

BANK OF MONTREAL
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Ultimately the United States agreed to fund the debts to her of our Continental Allies on terms remarkably more favourable than she had granted to Britain. She reduced the rates of interest charged, not only on the funded debt, but also in respect of the accumulation of unpaid interest prior to funding. The following table shows the amount of the funded debts to the United States of Great Britain, Belgium, France, Yugo-Slavia and Italy, the total sums each of these countries was required under its settlements to pay in sixty-two years, and the rate of interest charged:

Country	Funded Debt	Total Payments in 62 years,	Rate of Interest Charged
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Per Cent.
Britain	4,600,000,000	11,105,965,000	3.3
Belgium	417,780,000	727,830,500	1.8
France	4,025,000,000	6,847,674,104	1.6
Yugo-Slavia	62,850,000	95,177,635	1.0
Italy	2,042,000,000	2,407,677,500	0.4

This table shows clearly the amazing discrepancy between the terms which the United States insisted upon in the case of Great Britain and those which she was content to accept from the other Allied Powers. We are expected to pay a total sum amounting to considerably more than twice our original debt. Nothing like this is demanded from these other countries. Yet we are at the same time the only one receiving nothing whatever on balance from the international repayment of war-debts and reparations. As I have already pointed out, we were in the position, at the time when the Hoover Moratorium came into force, of having paid out £ 133,700,000 more than we had received in respect of war-debts and reparations; whereas these transactions had provided a net surplus of £ 118,800,000 to Belgium, £ 163,300,000 to France, £ 35,000,000 to Yugo-Slavia, and £ 28,000,000 to Italy.

I cannot help saying that I think in this matter of debt settlements Great Britain has had very shabby treat-