POOR DOCUMENT

EIGHT

THE STAR ST, JOHN N. B., FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1908

...ANNUAL...

Spring Sale

DRY GOODS!

Saving From 25 p.c. to 35 p.c. in Many Departments.

30c plain and ribbed Cashmere Hose, only 21c pair

Fancy Worsted Plaids,

Scotch and Fancy Plaids,

Plain colored Cloth, 44 inch,

Heavy Tweed Suitings, - -

13c and 15c Fancy Flannelette,

\$1.00 Salem and Tooke's Shirts,

1.25 self-opening Umbrellas, -

60c Men's Underwear,

1.25 Ladies' Umbrellas,

95c Lawn Shirtwaists,

30c Corset Covers,

40c Ladies' Drawers,

30c Bleached Sheeting,

\$1.25 Sateen Underskirts, -

50c Children's Cloth Tams, - -

75c D & A and P C Corsets, . . 59c pair \$1.00 D & A and P C Corsets, · · 79c pair

Cream Table Linen, 25, 29, 35 and 40c yard Bleached Damask, 30, 39, 42 and 50c yard

24c Unbleached Sheeting, - - 19c yard

12c English White Cotton, - 9c yard

15c Tooke's Collars,

35c Men's Neckwear,

Lustre, blue, brown and black,

Fancy Tweed,

25c Wool Hosiery,

All Wool Cashmere, every color,

FOREIGN COMPETITION HURTS SHIPBUILDING IN BRITAIN

Ever Decreasing Number of Contracts for Old Country Yards

the increasing employment of Chinese labor on English trading ships, to which Mr. Fenwick drew attention in the House of Commons last week, is one of vital importance. It is urged that ship owners are evading the law and escaping their liabilities under such measures as the Workmen's Compensation Act, Mr. Havelock Wilson, who recently exposed the dangers of Chinese immigration went so far as to state that during the year something like fifty per cent, of either Chinese or Lascets had taken the place of British abor on tramp steamers. A strong protest, too, was made by Mr. John Ward, who said that organized labor in this country would most strenuously oppose the ousting of British labor by Asiadies, a sentiment which was freely endorsed by the various speakers. The government, however, did not seem to take so serious a view of this matter as the Lebor men.bers claim they should do. The Parliament Secretary of the Board of Trade explained that his department had already made inquiries into the subject, and he had been informed by port officials that there was undoubtedly a tendency towards the employment of Chinamen in home ports. The request for a select committee to investigate the question made by Mr. Fenwick he hoped would not be pressed, as he was quite certain that the Board of Trade would be able to deal with the matter. The resolution was withdrawn and the matter ended for the time being. But unless some the Board of Trade would be able to deal with the matter. The resolution was withdrawn and the matter ended for the time beirg. But unless some firm and effective steps are taken now to check the steady and growing influx of Chinese sailors on British ships, the matter may easily become too big to handle effectively. The reason for the employment of Asiatics in the place of British labor is obvious. They accept lower wages, and they also submit to a much cheaper scale of diet, and, further, the owners have not the same responsibility towards them as they have to British seamen. In these days of cutting rates, ship-owners have every incentive to economize at the expense of the seamen.

En English shipbuilder, whom necessity compels to keep a pretty sensitive finger on the pulse of trade, says that the current depression is the worst in twenty years. Many causes of this deplorable state of matters could, he admitted, be cited, but, in spite of the arguments that were urged for the majority of them, two most disquieting facts of the situation persisted in worrying him. The average man is inclined to laugh at foreign competition in shipbuilding. That was because the average man did not care about looking the facts in the face. The first fact which disquieted this shipbuilder was that in 1907 more ships were built in the United Kingdom for foreign owners than in 1906, and the second that more ships were built abroad in 1907

SPRING SHOWERS, HOT AND COLD, OFFER NEW PHENOMENA

- 23c yard



GERMANY'S NEW SYSTEM OF INSURANCE AND PENSIONS

A Great Step in the Direction of Social Reform-Everyone Will Profit, and Everyone Will Help to Maintain

BERLIN, Apl. 2-Nothing in the so- | one. Although ince

23c yard

35c yard

30c yard

30c yard

42c each

3 for 25c

45 and 55c yard

39 and 50c yard

only 10c yard

17, 19, 25 and 30c yard

BERLIN, Apl. 2—Nothing in the social legislation of the past thirty years has given more satisfaction to Germans than the splendid series of Imperial insurance laws covering accidents, sickness, invalidity, and old age. As the late president of the Imperial Insurance Department, Dr. Bodiker, used to say, they form a corona of legislative enactments which will redound to the glory of the new German Empire far more than her greatest military achievements.

It was the old Emperor William I who initiated this work of conciliation and social reform. Towards the close of 1881 he sent a rescript to Prince Bismarck solemnly stating that it was his imperial duty to impress upon the Reichstag the necessity of furthering the welfare of the working classes. "The Lord," said the pious old Kaiser, "has blessed our reign, and we would be happy if we could carry with us the grave the consciousness of having given our country an additional and lasting assurance of internal peace, and the conviction that we have rendered to the needy that assistance to which they are justly entitled." The kaiser then mentions insurance against industrial accidents and sick relief insurance, and winds up with this reference to old age and invalidity:—"Those who are disabled in consequence of old age or invalidity possess a well founded claim to a more ample relief on the part of the State than they have hitherto enjoyed. To

ity:—"Those who are disabled in consequence of old age or invalidity possess a well founded claim to a more ample relief on the part of the State than they have hitherto enjoyed. To devise the fittest ways and means for making such provision, however difficult, is one of the highest obligations of every community based on the moral foundations of Christianity." It is important to note that this vast scheme gives the workman a due and just provision as a legal right, in order that he may not be compelled to rely on public charity.

The old age and invalidity law of Germany as it now stands has been in force since 1899. Two-thirds of the wage-earning people of Germany are insured against sickness, and one-third of the cost of this is compulsore ily borne by the employers; and in the case of old age and invalidity, threen out of sixteen wage-earning people have a right to a small pension in case of permanent incapacity or or reaching the age of seventy. The pensions are small, but added to other means of livelihood they make all the difference between a pinched existence and absolute starvation, and these pensions can be claimed as a right, and not as a charity.

It is intended to secure to persons working for wages or salary a legal provision in cases not covered by the sickness and accident insurance laws. The essence of the law is compulsion, and the sale working for wages or salary a legal provision in cases not covered by the sickness and accident insurance laws. The essence of the law is compulsion, servants and apprentices, are subject to compulsory insurance. Officials of the Empire and of the various States are exempt from compulsion, so are teachers at public schools, and two or three other unimportant classes of the population whose compulsion could not very well be carried through. Women who marry, survivors of insured persons who die before the annuity becomes attainable, and two or three other classes have a right to the recovery of contributions.

All persons who are insured and become permanently d

GOLD, OFFER NEW PHENOMENA
Fix Deligid With MIX—Warm Rain Bulls Egs—Ton
Centor His Thrilling Experience Strelling
In Gourdan
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