United Kingdom for Years Will Have Large Sum to Place in Foreign Lands

OTHERS NOT SO FIXED

German, France and Belgium, Which Are Investing Look After Their Own Needs.

Prof. W. W. Swanson's brochure on "The Finanphases of the war and its re-publication in these operating revenue per mile averaged \$220, a is the third of four articles on the subject:-

III.

Few people realize the extent to which trade, or at least international trade, depends upon foreign investments. When we read that the United Kingdom tleships or any of a hundred and one other things mand for capital. This explains in large built up their foreign trade.

understand why the commercial and industrial ment from Europe but also for the tin of Wales. Sir William Price, who has just resigned as president of the United Kingdom has continued to inand the extent of England's investments during a America. Brazil, for example, has been almost com-

Australia ... \$ 61,000,000

	00,000,000
Other Colonies	22,000,000
	\$350,000,000
Foreign Countries.	
The Argentine Republic	\$124,000,000
Brazil	60,000,000
Chile	20,000,000
China	15,000,000
Columbia	4,500,000
Denmark	2.500.000
Ecuador	2,000,000
Egypt	3,800,000
Finland	12,000,000
Japan	65,000,000
Mexico	000,000,000
Nicaragua	2,300,000
Norway	2,000,000
Persia	6,000,000
Turkey	1,000,000
Russia	45,000,000
The United States	63,000,000
Uruguay	3,000,000
Miscellaneous	25,400,000

Grand total \$853,000,000 This table gives one some conception of the investment power of the United Kingdom, and the extent which it has laid the whole world under financial abroad. This money flows, in part, into the government treasuries of the various countries involved. It buys battleships, guns and war materials of all kinds: it opens up mines, it develops agriculture and indusgreat national works-in a word, it flows into every channel of trade and enterprise in which there is a possibility of adding to the world's wealth and yielding a return to the English investor.

Total ... \$503.000.000

Germany, France, The United Kingom, however, unless invaded, will have large sums necessary to grant local credit as liberally as the lng nations of the world. of capital for foreign investment. Without doubt English investors will turn to Europe, for a time at least, in an attempt to make good the losses and the destruction caused by the war. This will be a serious matter for Canada and the United States, as well as for South America and the countries of the

While it is difficult to predict the course of inter est rates after the war, it would appear that money will rule slightly higher than in the past few years But it is scarcely possible that interest rates will rise to the figure some have imagined. It is astonishing how quickly a country wasted by war can make d its losses. It will be recalled that France by 1873 had not only paid a huge war indemnity of \$1, 000,000,000 to Germany, but had also begun to prepa the way for a return of prosperity. By 1878 France amercially and industrially stronger than she had ever been before in her history; so that Germany at this rapid recovery, prepared once more to strike her rival to the ground. And just as France ed that Europe in the course of a few years will also be rehabilitated. Trade and commer along normal lines again, while at the same time there will be a great demand for capital to rebuild what has been destroyed, and to construct new works. Between the competition at home and abroad for capital funds it is altogether likely that interest rates will slightly rise. Nevertheless, savings, and hence investment funds, will grow, as econ-

Much has been said since the outbreak of war as the possibility of the United States capturing erica and the East. This, however, appears to be

LOSSES IN REVENUES MET BY DECREASE IN EXPENSES

Washington, D.C., April 13.-The Bureau of Railway Economics announces that the net operating income of the railways of the United States for January decreased \$5 per mile, or 2.8 per cent., as con with January, 1914; in January, 1914, it was 25.6 per cent. less than in January, 1913.

Total operating revenues amounted to \$214,196,786, a decrease from 1914 of \$17,996,859. Operating expenses were \$163.769.221, a decrease of \$16.307.796. Net revenue amounted to \$50,427,565, a decrease of \$699,063. Taxes amounted to \$11,213,928, a decrease of \$87. This left \$39,174,218 for net operating income, the amount available for rentals, interest on bonds, appropriations for improvements and onstruction, and dividends.

Operating revenues per mile of line averaged \$936. clai Power of the Empire" was very enthusiastically a decrease of 8.3 per cent.: operating expenses per received by a great many interested in the economic mile averaged \$716, a decrease of 10 per cent.; net mile averaged \$716, a decrease of 10 per cent .: net columns has been followed with much interest. Here crease of 2.4 per cent., while taxes per mile were \$49, a decrease of 1 per cent.

Net operating income per mile was \$171, a decrease of 2.8 per cent. Railways operating 228,000 miles Great Britain's Commercial and Industrial Strength, of line are covered by this summary, or about 90

has made a loan, say, of \$25,000,000 to China, or Ja- hopeless dream on the part of the American people. has made a loan, say, of \$25,000,000 to China, or Japan, or the Argentine Republic, or Brazil, it does not
the foreign trade of Germany is not at the mercy of
follow that the actual gold is shipped. What actuthe United States: and to a much less extent is that
Commerce. ally occurrs is that the country concerned has re- of Great Britain. In order to capture that trade the ceived credit in the London money market, against United States must furnish the Republics of South can draw bills to finance various undertak- America with capital to develop their resources; be ings. It is natural, of course, for the country that cause their prosperity in the last decade has dependsuch credit to buy its supplies from the na- ed upon the inflow of foreign capital. But the Union that furnishes the investment capital. Thus, ited States, at the present time, and for years to if the Argentine Republic receives \$25,000.000 from come, will find that the home market will absorb all the United Kingdom it is virtually equivalent to giv- its available investment funds. From 1895 to 1914 ing that country a new railway, or a number of grain the population, together with the vast natural reelevators, or a harbor, or floating drydocks, or bat- sources of the Republic, furnishes an insatiable dewhich its people may need or think they need at why the United States has placed only small invest-the time. And it follows also, quite naturally, that ments abroad, such as have been made being conthe union furnishing the credit will also provide and fined largely to Canada. Mexico, and to a very slight supply the materials, machinery and general equiptextent, South America. On the other hand, the Unitment necessary for the undertakings mentioned. It ed Kingdom has poured enormous supplies of capital is in large part due to their capital investments into North and South America, and into Asia. It was alread that the United Kingdom and Carranty have abroad that the United Kingdom and Germany have English capital, largely, that built American railways; and in building those railways a demand was ways; and in building those railways a demand was New when that is kept in mind it will be easy to furnished not only for steel and other railroad equip-The following figures illustrate the diversity and many more British commodities. And so in South pletely financed by England and Germany. That country bought from the United States, in 1914, \$30,worth of goods and sold the United States -chiefly coffee, rubber and hides-\$101,000,000

> An examination of the trade between Brazil and many control the bulk of the trade of South America. The ships that carry Brazilian produce to the pool and London, Hamburg and Bremen. They carry money medium, namely, dollars and cents. This may ountries concerned. The United States settles the country. The United States, it is true, does not ac- ment market, after having satisfied home demands. tually pay in cash, but settles the balance by ship-ping to England manufactured goods and the pro-

few plantations of coffee and rubber.

on as the world's banking and investment there is a don's that they billity of adding to the world's wealth and yield.

Another important factor that influences the general situation is the banking power of the Unterpretation of the world's wealth and investment of the world's banking and investment of the world's wealth and investment of the world's banking and investment of the wo on the capital investments of Europe. As has been for many years, strong banking connections with the world, will have a great role to play in the field cannot go into the market to-day and obtain for any Holland, and Belgium, have been the chief investment nations of the world. For years to come Bel
it has been possible for the United States to estable ever; the Republic will have more than it can do to look after its home requirements, without venturing Journal of Commerce trusts that the public will not ment nations of the world. For years to come Belgium will be unable to do more than look after her own needs; and the same may be said in lesser de- America. In order to secure any considerable part in financing, and thus securing, the trade of the Browne's hands disguised in the form of 8 per cent. Court of Claims to recover certain balances of com



MR. JAS. A. FARRELL. President, United States Steel Corporation. rival, Bethlehem Steel, is selling away above it.

TRANSVAAL GOLD OUTPUT

London, England, April 13 .- The February output of the Transvaal mines was 676,221 ounces, valued at

Following is a comparison of the value of output,

		1915.	1914.	1913.
February		£ 2,872,406	£ 2.660,186	£3,118,35
January		3,037,058	2.768,470	3,353,116
		1914.	1913.	1912.
December	• •	2,952,755	2.857,938	3,257,962
November		3,040,677	2.860,788	3,216,965
October		3,116,754	3,051,701	3,265,150
September		2,982,630	2.999,686	3.176,846
August		3,024,037	3.092,754	3,248,395
July		3,111,398	2.783,917	3,255,198
June		3,049,558	3.173,382	3,202,517
May		3,059,340	3.373,998	3,311,794
Aprii		2,904,920	3.334,358	3.133.383
March	٠.	2,917,346	3,358,050	3,528,628

QUEBEC HARBOR COMMISSION.

Quebec, Que., April 13,-Mr. J. G. Scott, who wa largely instrumental in promoting the Quebec and

British and German banks have done in the past. In addition to that, American bankers will have to overcome the prejudices of South Americans with respect to bills of exchange that are used in settling their foreign indebtedness. As we have explained the bill of exchange drawn on London is the international currency of the world. It is drawn in pounds the United States explains why England and Ger- shillings and pence; and if the Americans are to compete with the British through offering bills drawn on New York, it will be necessary to instruct the United States return to South America via Liver- South Americans how to make computations in a new coffee and rubber to the United States, and cotton seem a small point, and unworthy of serious attengrain, oils, etc., from the United States to England, tion; but it is, nevertheless, upon such trifling cir-From England they proceed to South America with cumstances that trade is built up and developed. Loncargoes of manufactured goods-machinery, railroad don has not only holding power, in the financial the Oglivy property, and we challenge the accuracy supplies, and so forth. The solution to this problem field, but attracting power as well; and there does found in the credit situation existing between the pountries concerned. The United States settles the balance of her account with Brazil by paying bills of banking business for years to come-that is, until exchange in London, drawn to the credit of the latter the United States is able to enter the foreign invest-

Great Britain, in turn, ships to the financial centre of the world at the close of the Brazil goods of all description, to meet the credit war, have not surveyed, carefully, or understood, the balance which she has arranged for that country in facts in the case. New York, it is true, in recent London. Brazil, on its part, attempts to meet its years, has made small loans to China and Japan, obligations as far as possible by discharging them in and considerable American capital has been invested in Canada. Nevertheless, the United States will Now, when it is kept in mind that Great Britain have a very serious situation itself to face during has invested in South America about \$3,500,000,000, the course of the war, as far as finances are conthe interest upon which each year amounts to be-tween \$160,000,000 and \$170,000,000 it will be under-lic must find \$750,000,000 to refund maturing obligatween \$160,000,000 and \$170,000,000, it will be under-tions—mostly industrial and railroad bonds and est is low. When the returns promised are high, they tween the United Kingdom on the one hand and short-time notes. Then, again, to that must be add-South America on the other. Great Britain furnish- ed a sum of at least \$450,000,000, for the eighteen for risk. to which it has laid the whole world under financial obligations to itself. Sir George Paish, editor of the London Statist, estimates that, on the average, the United Kingdom invests each year \$1,000,000,000,000 come the other. Great Britain furnished a sum of at least \$400,000,000, for the eighteen months period, as the United States normally related to the United States from Europe, for investment purposes, about In the opinion of the Journal of Commerce there is more than the ordinary element of risk in the offering made by the House of Browne Limited. We process it will be impossible for the Republic to of-difficulties which one of the richest cities in the Un-fer any serious competition. But as has been point-ited States had to meet in securing \$40,000,000 to dister any serious competition. But as has been pointed out, the United States has invested only small charge obligations to English cerditors at the outsums in South America. The Americans own a small break of the war, it will be seen how absurd are the break of the war, it will be seen how absurd are the break of the war, it will be seen how absurd are the break of the war, it will be seen how absurd are the break of the past five years' activity and they have not shrunk from the sacrifice. It is try; it constructs railways and harbors and other railroad in Ecuador, a few trolley lines in various contentions of a certain section of the Amelican press cities, some big mines in Peru and Chile, and also a and people that New York can, or will, displace London as the world's banking and investment centre last year that of foreign investments. At the present time howof the banking business of that continent it will be South American Republics, and the other develop-

Of the four, the Mining Corporation of Canada ln Spite of Shortened Hours During lent out two cars, one going to Marmors, Ont., and the other to Denver. McKinley and the Dominion

Mine-	Pounds.
Mining Corp	
Mining Corp	
McKinley-Darragh	81,980
Dominion Reduction	88,000
Total	264.068

Bullion was sent out in much larger quantities during the past week than for some time past, no less than four shipments leaving the Mipissing, totalling 206 bars, weighing 253,429.13 ounces, and drink question is going ultimately to lead us.

Mine.

Nipissing	. 253,429.13	\$126,964.74
Dominion Reduction	49,764.00	24,882.00
Crown Reserve	. 57,000.00	28,500.00
Total	. 360,193.13	\$180,346.74
Shipments for the year to	date are as	follows:
Mine.	Ounces.	Value.
Nipissing	1,380,965.31	\$676,859.86
Crown Reserve	128,000.00	64,000.00
Dominion Reduction	188,826.00	94,032.48
Carlbou Cobalt	80,683.00	40,332.50
O'Brien	47,075,89	23,862.33
Mining Corporation	3,306.00	1,635,00
Trethewey	2,327.00	1,148.00
Miscellaneous	2,293.00	1,126.44
Totals	1,906,821.20	\$940,664.84
And the second s	-	

BROWNE BOND ISSUE UNSOUND OFFERING

sale, he has endeavored to sell it by auction, tried to use it as a basis for a co-operative store, but all nis efforts have proved unavailing. His present anxiety to retain this property for the purchaser of the bonds is altogether too disinterested and altruistic Such consideration for the investing public is rarely

Mr. Browne further makes the statement that the city values the property at \$385,500. Mr. Browne knows, and the public know, that this valuation was nade a year ago, and that the values prevailing valuation is no criterion as to its market value. There are thousands of business men owning property the city who would be very glad if they could sell their holdings at what it is assessed by the city The Journal of Commerce emphatically states that of all his statements in regard to the assets back of the bonds

Canada is suffering to-day not so much from the war as it is from the fact that the country has been bled white by sub-division sharks, promoters, getrich-quick artists and other "second storey" on tors. These parasites have been allowed to take the people's savings practically without let or hindrance with the result that even legitimate enterprises are regarded with a degree of suspicion by a large proportion of the people. We do not say that the bond offering of the House of Browne is in the classes mentioned above but the Journal of Commerce emphatically expresses its belief that it is an unsound proposition. It again wishes to point out that an 8 per cent. bond at once arouses the suspicion of every well-informed investor. Mr. Browne should know consist of two things-pure interest and compensation

believe that the security behind the bonds is inadein real estate. In brief, the Journal of Commerce again reiterates its warning to the public that they the figures at which he in the Browne Stores, Limited.

keep the Germans out, as the accompanying map will indicate. The Germans will never again get as near Paris as they did last summer.

MUCH LARGER SHIPMENTS OF BULLION FROM COBALT LAST WEEK CODALL Ont., April 13.— But four cars of one left CODALL Ont., April 13.— But four cars of one left

Which Public Houses are Open

land Follows Higher Wages Paid as a

cast whither the agitation in the country over the with a total value of \$116,964.74. Following are the fact that the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation has come to the conclusion that the whole trade is seriously and adversely affected, and has thought necessary to approach the Chancellor of the Exch quer directly is enough to demonstrate the genera feeling of the country with regard to the importance of finding an immediate and satisfactory solution "Black Monday" is universally accepted in the

shipbuilding yards of the North as an unav It has always meant a considerable loss of time but hitherto the loss has been tolerated because ployers could suggest no adequate remedy however, when the national safety demands imperi ously the maximum output of every industry engaged in manufacturing munitions of war, it is felt, and felt generally, as much by the men themselves as by the masters, that Parliament will have to deal with It is a disagreeable truth that in many ship-

building yards the hours worked by many of the men are actually fewer in number than in the period preceding the war. The increased wages which are verywhere obtainable have given such impetus to the week-end drinking habit that in spite of the the bulk of actual sales of intoxicating if The attitude adopted by the deputation which

Mr. Lloyd George was by no means an extravone, and the facts were stated plainly and will treme moderation. Yet it is significant possible is total prohibition in engineers onnection that the members of the deputat not from a society for the moral regeneration of working man, neither were they "cranks. were there to represent a body of the hard and most clearly-thinking business men in the try. The one single thought in their m ecure the greatest efficiency possible in the try represented. So far were they from ha special axe to grind that it was stated in the of the interview with the Chancellor that there not a single teetotaler in the company. Mr. Lloyd George in his reply showed

Government regarded the situation with It may, of course, be regarded as of rhetoric to state that of Austria Drin ly, it would be impossible to accept such a justice to the nation as a whole. But it true to say that if we are to settle with the tarism speedily and economically we shall be settle with drink first.

Whatever interferes with the proals of war must be eliminated. Then the can eliminate an excessive drinking which ly interfering with a maximum output ne be considered as too drastic. Much, of course, has already been

than the most advanced reformer would have dream ed possible six months ago. But the mere limit tion of the facilities for obtaining drink has not the desired effect. The scene in the street working class neighborhoods at the new closing gives some ground for the supposition that the time for drinking has been shorten and a half, the actual consumption of liquor has su fered no diminution. particular instance of the workers in the engi trades, rests wholly with a small minorit unfortunately the fact that this minority can and doe mains to be seen how far the patriotism of the tish people will help them to face the solution tha was cheerfully faced where vodka and absinth

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LOSES CASE.

Washington, D.C., April 13 .- In what is known ment freight, the railroad lost

sarned in 1913, The inc NEW HABITS FORMED Accentuation of Week-End Drink Habit in Nother. Result of the War. (By W. E. Dowding.) London, March 31 (by mail).—It is difficult to fore-

holders to announce that there tion plans to acquire other bus allaved, will prove advantageous adopted and consummated." PURCHASED COTTON H . became the purchasers of th enton belonging to the State of M ents This cotton was on the do Miss, ready to be loaded on steamer ped to Copenhagen, when the peni

and loss surp. \$1,5

at the annual meeting of the

ey, a director, said: "In view

ich has been given the matter,

OL. XXIX. No. 283

INITED GIGAR STORES IN

SHOWED INCREASE

were notified by Secretary Bryan th to seizure. It was then decided n nment as no insurance could, h ANOTHER ADVANCE IN C lytic market was quickly reflected most sellers are unwilling to wes to fixed quotations. A promin would be unwilling to quote 16%c

concerns says that sales were han 164 cents on Saturday. New York, April 13 .- A further adv copper and most agencies a metal around 161/2 cents, comp at close of last week. One large cond the metal at 161/2 cents. Among nies 16% cents would probably be

according to some sellers. The little copper to offer at the moment LAKE COPPER SALE oston, Mass., April 13.—There ha Lake Copper by Calumet & Hecla my at 17% cent per pound, highest Demand for this g continues to be extraordinarily strong at Lake Superior are working to limi shows advancing tendency, with ents, prime lake, however, com

THE HOP MARKE

New York, April 13.- There is no sig at in the demand for hops in any o Pacific Coast dealers report no new although growers when naming quota rices, there is no telling at what a be consummated if a real depring up. The State and local marke ilar state of dullness.

The quotations below are between New York market, and an advance is u from dealers to brewers. States, 1914: Prime to choice, 13 to 1

ime, 11 to 13. 1913- Nominal. Old olds, 6 to 7. Pacifics, 1914-Prime to choice, 13 to

to prime, 12 to 13. 1818-9 to 11. Old olds, 7 to 8. Boher

CHICAGO WHEAT FIRM Chicago, Ill., April 13.-Wheat was f ables were high and there were some wortble crop reports from France and hgs were somewhat restricted on the ac continuance of highly satisfa

Corn was a shade higher. Cables we fection of unsettled weather in the A rings from that country Oats were barely steady. There eseme sure from the country.

COTTON CONSUMPTION REP ngton, D.C., April 13 .-- Census at 10 a.m. Wednesday a report

med and on hand as of March 31. TOBACCO PRODUCTS CORPORA York, April 13 .- The New York age has received application to list T ucts Corporation \$7,000,000 7 per cent.

SUGAR FUTURES QUIET New York, April 13-Sugar futures ma id steady. May 3.85 to 3.90, Ju aly 3.95 to 3.99, Sept. 4.07 to 4.09

FUTURES CLOSED STEAD April 13. Futures closed nged to 11/2 points net decline. May-Ju August, 5.79 1/2 d. Oct.-November, 5

NEW YORK CURB New Yerk, April 13.—Curb market ope. on Oil 13 to 14 pfd. 54 to 57. Pierce Oil 14% to 15%. Pro

16 to 8%. Stores 101/2 to 10%.

DOMINION GENERAL SALES OFFICE

