

## A PLATFORM FOR THE BUSINESS MEN IS DISCUSSED BY EDITOR

Canadian Business Magazine Gives Views on Present Election and General Conditions

What is really important in this pre-election period is the platform of the government-to-be. The usual cure-all panaceas, elephantine promises, and public works baiting will all be carried from microphone to stump by every aspiring group. But what the successful leaders sincerely intend to do and how they intend to go about it, is of greater moment to John Business Man.

What does the business man himself think about Canadian recovery efforts within the scope of government?

Through our rural and urban community contacts and large correspondence we are in constant touch with the heart of business. Its beat has been measured by a business poll. Probably half the business men we met and heard from, think recovery may best be obtained by getting back to an economy where we live publicly within our means.

First plank of importance then in a business platform is a return to balanced budgets with the consequent atmosphere of confidence wherein individuals are encouraged to increase their commercial operations. Sixty-five per cent of the votes of organized business would give first place to the plank of sound public finance.

Just as difficult of accomplishment, politically, and closely allied to the former in the business mind, is the problem of railway deficits. People are weary of hearing about their railway losses and contradictory railway arguments. Business favours some immediate and effective action on the railway problem, whether under co-operative or unified regimes.

For third place in importance, productive employment vies with increased farm purchasing power. Recovery is still beyond our grasp until Canadian morale and the opportunity to work is restored to every last employable. Production wheels can but immediately respond to the demands of reemployment.

But lack of purchasing power does not only exist in urban unemployment areas. Organized business would next nail down the plank of increased farm purchasing power to their platform. True, improvement in prices is noticeable, but in few cases, can one country alone influence a sound price increase. Any government action, based on fundamental economic laws, that will so result, will be welcomed as fourth in importance to recovery.

Business realizes some one must pay, continue to pay and will probably pay more in the future for our public operations, but by its vote, business records its view that a reduction of business taxes is the next important step in the recovery platform. Hesitantly he votes this way, but asks how employment can be increased, public revenue enlarged, if the government does not leave him working capital after the year's tax returns are made.

Individualistic, first, last and always, organized business then suggests we be confronted with less competition and regimentation from government, admitting, at the same time,

that employer-employee relations could stand improvement, possibly from more adequate self-regulation, or when necessary, well-advised control.

As we come to another election in our proudly guarded democracy, business would counsel voters to look for signs of this platform in the politicians' promises.

If the individuals comprising the organized business of the country controlled the vote, then this year's election appeals would no doubt shape around this platform. But it doesn't. "Something for nothing" appeals, unheard of in our forefather's day, are readily welcomed here and there by the country's economic virgins.

Business wants the chance to employ its vision, to work under proven and just standards and to be confident of the morrow. These tried ideals offer the objectives of a true Canadian political or business platform.

## NOVA SCOTIA TUNA LURE SPORTSMEN

Since the Chicago sportsman, Thomas M. Howell, landed the world's record tuna with rod and line off Liverpool, Nova Scotia, last summer, a considerable number of United States sportsmen have been trying their hand at this thrilling sport in these waters, according to the Fish and Game Department of the Canadian National Railways. Mr. Howell is back again just recently and other deep sea anglers who have been after tuna within the past week or two and succeeded in landing one of the big fish were J. T. Crandall, Secretary-treasurer of the Ashaway Line Company, Ashaway, R. I., his tuna weighing 648 pounds; Dr. J. W. Brinkley of Del Rio, Texas, who landed a 690 pounder in approximately two hours. Commenting upon his success Dr. Brinkley stated "Tuna fishing is certainly the king of all fishing". Other deep sea anglers fishing the waters off Liverpool recently were Captain Herman P. Grey, West Palm Beach, Florida; Rodger Garis, of East Orange, New Jersey; Dr. H. D. Osborne, Del Rio, Texas; W. N. Rice, of Boston; F. W. Scheffle, West Collingwood Heights, New Jersey; Theodore H. Porter, Glen Cove, Long Island; L. B. Morgan, of Rochelle Centre, Long Island; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Haines, of Washington, D. C. White all of the latter hooked quarry they were unable to make a landing owing, in most cases, to breaking of lines. In addition to the above who made a try at tuna were J. H. Ottley, New York; Colonel Heather, of Waterford, Ireland; Commodore H. E. Matheson, Miami, Florida; Percy M. Stewart, of Rye, New York; Messrs. Hugo and Guy Rutherford, of New York. One angler was heard to remark "Hooking a tuna is a greater thrill than parachute jumping. The darn things must be equipped with air brakes they can stop and change direction so quickly". Another remark was "The ones I hooked must have been all females, they changed their minds so quickly and often".

## ABBEY IS SCENE OF KNIGHTING

Colorful Ceremonies at Installation in British Order of Bath

LONDON—Ceremonies in connection with the installation of Knights of the Bath are vividly described by a correspondent of the Morning Post in the following report:

Noon in Westminster Abbey—Listeners in the Triforium heard below them the still distant sound of boys' voices, sweet, high-pitched and clear. The singing swelled, and ceased. In the Abbey trumpets rang.

Presently, far below the worn stone gallery of the Triforium, the Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, passed in procession to their places, and the choir was filled with a rosy splendour.

Sixty silken mantles billowed, sixty plumed hats were set down. Last of all, the Great Master, the Duke of Connaught took his seat, and the voice of the Dean of Westminster was heard reading, "Be strong in the Lord, and in the strength of His might."

Seven years had sped since the Knights of the Bath had met for a ceremony of installation. Soon under the banners stiffly hung beneath the fretted roof of their chapel of Henry the Seventh, they would make both the reopening of the chapel and the admittance to their order of a score of men pledged to preserve "the fair pattern of valiant and true knight-hood."

Around the Great Master, his brethren—famed in peace and war—waited for a sign to move. Together they recited the creed: "I believe in God the Father." Together they knelt while the precentor prayed that the members of the most honorable Order of the Bath might ever "contend valiantly in the faith, succor the defenceless, protect the weak."

It was time to go. The watchers above saw the choir slowly drained of its color as the knights, with a rustling of gold-badged mantles, advanced toward the presbytery. Approaching the high altar they divided into two crimson lines, to left and right, and disappeared from sight in the Chapel of King Edward the Confessor.

Thirty minutes passed. Silently, the group in the Triforium, and the junior members of the order—set far below like a tessellated pavement of many dyes—awaited the return.

Meanwhile, the senior officers of the Bath, cloaked in white satin, had led the knights to the threshold of Henry the Seventh's chapel, Bath King of Arms (Sir Walter Braithwaite) raised his staff and knocked.

"Who knocks?" cried the dean of Westminster.

At once the King of Arms demanded admittance in the name of his great master; the doors—closed for two years—were opened; the dean thanked God for "the glorious beauty of this most sacred shrine" and for "the foundation of it by Thy servant Henry the King"; those knights already installed moved to their carved stalls; and, with all traditional circumstance 21 initiates were admitted to the order. Together they made their "double reverences"; together they repeated the oath: "You shall honor God above all things. You shall love the king your sovereign lord, and him and his right defend to your power; you shall defend maidens, widows and orphans in their rights."

Then the Great Master tendered his offering of gold and silver, and, in his turn, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, as the senior knight installed, made his offering and yielded his sword to the dean, who laid it on the altar before returning it with the admonition:

"I exhort and admonish you to use your sword to the glory of God, the defense of the gospel, the maintenance of your sovereign's right and honor and of all equity and justice, to the utmost of your power."

Swords were drawn and sheathed, according to ancient usage. The procession reformed—and presently, in that radiant chapel, the banners hung once more above empty stalls.

One o'clock in the Abbey.

Again the choir stalls were washed with color, and the silken mantle rustled. The voices of the singers mounted in the jubilant chant: "O be joyful in the Lord, all ye lands."

As the last notes of the national anthem died away, the procession moved from the choir. Leaving the Abbey even greyer than before, like an evening sky after the sunset flush has faded, the Knights of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath passed down to the Chapter house to doff their mantles and to re-enter the modern world.

## HALIFAX STILL SUPREME IN REALMS TRANSPORTATION

From time to time as announcements are made of innovations in the transportation world, the thought, probably, comes to mind as to whether the days of the railway are numbered. Inventions and advances made during the past ten years would indicate this is far from being the case. A great amount of research work is being carried on and it is only now their immense possibilities are becoming to be realized. So far there has been no agency developed that can handle a number of people with greater despatch or with a greater degree of safety than the railway. In Great Britain last year, out of every 96,000,000 passengers handled only one was killed and one in every 3,000,000 injured. The same applies to freight where the railway is the common carrier of all classes of goods, irrespective of bulk, weight or amount.

## PUBLIC DEBT MOUNTS UNDER NAZI RULE; GERMANY FACES GRAVE DANGER OF INFLATION

BERLIN, Germany, September 6.—The public debt of the German national government has increased by approximately 7,000,000,000 (\$2,800,000,000) under Nazi rule and now totals between 18,000,000,000 and 19,000,000,000 marks (\$7,600,000,000), it appears from figures published here in the latest number of Wirtschaft und Statistik, an official fortnightly publication of the reich statistical office.

Of this increase approximately 5,000,000 marks (\$2,000,000,000) has been incurred in the form of short-term treasury bills. Expenditures for armament seem to account for 2,200,000,000 by the depreciation of foreign and outlays for providing employment the balance of \$2,800,000,000 marks (1,120,000,000).

### Armament Cost High

Total expenditures for the Nazis' "new deal" for Germany amount to much more than 7,000,000,000 marks, however. The reich profited by approximately 800,000,000 marks (\$320,000,000) by the depreciation of foreign currencies in which some of the German debt was issued, and regular budget expenditures during the past few years have exceeded the previous biennial period by perhaps 1,500,000,000 marks (\$600,000,000).

Outlays for armament also amount to more than 2,200,000,000 marks of short-term bills issued for this purpose. Other expenditures for the new German war machine have been financed by taxation.

This is a measure of the internal boom which the Nazis have created in Germany and the origin of some of the regime's most pressing problems, as well as of some of its greatest achievements.

### Boom Has Pleasant Results

Among the pleasant results of the

boom are increased activities of the whole national economy, a real increase in employment—which amounts to less than the apparent increase, but is still of great economic and social importance—rising profits and satisfaction among those who are better off now than they were two years ago.

Among the unpleasant results of the boom are a decline in real wages, in exports, in the gold reserve, in the reich's ability to pay foreign debts and acquire the foreign goods necessary to keep the economic machine running—and discontent among those who are worse off than they were two years ago.

The Nazis have tried with varying success to break the circle of inflation at various points. They have tried to prevent increases in prices, they have strictly rationed imports and they have been forced to use substitutes.

### Inflation Is Threatening

But inflationary processes are still at work under the powerful impulse of public expenditures of between 7,000,000,000 and 12,000,000,000 marks.

At present the pressure of prices is threatening to break the control the Nazis have established. Carl Friedrich Goerdeler, price commissioner for the last year, has given up his office and returned to his post as mayor of Leipzig.

He declined to resume his responsibilities as price commissioner unless he was given greater power than he had before and so far the Nazis have been unwilling to give these powers.

### Food Shortage Occurs

So prices are tending to rise at a more rapid rate than before. Many charges of exceeding the official prices but this effort is imperfect at best,

since it operates only at the end of a whole inflationary process and has no effect at the beginning.

Limited though the effectiveness of the price control has been, it has in some cases had the effect of causing owners of stocks of goods to withhold them from the market rather than sell them at the officially fixed prices. In recent days there have been shortages in Berlin of eggs and pork due in some measure to this consideration.

### Crisis Some Time Off

There is every reason to suppose that this whole inflationary process will continue for some time to come. Economically it is possible for it to do so and socially and politically it is probably necessary.

Pressure on the national economy will continue to increase, but this may cause no crisis for some time. The numbers of those who lose by the process will probably increase, and the numbers of those who profit by it decline. The public mood may be expected to deteriorate rather than improve, but it is no more certain that there will be a national social crisis of the first order in the predictable future than it is that there will be an economic and financial crisis too grave to be overcome.

## YOUNG BLIND POET IS FINE SCHOLAR

LONDON, Sept. 6.—An 18 year old blind poet who failed to gain an open scholarship to Cambridge, did so well in competition with the best-sighted women of her year that both Girton and Newnham College offered to accept her as a member.

The girl Miss Ruth Hitchcock, has chosen Newnham, and will go into residence in October. It is her intention to study theology, an unusual line of study for women.

Her school career has been an outstanding success. At 14 she passed the piano examination of the Association Board and the Royal Academy of Music, and at 16 gained her school certificate with honors.

## JUST A REMINDER FOR YOU

It seems quite unnecessary to remind anyone, who lives within a hundred miles of the Capital City, about the **FREDERICTON EXHIBITION**, which this year takes place **SEPTEMBER 7 - 14**. But for fear that some absent minded person may forget, we mention the matter for the last time this year

If you have any doubts about the excellence of the Big Fair, read what the newspapers say; ask your neighbor, who knows about the big preparations that have been going on for weeks, and then make your plans for a nice outing in the beautiful September weather, for which Fredericton is famous.

The attractions are many and you'll like every one, so miss nothing.

Remember the dates, September 7th to 14th

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**\$9,930 saved for our customers**  
**60,017 Unused Kilowatt Hours of Electricity**

It is estimated that our customers would have paid \$9,930 more for the electricity used in the first 6 months the new rates have been effective if it had been billed at the average rate in effect in the same period of

1934. During this period only 31,307 of the 91,324 extra kilowatt hours of electricity that were available at no extra cost were used by our customers.

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