

## SCHOOL SHOES



### EXTRA SOLID

Ourschool footwear for the Saint John Boys and Girls are of special material and we recommend every pair to be solid and at the same time neat and dressy.

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**Bring Home Your Holidays**

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THE PREMIERE JUNIOR, the handiest little chap in the Low-Priced, High-Grade Camera world, will picture many a vacation incident you'd like to remember. Takes a 2 1/2 x 3 1/4 picture and costs only \$5.00.

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Our stock affords **A Wealth of Suggestions** for one about to purchase **A Gift of Quality**. One that will endure for a Lifetime and in time become an Heirloom.

These are the kind of goods that abound in Our Stock.

Our reputation for "The Best" is ever sustained by the High Grade Goods which we make a point of securing.

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For Your Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloths, Ladies' and Gent's Clothing at Prices and Terms That Will Suit You.

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Chocolates, Mixtures, Creams, Caramels, and many other popular bulk goods. Package Goods, that you need, in great variety. Penny Goods, an unequalled assortment of rapid sellers. Pastry Ice Cream Cones, Etc.

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WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS

### THE NAVAL POLICIES

(Halifax Chronicle)

Some of the tory organs are citing the action of the New Zealand government in support of the Borden naval policy of permanent contribution to the admiralty. But that is not the view of Archibald Hurd, the naval editor of the London Daily Telegraph, who, we were often told by the Montreal Star, is in close touch with the admiralty. In an article in the current Fortnightly Review Mr. Hurd writes as follows: "Sir

## EDISON

### Phonograph Records

#### For Cylinder Machines

The Edison People are now making Blue Amberol Records only for cylinder machines. We have still on hand a number of 2 and 4 minute Wax Records which we are selling cheap.

These will last only a short time longer and it will be your last opportunity to buy records of these styles. Any phonograph owner should take advantage of this opportunity and secure a number of these records.

**2 Minute Wax Records**  
**4 Minute Wax Records**

## W.H. THORNE & CO. LTD.

MARKET SQUARE & KING ST.

## GERMANY AND PRUSSIA AT ODDS

Latter Wins Second Round Of Secular Fight

### RECENT DIET ELECTIONS

The Standing of Kaiser Wilhelm in the Matter—Electoral Reform as Democratic as That in Germany Must Come Before Conflict Ends

(Times' Special Correspondence)

Berlin, Aug. 6.—Prussia is victorious in another round of her secular fight with Germany. The recent diet elections ended without any material party change. The solid Conservative party which is the bulwark of Prussian hegemony in Germany came back nearly as strong as it started; and its Centre ally came back actually as strong. In the new diet they have 208, The 108-strong Catholic Centre, which tradition declares cannot be changed in strength, confirmed the tradition by returning with 108. The National-Liberals gained a few seats; and the Socialists who started with six members have now ten. But roughly, Prussia's diet retains the party divisions which were established nearly thirty years ago. For practical purposes it is a Conservative diet. And the meaning of that is that Prussia, which is essentially the Conservative state, will continue to rule all Germany, and to battle all efforts to modernize and liberalize the German constitution.

**Prevents Consolidation**

Briefly put, the battle fought at all such elections is a fight between Prussia and Germany. It is this unceasing fight which more than anything else prevents the complete consolidation of the empire. The states of Germany and the Prussian provinces are not united by the domination of Prussia in imperial councils. A certain domination, they admit, is inevitable because Prussia occupies 508 of the empire's 208,780 square miles, and 40,165,000 of the 64,225,000 population. But the perils of too much Prussian domination were foreseen.

Bismarck, Prussian though he was, devised special safeguards to prevent Prussia from incurring the jealousy of her weaker allies. He based the Reichstag on universal suffrage, thus putting a democratic counterpoise to the bureaucratic Prussian state; he gave public assurances that the rights of the separate states would be respected; and he laid down financial rules to prevent the states feeling their association with Prussia to be a burden.

Despite Bismarck's measures, not one of these questions is finally settled. Prussia—by which is meant the dominant Prussian Tories—openly shows her desire to abolish universal suffrage, which she sees is responsible for a socialist Reichstag, and to replace it with a property franchise like her own. The separate states are persistently chafing at alleged incursions into their domains by the empire, and Bismarck's financial principles are being thrown overboard. And all this makes for a Prussian hegemony which forty years ago was so little in men's minds that Bavaria seriously proposed that the imperial crown should belong alternately to Prussia and to herself.

**Retrospect Policy**

Prussia is unpopular with Germany. This does not mean merely in the non-Prussian states, but throughout the whole empire known as the empire, including Prussia herself. Probably this is because Prussia has gone so far that she has become a reactionary state. It is always a reactionary character. She lends reactionary ministers to the empire, and she has borrowed from the reactionary ministers from them. Prussia's Agrarian-Conservatives, who fill all the imperial posts, are in fact Prussian in spirit and are indifferent to the imperial idea. They are, in the German sense, "Particularists."

Their ideal is an Agrarian territorial state with a big army which will protect the state's interests. When Prussia's policy is compared with the policy of the South German states, it is distinctly retrograde. In South Germany progress has gone so far that even the Social-democrats are making peace with the government. Where Prussia has influence, the policy is reactionary. She lends reactionary ministers to the empire, and she has borrowed from the reactionary ministers from them. Prussia's Agrarian-Conservatives, who fill all the imperial posts, are in fact Prussian in spirit and are indifferent to the imperial idea. They are, in the German sense, "Particularists."

The quarrel between Prussia and Germany is a quarrel between country and town, between agriculture and industry, between land and sea. Prussia is unfriendly to the fleet, and resents the manner in which Kaiser Wilhelm has backed it up. Not only has he created the fleet, but he has made friends with commerce, tolerated high finance and become bosom friend of Ballin, Rathenow, Simon, and other Jewish merchant princes. In these respects the Kaiser is a "German" rather than a Prussian and Prussians of the old school condemn him as a backslider.

**In Personal Matters**

But that is only in politics. In personal matters the Kaiser backs the Prussian idea against the German. He exaggerates to a dangerous extent the rights of leadership given by the constitution to the King of Prussia; and he has injured the imperial idea by his collision with other courts. For years Wilhelm II., was on bad terms with the late Bavarian Prince Regent; he quarrelled openly with the court of Lippe, and strained his rights in Lippe as commander-in-chief of the army; and he lately had a quarrel over court etiquette questions with the young duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

The larger German states have more

## Bargains at the School-Opening

### Sale of Boys' Suits



These are all the new season's models, made and tailored in the most durable way. An opportunity to save some money and yet outfit the boy stylishly in regular M. R. A. garments. Let the boy come and try on these fine school suits.

**TWO PIECE SUITS**, plain browns, greys, also fancy tweed mixtures and some very natty effects in stripes and checks. This season's materials are largely tweeds with a fair showing of fine English worsteds. The Norfolk style will have the preference and a variety of very smart models are offered. Many of these suits have two pairs of pants.

Sale prices ..... \$2.35, \$2.75, \$3.15, \$3.60, \$4.10

**THREE PIECE SUITS**, regular and Norfolk models in nobby tweeds and worsteds, plain, and stripe and check patterns in neat, dressy browns and greys. Two pairs of pants with some of the suits.

Sale prices ..... \$3.65, \$4.10, \$4.40, \$5.10, \$5.40.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

## MANCHESTER ROBERTSON ALLISON, LIMITED.

## New Cloths For Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats

Two-Tone Astrachan Cloths, black and purple, grey and black, peacock blue and black, navy and black, 52 inches wide. Yard \$1.90, \$2.10.

Black Astrachan Cloths, for coats, ties and muffa, 50 inches wide. Yard \$3.25 to \$6.75.

Black Caricou, 50 inches wide. Yard \$5.25 and \$5.75.

Mole Cloths in grey, black, brown, fawn, the newest thing for coats, ties and muffa, 50 inches wide. Yard \$5.25 and \$7.00.

Reversible Tweeds with plain backs in greens, fawn, blues, etc., 54 inches wide. Yard \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Novelty Diagonal Cloths, heavy weight, two tone effects, grey and white, dark and light grey, etc., 54 inches wide. Yard \$2.50.

Plush Finish Cloths, medium weight blues, brown, greys, fawn, 54 inches wide. Yard \$3.60.

Also a very large range of new Tweeds, Worsteds and Cheviots.

### A FEW OF THE VERY NEWEST SUITINGS

Brocade Suitings, one length only to a shade, in greys, fawn, etc., 52 inches wide. Yard \$2.75.

Cubist Cheviots, in greys, blues, purple, black, one length only to a shade. Yard \$2.75.

Novelty Plush Stripe Suitings in light and dark blue, purple, tans, browns, fawn, black. One length only to a shade. 52 inches wide. Yard \$2.35.

Costume Section, second floor.

than once privately protested against unjustifiable pretensions of the court of Prussia. At present, the leader in this protest is the new Bavarian prince Regent Ludwig. Ludwig's distrust of Prussia's pretensions has always been marked, and seventeen years ago he showed this distrust publicly.

Germany complains that Prussia's leadership in legislation goes far beyond the leadership provided for by the constitution. This constitution recognizes a Prussian veto in certain legislative branches, but nothing more. Prussia elects 296 members to a Reichstag of 397; but in the federal council she has only seventeen representatives out of sixty-one. To balance this weakness in the federal council Bismarck claimed for Prussia the right to veto new laws concerning army, navy, taxation and tariffs.

He claimed nothing more. The practice, however, has grown up of taking Prussian ministers into council before imperial bills are submitted to the legislature. Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg last March submitted this to the Reichstag. Prussia has now not only the power to say what bills shall not pass, but also the next power of saying what bills shall be prepared. Also in foreign affairs, Prussia's power exceeds Prussia's constitutional rights. Bismarck gave Bavaria the presidency of the federal council committee on foreign affairs, and the German sense, "Particularists."

Germany is further discontented with Prussia on the score of taxation. Formerly the sum paid by all the states worked out at about 18 cents a head a year. When Prussia introduced a new tax bill providing for \$45,000,000 new annual taxation, it proposed to cover part of this by raising the income tax payments to thirty cents. The extra twelve cents would be raised by the individual states and paid over to the empire.

This proposal caused much opposition among progressives and "Germans" who wanted the Reichstag must have the final say as to the way imperial taxes are levied; whereas the proposal would mean that the Prussian diet and the other individual state legislatures could raise the money in their own way. In all state legislatures the reactionary influence is far stronger than in the Reichstag; and to give fresh power to the state legislatures meant more reaction and also more "Prussianism and Particularism." The opposition is more marked since the general election to the Reichstag of January 1912, when the Reichstag for the first time got a distinctly Progressive majority and actually in Dr. Kaempf, got a president who belongs to the extreme Radical "Prussian." Naturally with this taste of progress, the Reichstag aimed at defending imperial rights and resents restoring powers long abandoned to the politically retrograde individual states.

The Prussian-German conflict cannot be fully allayed until the political influences of Prussia and of Germany are made to coincide by granting to Prussia an electoral reform as democratic as that which Germany has. Hence Progressives demand the abolition of the Prussian "three-class electoral law," which is based on property and its substitution by universal suffrage, which is based on individuals. If this reform were carried, Prussia would become a modern state and her interests would be identical with those of the empire. The prospects of such a reform are remote. Even the very moderate reform bill drafted by Bethmann-Hollweg in 1910 was cut to pieces by the lower Prussian house, and again cut to pieces by the House of Lords. And as the Prussian

aim of abolishing the Reichstag universal suffrage cannot be attained, the quarrel of Prussia with Germany is likely to last.

### PLAYGROUNDS CLOSE

More than 200 children were present at the closing of the two North End playgrounds, held jointly on the Alexandra school grounds yesterday afternoon. The children were under the direction of Miss Turner, general supervisor; Miss Daisy Porter and Miss Isabelle Larlee. A programme of physical drill was successfully carried out under the direction of George Howard.

The programme of the afternoon was as follows:  
O Canada—Chorus.  
Highland schottische—Ten little girls.  
Danish dance of greeting—Twelve children.  
God Save the King—Chorus.  
In addition, a long list of folk games and dances were conducted, affording excellent pleasure for the children and great interest for the spectators.

### CHOCOLATE SOLDIER TONIGHT

Manager Kelly Announces an Excellent Attraction

Considered a comic opera de luxe, the Chocolate Soldier will begin a four day engagement at the Opera House tonight, indorsed by the management as being something far excellence. With the original cast that appeared in the production at the Casino, New York, and the Colonial, Boston; the same superb mounting and costuming, it will be staged in its entirety at the Opera House. Miss Lella Hughes will sing the principal role of Nadine, Lucille Saunders, that of Aurelia; Lottie Collins will be seen as Mascha; Harry Fairleigh as the "Chocolate Soldier." Francis J. Boyle as Captain Massakoff; George Tallman as the Major, and Sylvian Langlois as Popoff. Arrangements have been made for the accommodations of those wishing to attend the performance Thursday night, for the Welford train to be held until 11.15 p.m. The curtain will rise promptly at 8.15 p.m.

### St. Rose's Picnic.

Favored with ideal weather the annual Sunday school picnic of St. Rose's church held yesterday on the grounds concluded a splendid success and the hundreds that attended spent a very enjoyable day. In all some 600 were present.

Some of the prize winners were: Ladies' bean board—Prize, china berry set, won by Mrs. John McCormick, City Road. Gents' bean board—Prize, dress suit case, won by Wm. Wallace, Haymarket square. Air gun—Prize, umbrella, won by John Carney, South Bay. Bowling alley—Prize, bronze statue, won by Charles Crille. Senior boys' race—Prize, harmonica, won by James Crille. Senior girls' race—Prize, mesh bag, won by Kathleen Carlin.

### THREE STORY WOODEN BUILDINGS

Editor of the Times:

Sir,—In Saturday evening's Times I have read your lengthy article re three dockers as you term three story wooden buildings. Trusting to your accustomed fair play I ask space for a few lines to present the other side.

I am not conversant with conditions in large American cities, but think you are not confined to three story buildings. I also know that the majority of our citizens are law-abiding people who are willing to live in places which are subject to building restrictions, they are fully as anxious to conserve the public health as our officials are.

The present time it is very difficult for a family of moderate means to obtain any dwelling place and I think I am right in quoting one of our leading officials as saying that people were living in places where he would not keep a dog.

I know that there are women in this city who are the bread-winners for their families who go out in their daily toil through winter storm and summer heat, that they may shield their loved ones from the cold wind from the door, these women by reason of exorbitant rents are forced to live in places and surroundings from which every fibre of their nature revolts.

What is being done to relieve this congestion? Perhaps the city fathers will tell us how many applications for permits to build three story houses they received April? How many they turned down that night soon be sheltering families in the comfort and cleanliness of our city.

Let me cite one instance: A citizen, who has paid taxes in this city for thirty years, applied on the 24th April for a permit to build. He was asked to wait a few days, as the head of the department was very busy. When the few days had elapsed he was informed that they were introducing a bye-law to forbid the erection of three-story wooden buildings. Such bye-law was enacted on the 30th of April if I remember rightly.

This permit was asked for in a locality already built-up with three-story houses, where the erection of another could not be a menace to public safety. Needless to say the permit was not granted.

In regard to the argument that "three-deckers" increase the cost of asylums, hospitals and public institutions, permit me to say that we have always found the worst cases of destitution in broken down shacks, in low lying districts, and the cause of such destitution could not be traced to three story buildings; but in nearly all cases it could be traced to the legalized saloons, which is being fostered and protected by our city laws.

When the voters of St. John go to the polls on the 26th inst. I hope they will remember justice and humanity, the humanity that supplies the brawn and muscle, in many instances the brain, to build and enrich our city.

Do not let us forget that verse from the good Old Book, "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain who build it, except the Lord keep the city, the watchman watcheth in vain." This may not be in line with modern ideas, but it is true nevertheless, and will be true when those who today are clothed in a little brief authority are forgotten. Yours very truly

### ONE OF THE SUFFERERS

[A careful perusal of the above letter does not reveal any evidence that rents are cheaper or the people's health better because there are three decker wooden tenements instead of two and two family

houses. It still remains true that the three decker is less healthy and tends to encourage slum conditions, as well as to increase the fire risk.]

### BREEDING PESTILENCE

Editor Times:—

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to express myself through the columns of your valuable paper, regarding the "Sanitary conditions" which exist in a certain house situated in Queen street. Several times this season the health inspector, Dr. Melvin, as well as other gentlemen connected with the health department, have visited the place and pronounced it a disgrace and a menace to the health of the tenants, as well as to the general public, and yet nothing has been done to improve matters, but just simply a "promise" that it would be looked into. Now I would like to ask this question:—If the health officers have not the power to compel landlords to comply with the laws of putting in patent toilets and keeping their houses in a sanitary condition. What are we paying them a big salary for? I notice there is a big time being made over the milk in regard to the outbreak of typhoid fever. Well, all I can say is this, that if there is not some serious results arising in this particular place there is no need of probing into the milk or anything else in this city. Now I trust that those gentlemen who hold the high positions of health officers will see that there is something done at once, not only in this particular place, but in all others where improvements are needed. I remain, Very truly yours,

ONE INTERESTED.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 18.

A Times' reporter visited the house in question, and the complaint made by the correspondent is most justly justified by the conditions.

### Hundred Strikers Arrested.

Vancouver, Aug. 19.—One hundred arrests had been made up to 6 o'clock this evening in the coal mine strike zone on Vancouver Island.

The presidents of the union at Ladysmith, Nanaimo and Cumberland are in jail, charged with rioting, and charges of attempted murder and arson are yet to be laid against some of the hundred who were taken into prison last night and today. Forty-seven were arrested in Nanaimo during last night and thirteen more were added this forenoon.

### Tan, Red or Freckled Skin is Easily Shed

To free your summer soiled skin of its oiliness, mudiness, freckles, blotches or tan, the best thing to do is to free yourself of the skin itself. This is easily accomplished by the use of ordinary macerated wax, which can be had at any drug store. Use at night as you use cold cream, washing it off in the morning. Immediately the offending surface skin begins to come off in fine powder-like particles. Gradually the entire cuticle is absorbed, without pain or inconvenience. The second layer of skin now in evidence presents a spotless whiteness and sparkling beauty obtainable in no other way I've heard of. If the heat tends to loosen and wrinkle your skin, there's an effective and harmless remedy you can readily make at home. Just let an ounce of powdered saxolite dissolve in a half-pint witch-hazel and bathe your face in the liquid. This at once tightens the skin and smoothes out the lines, making you look years younger.—Emily Coulson, in Popular Monthly.

## PILES

Do not suffer from itching, bleeding, or any other ailment of the rectum. Dr. Chase's Ointment will cure you. See a box at Rogers, 6, Edinboro, Boreas & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose a stamp to pay postage.