is so pleasant, compared with other laxatives, that I found only pleasure, as well as health, in taking them. They seemed to me to be particularly suited to women, on account of their mild and gentle action, and I trust that some other women may start taking 'Fruit-a-tives' after reading my letter, and if they do, I am satisfied the results will be the same as in my own case."

Mrs. W. N. KELLY

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

PERSONAL

Mr. A. H. Burnett of Hopeville was in town for a day or two this week.

Mr. J. Anderson, of the Canada Metal Co., Toronto, was in town Tuesday on business.

Mr. Geo. McLeish of Toronto, was a guest at Mr. and Mrs. Ham. Allen's the fore part of the week.

Mr. C. R. Lavelle of St. Marys is in town for a couple of days' fishing. Charley looks as though the Stone Town agreed with him.

Mrs. Hamilton Allen and Mrs. John Murdock were in Dundalk last week, visiting friends for a few days.

Mr. Alex. Firth and son motored here from Orangeville on Sunday to say good-bye to his parents, and friends before leaving for the war.

Wedding Gifts

THE Season is approaching when you will be looking for a suitable gift and, it would afford us great pleasure to show you the many beautiful things we have placed in stock for this season,

Our stock of Silverware is of the finest quality and will last practically a life-time. Beautiful pieces of Silver from \$1. upwards that we can thoroughly recommend make

a most acceptable wedding gift.

We are also showing a large and varied stock of Cut Glass Jewelry and Clocks.

Duncan C. Town

Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician

Shingles and Firewood For Sale

Window Screens and Screen Doors

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14 Mesh Black or Rustless Wire

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