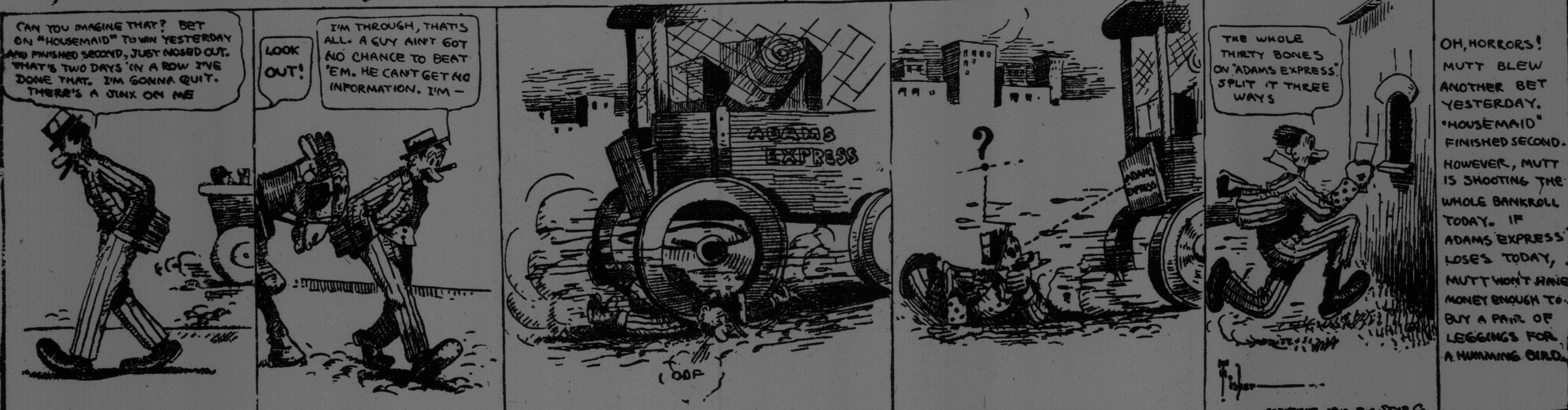


If Mutt Loses Today, It's Right to the Cleaners for Him

By "Bud" Fisher



Newspaper Men Have Great Faith in the East

Convention of Maritime Press Association Opens With Discussion of Progress in Maritime Provinces

Members of the Fourth Estate held a lively first session of their conference here in the rooms of the Board of Trade last night. Upwards of twenty-five members of the Maritime Press Association were present and discussion waxed lively at times over the points under debate. Harvester's excursions to the West were soundly denounced.

After some communications expressing regret of several members for being unable to be present, had been read by the secretary, D. F. MacLean, Mayor of Port Hood (N. S.), and owner of "The Greengates" in that city, Mayor Frink was introduced to the members of the association by the president, J. T. Hawke, of the Moncton Transcript.

The mayor said he was not informed as to just how old the newspaper profession was, but he understood that as the rural mail service was alleged to have been "one of the great things" of the Maritime provinces, the rule of the Maritime provinces newspaper men had existed at that time, and possibly before. He referred to the burning down of the old Beacon light as the passing of another old landmark, and a sign that the modern era of progress was pushing old standards and old ideas away. He supposed it was the same story in newspaper work.

Advertising At Home.

After referring to the possibility of a New York steamship line coming to St. John, as told of on another page, his worship commented on the advertising the city was doing in old country magazines and newspapers, and said that he thought the money could have been used more advantageously among the various newspapers of the Maritime provinces. In conclusion, he welcomed the visiting newspaper men heartily to the city of St. John, and trusted their stay would be pleasant.

President Hawke, in reply, thanked the mayor for his welcome on behalf of the Maritime Press Association, and said that it had frequently been commented that the association's members were only a "mere handful of men." The speaker said that it should be remembered that in the great majority of places in the maritime provinces only one newspaper was published and therefore there could be only one representative in the association, but that the power the members of the association wielded throughout their newspapers was tremendously out of proportion to their numbers.

United and Striking.

"The mayor spoke about a union of newspapermen," continued Mr. Hawke, "and that's the only thing I've got to complain of in his speech. A union? Yes and no. We are a union from the standpoint of co-operation in ideas, nothing more. And the mayor said that we might strike. Strike? We've been striking all the time—striking for better conditions, striking for the welfare of the maritime provinces and the people."

"The paper dealt with the danger to the maritime provinces in the harvesters' excursions, and this point was afterward made the subject of debate. The unanimous opinion of the meeting seemed to be that these excursions were derogatory to the interests of the maritime provinces, and that they should be stopped."

J. D. McKenna, of the Kings County Record, said that when he had first come to New Brunswick he had decided that there was "nothing in politics" and had decided to run a non-political paper. Having made the decision he naturally had to look about him for something else to write about. He soon found that the best topic he could pick was New Brunswick itself, and ever since he has been endeavoring, as far as he was able, to dig into the people's ears the fact that New Brunswick was the greatest province in the whole great Dominion of Canada; that we had just as many resources; that our scenery was superior to any other province; and that our other advantages were not shared by any other province.

"For nine years," said Mr. McKenna, "I have permitted no reference to the Canadian or American west to creep into the columns of the paper which I control. For nine years I have not mentioned, either indirectly or directly, one solitary fact about the provinces west of New Brunswick. Instead, I have talked New Brunswick all the time, and I am beginning now to realize the reward of my policy."

"I did not do this as a bid to wholly free myself from necessary motives. I reasoned that for every man I sent west I lost a possible subscriber; for every man sent west the merchant of my town lost a customer, and thus found it unable, in my left, to pay me so much for advertising as I required. So it was purchasing a matter of business to me and the thing has worked out just as I thought it would."

Mr. McKenna referred to the meeting of the maritime press men and the St. John board of trade called here several years ago to consider the problem of publicity for the maritime provinces in terms of glowing praise. He said that in his opinion this was the wisest thing the board of trade could have done.

"That year the attention of the conference was attracted to the harvesters' excursions promoted by the C. P. R., who offered a smaller passage out than back, and by our efforts we succeeded in stopping those harvesters' excursions that year altogether. And this year there were less of our good young men went west than ever before. It is an encouraging sign, but the press of the maritime provinces must keep up the work of forever dining it into the ears of the people of these provinces that there is a better future for them right where they are than in some place out west."

R. L. Cotton of the Charlottetown Examiner, said that none of the other provinces suffered to anything like the extent of the maritime provinces by the harvesters' excursions. "The newspapers had a good deal to do with this in the old days," he said, "and they should now get together to repair the harm that has been done. Very few young people are going west now, and the mostly aged parents taking advantage of the cheap fares to visit their sons and daughters in the prairie provinces."

A Case of Discrimination.

"With regard to myself I was set against these harvesters' excursions seven years or so ago, when we were having an Old Home week in our town. We asked the C. P. R. for a reduced rate from Edmonton to our town and back, and the best they could do for us was something in the neighborhood of \$100 return. Yet tickets from our town to Edmonton for collection at that time for more like \$8 than \$100."

"That set me dead against the C. P. R. and since that time I have been a member of the corporation has appeared in my paper. We absolutely ignore the harvesters' excursions. Not is that all. In all our advertising contracts is a clause that if the advertisement tenders for collection in any way derogatory to our home interests we reserve the right to charge an excess rate on it. That clause usually lets us out, for we are usually able to set an absolutely prohibitive rate on all classes of advertising that do not appeal to us."

Other speakers at the meeting were J. O. Gallant, editor of the French Canadian paper L'Evangeline at Moncton; C. C. Blackadar, of the Halifax Recorder; and E. W. McCready, of The Telegraph, St. John.

Members in Attendance.

Outside members of the association who signed the roll at last night's meeting were: John P. Maloney, Press, Woodstock (N. B.); Frederick E. Conant, Outlook, Middleton (N. S.); J. T. Hawke, Moncton Transcript; R. D. Ayer, Moncton Labor News; James D. McKenna, Sussex Record; J. O. Gallant, Moncton L'Evangeline (French Canadian); R. L. Cotton, Charlottetown (P. E. I.) Examiner; John D. MacDonald, Pictou (N. S.) Advocate; J. C. Keating, Moncton Times; A. H. McCready, Seaside Post; A. R. Coffin, Truro (N. S.) News; Edgar E. Kelley, Moncton, The Busy East; E. W. Wallace, Funeral Director, Sussex; C. C. Blackadar, Halifax Recorder; James C. Jones, Halifax; John M. Imrie, Canadian Press Association, Toronto; A. D. MacNeil, Port Sydney; H. B. Anslow, Graphic, Campbellton; D. F. MacLean, The Greengates, Port Hood.

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NEW COMPANIES

The Royal Gazette this week gives notice of letters patent of incorporation having been granted to the New Brunswick Black Foxes, Limited. The capital stock of the company is \$60,000. A. E. Trites, A. Armour Brown, Victor E. Gowland, Ellen W. Trites, Mary E. Brown and Sarah L. Gowland were the applicants for incorporation.

Letters patent have also been granted to J. S. Gibson & Co., Limited. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000. With head offices at St. John. The applicants were James S. Gibson, Charles H. Gibson, Neelham S. Springer, Carrie M. Gibson, Anabelle Gibson, all of St. John.

Letters patent have also been granted to Kennedy & Wetmore, Limited. The applicants were George N. Kennedy, Percy Woodford Wetmore, G. Earle Logan, J. B. M. Baxter, May Beatrice Kennedy and Edith Jane Wetmore, all of St. John. The capital stock is \$24,000, with head office at St. John.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one remedy. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running ear, which is often discharging a thick, yellowish fluid. This fluid is the result of the inflammation, and it is this fluid that causes the deafness. It is not the fluid itself, but the inflammation that causes it. When the inflammation is removed, the fluid will disappear, and the hearing will be restored. We will give you one hundred dollars for a cure of deafness caused by catarrh, if you cannot be cured by any other means. Write to Dr. J. C. Cheney & Co., Toronto, Ont., for circulars, free.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Each. Send for circulars, free.

Final Clean-up Sale At Brown's

SUMMER STOCK MUST GO REGARDLESS OF COST.

Wash Goods	
9c. Prints,	sale 6 1-2 cts. yard
12c. English Prints,	sale 8 1-2 cts. yard
15c. best English Cambric,	sale 12 1-2 cts. yard
15c. best Duck Suiting,	sale 12 1-2 cts. yard
15c. Galatea,	sale 12 1-2 cts. yard
15c. heavy Oxford Shirting,	12 1-2 cts. yard
12c. Dress Gingham,	sale 9 1-2 cts. yard
15c. and 20c. Anderson's Gingham,	sale 12 1-2 cts. yard
Table Linen and Towelling	
40c. Unbleached Damask,	sale 30c. yard
50c. Unbleached Damask,	sale 39c. yard
75c. Unbleached Damask,	sale 55c. yard
45c. Full Bleached Damask,	sale 33c. yard
65c. Full Bleached Damask,	sale 48c. yard
9c. Check Glass Towelling,	sale 7 1-2 cts. yard
10c. Linen Roller Towelling,	sale 7 1-2 cts. yard
14c. Linen Roller Towelling,	sale 10c. yard
15c. large Linen Glass Towels,	three for 25c.
35c. Bath Towels,	sale 23c. pair
35c. large Linen Towels,	sale 23c. pair
Lace Curtains	
\$.65 Lace Curtains,	sale \$.49 pair
.85 Lace Curtains,	sale .69 pair
1.25 Lace Curtains,	sale .89 pair
1.35 Lace Curtains,	sale 1.00 pair
1.50 Lace Curtains,	sale 1.19 pair
1.75 Lace Curtains,	sale 1.39 pair
2.00 Lace Curtains,	sale 1.50 pair
12c. Spot and Striped Muslin,	8 1-2 cts. yard
20c. heavy White Scrim,	15c. yard
Hosiery	
Ladies' Black or Tan Hose,	three pairs for 25c.
20c. Ladies' Tan Cotton Hose,	15c. pair
25c. Ladies' Tan Lace Hose,	19c. pair
25c. Ladies' Tan Silky Cotton Hose,	19c. pair
25c. Ladies' Black Lace Hose,	19c. pair
25c. Black Cotton, white feet,	19c. pair
25c. Boys' Buster Brown Hose,	19c. pair
20c. Boys' heavy Cotton Hose,	two pair for 25c.
20c. Children's Cashmere Socks,	two pair for 25c.
Ladies' Underwear, Etc.	
35c. Corset Covers,	sale 23c. each
25c. fine Cotton Drawers,	sale 19c. pair
50c. Ladies' fine Cotton Drawers,	38c. pair
75c. Ladies' fine Cotton Drawers,	49c. pair
15c. Ladies' Undervests,	10c. each
20c. Ladies' Undervests,	15c. each
25c. Children's Cotton Drawers,	15c. pair
65c. Ladies' White Cotton Underskirts,	39c. each
\$1.25 Ladies' White Cotton Underskirts,	79c. each
1.25 Ladies' fine Cotton Gowns,	89c. each
D. & A. Corsets,	sale 47c. pair
Waists and House Dresses	
65c. Colored Print Waists,	sale 39c. each
\$1.00 Colored Tailored Waists,	sale 50c. each
1.00 Sailor Waists,	sale 50c. each
1.00 fine Embroidered Waists,	sale 69c. each
Entire stock of better Waists,	sale 89c. each
\$1.00 Black Sateen Waists,	75c. each
1.50 Black Sateen Waists,	\$1.00 each
1.25 Print Wrappers,	sale 89c. each
1.25 Print House Dresses,	sale 89c. each
1.75 House Dresses,	sale \$1.39 each

Store open Friday night and all day Saturday.

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PROBLEMS OF CIVIC PLANNING

The Taking of Practical Steps to Remedy the Housing Conditions

(Montreal Star)

In recent congresses both in the United States and Europe where the mayors of cities and municipal experts have been meeting to discuss various grave problems of civic government, the opinion has been pretty generally expressed that it is largely owing to the apathy of public opinion that slums exist in such great numbers.

At the congresses in question a few cities have quoted where public opinion has been aroused and where conditions, in regard to slum districts, have been immensely improved. One of the cities noted as having made marked strides in regard to the proper building of workingmen's houses, and the lessening of existing slums, is Cleveland.

The pleasing results which have been achieved there are largely laid to the credit of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

Disgusted with slum conditions, gentlemen representing this body began discussing how legislation could be best obtained so unsanitary tenements might become a thing of the past. The first thing done was to examine the building by-laws of the city. They were found to be about in the same hopeless condition as they exist in Montreal. "Our building by-laws," said a Cleveland business man, "are a marvel of complexity. The building inspector and his assistants often hold conferences as to just what 'construction' shall be put on certain clauses."

After a thorough inspection of the Cleveland slum districts, it was decided that two separate actions should be taken. The first was the drafting of a petition to the State Building Code Commission for a state tenement house act, and secondly, pending the enactment of the state code, the municipal authorities of Cleveland themselves should prepare and put into force a tenement code. A great deal of difficulty was met with when it was attempted to define what a "tenement" was. It was finally decided, however, to accept the following definition for the municipal act: "When the occupants of any dwelling house share in common with the occupants of any other building whatsoever, halls, stairways, basement, cellar, water supply, water closets or privies, such dwelling house shall be deemed a tenement."

The important action was then taken of passing measures, so that it would be an offence in the eyes of the law for anyone to construct a tenement which could in any way be construed as a slum dwelling. None of the new tenements erected must have connected with them deadly privies, dark rooms, crowded alleys and a score of other evils. It was after very many months of labor that the declaration was finally made that something like a satisfactory code for combating the housing evil, had been got into shape.

It is interesting to note that at this juncture Cleveland had to encounter the difficulty of how to properly enforce the new enactment.

It was found that in the health department there were inspectors who were busy as to just what powers they possessed to enter houses and order improvements, while connected with various other departments there were inspectors whose duties were not clearly outlined, and therefore did not produce satisfactory results. In addition to this, it was found that the regulations themselves of the board of health, in regard to the inspection of buildings, were sadly incomplete. In brief, before the new code could be put into force there had to be a thorough overhauling of both the building inspectors' department, the health department, and the sanitary department, and in fact, other departments.

Nothing daunted, the Cleveland business men kept up the agitation for reform until finally a thorough reorganization took place of all of the above bureaus. Immediately after the reorganization the direct attack on the slums began. Connected with the new health department was what was termed The Tenement House Division. The chief of the division was a woman who had been trained by the National Housing Association.

In less than three months' time gratifying results began to show. In this period over one thousand violations of the sanitary laws were reported and corrected. One hundred and twenty outside closets were swept away. Over one hundred miserable houses, relics of a former generation, were pulled down and in their place were put up humble but cleanly houses, where plumbing and proper sanitary arrangements were strikingly in evidence. All of these reforms were possible under the new code which the city council had passed. So much success had attended the efforts to remodel conditions in Cleveland that still more drastic measures are being adopted for the abolition of slums. The prophesy is made that within a very few years' time Cleveland will be able to make the proud boast that she is a city of homes, and that not a single slum district is to be found in the place.

"A skin you love to touch"

Why it is so rarely found

A skin you love to touch is rare because so few people really understand the skin and its needs. Begin today to take your skin seriously. Learn what you can and can't do for it. Woodbury's Facial Soap is the work of an authority on the skin and its needs. In the 12-page wrapper around every cake of Woodbury's, you will find the causes for all common skin troubles are given—conspicuous pores, rough skin, blackheads, etc.—and the proper treatments to relieve them.

If your skin is not what you want it to be, get a cake of Woodbury's today, and follow carefully the directions given in this wrapper. In ten days or two weeks your skin will show a marked improvement.

Woodbury's Facial Soap costs 25c a cake. No one hesitates at the price after their first cake.

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For sale by Canadian druggists from coast to coast

Write to the Ladies' Express Co., 914 Broad St., Perth, Ontario.

