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FRENCH COMMERCE AND THE ENGLISH STRIKE.

THE New York Tribune has a dispatch from Paris declaring that France has been losing \$1,000,000 a day in commerce during the English strike, through inability to deliver goods in the English markets. It says that the loss falls most heavily on French exporters of eggs, poultry, butter and other perishable provisions, who supply London from Normandy and Brittany. As the entire imports from France into the United Kingdom are nearer \$50,000,000 than \$60,000,000 per annum the alleged falling off to the extent of \$1,000,000 a day looks a little like an over-estimate, although, no doubt, the losses are of serious dimensions.

THE ELECTIONS.

WE do not remember any previous election campaign in which so much personal bitterness was shown or so much bad language indulged in as during the present contest. It is not a sign of confidence when politicians and newspapers lose their tempers. Fortunately, less than a month hence the battle will have been lost and won; otherwise, there would be grave danger of some of our esteemed contemporaries losing for ever their natural sweetness of disposition.

GERMAN PROSPERITY.

THE prosperity of Germany is illustrated by the fact that while the population has increased by 4,500,000 in the last five years, emigration has fallen off. Ten years ago about 121,000 Germans emigrated annually; last year there were only about 25,000. The national wealth, estimated fifteen years ago at \$55,000,000,000, is now estimated at \$88,000,000,000. Recent Prussian statistics indicate that the aggregate taxable incomes of less than \$750 a year have risen from \$775,000,000 in 1895 to \$1,900,000,000 in 1910—an increase of 150 per cent in fifteen years. Savings bank deposits have expanded in fifteen years from \$1,125,000,000 to upwards of \$3,000,000,000 and it is held that the average wage has risen in ten years from \$186.50 to \$256.25. This improvement is 36 per cent, while cost of living has advanced about 25 per cent. The income tax in 1895 produced \$38,000,000, while last year it was \$78,000,000.

FRANCO-GERMAN SITUATION.

IT is expected that to-day the French Government will give its ultimatum on the Morocco question. Its irreducible minimum seems to be the evacuation by Germany of Agadir, the permanent abandonment of all German pretensions in Morocco and a great reduction in Germany's demand for territorial compensation in French Africa. There is evidently no disposition at Paris to allow the question to drift along indefinitely, while the Kaiser's government is completing preparations for war. Both the French and German press are treating the situation with becoming but ominous seriousness.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

THE exports of manufactured articles from the United States have increased from \$671,000,000 in 1909 and \$767,000,000 in 1910 to \$910,000,000 in 1911, the largest increase on record. Much of the increase is in machinery. Of the finished manufacturers ready for consumption exported, automobiles and parts of show a growth from \$11,000,000 in 1910 to \$15,500,000; cotton goods, from \$33,333,000 to practically \$41,000,000; builders' hardware and tools from \$14,000,000 to \$17,000,000; boots and shoes of leather, from \$12,500,000 to \$13,750,000; lubricating oils, from \$20,750,000 to \$22,000,000; naphthas, from 6,333,000 to \$9,500,000; photographic goods, composed largely of motion picture films, from \$4,750,000 to over \$7,000,000; typewriters, from \$8,250,000 to \$9,750,000; sewing machines, from \$7,500,000 to over \$9,000,000; structural iron and steel, from less than \$6,000,000 to \$8,500,000; scientific instruments, from \$10,000,000 to \$12,500,000; cars and carriages, from \$3,750,000 to \$8,750,000; agricultural implements, from \$28,000,000 to practically \$36,000,000; metal-working machinery, from \$6,000,000 to 9,500,000; wire, from \$8,333,000 to over \$10,000,000; locomotives, from \$2,500,000 to practically \$4,000,000; stationary engines, from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000; traction engines, from \$2,333,000 to \$3,500,000; and books, maps, etc., from \$7,000,000 to \$8,750,000. The exports of American manufactures to Canada increased from \$3,333,000 in 1910 to \$4,750,000 in 1911.