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MONEY CREDIT AND COMMERCE

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ONEY CREDIT & COMMERCE

BY

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PREFACE

THE present volume is the third of a group, the main purpose of which is to study the direction of man's efforts for the attainment of material ends: and to search for possibilities of improvements in that procedure which may increase the command of the peoples of the world over their resources; and enable them to develop their higher faculties.

The first volume of the group, *Principles of Economics*, published in 1890, emphasized the continuity of the main work of economic studies. "As, in spite of great differences in form between birds and quadrupeds, there is one Fundamental Idea running through all their frames, so the general theory of the equilibrium of demand and supply is a Fundamental Idea running through the frames of all the various parts of the central problem of Distribution and Exchange....The theories of the values of labour and of the things made by it cannot be separated...What differences there are between them even in matters of detail, turn out on inquiry to be for the most part differences of degree rather than of kind¹."

Various causes delayed my work; and nearly thirty years elapsed before the appearance of *Industry and Trade*, of which the motto is: *The many in the one, the one in the many*. "Several tendencies have gone to the making of each industry and each economic institution: therefore a thorough realistic study of any part of the economic field, calls for some reference to the interaction of many diverse tendencies, and gives occasion for some care in analysis. And, conversely, almost every important tendency is so far modified by the conditions under which it operates, that an exhaustive study of it may need to range over many fields of work. This motto supplements the motto of my *Principles*, which is:—*Natura non facit saltum*: *i.e.* economic evolution is gradual and continuous on each of its numberless routes³."

Industry and Trade is "a study of industrial technique, and' business organization, and of their influences on the conditions of various classes and nations." It was designed to be followed

¹ From the Preisce to the first edition of Principles of Economics, 1890.

^{*} From the Preface to Industry and Trade.

PREFACE

by a study of the influences on the conditions of man's life and work, which are "exerted by the resources available for employment; by money and credit; by international trade and by social endeavour." But that task is heavy, and achievement has been slow: therefore it has seemed best to publish without further delay the present volume, which aims at accomplishing one-half of the task. A little progress has been made in regard to the second half: and, although old age presses on me, I am not without hopes that some of the notions, which I have formed as to the possibilities of social advance, may yet be published.

A. M.

BALLIOL CROFT, CAMBRIDGE August, 1922

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Introduction. 1. The modern notion of economic nationality, which found some place in the aspirations of many small States in early times, was developed by Mediaeval City-States; and was passed on by them through Holland to England and other countries. 2. In Adam Smith's time settled political conditions, good roads, and the printing press had gone far towards welding together the educated classes of the British nation: but local interests were still often more prominent than national. 3. The growth of a strong spirit of nationality has been promoted in recent times by cheap, easy and rapid locomotion; by the development of popular newspapers and by universal education. 4. Migration within a country is facilitated and its adjustments are rendered efficient by various influences, which do not favour emigration beyond its boundaries in like degree: and therefore problems of "international values" require a different treatment from that which is appropriate to the relative values of things produced in the same country pp. 1--11

BOOK I

MONEY

- Chapter I. Functions of money. 1. Various uses of the term "money."
 2. The "money market" is the market for command over money: "the value of money " in it at any time is the rate of discount, or of interest for short period loans charged in it. 3. The functions of money can be efficiently discharged only when its general purchasing power is secured against violent changes.
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- Chapter II. The measurement of general purchasing power. 1. The term "general purchasing power" is elastics its context must indicate whether it is to be interpreted broadly or narrowly. In regard to distant times or places, its best measure is often in terms of unskilled labour, or of a staple grain. 2. Further difficulties in comparisons of the purchasing power of money at distant places and at distant times. 3. Broad and well organized information as to prices is confined for the greater part to wholesale dealings. But much information as to their relations to retail prices in ordinary household goods is diffused by the experiences of working-men's co-operative societies. 4. The average changes of prices, starting from a rather distant date, are shown by "index numbers" representing the percentage proportions of particular prices in each successive year to the prices at that date. "Weighted" index numbers
- Chapter III. Measurement of variations in the purchasing power of money. 1. Difficulties in the construction of an index number which will truly represent the purchasing power of money even at a single time and for a single place. 2. The same set of price changes may affect different classes of a nation in very different ways. "Index numbers," weighted in accordance with the shares held by various goods in working-men's consumption, are of special significance in connection with "working-men's budgets." 3. The interpretation of index numbers is impeded by variations

in the character of goods and services, which continue to bear the same names; and by variations in the exchange value of a thing from one season of the year to another. 4. An official unit of general purchasing power might be of service in connection with long-period obligations . pp. 28-37

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- Chapter V. Metallic currencies. 1. Gold and silver have always been highly esteemed, because their brilliancy and durability adapt them for many decorative and other uses. 2. Gold and silver, separately or conjointly, can set good standards of general purchasing power, in regard to obligations and business transactions, which do not range over more than a few years: but obligations, which range over long periods, call for standards that are not dependent on the hazards of mining. 3. Silver coins have set the standards of value in most civilized countries: but these standards have been lowered by successive curtailments and debasements of silver coins. 4. British sovereigns (in ordinary times) are coined from appropriate material without charge. They are in effect gold ingots whose quantity and quality are certified at public expense. British shillings have been in like manner, Government notes for certain quantities of gold printed on silver . . . pp. 51-59
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BOOK II

BUSINESS CREDIT

- Chapter I. The development of modern markets for capital. 1. Private espital—other than that which consisted of the ownership of land, buildings, and slaves—was not of great volume till recent times. 2. Early phases of business credit: the chief capitalists were traders; the largest borrowers were sovereigns and republican governments. 3. At one time merchants were the chief dealers in credit in England. But the capital employed in manufacture has increased fast and steadily. 4. Since the rate of interest on a loan is commonly expressed in terms of money, it is liable to be affected in fact, though not in appearance, by changes in the purchasing power of money pp. 68—76
- Chapter II. The ownership of capital in joint stock. 1. The beginnings of England's experiences in the massive organization of industry and trade. 2. While loans for short periods are most conveniently obtained from banks and other dealers in credit, permanent loans are invited direct from the public. These commonly take the form of debentures, which are in effect liens on the property of the business concerned. 3. The normal rate of interest on fairly secured permanent loans, other than these to Governments, is now set by the markets for debentures of joint stock companies

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- Chapter IV. Stock exchanges. 1. Introductory. 2. For a long while stock exchanges were concerned chiefly with the obligations of Governments: but much of their sttention is now given to the securities of joint stock companies. 3. The methods of stock exchanges vary: but the results obtained by the London Stock Exchange may be taken as fairly representative. 4. In times when general credit is fairly stable, the methods of the stock exchange give considerable protection to buyers for investment who are not specially expert. 5. Some contrasts between causes which exert only temporary influences on the values of stock exchange securities, and those whose effects are likely to endure. 6. The growing importance of the part played by stock exchange securities in national and international markets for capital

BOOK III

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

- Chapter II. Characteristics of international trade. 1. The special features of international trade did not become prominent until the partial solidarity of national interests in industry and trade had been recognized. Its full significance was made manifest by Ricardo. 2. Benefits which a country derives from her external trade in general. 3. Part of a country's external trade is often caused by some weakness in her resources or in her energies: but, as a general rule, a large trade indicates high national efficiency. 4. Statistics relating to international trade have been collected more generally and regularly than any others: and, partly for this reason they are sometimes used to suggest variations in national energy and prosperity. But they are not well adapted for that purpose. 5. No measure can be obtained of changes in the aggregate volume-as distinguished from the aggregate value---of a country's imports or exports. 6. Statistics representing value per head, and percentage changes in that value, are generally the best adapted for studies of international trade in relation to the internal economy of a country. But total values, and percentage changes in them, are the more important in relation to world economics and world politics. Percentages of increase are specially misleading, when a powerful country pp. 107-117 is cultivating a trade which she had previously neglected
- Chapter IV. The balance of imports and exports. 1. The phrase "a favourable" balance of trade. 2. A country's recorded imports tend to exceed her recorded exports, other things being equal, by all the expenses incurred at home in carrying goods between herself and any foreign country, or between two foreign countries; and in carrying foreign passengers: and also by all the net profits of her ship-owners, merchants, commission agents and bankers, in so far as they arise out of her foreign trade and are brought home. 3. When capital is invested in a country by foreigners, or credit is extended to her from abroad in any other form, then there may be a temporary increase of imports into that country relatively to her exports. This is often more than compensated in the long run by an excess of her exports; for those, who export capital, draw interest or profits on it, and perhaps ultimately bring the capital itself back to their own country. 4. The total earnings of the shipping industry oscillate with changes in commercial credit. But Britain's nominal excess of imports over exports is often high in depressed times, because she is then restricting her foreign investments pp. 130-139

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