

SPLENDID SCHOOL SHOES

Holidays Are Over

When school opens on Tuesday you will want your boys and girls to make a good appearance. Good fitting, neat looking, long wearing shoes they must have and at our stores they can be obtained. In addition to the most complete stock of all the best qualities made, we have the celebrated "ROMPER" SHOES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG GIRLS in all the leathers, both button and laced. These goods are now so well known that people buy them in preference to any others.

Waterbury & Rising
LIMITED
King Street Union Street Mill Street

Take Seashore Snaps

You'd be surprised how much fun you can get out of it with a BROWNIE NUMBER TWO A—takes a perfect little picture 2 1/2 x 4 1/4 inches, and Costs You Only \$3.00. EASTMAN FILMS ALWAYS ON HAND.

S. H. HAWKER - DRUGGIST - COR. MILL & PARADISE RIV.

ENGAGEMENT RINGS and BRETROTHAL GIFTS

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 a 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.

Ferguson & Page
Diamond Importers and Jewelers - King Street

Go To Jacobson & Co.!

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

Jacobson & Co., 675 Main St.
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Chocolates, Mixtures, Creams, Creams, 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

LATEST FAD

Cameo Rings and Brooches, Expansion Watch Bracelets, Pearl Set Rings Etc.

A. & J. HAY, - Jewelers - 76 KING STREET

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1000 BUNCHES BANANAS
Prices Right - Prime Stock - Call and Examine

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Telephone 2581

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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.

SHIPYARD WAGES MATTER IS SETTLED

Employers and Men in Old
Land Come to Terms

LONDON NEWS LETTER

A Look at General Industrial Conditions — Upsetting Some Ideas About Criminals, After an Investigation Which Has Been on Since 1901

(Times' Special Correspondence)

London, Aug. 12.—The prolonged and at one time acute dispute between the shipyard trades and the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation reached a definite conclusion a few days ago, when the representatives met in conference in Edinburgh. In June the employers offered an advance of 1s. a week, or a farthing an hour, on the time rate, and an increase of 2 1/2 per cent. to the piece-work riveting squads on behalf of their hold-outs. They refused, however, to concede the demand for an all-round advance of 6 per cent. on piece rates. A ballot of the employees upon the offer resulted in 15,702 voting for acceptance and 5,589 against, a majority of 10,113 for acceptance.

At the close of the conference the following official communication was made: "It is mutually agreed that an advance in wages of 1s. a week, or 1/4d. an hour, where payment is made by hour to time workers, and a special advance of 2 1/2 per cent. to riveters employed on piece-work for behoof of holders on, shall take effect on and from the commencement of the first full pay in August, 1913, no further general alteration in wages, piece or time rate effect for a period of twelve months from the date named."

There were various other points discussed, some of which were adjusted and others remitted to the districts immediately concerned for adjustment. These points deal with local conditions only.

General Industrial Situation

With regard to the general industrial situation in England, the Morning Post says: "We are all such a happy family just now in the industrial world that politicians are inclined to forget there was ever such a thing as a strike in England. Politicians have short memories as to things unpleasant, and we are certain that when the next industrial war breaks out—let us hope it may be far hence—they will be as completely unprepared for it as they were for the coal strike. But the Industrial Council, an excellent body of business men, are not so oblivious. They have been busy since June of last year on industrial agreements, how best they should be kept, and how far enforced. They have come to a series of sound and different conclusions, which impress us far more than the cockade dogma of some of our savants of society."

"Industrial strife is a complicated business, involving principles that vitally concern the liberty of the subject and the safety of the state. To legislate in such matters in a hurry is to legislate badly, to do more harm than good; it is uncertain even—extremely uncertain—if legislation ever has achieved or can achieve anything in this department. The much-vaunted legislative systems of conciliation, arbitration, and so forth, compulsory and voluntary, which various countries have devised, amount to very little when we come to examine into their results. And for this main reason, that industrial peace depends, when all is said, upon good and human relations between employer and employee."

"To substitute what Mr. Lloyd George has hopefully but vaguely called 'some machinery' for the direct relations between master and man may only add a new complexity and a new source of friction and ill-feeling. If masters get out of touch with men they suffer, and they will deserve to suffer; if the state thrusts employer and employee apart, and steps in as a go-between, then the relations are further complicated and dehumanized; the resulting indirectness and want of good feeling add a new cause of unrest."

"The pity is that modern life, with its high concentration and specialization, its joint stock companies, its trusts and combines, tends to obliterate the human factor as between employer and employee. And it is not only one side that retreats from the other; both sides retreat. The tendency of labor is to collect itself into larger and larger organizations, embracing not merely one district and one trade, but in some cases several trades throughout a whole country, so that masters and men are divided almost into national armies in opposite camps. Such tendencies are bound to result, and have already resulted in great evils. But to introduce the machinery of the state, the grinding wheels of an act of parliament, may still further intensify these evils."

"In medieval times trades were organized into guilds, or trade unions, as we may call them, which included master and man. This, surely, is the true organization of a trade, an organization which brings the employer and employee upon the same council board in all such matters as wages, prices, conditions, hours, and so forth. But we have got beyond that, and now we have a lateral division splitting every trade into the frequent hostile parties of employer and employee. And both sides are organized to negotiate, or in the last event to fight. There is even a school of labor agitator which holds that the interests of employer and employee are necessarily at variance, and that capital is to be fought, injured, destroyed if possible, wherever and whenever the opportunity occurs."

"To us such a doctrine seems utterly false and vicious. There are points of difference between employer and employee in wages, hours, and conditions, but surely in the main their interests are common. If the trade is destroyed, both are destroyed; if the trade flourishes, both are secured, the one in his capital, the other in his livelihood. Existence is surely a bigger interest in common than any question of wages in opposition. It must be fatal, as much for labor as for capital, if the idea should prevail that the object of the employed is to injure the employer. Good relations and stable agreements; these are the ends that both sides must have in

Tremendous Reduction Sale of Furniture Coverings and Portiere Materials

Moquettes, Monastery Cloths, Velours, Silk Plush and Tapestry at Positively the Lowest Prices We Have Ever Placed Upon Such High-Grade Fabrics

Think of it! \$1.25 per yard for a \$3.00 material. \$2.50 for a \$4.50 grade. \$An \$8.25 fabric for \$3.75. Never have we had a sale presenting such amazing chances for money saving. Every home can make use of some of these goods and housekeepers all should purchase liberally, as this is the most wonderful sale in point of value giving we have ever attempted.

It is necessary to move the goods, so come and take them at the smallest prices for similar qualities in your whole shopping experience. Almost everybody ought to be interested and marvelous bargains such as these should be taken up, even if they have to be kept a while before using.

Commencing Monday Morning

MOQUETTE COVERINGS, 50 inches wide, in rich oriental designs and Persian stripe effects. These materials are of the very highest grade, practically unfadable, the most serviceable goods manufactured and good for at least twenty years of wear. Suitable for covering Turkish chairs, davenport, lounges, sofa beds, morris chairs, divans, window seats, etc. Every yard is perfectly fresh. Study these princely reductions.

Moquette, regular price, yard \$6.35, sale price, yard \$1.25
Moquette, regular price, yard 3.00, sale price, yard 1.25
Moquette, regular price, yard 4.00, sale price, yard 1.25

MONASTERY CLOTH, all wool, this is one of the newest weaves, reversible, very effective for portieres and over curtains, in plain shades of green or brown.

Regular price, per yard \$1.45, sale price, per yard 90 cents.

VELOURS for portieres, over curtains, table covers, etc., in shades of olive, bronze, rose, old rose, old gold and blue.

Regular price, per yard \$1.35, sale price, per yard 75 cents.

REVERSIBLE VELOURS in rich terra cotta and olive shades, best quality.

Regular price, per yard \$2.75, sale price, per yard \$1.50.

Moquette, regular price, yard \$4.50, sale price, yard \$1.50
Moquette, regular price, yard 4.75, sale price, yard 1.50
Moquette, regular price, yard 3.80, sale price, yard 1.25

PORTIERE VELOURS, Tuscan shade, extra quality.

Regular price, per yard \$1.75, sale price, per yard \$1.00.

SILK PLUSH for portieres, etc., in handsome blue and green shades, 50 inches wide.

Regular price, per yard \$4.50, sale price, per yard \$2.50.

SILK TAPESTRY for covering furniture, also for over curtains. These are the very choicest silks we have and there is but a limited variety of them. All perfectly fresh.

Regular price, per yard \$8.25, sale price, per yard \$3.75.

SALE WILL START AT EIGHT O'CLOCK IN HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

MANCHESTER ROBERTSON ALLISON, LIMITED.

view if both sides are to get the best out of their respective industries."

Criminals and All

"As individuals, criminals possess no characteristics, physical or mental, which are not shared by all people. The only difference is one of degree. Such is the result of a remarkable statistical investigation, based on measurements of prisoners in Parkhurst, which began in 1901, and which is now set forth by Dr. Goring, medical officer of that prison, in a monograph which is of extraordinary scientific and human interest."

Dr. Goring's measurements shatter the theory, propounded by Lombroso, that there is a definite type of criminal, and that it is even possible to know various kinds of criminals by the face. The monograph is not "glacial, cold, and taught, 'short and large'; the eye of the homicide is not 'glacial, cold, and taught.' Crime does not reveal itself in the man's outward visage."

The general characteristics of the English convict are these: He is a defective man—defective in physical strength, weight, stature, and mental capacity. In height and bodily weight the discovery has been made that he is very markedly inferior to the general average of the population. This is the only solid fact ascertained which might suggest that there is a criminal type. In head measurements the criminal does not differ perceptibly from Oxford or Cambridge undergraduates.

"Oxford students," states Dr. Goring, "are almost identical with criminals in mean head index," while "in mean circumference of head criminals and Scottish students correspond in a singularly close degree."

The Low Brows and the High

Another venerable superstition is incidentally laid to its last rest by Dr. Goring—that a low forehead connotes criminality and a high forehead intelligence. Different classes of criminals, he shows, do not differ markedly among themselves or vary much except in height and weight, from the standard of the population, while hospital inmates, who are quite free from crime, but weak of physique, in many characteristics significantly resemble the malefactor. Thieves and burglars, it is true, are usually puny, while fraudulent offenders are commonly as tall and heavy as the average man. But this is because the fraudulent offender is drawn from a higher class of the population than the thief.

The remarkable inferiority of the criminal in height and weight is explained very simply. Stature and physique are endowments which enable a man readily to obtain honest occupation. "We might easily produce statistics," says Dr. Goring, "to show that all other things being equal, a poor man's physique serves frequently as a casting vote in determining whether he will easily find employment or be unemployable." It is for this reason, but apparently for no other, that crime is to some extent hereditary.

dietary, how stature being transmitted by the parents to their progeny.

The criminal's health appears to have no effect upon his proclivity to crime. Nor is it true that drink is a cause of crime, except in the case of violent offences against the person. Social equality, often paraded as the true cause, appears to have even less to do with making the criminal. But a low standard of intelligence, often amounting to mental deficiency, is found in the vast majority of criminals.

To my mind the secretary exceeded his authority in giving such a statement to the press, without first consulting the executive officers of the council. It is an open question whether enforcing the present building laws or passing such a law as will be voted on Tuesday next will make for the future betterment of the city. There can be no doubt that there are certain sections in the city where three story wooden buildings constructed as some of the three and even

two-story buildings are constructed in and will be both dangerous and detrimental to all classes in the community; on the other hand there are sections in this city where three story wooden buildings constructed under a building law properly enforced would be good enough for the over-boomed city of St. John for years to come.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I believe that the building law as proposed is of very little interest to the working men of this city and should be left to those more directly interested but it will certainly place a restriction and prevent the building of several houses under consideration. It will also prevent the building of self-contained two and a half story residences such as those on Douglas avenue and Alexandra street which would mean curtailment of work for the building trades. Let us enforce the present laws, in other words "let well enough alone."

Yours, etc.,
JAMES L. SUGRUE.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir,—On Wednesday, August 20, The Telegraph contained a letter from F. Hyatt, secretary of the St. John Trades and Labor Council advising workmen to vote for the proposed by-law prohibiting the erection of three story houses.

To my mind the secretary exceeded his authority in giving such a statement to the press, without first consulting the executive officers of the council. It is an open question whether enforcing the present building laws or passing such a law as will be voted on Tuesday next will make for the future betterment of the city. There can be no doubt that there are certain sections in the city where three story wooden buildings constructed as some of the three and even

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For Week-End Outing Parties



Simeon Jones, Ltd.,

Brewers

St. John, N. B.

Nothing fosters the purely social spirit like Good Old RED BALL ALE, the creme de la creme of summer drinks—delightfully refreshing and invigorating, it has just claim to a place in the lunch basket. Better jot it down while you think of it.

