

GERMAN PRESSES BUSY PRINTING PAPER MONEY

2,667,000,000 Marks Put in Circulation in Last Week of June—Wonder Inspired at Standing as a Reparations Debtor.

By S. B. CONGER.

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Berlin, July 16.—As if to show how easily indemnities might be paid if the rules of the game only permitted Germany, in the last week of June, printed and put into circulation 2,667,000,000 marks in paper money. The note presses, which of all industries in Germany make no complaint of dull times, have, by this record achievement on the eve of the Spa conference, brought the total of new paper issued in the half year to 18,000,000,000 marks. That torrent of money has been turned out at a rate which, if maintained throughout the year and all of it could be applied to the payment of reparations, would suffice to meet the yearly instalments suggested by French financiers even at the present rate of discount of the German mark.

A semi-official financial organ remarks half apologetically in its discussion of the weekly report of the Imperial Bank that the record for the week would have been larger if the demands of the states for new bills had not been counterbalanced by the small requirements of trade and industry. Owing to the dull business condition the total figure outstanding inspires wonder regarding Germany's standing as a reparations debtor. Inflation, nevertheless, has contributed in some measure to the republic's financial stability. Part of the new notes issued in the six months were used to purchase foreign bills of exchange to pay for future imports of food and raw materials. That stock of foreign drafts, booked in the Imperial Bank report under the noncommittal heading, "other assets," which expired during the six months from 2,400,000,000 to almost 12,000,000,000 marks is largely composed of foreign bills.

Credit Stability Explained.

Those purchases furnish a partial explanation for the apparent paradox of improvement and continued strength of German exchange in the face of the steady inflation of currency and dilution of its intrinsic value.

The uncomfortable financial position of Germany is also reflected in the amount of discounted bills, checks and treasury certificates in the vaults of the Imperial Bank, which increased during the week by 13.8 billions, largely in certificates representing government borrowings to meet current bills. The Minister of Finance's worries have been augmented by delays and difficulties in opening new revenues under Erzberger's taxation programme. That financial policy planned to start an abundant flow of public revenues by smiting the transaction rock with the wand of a 10 per cent deduction from the weekly or monthly earnings of every individual, on salary or wages in the country. That, with the present high German wage and salary scales, would give the government an immediate daily income running into millions. His successor, Herr Wirth, was forced by the objections of workmen to abandon Erzberger's simple formula of a flat 10 per cent deduction.

The Reichstag has hurriedly passed a substitute measure reducing the deductions on smaller incomes under 15,000 marks and increasing those on higher incomes progressively up to 55 per cent. Business men now declare that the new schedule, which provides a varying scale of deductions according to the number of members and wage-earners in a family and whether employed by the day, week or month, is absolutely unworkable and cannot possibly put into effect on August 1st as contemplated. The insurance must be deferred until the minister and parliament have tinkered out a simpler arrangement.

Tax Laws Complicated.

The tax on business turnover which new is due to come into effect also is proving so highly complicated that it is doubtful whether payments of the tax can be made until the provisions are simplified. The government has just issued a book of more than 300 pages, giving explanations of the law, which hurried business men complain, leaves them even more in doubt on how to figure the tax than by the original law. The government under these circumstances probably will continue to finance itself by continued

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We shall publish every week for readers of skin sufferers in this section. A few words written by Canadian people—some of them of prominence—all heartily stories of relief from terrible suffering.

A sentence or two from a letter from J. W. Corne, 24 Melbourne Ave., Toronto, a man of fine standing. "I have been a sufferer for two years with eczema of the face and neck. I tried three or four different doctors. I went to a skin specialist and he told me that I had a bottle of D.D.D.—that is all. Today I am perfectly well."

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borrowings from the Imperial Bank. The Reichstag's budget committee is now struggling with emergency estimates which provide considerable additions to the already large staffs of government departments and with the demands of the railroads and postal employees for higher pay. The newspaper Germania, inspired by Minister Wirth, sharply reminds the latter that there are now 180,000 superfluous employees on the payrolls. Those two government services are exhausted by their reiterated demands, but the potential voting power of the railroads and postal clerks and the threat of a general tie-up will probably obtain them an increase.

The ministry of defense's demand for pay allowances for fifty-six generals is sharply criticized in the committee by the Socialists. The army representative explained those officers would be required to teach young soldiers the lessons of the late war. A second bank report, that of the savings institutions, seconds that of the Imperial Bank in disquieting financial experts. The report shows an increase in deposits in April and May of more than 2,000,000,000 marks. It explains that is far from being an encouraging symptom of public thrift and results from business stagnation. The deposits represent not savings, but productive capital now idle from the liquidation of small businesses and sale of business stocks.

This week has seen the return of a bunch of happy sunburned Trail Rangers from the Y.M.C.A. camp at Chipman, while the St. David's Church "Camp Galahad" closed the end of last week. Wednesday saw the Tuxis boys making their way towards Chipman to the Provincial C.S.E.T. Camp, determined to have as good a time as the Trail Rangers.

Great interest was shown by the boys at both camps in competing for the various C.S.E.T. badges. Most of the boys qualified for their running, jumping, throwing and campcraft badges, and a good start was made in preparing for the tests for other badges that will be held later on.

At Chipman campers' hikes were popular, and small groups would go off with a leader, build their campfires in various ways under different conditions, prepare meals, and discover what Nature had to show them. The two night attacks on the camp were of great interest to the campers. Two-thirds of the boys guarded the camp while the balance formed the attacking party. These had to get through the lines to the campfire without being captured. An attacker was considered captured when tagged by a camp guard. By good stalking a number of the attackers managed to reach their objective.

At "Camp Galahad" great interest was taken in swimming, several badges being won and every boy that was eligible could swim before the camp was struck. One day small groups of Trail Rangers went on a hike and spent the night in lean-tos built of whatever materials were at hand. These boys decidedly declare that this is not going to be the last time for over night hikes as far as they are concerned. The Tuxis boys that night took the canoe and two boats and went up river, happening along in time, (accidentally of course), to join the Canadian Girls in Training Campfire entertainment at the "Cedars." Afterwards they continued on and camped on a beach further up river, returning to Holder's Point the next morning. Some of the mothers of the boys visited camp last week and were so enthused that they returned and are camping out themselves with their boys this week, and the big sisters of the boys say it has got to be their turn next.

Where is the North?
It is a most important help to a boy in hiking and camping to know the direction of the north.

If you have not a compass, the sun will tell you by day where the north is, and the moon and the stars by night.
At six o'clock in the morning the sun is due east, at nine o'clock he is south-east, at noon he is south, at three o'clock in the afternoon he is south-west, and at six o'clock he is due west. In winter he will have set long before six o'clock, but he will not have reached due west when he is set.
The Phœnicians who sailed round Africa in ancient times noticed that when they started the sun rose on their left-hand side—they were going south. Then they reported that they got to a strange country where the sun got up in the wrong quarter, namely, on their right hand. The truth was that they had gone round the Cape of Good Hope and were steering north again up the east side of Africa.
To find the south at any time of day by the sun—hold your watch flat, face upwards, so that the sun shines on it. Turn it round till the hour hand points at the sun. Then, without moving the watch, lay the edge of a piece of paper or a pencil across the face of the watch so that it rests on the centre of the dial and point out halfway between the figures XII and the hour hand. The line given by that pencil will be the true north and south line.

No Buttons.

Mrs. Flatbush—Well, I declare! Mr. Flatbush—What's wrong now dear?
"I just wonder where all the safety-pins go I bring into the house!"
"Why, I must contrive some way to keep my galls attached to my trousers, dear!"

Shediac

Shediac, N. B., July 16.—Beautiful weather for some time has prevailed at the seaside. Numerous touring cars from other parts are daily in our midst. The town is filled with motor parties for the week-end who come for the refreshing sea-breeze. Our own shore has all its cottages taken; Shediac Cape and Point du Chene are filled with summer people, while Cape Brule is enjoying all its old-time popularity.

Dr. Frank Allen and family and Miss Kate Theal have arrived in town from Winnipeg to spend some time. Miss Theal is a sister of Mrs. D. S. Harper, another sister, Mrs. C. C. Carlyle, of Winnipeg, arrived a short time ago.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. James and Miss K. James, of St. John, are at the Weldon.

Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Wilbur, Sussex, are at their cottage, Pleasant street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. O'Brien and baby daughter, of Toronto, have returned to

Shediac, from a visit to Mr. O'Brien's relations in Windsor, N. S. They will spend some time with Mrs. O'Brien's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Tait.

Mrs. Louise Comeau is in St. John this week.

Mrs. E. R. MacDonald and baby son have returned from a visit to Amherst.

A large number of the citizens were in Moncton this week to attend the circus.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Hogan, of New castle, accompanied by their guest, Miss Ryan of St. John, were recent motor visitors at the home of Mrs. E. R. MacDonald.

Mrs. Jas. White and family and Mrs. W. A. Flowers motored to St. John during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kelly, accompanied by Mrs. W. E. Talbot, Calgary, and Miss Mary Harper, motored to Moncton this week, and were present at "Chautauque."

Mrs. J. W. Black and little son, John, of Sackville, were guests during the week of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Charters.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Tait, the Misses

Eleanor and Kathleen Tait and Miss Gertrude Evans are on a motor trip to parts of Nova Scotia.

A very enjoyable event of the season was the bridge of four tables given by Mrs. Avar White, when she entertained lady friends at her pretty cottage on Water street, when pretty souvenirs of the game fell to Mrs. Frank Dickie, Moncton, Mrs. R. E. Talbot, Calgary, and Mrs. F. J. Robidoux, Jr. Quantities of flowers adorned the verandah, on which the game was played. Young ladies to assist in serving were Miss Mildred McQueen and Miss B. Harper. The tea cups were presided over by Mrs. Geo. A. White.

Ladies playing cards were Mrs. Talbot, Calgary, Mrs. F. Dickie, Moncton, Mrs. G. Harris, Moncton, Mrs. Charters, Mrs. E. A. Smith, Mrs. R. Jardine, Mrs. H. W. Murray, Mrs. W. A. Dutton, Mrs. Freese, Miss May Harper, Mrs. D. B. White, Mrs. Balloch, Mrs. A. J. Webber, Mrs. J. D. Weldon, Mrs. A. C. Lawton and Mrs. F. J. Robidoux.

One of the pleasant social functions of the week was the tea at which Miss Evans was hostess at her home, Main

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street in honor of her guest, Mrs. Mrs. Rob Jardine, Mrs. Weddall, Mrs. Hamilton, Newcastle. Other guests Weldon, Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. D. B. White. At serving time the sides to C. C. Carlyle, Winnipeg; Mrs. G. A. White, Mrs. R. C. Tait, Miss M. Tait, Miss G. Evans, Mrs. F. J. Robidoux, Tait.

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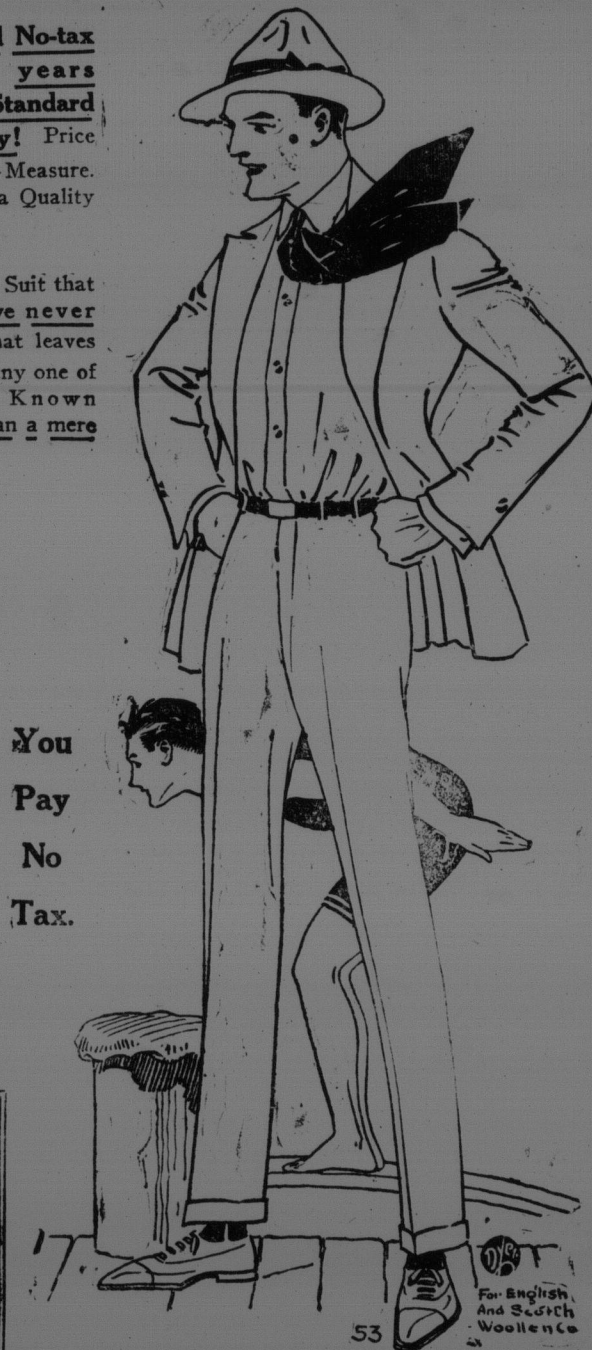
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