CANADA'S LONG-TERM LOANS

Nation Has No Floating Liability, Says Sir Thomas White

Firm belief in the strong financial position of Canada and gratitude to the Canadian people for their patriotic support of the two war loans floated by the government is expressed by Sir Thomas White in an interview with the London Times.

The financial policy adopted had been based on the assumption that the war would be a long one. This policy had, from the beginning, to make long-term issues of securities rather than to rely on short-date borrowings which might have to be repaid at times when fresh borrowings on an increasing scale would be required. As a result of this course, Canada had no floating liability, her indebtedness having been postponed ten or fifteen years. Furthermore, this policy had tended to make these issues a success because of the speculative element of probability of appreciation after the war of the securities involved.

No Disturbance to Banks.

Sir Thomas thanked the Canadian people for the support given the two war loans floated in the country, both of which had been doubly subscribed. These loans had caused no disturbance in Canadian banks because there had been left on deposit by the government the amount withdrawn from it by subscribers to war loans and to avail itself of the credits thus established as required. The money had been spent in Canada, and the financial situation had improved until the government had been able, in addition to meeting Canada's war expenditure in the Dominion, to arrange for advances of two hundred millions to the imperial government to assist in meeting its Canadian expenditures.

It has been the aim of the government to cut down its peace-time expenditures to counteract war expenses, and so far this has been more than accomplished. Sir Thomas spoke appreciatively of the assistance he had received from the banks and financial institutions and from the Canadian press without exception. He reviewed the remarkable reversal of trade conditions whereby an adverse trade balance of 300 millions had been turned into a favorable one of 400 or 500 millions for the present year. Increased production, both in munitions and agriculture, had helped to account for this. The policy, which the minister regards as now essential for Canada, as well as for the United Kingdom and the Empire generally, is:—

Canada's Essential Policy.

1. National organization, which will provide the maximum of man-power for the military forces and requisite labor for the vital industries engaged in the production of munitions, supplies, shipping, food, and other necessaries of military and civil life.

2. Increase in such production by greater effort and increased efficiency on the part of all engaged in these industries.

3. National economy in food, dress, and personal expenditures generally. Imports other than necessaries of life or required for war purposes should be discouraged in order that the exchanges may be maintained and the national wealth conserved for the State.

4. Increased national saving, which will provide funds to take up government securities issued from time to time to meet war expenditure.

5. Organization of the special technical, financial and business ability of the Empire to assist the several governments in the great administrative departments principally concerned with the conduct of the war.

Comment of Times.

"The winning of the war is the only question before the Empire to-day," said the finance minister. "It is the supreme duty of every citizen to consecrate his full powers, capabilities and resources to this great and paramount purpose."

Commenting on Sir Thomas White's statement, the London Times declares it to be the "statement of a man who sees things from the standpoint of the whole Empire, not merely from that of one dominion. It is," declares the Times, "an excellent corrective of a too-prevalent fallacy. There has been a tendency here to assume that Canada's part in the war is the part of a helper of Great Britain. It has been due, perhaps chiefly, to the gratitude that has been felt for what she has done. Responsible Canadians, like Sir Thomas White and the Canadian officer, whose letter we published the other day, do not see it in that light. They are disposed to resent—though with a proper and not a querulous resentment—the constant talk in this country about 'help' from Canada. Canada, they ask us to realize, is not 'helping' Great Britain. She is fighting a war which is just as truly her war as ours.

"Resolute and uncompromising language of this kind from a Dominion minister, backed, as it is being backed, by equal resolution in action, is a sign of the times. It reminds us that Great Britain is no longer, in anything but sentiment and tradition, the 'mother country' of the Empire. The household of the British dominions is a household of grown men. They have their own part to play in the world; they are conscious of their strength; they have shown that they are quite able to hold their own in the man's quarrel that is this war."

BANK BRANCHES OPENED AND CLOSED

The following are the bank branches opened and closed during October, as compiled by Houston's standard publications:—

Branches Opened—30.

Caracas, Venezuela	Royal Bank of Canada.
Calgary, Alta.	Bank of Hamilton.
†Cluny, Alta.	Union Bank of Hamilton.
†Coleraine Station, Que.	La Banque Nationale.
†East Broughton, Que.	Banque d'Hochelaga.
†East Broughton Station, Que.	La Banque Nationale.
Etzikom, Alta.	Union Bank of Canada.
Grand Mere, Que.	Merchants Bank of Canada.
†Iroquois Falls, Ont.	Imperial Bank of Canada.
†Kenogami, Que.	La Banque Nationale.
Lachine, Que. (Notre Dame Street)	Merchants Bank of Canada.
†L'Annonciation, Que.	Banque d'Hochelaga.
New Dayton, Alta.	Standard Bank of Canada.
New Toronto, Ont.	Merchants Bank of Canada.
Nobleford, Alta.	Merchants Bank of Canada.
Pembroke, Ont.	Merchants Bank of Canada.
Placentia, Nfld.	Royal Bank of Canada.
Pouce Coupe, B.C.	Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Prussia, Sask.	Merchants Bank of Canada.
Prussia, Sask.	Union Bank of Canada.
Ruddell, Sask.	Imperial Bank of Canada.
†Ste. Anne des Chenes, Man.	Banque d'Hochelaga.
†Ste. Bruno, Que.	Banque d'Hochelaga.
†Ste. Jean Baptiste, Que.	Banque d'Hochelaga.
St. Johns, Nfld. (East End)	Bank of Nova Scotia.
Shawinigan Falls, Que.	Banque d'Hochelaga.
Thorold, Ont.	Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Toronto, Ont. (Exhibition Camp)	Home Bank of Canada.
Travers, Alta.	Standard Bank of Canada.
Ville Marie, Que.	Banque d'Hochelaga.

Branches Closed—11.

Camp Borden, Ont.	Bank of Montreal.
Camp Borden, Ont.	Home Bank of Canada.
Camp Hughes, Man.	Bank of Montreal.
Jonquieres, Que.	Union Bank of Canada.
Kenogami, Que.	Union Bank of Canada.
†Maskinonge, Que.	La Banque Nationale.
Petawawa, Ont.	Bank of Montreal.
Prince George, B.C.	Union Bank of Canada.
Seven Persons, Alta.	Union Bank of Canada.
Squamish, B.C.	Union Bank of Canada.
Vancouver, B. C. (City Heights)	Union Bank of Canada.

†Sub-branches.

Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Company are engaged on an audit of British Columbia's provincial accounts.