

BIG ATTENDANCE AT EXHIBITION

Estimated 80,000 People have
Been to the Big Show.

Today at The Exhibition

4.30-5.00 p.m.—Radio concert in
Amusement Hall.
5.00 p.m.—Concert in main build-
ing, music by St. Mary's
band.
7.00-7.45 p.m.—Radio concert in
Amusement Hall.
7.30-8.30 p.m.—Concert in main
building, music by St.
Mary's band.
8.00 p.m.—Dancing in the Dance
Hall.
8.00 p.m.—Fashion Show in the
Amusement Hall.
8.30 p.m.—Free acts in front of
grand stand, music by
62nd band.
9.00-10.00 p.m.—Concert in main
building, music by St.
Mary's band.
9.30 p.m.—Fireworks programme
in front of grand stand,
weather permitting.
9.30 p.m.—Radio concert in the
Amusement Hall (Am-
erican program), weath-
er permitting.

Interest in the big exhibition seems
to be holding well and the attendance
figures so far have been very gratifying.
The attendance last night was well up
to the total during each of the other
days of the week, there being between
15,000 and 20,000 persons present. Al-
though there was a keen wind blowing
across the grounds last night, it failed
to cool the ardor of those present and
everything was kept humming until the
watchman made a tour of the grounds
and buildings with his warning that
lights would be extinguished in five
minutes. About 11 o'clock the big build-
ings and surroundings were in darkness.
The total attendance up to and in-
cluding last night was estimated at about
80,000, figured on the basis of 25,000
for Monday, 20,000 for Tuesday and 35,000
for Wednesday and Thursday.

Last night saw more cars parked in
Broad street than at any time during
the show. Three lines of them there
were, stretching from Charlotte street
on one end to Courtney Bay on the
other, one bank on either side of the
street and one down the middle. A
count made between 8 and 9 o'clock re-
sulted in a total of nearly 400 cars. The
highest previous total was 370.

An invitation was extended by the
management of the exhibition to the
members attending the maritime board
of trade convention here to be their
guests tonight at the big show. Those
who remained in town accepted and they
were accompanied in a round of the ex-
hibitions and other attractions by R. E.
Armstrong, secretary of the St. John
Board of Trade.

MUSIC SPEEDS WORK IN MANY BIG PLANTS

Mass Singing, Bands, Orches-
tras, Glee Clubs and Chor-
uses Help the Toiler.

In the development of various forms
of betterment, music, industry, music
has been increasingly employed because
of the view that it exerts a vital influ-
ence on employee psychology, according
to the National Industrial Conference
Board of the United States. The idea of
associating music with industry began
in factories with the gathering of small
groups to sing at the noonday lunch
period, and has grown into a well-de-
veloped movement for organized music
in many of the leading industrial estab-
lishments of the country.

Organization records of thirteen song
leaders in this field during one month
last winter show twenty-two male
quartets, eighteen glee clubs, eleven
choral societies, four bands, and eleven
orchestras drawn from employees in over

A PROMISING YOUNGSTER



—The Passing Show (London).

WHERE YOU FIND ONE, YOU ALWAYS FIND THE OTHER



—Johnson, British and Colonial Press.

and factory, with some creditable dram-
atic and operatic performances, concerts
and minstrel shows produced. The Los
Angeles Chamber of Commerce has es-
tablished a special department of in-
dustrial music.

Mass singing has been found one of
the easiest and most natural channels in
turning foreign-born employees toward
good citizenship and Americanization.
It is being used increasingly by plants
having large numbers of foreign-born
workers. Schools for song leaders are
conducted throughout the United States
by the Community Service, certain uni-
versities, and a few individuals experi-
enced in community and industrial
work. Industrial institutions are in-
vited to send representatives to these
schools, in some of which tuition is free.
The methods of using music in indus-
trial organizations naturally vary con-
siderably, the board explains. One large
department store has cut twenty-five
minutes out of its working day and de-
votes it to mass singing. The actual
increase in sales in remaining time is
said to have more than offset the poten-
tial loss of sales during the time so
used. A Boston factory has made sev-
eral breaks in the day for singing, and
reports a twenty per cent increase in
the output by the same force. A factory
in Lynn has pianos, purchased by
voluntary contributions of employees, in
many departments. The pianos are
played at will during working hours,
with a noticeable freshening of interest
and increase of output reported on the
part of the workers. A Chicago concern
which now has ten minutes of chorus
singing at ten a. m. and another ten min-
utes at three p. m., reports that the
former excessive labor turnover and ab-
senteeism practically has ceased. Several
Detroit factories are said to have

effected a ten per cent increase in out-
put by the introduction of music in
working hours.

A large packing house gave special at-
tention last year to organization of brass
bands, stringed orchestras, glee clubs
and community singing groups in the
various cities in which are its plants.
Participation is wholly voluntary. The
company provides instruction, instru-
ments and uniforms and the participants
give their time. Of special interest is a
girls' band of thirty-five players in the
main plant in Chicago. Every member
is of foreign parentage, and many speak
English with difficulty. None are em-
ployed in the plant, but after three
months of training and diligent
practice the organization is said to have
become quite efficient. Another band of
seventy-five pieces belonging to this
company is represented as being the best
band in Northern Texas. Community
singing, started in the general office of
this concern, has spread to the plant,
and "singing meets" are held twice a
week. The songs sung are mainly patri-
otic in theme, because the company
"feels that Americanization is one of
the biggest things to be accomplished in
the moral and mental development of
the foreign-born worker within the
company's gates."

A band of about eighty-five pieces was
organized twelve years ago by a lead-
ing steel concern. It at once became a
popular organization. It appears at all
functions of employees and gives many
free concerts. All expenses are borne
by the company. In the same concern
a male chorus of 160 voices has com-
pleted its second successful season. This
chorus is entirely by the employees and
is self-supporting. Well patronized con-
certs have been given each season.

A hat factory in Philadelphia has
pianos and talking machines scattered
through its various departments. Em-
ployees are privileged to play on them at
will, and they are much used. During
the noon hour appropriate dance music
is played. There is also a chorus of
sixty voices in this factory. The winter
weekly rehearsals are held. The chorus
always sings at special Christmas ex-
ercises. In the spring a popular concert is
given for the benefit of the hospital or
some special charity. A noted blind or-
ganist and composer who directs the
chorus, has been the factory musician
for thirty-eight years.

Scores of large firms are now employ-
ing music in industry. As one corre-
spondent of the board has summed up,
from the standpoint of the employer,
music is valuable because "it increases

TANLAC

Nature's Tonic Medicine
ends stomach
troubles and

builds you up

30 Million Bottles Sold
Ask Any Good Druggist

production, it enlarges the zone of agree-
ment upon which employer and employee
can negotiate, and it cut down the
turnover, "while from the viewpoint of
the employee it breaks the monotony of
the working day, it gives social inter-
est and a chance for the expression of
individual talent, it makes for better
acquaintance and closer friendship."

G. W. V. A. NEWS

(By G. W. V. A. News Service)
Ottawa, Aug. 30.—(By Mail).—Instead
of the week or ten days promised by
some newspaper correspondents at Ot-
tawa as the time which would be con-
sumed in the hearing of G. W. V. A.
charges against the pension board, the
first week of the royal commission's work
indicates that a month will be the mini-
mum period required for receiving evi-
dence. It is quite possible that the time
may run into six weeks or two months.
Representatives of the G. W. V. A.
have expressed themselves as well satis-
fied with the proceedings up to the
present time. They are convinced that
the royal commission, composed of Lieut.
Col. J. L. Ralston, D. S. O., of Halifax,
chairman; Lieut. Colonel A. E. Dube,
D. S. O., of Montreal, and Lieut. Colonel
Walter McKewen of Toronto, is making
an earnest endeavor to get at the root
of the trouble, and that the results will
be fair and impartial.

The proceedings are being followed
with intense interest, not only by Cana-
dian veterans, but by those in the United
States, Great Britain, Australia and
across countries representatives of
organizations in those lands have writ-
ten requesting that the G. W. V. A. keep
them advised as to the progress of the
hearing.

A Missing Veteran.

The information department of the
G. W. V. A. is endeavoring to locate ex-
No. 80103 William R. Martin of the
C. E. F. Relatives in Calgary are en-
quiring. Participation in the war was
in the Dominion Command, G. W. V. A.,
Citizen Building, Ottawa.

Veterans Sponsors For Child.

A touching story of how paternal love
was aided in its yearnings for a child
that had passed legally from the earth
was unfolded recently in an eastern
Canadian city when the G. W. V. A.
officially accepted responsibility for
the child and thus the means of
placing it in the father's hands.

The story goes back to the days just
prior to the war. A close friendship
existed between the father, who was then
just at the dawn of manhood, and a girl
three years his junior. When the roll
of the war drums called the father to
the front, the child was born out of wed-
lock to the couple. It was placed in
charge of the Children's Aid Society of
that city, and soon afterwards the father
died. While on active service he came
to a full realization of his parental re-
sponsibilities and endeavored to adjust
himself by offering marriage to the
mother. In the meantime her affections
had undergone a change, and she refused.
When the father returned from overseas
he persisted in his efforts, but to no
effect. He then turned his attention
to making provision for the child, asking
that it be given completely in his charge.
The authorities, however, demurred, say-
ing that he had shown no indication of
responsibility at the time of his death.
The father appealed to the G. W. V. A.
and a full investigation was made by
that organization. Convinced that the
man was sincere in his desire, responsi-
bility for the child's well-being was as-
sumed and it was subsequently placed in
the father's charge.

Today no idle or parental love could
be written more touching than that of
the little eight-year-old blue-eyed girl
who plays happily about Ontario
farmhouse, eagerly looking forward to
the close of the day when her ex-soldier
daddy will return from his work in the
fields.

FORTIETH BIRTHDAY OF ELECTRIC LIGHT

Forty years ago on Sept. 3, Thomas A.
Edison gave a signal from the building
that still stands at number 287
street, New York, and electric lights in
certain downtown office buildings and
stores flashed their first challenge to the
sunlight streaming in the windows.
The first central electric power house
had begun operations.

ECZEMA

You are not
experimenting
in what you
use Dr. Chase's
Ointment free if
you mention this
ad in your order.
Sample Box Dr.
Chase's Ointment free if
you mention this
ad in your order.
50c; all dealers or Edmansons, Bates & Co.,
Limited, Toronto.

ECLIPSE WILL TEST THE THEORY OF EINSTEIN

Astronomers Hope to Remove
Doubts on Sept. 21, When
Sun Will be Partly Hidden.

Dr. Frank Schlesinger, director of the
Yale Observatory, said in an interview
yesterday that greatly improved equip-
ment for photographing stars behind the
sun and near the sun's rim during the
eclipse, "while from the viewpoint of
the observer many things about it will be
studied, as well as the Einstein theory,
but that the intensive observa-
tion of Mars recently has produced no
new evidence for or against the existence
of life on that planet."

The moon comes between the earth
and the sun on Sept. 21, so as to throw a
strange shadow on the earth over the
Indian and Pacific Oceans near the
equator. Telescopes with photographic
and spectroscopic equipment will be
trained on the sun from islands in the
Indian Ocean and North Australia. Dur-
ing the five minutes or so that the sun is
observed many things about it will be
studied, as well as the Einstein theory.
Efforts will be made to discover more
about the prominences, or tree-like fig-
ures of red flame which appear about
the rim of the sun during the eclipse.
Efforts will also be made to discover
the nature of the corona, the yearly
green cloud many times the size of the
sun which surrounds the sun during the
eclipse. A still more favorable oppor-
tunity to study the sun during eclipse
will occur on Sept. 10 of next year,
when the shadow of the total eclipse
passes over the Pacific, California and
other islands of Los Angeles and a
part of Lower California.

Einstein vs. Newton.

Starlight is bent by gravity as it
passes the sun. If the Einstein theory is
correct, the bend is about twice as great
as it would be if the Newtonian theory
is correct. The photographs of the sun
taken in Africa and South America dur-
ing the total eclipse in 1919 favored the
Einstein theory, but not silence ob-
jectors. The photographs of the stars
near the sun's rim were displaced from
their normal positions by an amount
bigger than had been calculated, and
indicating that the light waves had been
disturbed by the sun's mass. But a
minority of astronomers and mathe-
maticians refused to be convinced.

"The astronomers studying the eclipse
this time are all armed with the
latest photographic equipment which is
free from some of the criticisms urged
against the pictures taken in 1919," said
Dr. Schlesinger. "They take in a much
bigger field and enable calculations to be
made with much greater certainty.
Another advantage is that the region in
which the photographs are taken is al-
most cloudless. There was some diffi-
culty in 1919 because of the interference
of clouds."

"On the other hand, the section of
the heavens in which eclipse takes place is
not so favorable. These stars are not so
numerous. What is wanted for a test of
the Einstein theory is a number of stars
close in the sun's rim. The 1919 field
was a very rich one. The double, how-
ever, more, and the result should estab-
lish the truth about the Einstein theory with
finality."

"Many other subjects about the sun
will be studied. The corona, the pearly-
green atmosphere which fills the sky
around the sun, is something whose na-
ture is largely unknown. We know it
to be dust lit up by the sun, but what
to some extent furnishes its own light.
It is only visible during the eclipse, and
it is known to vary from eclipse to
eclipse, in accordance with some peri-
odic law, apparently connected with the
sunspot cycle. Its spectrum is different
from that of the sun."

"Prominences," 100,000 miles high.
The prominences, or flame-like red
appearances near the rim of the sun,
can be studied at other times, but not
so advantageously. They are from 30,
000 to 100,000 miles high and project
from the sun in all directions. Another
subject will be the reversing layer, the
most comparatively cold layer of at-
mosphere about the sun, which is re-
sponsible for the dark lines in the spec-
trum. This is 400 or 600 miles thick,
about the thickness of the atmosphere
about the earth."

"People in this country have a glorious
chance to see the total eclipse of
the sun in September of next year, when
the Catalina Islands and some California
towns are in shadow of the total
eclipse. The eclipse is partial at the Mt.
Wilson observatory."

Asked whether the study of Mars dur-
ing the summer, when it has been closer
to the earth than for many years had
developed anything new, Dr. Schlesinger
said:
"Not a thing. It leaves the questions
about Mars just where they were before.
The public is more interested than Mars,
as a general rule, than astronomers are,
because is presently a field for fancy and
speculation, rather than for study. Few
astronomers are willing to put in their
time on Mars, because they appear to
be no promise of solving the problems
concerning it. Study in other fields,

WHEN IT'S A CUT SCALD or BURN— USE Zam-Buk

DRESS a cut, burn or scald with
Zam-Buk and fiery smarting
pain is stopped, inflammation
disappears. Where skin is blis-
tered or broken, the Zam-Buk dress-
ing acts as a perfect antiseptic shield
over the flesh. It prevents disease
infection or any tendency to fester
or become "matters."
Zam-Buk owes this marvelous heal-
ing and disease-dispelling power to
its refined herbal character—its com-
plete freedom from the crude drugs
and animal fats found in ordinary
ointments. You will find Zam-Buk
equally valuable for healing sore
cracked hands, frost-bite and chil-
blains, and in winter eczema, ulcers,
scald disease, piles, poisoned wounds, abscesses,
and obstinate sores.
Consider how often you've wanted just such
a safe, ever-ready skin remedy as Zam-Buk.
Then get a box to-day and keep it always handy.
50 cents, all dealers. 3 for \$1.25.
FREE! To test this great healer, send
1c. stamp to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.
Sample box mailed by return.



For QUICK CLEAN HEALING

FAMISHED CATS ATTACK CHILD IN PARIS SUBURB

Paris, Sept. 6.—Residents of the Paris
suburb of Montreuil are organizing a
wildcat hunt, following an attack by a
score of famished felines upon an 11-
year-old girl. Returning from market
with a basket of fish, the child was
started to find that she was being fol-
lowed by half-starved cats, savagely
mewing and bringing other cats to
kind from all directions. In her fright
the child dropped the basket and was
fiercely attacked by the cats when
she attempted to recover it. Neighbors
rescued her, but not until her feet and
arms had been terribly lacerated.

FORD'S FINANCING

Within a year Henry Ford has ac-
cumulated more cash than probably any
other man in America, says a Detroit
despatch. Today his cash on hand
amounts to more than \$100,000,000, and
to use the motor magnate's words, he
"can't tell within fifteen millions or so"
just what he has in the bank.

A year ago the Ford Motor Com-
pany was just emerging from the worst
depression in its history, and despite the
offers of Wall street bankers of millions
for a loan, Ford succeeded by his own
efforts in putting his business on its feet.
He says his refusal to deal with Wall
street and banks was due to several
causes. First, he says, they insisted that
for a loan of a million they should be
allowed to name the treasurer of the
company, and have a voice in the man-
agement of the company. Again, Ford
asserts, he did not need to borrow from
banks, for the reason that he could see
his way to revive his business.

With the aid of experts he ascertained
what every item was costing. He turned
millions of dollars tied up in surplus
material into cash by stopping purchases
of raw material and using what the com-
pany had. This policy holds today.
It is estimated that Ford is able to
keep at least \$50,000,000 in his treasury
by not buying huge quantities in ad-
vance.

Mr. Ford's next step was to make a
thorough study of the transportation
problems, and so linking his Detroit,
Toledo and Ironton railroad with ship
connections, and New York state barge
transportation, that he can transport
goods to the east for distribution much
quicker and cheaper than others. In this
way he saved many millions more by
not having an enormous quantity of
goods in storage here for the purpose of
meeting orders.

The money he thus saved was immedi-
ately turned back into business. When
depression hit the automobile world he
eliminated all waste man-power. He
succeeded in producing more automo-
biles than during the war period with
some 10,000 fewer men. This item saved
Ford more than \$250,000 a week in the
payroll.

Shave, Bathe and Shampoo with one Soap.—Cuticura

Use the Want Ad. Way

YOUNG MOTHER NOW STRONG

Her Mother's Faith in Lydia E.
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
Led Her To Try It

Kenosha, Wisconsin.—"I cannot say
enough in praise of Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound. My mother
had great faith in it as she had taken
as much of it as I could give it to me.
I had trouble after my baby was born
she gave it to me. It helped me so much
more than anything else had done that I
scream as a woman with female trouble
to give it a fair trial
and I am sure they will feel as I do
about it.—Mrs. FRED P. HANSEN, 563
Symmonds St., Kenosha, Wisconsin.

A medicine that has been in use nearly
fifty years and that receives the praise
and commendation of mothers and
grandmothers is surely your considera-
tion.
If you are suffering from troubles
that sometimes follow child-birth bear
in mind that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege-
table Compound is a woman's medicine.
It is especially adapted to correct such
troubles.
The letters we publish ought to con-
vince you; ask some of your women
friends or neighbors—they know its
worth. You will, too, if you give it a
fair trial.

Jo-Bel

THE WONDER SALVE
(Registered)

"It's great stuff for piles. I had them
bleeding, itching and protruding. The
second application stopped the bleeding,
and I have had comfort ever since. No
I'm not cured, but it's my own fault. I
have left so good I neglect myself. You
can refer anyone to me."—A well known
citizen's unsolicited testimony.
Sale all druggists, or J. A. Murdoch,
137 Orange street, St. John, N. B. Price
50 cents and \$1.00. Mail orders promptly
filled.

MUTT AND JEFF—LOOK WHAT JEFF'S QUARTER INVESTMENT NETS HIM



By "BUD" FISHER.