

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 building, 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 (American program), weather 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. Although 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 buildings and surroundings were in darkness. The total attendance up to and including last night was estimated at about 30,000, 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 were there, stretching from Charlotte street one end to Courtenay 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 resulted 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 shows. Those who remained in town accepted and they were accompanied in a round of the exhibits 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, Orchestras, Glee Clubs and Chorus Help the Toiler.

In the development of various forms of betterment in industry, music has been increasingly employed because of the view that it exerts a vital influence 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-developed movement for organized music in many of the leading industrial establishments 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 eleven



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 dramatic and operatic performances, concerts and minstrel shows produced. The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has established a special department of industrial 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 universities, and a few individuals experienced in community and industrial work. Industrial institutions are invited to send representatives to these schools, in some of which tuition is free. The methods of using music in industrial organizations naturally vary considerably, the board explains. One large department store has cut twenty-five minutes out of its working day and devotes it to mass singing. The actual increase in sales in remaining time is said to have more than offset the potential loss of sales during the time so used. A Boston factory has made several 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 minutes at three p. m., reports that the former excessive labor turnover and absenteeism practically has ceased. Several Detroit factories are said to have

effected a ten per cent increase in output by the introduction of music in working hours.

A large packing house gave special attention 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, instruments 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 ever played an instrument before, 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 patriotic 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 leading 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 completed its second successful season. This is managed entirely by the employees and is self-supporting. Well patronized concerts have been given each season. A hat factory in Philadelphia has pianos and talking machines scattered through its various departments. Employees 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 exercises. In the spring a popular concert is given for the benefit of the hospital or some special charity. A noted blind organist and composer who directs the chorus, has been the factory musician for thirty-eight years.

Scores of large firms are now employing music in industry. As one correspondent of the board has summed up, from the standpoint of the employer, music is valuable because "it increases

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production. It enlarges the zone of agreement upon which employer and employee can negotiate, and it cut down the turnover. "While from the viewpoint of the newspaper correspondents at Ottawa as the time which would be consumed in the hearing of G. W. V. A. charges against the pensions board, the first week of the royal commission's work indicates that a month will be the minimum period required for reaching an agreement. It is quite possible that the time may run into six weeks or two months.

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 Ottawa as the time which would be consumed in the hearing of G. W. V. A. charges against the pensions board, the first week of the royal commission's work indicates that a month will be the minimum period required for reaching an agreement. 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 satisfied with the proceedings up to the present time. They are convinced that the royal commission, composed of Lieut. Col. L. Ralston, D. S. O., of Halifax, chairman; Lieut. Colonel A. E. Dube, D. S. O., of Montreal, and Lieut. Colonel Walter McKeown 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 Canadian veterans, but by those in the United States, Great Britain, Australia and other countries. Representatives of organizations in those lands have written 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 enquiring. Particulars should be sent to 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 father's hands, was unfolded recently in an eastern Canadian city when the G. W. V. A. officially accepted responsibility for the child and was 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 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 in Europe resounded, a child was born out of wedlock to the couple. It was placed in charge of the Children's Aid Society of the city, and soon afterwards the father enlisted. While on active service he came to a full realization of his parental responsibilities and endeavored to adjust matters 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, saying that he had shown no indication of responsibility at the time of its birth. 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, responsibility for the child's well-being was assumed and it was subsequently placed in the father's charge. Today no idea of the child's whereabouts has been written more touching than that of the little eight-year-old blue-eyed girl who plays happily about the farm-house, 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 277 Broadway, New York, and electric lights in certain downtown office buildings and stores flashed their first challenge to the sunlight streaming in the windows, and the first central electric power house had begun operations.

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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 equipment for photographing stars behind the sun and near the sun's rim during the eclipse of Sept. 21 should put an end to all doubts concerning the Einstein theory, but that the intensive observation 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 streak of 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. During 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 figures 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 opportunity to study the sun during the eclipse will occur on Sept. 10 of next year, when the shadow of the total eclipse passes over San Diego, California, 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 during the total eclipse in 1919 factored the Einstein theory, but not silence objects. The photographs of the stars near the sun's rim were displaced from their normal positions, indicating that the light waves had been disturbed by the sun's mass. But a minority of astronomers and mathematicians refused to be convinced.

The astronomers studying the eclipse this time are all armed with the "doublet" 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 greater range of light than the doublet, and are made with much greater certainty. Another advantage is that the region in which the photographs are taken is the most cloudless. There was some difficulty 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 to the sun's rim. The 1919 field was a very rich one. The doublet, however, more than makes up for this. The result should establish 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 nature is largely unknown. We know it to be dust lit up by the sun, but it 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 periodic 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 50,000 to 100,000 miles high and project from the sun in all directions. Another subject will be the reversing layer, the small comparatively cool layer of atmosphere about the sun, which is responsible for the dark lines in the spectrum. 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 during 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 it presents 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,

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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 followed by half-starved cats, savagely mowing and bringing others on their kind from all directions. In her fright the child dropped the basket and was ferociously 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 accumulated 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 Company 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 reasons. He says, they insisted that for a loan of a million they should be allowed to name the treasurer of the company, and 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 company 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 advance.

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

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By "BUD" FISHER.