

# BANKS NOW CONTROL DEPOSITS

## Organized Group That May Be Financial Hierarchy of Britain

# PROPOSE AMALGAMATIONS

## Amalgamations Are Only Temporary Outlets for Local Patriotism in Opposition to Irresistible Spread of World Finance

August 12.—The London City and Midland of the Metropolitan Bank once more has gone on continually ever since the banks first arose in this country. The authority as far back as 1836 was as rapidly extending in all directions as daily forming and an increase of branches and agencies are spread over England, even in small towns and villages.

Like other contemporary observers, saw on at work, and remarked upon it as "what it was." "A principle of comparative banks and to their conversion into banks."

Year 1837 a total of 113 private banks and in the joint stock banks. Between 1837 and 1843 the total number of banks in the United Kingdom rose from 2,008 to 5,187 and 1913 no fewer than 1,841 of them were in places which had previously had no banks at all.

During the seventeen years to the less than 114 separate banks passed and in some cases their capital disintegrated the aggregate banking capital of the country.

of financial paradox that the augmenting facilities, especially during the last year, actually synchronizes with large banking capital in the United Kingdom. These amalgamations and absorptions of the total banking capital of the country was diminished by \$4,733,315, in 1897 and in 1907 by \$2,230,600.

Aspects of Bank Amalgamation. It is that to-day it is a fact that 75 total banking deposits of the United Kingdom are controlled by an organized group which has 30 banks. This is the financial consolidation is bound to impose a comparatively unorganized proportion which remains outside.

ances, of course, successful efforts by influential customers of a bank to acquire its identity by amalgamation. This was the case in 1910, for the absorption of the Lancashire Bank by a London institution were by the strong opposition of the bank before the shareholders had even in the matter.

ations are really only temporary anti-patriotism, in opposition to the steady spread of world finance. The process. As commerce and industry are masses which grow larger every day, a committee of the law, banks, and a committee of themselves to act as resources as will enable them to acquire larger commercial entities. They act to the same law—that every group all weaker groups within its reach, advances and overdrains which is called upon to provide could not shed out of the resources of one, or of the component institutions which which immense credit shops as Lloyd's City and Midland. Lately, indeed, been strongly expressed that eight cent about the minimum number to of amalgamation can be allowed to is not the slightest doubt that the nation of banking power puts an end to every grave and widespread, of the fixed capital resources of a local

ible for Many a Collapse. In the eighteenth century most banks were for many a collapse, which was more poignant as the London line the best good will in the world, could far on the road towards rendering because they were not sufficiently the local conditions, and had no means in which way fresh funds would

y was not far wrong in principle it was impossible for any person in what, any person sitting in London, whether by himself or by deputy, what is adequate for the needs of some- shire. He would hardly consider as who proposed such a thing. For glance to scientific standards must in turn, must not crystallize into

stem of the provinces must be ad- mitted, prevents over-specializa- tion, which destroyed Triceratops by own protective frontal armor. That country advantage over the older mechanism.

of the London and Provincial Bank Savory provided an illustration. He said that the branches of that three groups: (1) The metropolitan; (2) the branches in the eastern; the branches in the principality of

ups represented three entirely dif- ferent, namely, the trading, professional and of the metropolitan branches, and others in the eastern counties and the plate industries in Wales. The agricultural demand in such a case of no suggest that the surplus funds a profitable outlet in South Wales. They can do this under such a such facilities as the latest London absorption represents.

# NEWSPRINTS DEMAND A BIG TRADE FACTOR

## Many Mills Devoting Machinery to this Output Alone—Increase Has Been 50 Per Cent

# WILL INCREASE OUTPUT

## Chemical Scarcity Is Worrying Manufacturers Not a Little—Heavy Advance Has Been Noted in Their Prices—Will Influence Paper Market

The war situation is still the predominating factor in the paper trade in Canada. Since the outbreak of hostilities the consumption of newsprint in Canada and the United States is estimated to have increased over 50 per cent, so that the tax on paper mills in the two countries can well be imagined. Domestic mills are respecting old contracts but spot quotations and future contract prices are advancing. Inquiry from both the domestic and foreign markets has been very brisk but manufacturers are inclined to hold off awaiting developments, although all the mills are working to full capacity and shipments are very heavy. Inquiry from Great Britain and the Continent has been a prominent feature of the week's business.

Increase News Print Output. Many ways and means are being resorted to to increase the output. Wrapping mills are turning their machines on to news and in this way manufacturers expect to increase the production during the critical period some 150 or 200 tons per day, which will help to meet the demand. Orders have been solicited by several wrapping mills during the week, one mill guaranteeing 50 tons per day.

The market for chemical and ground wood pulp is very active. The demand from the States has been steady and prices have hardened materially. Shipments of ground wood are now much heavier than for some time and dealers are confident that ready sale will be found during the next few weeks for all the old stocks on hand. Mills are inclined to hold on to their new supplies in the hope of realizing better prices owing to the low water difficulties already apparent with many mills, in both Canada and the States. Pulp manufacturers are very pleasantly situated at the present time in regard to finding a market for their production.

A Precarious Situation. The chemical situation is the most acute. There is sure to be a marked shortage in the supply and prices have scored a heavy advance since the outbreak of hostilities. With the German supply out of the market in 1907 by \$2,230,600.

# STEEL MARKET ASSUMING MORE CHEERFUL ASPECT

## Prices for Steel are \$2 to \$3 Above Low Levels Prevailing Earlier in Year—War Has Had Only Sentimental Effect—New York Is Confident of Future

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce.) Pittsburgh, August 12.—With prices of steel products from \$2 to \$3 a ton above the low levels prevailing earlier in the year, the steel market is assuming a more cheerful aspect, and producers expect the trade has been sentimental, but it appears reasonably certain that with Germany, England and Belgium putting their industrial and monetary affairs in shape for a long conflict, little competition in the selling of steel here need be expected from any of these countries.

Of course, the war has its adverse effects also, this referring to the embargo on foreign raw materials, such as ferro manganese and pig tin. Both of these raw products have advanced to prices that are worrisome to steel makers, but a return to anything like normal shipping conditions will doubtless bring about a sharp reaction to former levels. The market is now in the hands of manufacturers, and consumers are no longer dictating terms as they were a few months ago. Leading mills are operating at a slightly greater capacity, and several idle plants are preparing to resume work. The Shenago Furnace Company will blow in bessemer stack No. 3 at Sharpshooters on August 15, and close furnace No. 1 for repairs. This company is spending thousands of dollars to maintain its three stacks. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company has been forced to close some of its mills at Farrell and Newcastle, due to inability to ship export orders for tin plate.

Pittsburg, August 12.—Reductions of 5 cents a barrel have been announced in all grades of Eastern crude oil, with the exception of Ragland, which has been reduced 3 cents.

Liverpool, August 12.—Spot cotton market nominal, sales 500 bales at 6.50d, unchanged. Receipts 16,000 bales, including 13,000 Americans. The market and the Swedish supply hampered by difficulties confronting shipping facilities Canadian manufacturers are meeting with a heavy demand, and resorting to every available means to increase their output, by sacrificing everything to shorten the cook and other methods known to the trade. Prices have advanced from \$1 to \$3 a ton, easy bleaching being quoted at \$45 to \$47 per ton; news quality at \$43 to \$44 per ton and bleached at \$54 to \$59 per ton delivered in Canada, all these prices are uncertain owing to the unsettled condition of the trade and the many situations that have to be taken into consideration.

# LOCAL METALS MAY FIND HIGHER LEVELS

## Many Hardware Articles of English and German Origin Will Become Scarce—Prices Advance

# PIG TIN IS NOW AT PREMIUM

## Iron, Steel, Copper, Spelter, Lead and Zinc are Expected to Advance with the Tightening of the European Situation—Few Changes Made During Past Week

The article used principally in manufacturing metals, to feel the effect of the present European war, is pig tin, which during the past ten days has advanced approximately 20 cents to 55 cents, the highest figure on record at which this product has ever sold. This advance will cast an influence over a very wide range of manufactured articles through the metal world, including cutlery, tinware of all descriptions and many other articles. Immediately following the announcement of war, prices weakened but when the situation was thoroughly sifted, and the vast proportions of the war observed, prices took a step upward.

Most other metals, including iron and steel, lead, copper, zinc, and numerous by-products are on a very strong basis, although there have been few advances recorded during the week, over the figures quoted in these columns. In American markets, it was at first anticipated that the output would suffer steady curtailment, and in view of this curtailment was to be expected. Sentiment, however, has changed somewhat, and it is now argued that as the European producing countries have practically ceased their output, the world's supply will fall upon the shoulders of the American producers.

In hardware, the effect of the war is likely to be far-reaching inasmuch as many of the hardware lines handled by all popular stores are manufactured in Germany and consequently, the advances will be heavy. Cutlery will be one of the first to feel the effect and advances are expected in short order. England also supplies a goodly amount of the latter line to the Canadian and American markets and if the embargo on shipping continues, the lack of supplies will be reflected in the price.

The following prices are quoted in a wholesale way, but in many cases they are subject to many changes:

HARDWARE AND METALS.	
Aluminum:	
Ingot, 99 p.c. pure, lb.	0.19
Pattern, lb.	0.22
Antimony, per lb.	5.50
Copper:	
Casting ingot, per 100 lbs.	15.50
Lengths, round bars 3/4-2 1/2 in. per 100 lbs.	27.50
Plain sheets, 14 oz. 14x48 ins. 14x60 ins. per 100 lbs.	29.50
Brass:	
Ingot red	0.14
Spring sheets up to 20 gauge, per lb.	0.26
Rods base 1/2 in. to 1 in. round, per lb.	0.22
Tubing, seamless, base, lb.	0.25
Tubing, iron pipe, size 1 in. base, per lb.	0.25
Iron and Steel:	
Common bar, per 100 lbs.	2.05
Forged iron, per 100 lbs.	2.35
Refined iron, per 100 lbs.	2.40
Horseshoe iron, per 100 lbs.	2.40
Steel, tire, per 100 lbs.	2.35
Steel, toe calk, per 100 lbs.	3.10
Steel Capital tool, per 100 lbs.	6.50
Black Sheet Iron:	
10 to 12 gauge	2.50 2.55
14 to 16 gauge	2.55 2.40
18 to 20 gauge	2.45 2.45
22 to 24 gauge	2.50 2.50
26 to 28 gauge	2.60 2.70
Galvanized Sheets (Corrugated):	
Less 10 per cent.	
22-24 Gauge, per square	6.75 6.50
26-28 Gauge, per square	4.25 4.00
Galvanized Sheets (Queen's Head):	
Less than cost.	
B. W. Gauge, 16-20	3.45
B. W. Gauge, 22-24	3.85
B. W. Gauge, 26	4.15
B. W. Gauge, 28	4.35
Tin:	
Tin, per lb.	0.56
Lead and Lead Pipe:	
Domestic (trail), per 100 lbs.	6.10
Imported pig, per 100 lbs.	7.25
Cut sheets, 2 1/2 lbs. sq. ft.	7.50
Cut sheets, 3 lbs. sq. ft.	6.75
Sheets, 4 to 6 lbs. sq. ft.	6.50
Lead Pipe, 3/4 per cent. off	7.50
Lead Waste Pipe, 7/8 per cent. off	9
Sheet Zinc:	
6 cwt. casks	6.75
Part casks	7.25
Wire:	
Galvanized Barbed Wire	2.35
Galvanized Plain Twist	2.95
Smooth Steel Wire, gauge 9 base	2.30
Poultry Netting, 1 1/2 mesh 60 per cent. off	
Wire Nails:	
Wire nails, small lots, base	2.25
Cut Nails:	
Staples:	
Plain, 55 per cent.	
Horse Shoe Nails:	
Nos. 3-12 per 25 lb. box	4.10 4.45
Horse shoes:	
Iron horse shoes, light, medium and heavy.	3.90
No. 2 and larger	4.15
No. 1 and smaller	4.15
Steel Shoes, 1 to 6:	
No. 2 and larger	4.35
No. 1 and smaller	4.60
Toe Calks:	
Blunt No. 2 and larger, per 25 lb. box	1.25
Blunt No. 1 and smaller, per 25 lb. box	1.50
Sharp No. 2 and larger, per 25 lb. box	1.50
Sharp No. 1 and smaller, per 25 lb. box	1.75
Bolts and Nuts:	
Carriage Bolts, 1 1/2 (1 1/2) and smaller 65 and 10 per cent.	
Carriage Bolts, 7-16 up, 5 1/2 & 12 per cent.	
Machine Bolts, 3/4 dia. 35 & 10 p.c.	
Machine Bolts, 7-16 and up, 60 p.c.	
Nuts, square, all sizes, 4 1/2 per lb. off.	
Nuts, hexagon, all sizes, 4 1/2 per lb. off.	
Iron Pipe: Butt-welded.	
1/2 and 3/4 inch	\$2.10 \$2.00
1/2 inch	2.55 3.48
3/4 inch	2.93 4.08
1 inch	4.33 6.03
1 1/4 inch	5.86 8.16
1 1/2 inch	7.01 9.76
2 inch	7.01 9.76
2 1/2 inch	9.43 12.17
Black Galvanized.	
3/4 inch	2.55 3.48
1 inch	2.93 4.08
1 1/4 inch	4.33 6.03
1 1/2 inch	5.86 8.16
2 inch	7.01 9.76
2 1/2 inch	9.43 12.17

# GLAZED AND COATED PAPERS WILL SUFFER

## Many Necessities Used in Their Manufacture Will Be Curtailed in Shipment Due to European War. Prices Existing Have Been Cancelled But Not Advanced.

That glazed and coated papers will be considerably affected by the war, owing to the fact that a large quantity of the domestic consumption of these grades is supplied by German and Belgian manufacturers, was the opinion of Mr. C. De Wolfe Reid, Montreal agent of the Provincial Paper Mills Company, in an interview with a representative of The Journal of Commerce this morning. The major portion of the papers used for box coverings, and coated papers used by printers and lithographers is imported, and although importers have somewhat large stocks on hand, in the event of the present conflict lasting any length of time this demand will have to be supplied by mills in this country. Orders have already been received giving evidence of that fact and a much larger business is expected. Domestic manufacturers have always supplied a portion of this demand but have been unable to compete with the foreign manufacturers to a sufficient extent to obtain the whole or greater portion of the business.

Mr. Reid stated, however, that the increased demand, due to this cause, was practically offset by the shrinkage in the actual demand from printers, box factories and lithographers. There has been a heavy falling off in the business placed by these houses during the past week or so. Orders have been cancelled and special job orders have been negligible, but he was of the opinion that this trade would assume normal proportion very soon as actual business has shown little falling off and stocks have to be kept up. The net result of the war should be beneficial to mills on these lines in Canada, for the time being, at any rate.

There will be some difficulty experienced in getting supplies of rag stock, dyestuffs and chemicals, and if shipping facilities between this country and Great Britain are not interfered with to any great extent the difficulties should not be unsurmountable. China clay, of which a very large quantity is used in this trade, is mostly obtained in England so that domestic manufacturers will likely be able to get their supplies with little difficulty. Dyestuffs are mostly obtained in Germany, and already there has been a marked advance in all prices so that mills here will have to depend on local stocks and on duplicate materials to be obtained in Great Britain or neutral countries.

Mr. Reid said that his company had cancelled all quotations on the lines they manufacture, in effect previous to the outbreak of hostilities, but that no advance in prices had yet been announced. This action was necessary in order that the company might be in a position to meet any situation that might arise. The whole trade was disorganized and the market depended solely on daily happenings and no one was in a position to anticipate events. He did not look for any increase in prices in the immediate future.

# NAVAL STORE MARKETS.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce.) New York, August 12.—The market for naval stores remained dull and nominal. The primary market is at a standstill owing to the shipping embargo. On the spot, turpentine was nominally quoted at 45 cents. Tar was steady with \$6 to \$6.75 quoted for kiln burned, and \$6.50 for retort. Pitch is held at \$4 with little inquiry. Rosins quiet and heavy with quotations nominal. For common to good strained \$3.95 was nominally repeated.

Savannah, August 12.—Turpentine nominal, 45 1/2 cents; sales, none; receipts, 769; shipments, 221; stocks, 32,125.

London, August 12.—Turpentine spirits, 37s. 3d.

# ANOTHER SETBACK IN GRAIN

## Mining of North Sea is Working as a Bull Factor in Grain Markets Now.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce.) Chicago, August 12.—Wheat was weak again today with selling based on the export situation, which is being regarded in a more pessimistic light. The mining of the North Sea is commented on as a factor in this connection. The public protest against high prices for foodstuffs is also a deterrent to speculation in wheat. Cash handlers are generally bearish. Wheat is erratic and the market is easily influenced. It is reported by large interests that already 100,000,000 bushels have been sold for export. The fact that much of this wheat is being sold back to one of the principal influences at the moment in breaking wheat prices. Wheat prices in the early afternoon were 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents lower after earlier declines of 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 cents. All the northwestern markets were lower. Resting orders were reached on the decline which served to steady prices in the later trading. Corn advanced about 1/2 cent in the early afternoon, following previous gains of more than 1 cent. The market was erratic. The Price Currents report was bullish, but prices eased off in sympathy with wheat, although recoveries were made later. Oats shared in the nervousness of corn, but prices in the early afternoon were 1/2 cent higher. Chicago range of prices:

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Yest'y
Sept.	92	93 1/2	92	92 1/2	94 1/2
Dec.	98 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
May.	106	107 1/2	105 1/2	107	107 1/2
Corn—					
Sept.	78 1/2	80	78 1/2	80	78 1/2
Dec.	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2
May.	71	72	70 1/2	72	70 1/2
Oats—					
Sept.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41	42	41 1/2
Dec.	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2
May.	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2

# WHEAT LOWER.

Liverpool, August 12.—Wheat was one to one and one-quarter pence lower to-day. Corn was three-quarters pence higher.

3 inch	19.89	27.54
3 1/2 inch	23.32	33.12
5 inch	28.34	39.24
Lspwelded.		
2 1/2 inch	15.79	31.64
3 inch	20.65	28.30
3 1/2 inch	24.84	34.04
4 inch	29.43	40.33
4 1/2 inch	33.02	45.72
5 inch	38.48	52.28
5 1/2 inch	43.92	58.12
6 inch	49.32	64.39
7 inch	54.72	70.21
8 inch, 25 lbs.	60.12	76.56
10 inch	65.52	82.40
12 inch	70.92	88.24

# AMERICAN METALS RETAIN STRENGTH

## Copper and Spelter Have Advanced and are Firm—Platinum Values Advance Considerably

# IRON AND STEEL VALUES FIRMER

## Disappearance of Silver Quotations Has Nonplussed Producers—Government Paying High Rate for its Purchases—Embargo on Shipping Causes Some Dissension.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce.) New York, August 12.—There were sales of electrolytic copper yesterday at 15 1/2 to 15 3/4 cents a pound. Second hand transactions were also effected at nearer 12 1/2 cents. In all instances, the amount of copper involved was small. Deliveries were chiefly for August and September. Lake Copper has brought 12 1/2 cents, 30 days for shipment through September. Curtailment of production in the Lake Superior district will not be so marked as has been the case in other mining sections of the country. The lake brands are considered somewhat better than electrolytic for the manufacture of cartridges.

The disappearance of published quotations upon which many producers base their settlements for copper sold has put the mining companies to a great disadvantage. In Salt Lake City, smelters have been obliged to name ten cents a pound as the price at which they will settle for ore, notwithstanding the fact that the metal has not sold below 12 1/2 cents so far as can be ascertained.

Embargo Causes Some Trouble. The steamship embargo has caused about 10,000,000 pounds of copper to be held in the Hudson River aboard vessels that were to have left for Europe a week ago. One of the boats with 5,000,000 pounds in its cargo was shipped from Baltimore, but put in at New York.

Silver producers have been nonplussed over the failure of sellers to quote that metal daily. The United States government has been paying between 51 and 52 cents an ounce since the regular quotations disappeared yet custom smelters in the western part of the country have told shippers that they would settle only on the basis of 25 cents an ounce. As a result of these conditions silver will be accumulated to some extent, although production in some quarters has been curtailed.

Platinum has gone up to \$50 an ounce against a normal price of between \$40 and \$45. This metal comes from Russia and the source of supply will be cut off during the European war. There has been an advance in the price of spelter to five cents per pound against price of 47 1/2 cents just previous to the outbreak of the European war. Metal authorities in New York expect there will be another advance.

# SUPPLY SUDDENLY STOPPED.

The cause of the advance is that England has always been dependent upon Germany for its spelter supply, which is now suddenly cut off. It is understood that a number of cables have been received from England asking for quotations for spelter and if English buyers are willing to assume war risks, there is a possibility of large shipments to England. Sensational advances have been scored in metal prices during the past week. Ferro manganese now costs about \$125 a ton, whereas a week ago it could be purchased for \$38 to \$40 a ton. This metal comes from England for use in the steel industry.

Seventy three cents a pound has been paid for tin in New York as compared with a high record price of 63 cents established Thursday. Metal houses believe that not more than 20 tons of Straits tin could be bought in New York. They look for 75 cent tin, a hitherto unheard of price.

Antimony has advanced from 7 cents to 12 cents a pound. No large spot holdings exist in this country, and the trade has become apprehensive as to when further stores will arrive from abroad.

# LIVERPOOL OPENING.

Liverpool, August 12.—Wheat opened 1 to 1 1/4 d. Oct. 8s 2d, Dec. 8s 2d. Corn opened 1/4 up, Sept. 6s 3/4 d.

# SUGAR UP.

New York, August 12.—All refiners are now quoting standard granulated at 6.50 cents, less 2 per cent. for cash. Raw sugar advanced from 5.02 cents to 5.27 cents.

# DECLINES IN WINNIPEG PIT.

(Special Staff Correspondence.) Winnipeg, August 12.—The wheat market opened 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 lower for October and December; oats 1/4 higher and flax 2 lower to 1/4 higher. Trading was quiet and prices weakened in sympathy with United States markets, the export difficulty influencing. The range in prices at noon was 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 for Oct. and Dec. wheat, 1/2 for oats and 2 to 3 1/4 for flax. There was a good demand for cash wheat from Ontario millers, but offerings were few. At noon October wheat was 105 1/2; December 104 1/2, May 110 1/2. Oats 48 1/2. Flax, October, 149 1/2; November, 151; December 150. The weather over the west has greatly improved, no less than 15 points recording rain in a total of 32, and will benefit late crops. Inspections on Tuesday numbered 57 cars, as against 377 last year, and in sight on Wednesday were 90 cars.

# TORONTO GRAIN TRADE.

(Special Staff Correspondence.) Toronto, August 12.—Trading in wheat to-day showed more normal activity and the public is now displaying more caution. The fact that as yet, no really practically way of insuring ocean war risks on future contracts, has been devised, has had a sobering effect. Cash wheat was easier, No. 1 Northern receding to \$1.20, and No. 2 to \$1.18. Oats, however, were firmly held at 60 cents for 2 C.W. and 58 cents for No. 3. Stocks in store at lake and bay ports, are said to be the only available supplies now till the new crop comes in. In sympathy with the strong oats market, rolled oats, advanced 60 cents a barrel and are now held at \$6.20 per barrel wholesale, Windsor to Montreal, or \$3 per sack in small lots. Manitoba flour was steady around \$6.20 for first patents and \$5.70 for strong bakers. Quotations on Ontario wheat flour were not obtainable. Ontario wheat was quoted at \$1.10 to \$1.15. Bran 22s. Shorts 22s. Middlings 22s. Feed flour 31s. Cornmeal 22.50 per sack.

