GOLD AND SILVER MONEY



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PART I.—A PLAIN STATEMENT
PART II.—OBJECTIONS ANSWERED

BY

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THE ARGUMENT.

The Silver Ouestion, treated from a practical point of view, is simple and interesting; it affects every individual. Metallic money has superseded barter, and an increase in its volume is necessary as the world's commerce expands, p. . The value of money consists in its fixity of value, which is the result of its being a patent article made only by the State, p. 6. The exchangeable use of money is second only in importance to its adoption by the State as a standard or measure of values, which to be effectual must be permanent and assured, p. 10. The State, by creating the demand for the precious metals in the manufacture of money, controls the market for them, p. 13. Money, as currency, will have more or less purchasing power according as it is scarce or abundant: but money as the standard of value is unaffected by the amount of the precious metals in circulation, p. 25. Gold and silver are universally allowed to be the best standard of value; some nations using one and some both, p. 26. A standard based on both must be less liable to variation than if confined to one, b. 20. England made a mistake in 1816 by discarding silver as joint base of her Standard, and Germany was similarly at fault in 1873, \$\psi\$. 30. The demand for silver being now so much reduced, and its character discredited, its value is falling and fluctuating, p. 31. Great danger to the world's commerce, and especially to the trade of England, is admitted to exist in consequence, and the question is, how can the value of silver be restored and made permanent? p. 45 The proposal of the Paris Conference of 1878, shown to be impracticable, \u03c4. 50, as is also an alternative scheme advocated by Professor Bonomy Price, p. 64. The proposal of the Bi-metallists stated, p. 55. The question can be disposed of, to the great advantage of this country and the benefit of international trade, if England will join a union of the Continental Powers with the United States, p. 67.

GOLD AND SILVER MONEY.

PART I.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

A CABINET MINISTER said last year, to a friend who inquired of him, if he understood 'The Silver Question,' that he had never ventured to go into it, because a theoretical financier, who had studied it for thirteen years, had confessed at the end of that period that he was hopelessly bewildered.

It may seem, therefore, presumptuous to attempt to popularise anything regarded as so abstruse and complicated. And yet, in these days, since almost every science, whether dealing with such phenomena as the transit of Venus or the fixtures of a drawing-room, has been elucidated in shilling handbooks, there would seem precedent for venturing on a plain statement of one of the greatest questions which arise out of Monetary Science; a question moreover which is pressing for a settlement, and which affects every individual member of the commonwealth.

It will be admitted that it is practicable to take an interest in, and understand many phenomena, without having mastered the abstract principles which underlie them, or being equal to making mathematical calculations regarding them. It is so with that practical aspect of Monetary Science, called 'The Silver Question,' which is now being so freely discussed, and which will be found both intelligible and interesting, when the disputes which have arisen out of the various definitions of 'Money,' Commodities,' and the like, are consigned to oblivion, and the common-sense view of the case

(if I may say so without offence to the political economists) becomes the one on which attention is concentrated.

The men who conduct the commerce of the world, the men whose every operation is based upon money, the dealers in money, get but short shrift at the hands of the dealers in theories about money. Professor Bonamy Price, one of the ablest of the latter, has just favoured us with a portrait * of the 'practical man,' the author of all confusion, who 'pours out elaborate theories, with the fullest assurance that he knows.' The truth is that theoretical economists, as a rule, can see little on the ground beneath them. It is with them, as with the inhabitants of Laputa, of whom Gulliver tells us that in their heads, one eye turned inwards and the other was directed towards the Zenith. Their 'cause and effect-demand and supply' becomes as monotonous as the ticking of a

^{*} Contemporary Review, February.

clock. No doubt, if their united wisdom could foresee every cause, they would be guides whom business men would be wise to follow, but a scientific treatise is not found in practice to be the best manual for a counting-house. Causes more varying than the waves of the sea, more subtle than the changes of wind and temperature, affect markets and make the difference between profit and loss. Often, indeed, the scientific formula, 'demand and supply,' brings no more reassurance to business men than it would do to the schoolboy gazing wistfully into the pastrycook's window, when his pocket money was exhausted. It is cold comfort in the midst of a panic to be told that 'confidence ought not to have been shaken,' and that the bank rate 'ought not to have been put up.'

We all prize Money, all strive to acquire it, because it means wealth, which may be best stored in this form, or may be at once exchanged for food, clothing, and luxuries.

To those who use it as the mass of the world do, it becomes indispensable as currency, i.e. it runs from one hand to another, and it has thus enabled the world to rise out of a state of barbarism, in which the individual could procure commodities only if he happened to be able to offer in exchange an article which was wanted. Metallic money has superseded the primitive modes of barter, because it is itself something which is of use to every one, and can always be exchanged for commodities. Any sudden or rapid diminution in its supply, therefore, must hamper such exchanges, or, in common language, restrict trade, and what is desirable is, a steady increase of the volume of money, in proportion to the development of the world's requirements.

But, in what consists its value to those who use it, and to those who store it?

Clearly, in its fixity of value; in its stability. If Gold were sometimes saleable for

one hundred shillings an ounce, and soon afterwards (consequent on the substitution of some new metal in the place of it as Money) worth half the amount, it would at once lose the supreme importance which attaches to it.

What gives **Money** this unchanging value, which nothing else possesses?

It is a Patent article made by the State, and by no one but the State, and just as, when such raw material as cotton and silk are woven into cloth, the manufactured article differs in its appearance and uses from those it possessed as a mere natural product, so does the Metal Gold become transformed in the course of its manufacture into Money. As regards appearance, it has now acquired a certain shape and size, and upon it is the Patent Mark, 'to imitate which is forgery.' The sovereign has a different use to that which could have been made of the small nugget or pinch of Gold dust, out of which it has been formed. It passes from hand to hand a dozen times a day, without doubt or difficulty, and has become exchangeable for all commodities.

Why?

For this reason: that the Patent Mark of the State guarantees it to uniformly contain the same weight of fine Gold; and, whenever the patentees find a sovereign which has lost in weight, they destroy the coin, by giving it a clip with the bank scissors, thus effectually preventing it from doing duty any more as Money. The coin which has been thus defaced, retains the value of whatever weight of Gold it may contain, but as Money it has ceased to exist, and must be re-manufactured before it can perform the functions of currency.

So that it becomes evident, that the State which creates Money, has likewise the power to destroy it.

But the exchangeable or commercial use of

Money, is not its only or its primary and distinguishing feature. Compare the Gold dust or the nugget with the sovereign, and mark the ideas upon the two which rise respectively in the mind. The nugget looks like Gold, and it may be Gold, but the Patent article you know is Gold, because of the Queen's head upon it. The nugget may be large or small, worth £10 or £100, with Gold enough in it to pay for the 'Edition de Luxe' of Thackeray, or a new copy of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' It may be small enough to make you doubt whether you can purchase with it a box of cabanas at 80s. per hundred, or whether it would defray the cost of a rocking-horse (30s.) for your child; but you turn to the coined metal, the sovereign, and become aware that four such pieces will be required to pay for the cigars, and one and a half for the toy.

You have been unconsciously calculating—the calculation being based upon a fixed

measure or standard of value accepted by everybody else as well as yourself.

Note, that you have no choice but to accept it. The patentee says you shall do so, and that everybody else shall do so, so that, if you buy the cigars or, better still, two rocking-horses for the twins, and the bill for them is sent in at 30s. each, the patentee compels the seller to give a receipt on your handing him three of these sovereigns. Once again, it is manifest that Money is the creature of law.

This faculty of measuring at once takes Money out of the category of other commodities, entitling it, for all practical purposes, to be spoken of by a name which, while not excluding the idea of a commodity, brings another and a different idea so prominently forward as to put the other out of sight. The change undergone in the manufacture of Money may be illustrated (up to a certain point) by another metal, quicksilver, which is

imported in iron flasks, and varies in value from £6 to £20 per flask. Directed into different channels of commerce, this metal deals with you unsparingly in the shape of a pill, and in another form, enables you to watch the effect of that pill upon the face reflected in your mirror. With differing uses, it remains the same commodity. But follow it further, and, as you step into your greenhouse, stop to notice the temperature. The commodity quicksilver is imprisoned in that tube; but is not the first and overpowering association now in your mind with it, one of a standard or measure? and is not the worth and use of a thermometer quite a different and distinct worth and use to you than is that of the quicksilver in a flask? The mercury, being a natural product, becomes a measure of temperature in virtue of its obedience to the laws of nature, but Money, being an artificial production, acts as a measure under the supremacy of state law, and depends upon

it for its stability, no less than for its very existence.

Thus, then, the first principle we ascertain about Money is that, in addition to being currency, it is a patent article made only by the State (the law standing in relation to it as a patent does to ordinary manufactures), which the law makes use of as the standard of value.

'Money,' says Aristotle, 'hath its value only in virtue of law and hath it not by nature; hence an alteration of the consensus between them that use it, hath power to destroy the value which as money it possesseth to meet men's wants.'

The patentee's rights are absolute and perpetual, and as manufacturer, the State stands in the place of managing director of a company, of which the shareholders are the nation, their profits being derived, not from periodical dividends, but from the facilities afforded them in all transactions, whether public or private, by the use of the patent article—Money.

It is important to bear in mind, that the nation are the company who own the manufacturing rights, and one of the conditions under which production should be carried on — a clause imperatively necessary in the Articles of this company—is that any shareholder, i.e. every single member of the community possessing the raw material, may demand at the Mint its equivalent in the manufactured article, Money. That equivalent is fixed by law, and unless it exists, and exists, moreover, coincidently with free mintage, there can be no stability in the standard of value. In England, at present, any one owning an ounce of Gold can demand for it at the Mint, £3. 17s. 9d. But if his right to do so were withdrawn; if the Mint had power to refuse to deliver the Patent article in exchange for the raw material, the owner of it would find himself with a quantity of an ordinary commodity, possessing merely an uncertain and fluctuating value, for which a watchmaker might offer £3. 5s, and a jeweller £3. 12s.

The right of free mintage, therefore, at the fixed or legal equivalent, is essential to the stability of the standard of value.

It is in virtue of the right of free coinage at a fixed equivalent, that the patentee, the State, controls the markets for the raw material, out of which it manufactures Money, because by substituting a valueless thing, such as paper, for the precious metals, it can at once annihilate the main use to which they are put. It may cut off the demand for them, and thus lower their value; and, obviously, if the course adopted by one state were to be followed by a group of states, which gradually gained fresh adhesions, the limits of the fall which would occur in the value of the precious metals must be indefinite, ehecked only by the trifling demand which would be left for them as ornament, plate, &c., and even this would soon lose its former influence on values, because of their having already become shifting and doubtful. The mere beauty of Gold would go for little in times like these (when so-called 'aluminium' cannot be detected from the 'nobler' metal by the uninitiated), except it were that the demand for Gold as Money is steadily increasing, and its permanent and steady value supposed to be thus assured.

This permanent and steady value is the result of the consensus existing between those who use money; in other words, the legal value is only another designation of the 'intrinsic' value. The labour employed in the production of the raw material may be the better paid for, or the worse, but, as miners best of all men know, their remuneration is a question of chance (which, indeed, is the overpowering attraction for many), and is never considered in the price of gold. The speculative charms about mining

are so great, that even when through 'ill luck' a working has been stopped, it is not long before fresh adventurers appear on the spot. The cost of a bag of sovereigns from California will be altogether different to that of a bag from Australia, though each contain one thousand coins, yet even Professor Bonamy Price would not expect the one bag to purchase more commodities than the other. A mine may turn out, one month, 1,000 ozs. of gold, upon which the month's expenses prove to be £3,887. 10s., in which event there will not be a penny of remuneration to the miner, because no one will give him more than the Mint equivalent per oz.-f.3. 17s. 9d. Another month, a similar weight of gold may be raised at a cost of £500, when the miners' profit will be £3,387. 10s. 'There is my price,' says the buyer at the mine; 'the fixed standard value; it is no use for me to offer you less, for you could get the price elsewhere; it would be absurd for me to offer you more, because it would simply be loss to me.' If the buyer be a Moralist, he will frequently add, 'I am sorry the cost of production has been so heavy as to nearly ruin you, but you know the Mint will not give me the £6 per oz. which this gold has cost you.'

The most imaginative ideas on this part of the subject prevail among the theoretical financiers, and are clearly expressed by Professor Price. He thinks that 'those who determine the price to be paid at the mines, are the miners and the buyers of the gold together. The miners must have reward enough in the command of wealth given them, however calculated, to induce them to dig up the ore, and the buyers must see their way to selling the gold to purchasers who will leave them a profit on the purchase.' Our professor is not 'a practical man.' He may have read in his youth of the manner in which buying and selling at the mines was effected thirty years ago, when one

hundred millions of our existing gold was being raised; if he has not, let him refer to a most charming book,* where he will find that in the days of 1850 the 'cost of production' never entered men's heads. If the 'knife and the revolver' had not already determined 'the price to be paid at the mines,' the gambling hells of San Francisco soon settled the question for the producer; as 'the ordinary miner, elated with success, suddenly possessed of unwonted wealth, staked his gold recklessly, unconscious that the professional gambler with keen eye was watching his prey.' Five years later-and perhaps this is where our professor has got confused-'the price at the mines' was determined by the miners' necessities for spirits. food, and clothes; but now, and in all settled conditions of mining, there is no room for the haggling and palaver which Mr. Price seems to think determines the price to be paid. There

^{*} Pioneering in the Far East, Ludvig Verner Helms.

is no time lost between producer and buyer, the bank's agent being on the spot, ready with the fixed value, in sovereigns, of the raw material. As for the fancy sketch of the 'men who possess ingots of precious metal' solemnly discussing whether or not the Mint shall have their gold or whether they shall 'import it into England' to the alarm of the bank directors—it is a companion picture to 'The Lunatic Merchant' now in Professor Bonamy Price's collection, which shall be exhibited in a moment; the pair being suggestive of the celebrated gallery at Brussels, where your guide shrugs his shoulders and says, 'Very, very clever, you know, but quite mad.'

The Patentees can increase the supply of Money at their pleasure, as England did in 1666 by affording *free* mintage of Silver and Gold, or check the production of Money, as was done in 1816, by abandoning the coinage of pure Silver altogether, and substituting for it

our existing debased and very limited token coinage. Our existing Silver currency is depreciated by alloy to the extent of about 8 per cent., and is legal tender in payment of debts only for the sum of 40s. The circulation of this token money does not exceed 10s. per head of the population.

So long as free mintage of Gold and Silver is maintained, there is no prospect of there being more Money than the world can absorb. Through the agency of steam and electricity, the distribution of Money over the globe can be effected almost instantaneously, so that there becomes less and less probability of a glut in one market, and scarcity in another. Professor Bonamy Price, however, is alarmed at the possibility of there being idle capital in the Bank, and the tableaux in which he exhibits his fears deserve a place 'on the line' along with the other effects of this master of finance.

Tableau I. shows 'a merchant' who has been doing rather a large cash business with Australia, and finds himself burdened with the proceeds of English goods to the extent of five million sovereigns. He is in the Antipodes, and finding that 'the currency is full at the time'—whatever that may mean—he decides on 'importing into England' this trifling sum of five millions sterling.

Tableau 2. The Gold has arrived. No one knew of its coming, for telegrams, both public and private, have, of course, been stopped. What is to be done with it? Will 'Rothschild take it off for abroad?' The city pauses for a reply. Rothschild will not take it! And it must be left idle and useless in the vaults of the Bank.

Tableau 3. 'An interior dimly lighted.' It is the Bank parlour, where round the table droop the forms of several men bewailing their fate. It has been announced to the Directors

of the Bank of England, that £5,000,000, in sovereigns, have arrived from Sydney, and are lying idle in the vaults.

If, in these pictures, Mr. Bonamy Price is exercising his wit upon the practical men whom he despises,-good and well; there is not the least objection—but if he is in earnest; if he really fancies that these tableaux depict the processes by which practical men carry on business, it is time he were taught that it is the merest folly to attempt to influence their minds, or the minds of any intelligent persons, with such imaginative nonsense. Mr. Price's 'merchant' is an imbecile who should be taken care of by his friends; at least, if he be not altogether imbecile, he should be condemned to teach theoretical finance for the rest of his natural life. The man did his country the service, at any rate, of leaving it; and, as his

was a purely cash business, the five millions which he invested in English manufactures will have been circulating in his absence, to the benefit of English trade. But he must be simply mad, if he ships these five million sovereigns from Sydney to London without telegraphing to know whether or not they are wanted there. If 'Money is scarce,' he may send them with advantage, and profitably employ them; but, supposing Money to be abundant in London, he will (presuming him, for the moment, to be clothed and in his right mind) look at wool, or wheat, or copper, or tin, either for the home market or elsewhere. And even if the man being sane should miscalculate, or, being insane, should, without reason, 'import' these five million sovereigns into England, they would (if not immediately wanted on their arrival) very soon make their presence felt by stimulating trade and causing new demands for Money. Practical men know the strength given to every transaction by a large metallic reserve in the National Bank, and no one doubts that if these millions were available, and waiting investment, it would not be long before many a new industrial and speculative undertaking would be started. This effect would be produced even if Price & Co. kept their chests of Gold lying in the Bank vaults, but the probabilities are, that they would make another of their cash coups for Australia, and that their five millions would go circulating through the Provinces.

The State has the power, as has been seen, to destroy any coins falling short of the standard which it has arbitrarily fixed; and it may go further, and alter the standard itself, as it did in 1717, by declaring that a guinea, which had formerly been exchangeable for 21s. 6d., should, in future, be paid and received as the equivalent of 21s.; or, again, as in 1816, when the guinea was ignored and the sovereign

established by law as the sole standard of value. England has but seldom exercised these supreme powers, but in France, during one reign alone, the standard was altered so often, that it was said to be difficult to find a man who understood the currency at all.

Capricious interference with the standard of value must create uncertainty in all transactions based upon it, and the injurious effects will be the better understood by considering the results that would follow from any illjudged legislation which were to change the standard of measure or capacity—the yard, or the universally reverenced pint-and hence we arrive at a second great principle regarding Money. That stability is the desideratum in the standard, and since the standard is the sole property of a patentee, it is just and reasonable that the maker should be called on to guarantee it to the fullest extent possible, against frequent and violent fluctuations.

Money, viewed as currency, that is to say, the one article which passes everywhere in exchange for commodities, will procure more or less of them according to its abundance or scarcity. When the patentees are busy, turning out a steady supply of their material, its exchangeable power will keep pretty much the same; but if from any cause a check arises in the supply of money, prices of all commodities become unsettled and decline, or, in other words, more of them have to be given in exchange for a fixed sum of Money; and thus, at the present time, every one is familiar with the fact that the buying power of Money (owing to a scarcity of the yellow material of which it is made, and to the restrictions put by law upon the use of the white) has increased

But the standard of value must remain untouched and unshaken, if it is to be worth the name, and must continue thus distinguished from the varying amount of any given commodity which may happen to be measured by it.

By common consent, there are but two metals available as the standard of value—Gold and Silver. At one time of the world's history Gold has been the selected standard; at another, Silver. At a third, both metals have been used, a definite relative value between the two being determined by law.

Nations which have used an amalgam of the two, have been sometimes tempted to narrow their system. The huge discoveries of Silver by the Spaniards made Gold rise rapidly in the estimation of Europe. The unprecedented output of Gold from Australia and San Francisco, determined Holland to limit herself to a Silver standard. England, in 1816, abandoned her Bi-metallic standard of Gold and Silver for a single Gold one, but the superstition that she owes her commercial supremacy to thus stealing a march on the nations of Europe,

and securing their Gold, was exposed by Mr. Disraeli in his speech at Glasgow, in 1873. when he said, 'Our gold standard is not the cause of our commercial prosperity, but the consequence of our commercial prosperity.' It served our purpose so long as other nations chose to take our Silver from us, or to give us Silver at a fixed price, whichever we desired, but from the moment that our own policy was imitated by Germany, which, in 1873, followed England's example of 1816, and discarded Silver, this country has been suffering a loss which cannot be estimated. Nor has the country which imitated us been more fortunate than we. 'While the area of civilisation is widening,' writes Professor Thorold Rogers, and 'therefore the demand for an adequate currency is being extended, Germany has abandoned a Silver for a Gold currency, and has had, as a fruit of its successful war with France, an exceptional power of attracting Gold to itself, with

singular success indeed, but to the incredible misfortune of its people.'

Here, then, are two instances of great nations narrowing their standard of value; two occasions on which the shareholders in great companies sacrificed their right to the free manufacture or mintage of their raw material, and in both cases history will echo Professor Rogers' words, that such a change was followed by 'bad times.' These two instances are typical and excellent as illustrations. England, in 1816, throwing out of use a large portion of her currency, restricts herself to a single Gold standard, and there ensued such a period of disaster, that Sismondi could say of it, in 1827, 'It is five years since the suffering began; far from being allayed, it seems increasing with time.' And Sir James Graham declared regarding it, 'One class flourished, and that was triumphant-the class of annuitants-and the tax-eater rejoiced in the increased value of money, in the sacrifice of productive industry to unproductive wealth, in the victory of the drones over the bees.'

A remembrance of one of the first principles we have already derived from our study will enable us to account for these disasters, and to see that they were inevitable, viz. that any country which constructs its standard of value, upon one half only of the available precious metals rather than upon the amalgamated whole, thereby exposes itself to perturbations which must follow the sudden and enforced action of the patentee who ceases to produce, or is obliged greatly to check production for want of the raw material. Suppose the production of Bessemer steel to be suddenly cut off one half, through the failure of one of the two kinds of iron which, for the sake of example, we will assume to be used in its manufacture, and what would be the disorganisation of the trade dependent on it? The losses arising from the immediate convulsion of prices would be bad enough, but the direst misfortune would come out of the uncertainty as to the future of values, and distrust in their stability.

It was a shock of this nature which was given to the stability of the monetary standard by the German Government, in the year 1873, and the extent of it is but feebly gathered from the foregoing illustration. For it is a shock of which the world has only as yet felt the first effects, but which are intensifying, if we accept the judgment of a court to which appeal shall be made in a moment.

England, in 1816, be it remembered, discarding Silver, drained the continent of Gold at a cost of several millions to herself, but she fortunately failed to produce monetary chaos, because there were silver-using states open to buy her Silver. Germany discarded Silver in 1873, and the Latin union was forced to cease

coining it, and monetary chaos is threatened, just because there are no states to buy; because other nations took the alarm; because, in short, suspicion of Germany's intentions created a panic among the users of Silver, and everybody lost faith in its stability. The countries which had based their values on an amalgamated Gold and Silver standard, declined to carry out the mistaken policy of Germany. The confederate states which had legalised the free coinage of both metals, ordered its cessation in self-defence, and, as the result, the mean value per ounce which Silver had maintained for seventy years fell twenty per cent., with the prospect of a further and an indefinite decline. In a word, to speak roughly, and in round figures, one half of the Money used for the world's transactions has been to this extent depreciated, and is threatened with expulsion from the rôle it had hitherto maintained, as joint base of the standard of values among the nations of the world. It is as if some supreme authority in London had entirely stopped the omnibus traffic and restricted locomotion to hansom cabs.

And thus has arisen what is called 'The Silver Question,' which is this: shall the uncertainty as to the future continue, or can' measures be adopted which will restore Silver to the position it formerly held as Legal Tender, and shall the precious amalgam—Gold and Silver—be made the International Standard of Value?

Shall half the world's Money be thrown out of use? That is the plainest, most practical way, perhaps, of putting 'The Silver Question.' The world is computed to be using fifteen hundred millions sterling of Silver and Gold, and her business expands at a gigantic pace. Shall she discard 700 millions of Silver? Shall she abandon (to use the words of Mr. W. Bagehot) 'the normal currency (silver) which is suited to

those small transactions which constitute the bulk of the dealings of mankind?'

Am I thought to be overstating the case? Let us see. The International Conference held in Paris, in 1867, looked forward with confidence to a continuance of the Gold supply, the American delegate putting it down as an addition to the world's stock for 'many successive periods of fifteen years' of an amount equivalent to 26 millions sterling per annum, with the 'possibility of a still more enormous production.' A single Gold standard for Europe and America was therefore thought to be practicable.

A beautiful dream! It had been rudely broken in upon when the next Conference met in Paris, composed of sadder and wiser men. The annual production of Gold for the ten years had proved to be 19 in place of 26 millions, as the theorists said it ought to have been. Germany, without saying 'by your leave,' and with a mystery dear to Prince Bismarck, had begun

to throw away her Silver, the fall in which had become so alarming that a Committee of the House of Commons, with Mr. Goschen as Chairman, had been set to inquire into the depreciation, which had already inflicted heavy loss upon the British empire. The following was one of their general conclusions:—

'If effect should be given to the policy of substituting Gold for Silver, wherever it is feasible and thus displacing Silver from the position it has always occupied, of doing the work of the currency over at least as large an area as Gold, no possible limit could be assigned to the further fall in its value which would inevitably take place.'

In 1878 the second Conference assembled in Paris, and their decision is confirmatory of the opinion of the English Committee, and suggests a mode of escape from the disasters which were foreseen.

'It is necessary to maintain in the world

the monetary functions of Silver as well as of Gold, but the selection for use of one or other of the two metals, or of both simultaneously, should be governed by the special position of each state or group of states.'

Some words from Mr. Goschen, one of the delegates of England, are most important as helping to establish us in another step to a just conclusion. He said, 'the Indian Government had suffered great loss; the merchants had suffered from fluctuations in value, and public functionaries had suffered from the depreciation, but England has given proof of her faith in regard to Silver, by waiting to see whether it would not recover its former value. Had the example of other countries been followed in India, and precautions taken by limiting the mintage or introducing Gold, Silver might have fallen an additional ten or fifteen per cent. If, however, other states were to carry on a propaganda in favour of a Gold standard and of

the demonetisation of Silver, the Indian Government would be obliged to reconsider its position, and might be forced to take measures similar to those taken elsewhere, i.e. discard Silver.

That these words were spoken not as a mere threat, but under a sense of a possible imperious necessity, is clear by a comparison of them with the declaration of the Indian representative in the present Conference, 'It is certain that if the depreciation of Silver continues, and . . . if the opportunity should offer itself, we should be only too ready to seize it and return to the proposals of the Commission which sat at Calcutta in 1868, and to enter, though much against our will, into the struggle which is about to commence between the nations of the earth, for the sole metal which will be left to us as the solid basis of an international currency.'

The Conference of 1878 broke up, leaving the commerce of the world in an admittedly woeful plight; with 'prices, profits, and wages falling,' stagnation at home and trade with foreign countries harassed by the uncertainties attaching to the monetary standard.

Between the Gold-using portion of the world and the Silver-, business had become more the work of a gambler than a merchant, for commodities were being measured by a standard which shifted with the caprice of an English climate. In one year the ratio between Gold and Silver, which opened at 1 to 16.10, sprang to 1 to 19'4 within a period of six months, and fell in as short a succeeding space to 1 to 16.50. With such a wildly fluctuating standard as this, the commerce of Europe, estimated at £2,000,000,000, was left to 'flounder and founder.' English exports, although the same in quantity, fell within four years 20 per cent. in value, with a result to manufacturers, which is hinted at in Mr. Giffen's statement, thus - profits depend upon price, and this is an

especially important consideration, in the foreign export trade.' The figures of the cotton trade may be adduced as an illustration of what was happening. In 1873 Lancashire had exported 214 million pounds of yarn, and valued it at £17,000,000, in 1877 the export was 227 millions, and the value only £12,000,000. Of manufactured cottons there had been shipped, in 1873, 3.50 billion yards, valued at £56,000,000, while in 1877 the quantity, which had increased by about 3 million yards, had fallen in value to £51,000,000. In a word, the shrinkage in value on this one portion of the world's industries was about £17,000,000.

Was it any wonder? These exports be it remembered, or at least the bulk of them, were going to be paid for in Silver money, but the world was beginning to have a horrible suspicion that its silver was 'bad.' Liverpool and London made formal representations to the Government. Lord Beaconsfield publicly called at-

tention to the serious state of affairs, thus: 'While the produce of the Gold mines has been steadily diminishing, while these great alterations in favour of a Gold standard have been made, notwithstanding an increase of population, which alone requires always a considerable increase of gold currency to carry on its transactions, the amount every year has diminished—Gold is every day appreciating in value, and as it appreciates in value the lower become the prices.'

Among the official statements of the late Government, was the assurance that the 'Silver Question' was having consideration.

Last year, for the third time, an International Conference met in Paris to attempt a settlement of the question. On its decision hang momentous interests. There can be no question that it is so, for let us now appeal to the Court, to which reference has already been made, and whose judgment will command general respect.

Mr. Goschen, as the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of 1876, had agreed that a further displacement of Silver would lead to an indefinite fall in its value; and Mr. Walter · Bagehot, a witness before that Committee, had affirmed, that the fall then already caused by the legislation of 1873 must injuriously affect the exports of manufactured goods from England to all Silver-using countries. At the Conference of 1878, with the fact before him, that the danger which had presented itself to his mind in '76 was coming nearer, Mr. Goschen asserted that 'The scramble to get rid of silver might provoke one of the gravest crises ever undergone by commerce;' and that 'if all States should resolve on the adoption of a Gold standard the question arose-Would there be sufficient Gold for the purpose, without a tremendous crisis? There would be a fear, on the one hand, of a depreciation of Silver, and one, on the other, of a rise in the value of Gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of all commodities. Again, there was a further important question. Italy, Russia, and Austria, whenever they resumed specie payments, would require metal; and if all other states went in the direction of a Gold standard, these countries too would be forced to take Gold.'

Already this scramble for Gold, which is the necessary and inevitable result of the abandonment of Silver, and which Mr. Goschen foresaw, has commenced. Italy has resolved to resume specie payments, and, afraid to take the discredited metal, Silver, is raising a Gold loan, thus withdrawing many millions sterling from the circulation of other nations-not from a preference for Gold, but, as was said by her delegate at the Paris Conference, 'from necessity.' 'Because,' he added, 'she sees Silver depreciated by the suspension of coinage in the Latin union; by the Gold Mono-metallic legislation of Germany because she is obliged by the most elementary prudence not to expose herself to serve as a reservoir of debased metal, and, as the Finance Minister said in the Italian Parliament, to become *the monetary India of Europe*.'

Still more startling is the resolve of the President of the United States, to recommend to Congress the cessation of Silver coinage and a consequent increased use of Gold. Even with the help of a Silver currency, the States have taken from Europe 60 millions of Gold within the last few years, and the magic-like growth of the great cities in the west, is absorbing an amount of metallic currency which increases every year, and is likely to assume colossal proportions. When Austria and Russia resume specie payments, are they likely to be satisfied with the leavings of Europe and America? Why cannot the United States use their own Silver? why would not Italy adopt it? why will not France go back to her Bi-metallic standard and coin

Gold and Silver equally for all comers at a fixed ratio? why cannot the entire bulk of the world's money be once more placed at the world's disposal for the furtherance of international trade? why cannot stability be thus imparted to values of all kinds?

Simply because England, posing as the Pecksniff of creation, prefers to say, 'We thank you, we are grateful to you with our whole heart. It is a blessed distinction that you have conferred upon us—this of a Gold standard; believe us, we shall not easily forget it.' Because this country, which from the universality of her commerce, if for no better reason, might have been expected to have outgrown insular prejudices, does not as yet comprehend that the heavy Gold chain which adorns the Pecksniffian waistcoat, is a mere consequence of prosperity, and not its cause.

Mr. Pecksniff was represented at the Paris Conference of 1878. 'Mr. Pecksniff said grace, a short and pious grace, invoking a blessing on the appetites of those present; and committing all persons who had no Gold to the care of Providence, whose business (so said the grace in effect) it clearly was to look after them. Perhaps there never was a more moral man than Mr. Pecksniff, especially in his conversation and correspondence. It was once said of him by a homely admirer, that he had a Fortunatus's purse of good sentiments in his inside. In this particular he was like the girl in the fairy tale, except that if they were not actual diamonds which fell from his lips, they were the very brightest paste and shone prodigiously. He was a most exemplary man; fuller of virtuous precepts than a copy book. Some people likened him to a direction post, which is always telling the way to a place, and never going there.'

Such is the distinguished rôle which England has been filling.

It may be taken on the highest authority that the scramble for Gold has begun. And now to enable us to judge the better of its probable results, we will cite the opinion of a second member of the Court, admittedly one of the first statisticians of the day, Mr. Robt. Giffen. Writing in 1879, he calls attention to the fact that for twenty years the average production of Gold had fallen from thirty to twenty millions per annum, while at the same time estimating that the growing demands of the world had increased to about twenty-seven millions. The following is his conclusion:—

'If the scarcity of Gold has as yet contributed very little to our money troubles, or the fall in prices, it must at least be about to have that effect if no great change comes.' Seeing no relief which can be looked for, from new banking or financial expedients, Mr. Giffen adds the following significant words:—

'It would be nothing short of calamitous to business if another demand for gold, like the recent demands for Germany and the United States, were now to spring up. Even a much less demand would prove rather a serious affair before a very long time elapsed.'

The third member of our Court of Appeal, the late Baron Rothschild, confirms the opinion of the statesman and the statistician, in these words: 'The suppression of silver would amount to a veritable destruction of values, without any compensation.'

This unanimous and weighty judgment is accepted by the theoretical financiers headed by Professor Bonamy Price, who in his last essay concedes that 'a coinage composed of Gold solely would be loaded with mischief, present and future. There is not, and almost certainly there never will be, Gold enough to do itself alone the work of money needed by all civilised nations. Hence, fluctuation in its value might be most frequent and most violent, and from such a source, complications and misfortunes, endless in number and intense in kind, might easily arise.'

The scarcity of Gold is now, without a shadow of doubt, causing Money troubles. The demand from Italy must be met. The United States rapidly increase their absorption of Gold as the new cities of the west spring into being, and a huge population cry out for the only stable currency left to the world. The reserve of the Bank of England diminishes year by year, while the strain on it, arising from the demands of commerce, becomes heavier, and yet the men are called pessimists who venture to point to the inevitable outcome of it all—an outcome foretold by Mr. Goschen, Baron Rothschild, and Mr. Giffen, and accepted as inevitable by Professor Bonamy Price—an outcome which will be similar in character to the fate which befalls every man of business who trades too greatly in excess of his immediately available capital.

It is idle to appeal to the growth of manufactories and houses, to the increase of shipping &c. All these are an enormous addition to the

nation's wealth, but they stand for so much locked-up capital; productive, it is true, but not realisable, and it is realisable securities that a nation, just as much as a banker, ought to hold in proportion to his business. Without them we know what happens if a 'Black Friday' comes.

The commercial interests of the country cannot be separated from the interests of labour. Throw away one half of the world's metallic currency, and the balance doubles its power as the equivalent for commodities. But if bread should fall to fourpence per quartern, will the workman eat more of it, or be satisfied with a reduction of his wages from thirty shillings a week to fifteen? Yet says Mr. Giffen, 'it is incredible that the great change should occur without the labourer being affected,' or, in plain English, without a dismal succession of strikes, failure, and ruin.

Is it then going beyond the truth to affirm that 'The Silver Question' affects every class in the country—capitalist and artisan, landowner and labourer?

Is there any way out of the wood?

The voices that cried 'Peace, peace' are dying out of hearing, and almost any finance article taken at random from the daily press evidences the uneasiness felt at the prospect of the 'scramble for Gold.'

Gold Mono-metallism (summarising in that term the views of the Paris Conference in 1867) has been slowly vanishing from sight, and, like Alice's cat in Wonderland, has left nothing of itself but the grin. The advocates of the single Gold standard, alarmed at the 'scramble' in which they may be overturned, admit the gravity of the situation, and have their own way of meeting it. They assign the yellow metal to one group of countries and the, white to another, arguing that by this means

the needful outlet for Silver will be found, the precious metals will be fairly divided, and a relative ratio between them maintained. This solution of the difficulty, they tell us, is simply and easily applied—Gold for the rich nations, Silver for the poor relations. Over the doors of the smaller countries of Europe and, presumably, over America, a notice is to be affixed—'Silver may be shot here.'

Let the value of this proposal be tested by suggesting to the private bankers of England, that they should store the Silver in the country, and leave the Gold to the joint-stock institutions. Is it credible that nations, any more than individual merchants or bankers, will arrange themselves in clusters marked rich and poor, to meet the wishes of the Gold standard advocates? Can it be conceived that any single country will step forward and say, 'I will be the charity boy, dress me in your white small-clothes'? Mr. Goschen had Italy in his

eye, and so had Mr. Giffen, when they were arranging their distribution of Silver, but Italy has demanded the uniform of the big boys. Holland was present in their minds, without doubt, as one of the rubbish heaps where Silver might be thrown; but Holland is already bracing herself to face the loss which must follow the demonetisation of Silver that will be forced upon her. The United States have declared against the white metal, so long as it is tabooed by Europe, and, by way of emphasising their determination, have been for some time past drawing from her an amount of Gold equal to the entire annual production.

Where is the Silver to be taken? How shall it be got rid of? Surely the British Empire should insist upon an answer, for she holds half the stock of Silver in the world. The smaller nations of Europe, having declined it, is it likely that France or Austria or Russia will be satisfied to hold it?

'Happy thought,' send it to India; and there are to be found persons, who imagine that by drenching one part of the empire with a metal discarded as Money by the entire west, you will benefit the natives. The fall in the value of the rupee from 2s. to 1s. 8d. is regarded by this Exeter Hall clique of financiers as so distinctly in the interest of the 'mild Hindoo,' that they can calmly contemplate its further indefinite fall, perhaps to $6d_{ij}$ by which time it may be hoped that the welfare of India will be assured, and its grand consummation of happiness arrived at; because it must be clear that this fancied enrichment of the people of India can be brought about only at the expense of the British manufacturer and consumer. While the Silver coin of India is falling, prices of native produce will tend to rise, and the increased cost must fall upon the European, who has ultimately to meet it in Gold; and at the same time the prices paid in India for

British manufactures will tend to fall, and the Lancashire weavers will have to be content with lower prices for calicoes. Manchester is beginning to comprehend this.

It is sufficient to remark, that just as the stability of the value of Silver is shaken, so the natives of India will come, like everybody else, to care little or nothing for a metal which—like a false friend—is one thing to-day, and another to-morrow.

As to the trade of this country with the East, let me quote from the speech of Sir Louis Mallet (Under Secretary of State for India). 'During the last few years I have had too many proofs that the interests of trade have been seriously affected and injured in consequence of the depreciation (of Silver) to doubt the reality of the losses incurred. It is, no doubt, true, that when trade has been able to adapt itself to an alteration in the relative value of the standards of the two countries, if this

alteration were of a permanent character, and took place once for all, the evil would cease. But this is not the case. The future is as uncertain as the present in the existing state of things, and it is this uncertainty which impedes and prevents trade?

'Happy thought,' the 'Heathen Chinee!' he would accept the abandoned seven hundred millions of Silver money from Europe, with 'a smile that was childlike and bland.' But what will he give us in exchange?

Let me re-state the judgment of the Court against whose decision no appeal will be lodged.

Commerce is drifting into a 'calamitous' condition; towards 'a destruction of values without any compensation.' The danger consists in 'the scramble for Gold' and the general demonetisation of Silver. The court is agreed about this, and it has been shown that the danger is nearing us. One of our professed guides, the exclusively Gold standard advocate

has disappeared. A second, who fully admits the gravity of the situation, offers us directions which are found to be hopelessly impracticable. We are left asking:—

'Is there any way out of the wood?'

The Bi-metallists, those who advocate a combination of the two precious metals, as the standard of value, speak with hope and confidence, and there is this at least which may predispose us to place faith in them, viz. that, in season and out of season, they have been, for the last seven years, denouncing the step taken by Germany in 1873, and foretelling with exactness the course of events and gradual approach of the danger with which we are now confessedly face to face.

Their advice is, at any rate, intelligible, and based upon the great first principles which have been elicited from this brief inquiry.

'Up to 1873,' so we may imagine the Bimetallists saying, 'you were living in a fools' paradise. You thought that your boasted Gold Currency was the cause, instead of a mere consequence of your wealth; but during the past thirty years, the nations of Europe have been growing in commercial importance until, in 1873, Germany, befooled by the sudden and enormous gains wrung from her neighbour, decreed that a Gold coinage should be, what it has been with you, a consequence of prosperity. Sixty millions of Silver was thrown by her upon the market, and a like quantity of Gold purchased, thus making a new and unexpected drain on the supplies of the world's money to the extent of 120 millions sterling. The effect was instantaneous. It was not merely that Germany was, so to speak, throwing away sixty millions of Silver, but that she held in terrorem over Europe, a further indefinite quantity, with which she was prepared to deal in similar fashion

at the first available opportunity. She exercised the power of law to drive out Silver money, and, by destroying the demand for the metal, at once depreciated its value. The countries which, by their joint dealing in Gold and Silver at a fixed ratio, had maintained the equilibrium, now took alarm and put a stop to the free coinage of silver. Faster and faster, therefore, extended the distrust in its future; more and more eager became the desire to secure the only metal which possessed stability, and of which supplies were yearly diminishing.

'The stability of Silver has been thus incontrovertibly overthrown by mistaken legislation. The Gold deluge of 1850 poured over Europe, yet only in one country did panic go so far as to demonetise Gold. Ten Comstock lodes might have been discovered, and no harm been done, if one of the great states had not forced the demonetisation of Silver upon Europe. Your suspicions that half the world's money

is "bad" are not without foundation, for one nation after another is being compelled to cast it away, and thus "the scramble for Gold" has been brought about, and must become more fast and furious as time goes on. The law which made Silver an integral part of the standard of value has, for the moment, dissolved the partnership between Gold and Silver, and we maintain that it was a blunder to do so, but the law can resettle the partnership on the old basis. Law gave a fixed value to Silver by introducing the demand for it as Money, and Law can restore that value by resuming the use of Silver. The patentees who manufacture *Money*, and have the sole right to utilise it as the standard of value, have before now employed both Gold and Silver, and if they please they can do so again. The moment that Silver is decreed to be once more legal tender, that moment, the column on which the world's commerce has rested-a metal column amalgamated

of Gold and Silver-will be restored and the standard of values will be based on the two metals, on the whole available metallic currency, instead of on one half of it. Discoveries of one alone of the precious metals cannot then disturb stability, for the new volume, whether of the yellow stream or the white, will be quietly absorbed in the ocean of the world's currency. With two reservoirs connected together from which commerce can draw, the supply must be more certain and unfailing than with one, and it is just these qualities—certainty and steady supply—which make up the desideratum in the standard, and which Mono-metallists, no less than ourselves, desire to attain, viz. stability. The supply to one reservoir may be short and the other overflowing, but since the contents of both will be distributed over the world, through one and the same channel, in one and the same form—legal tender money -Commerce, and the transactions of nations, and of private life, will alike enjoy those facilities which are an absolute necessity for the safe and undisturbed conduct of business.

Whether, for the moment, the Gold stream flow more freely, or the Silver, can make no difference. Neither one can advantage the individual or the nation more than the other, because so long as the main and absorbing demand for them comes from all civilized states of the world, so long must values remain fixed and unaltered, and the metals will, therefore, be always interchangeable, in a definite ratio, the one for the other. For law, which creates the use, and fixes the value of both metals; law, which can change that value by abolishing the demand for them, can assuredly perform the lesser task of assigning a relative and an interchangeable value to each. There is no room for doubting the power of law to do this, for it has done so already. From 1801 to 1873 the mean ratio between Gold and Silver

was, as nearly as possible, I to 15%,* the ratio being maintained in the face of the most extreme fluctuations possible in the supplies of Gold. In a group of European States, called the Latin Union, the two sources-Gold and Silver—supplied one stream for years, in varying quantities, though in a fixed relation of value; to the prosperity of the Union, and the admitted advantage of Great Britain, 'As fifteen and a half is to one," said the Union, basing the proportion not on caprice but on ascertained data, "so shall Silver be to Gold:" and the decree of four nations established this proportion for the world, to the world's immense comfort and convenience.

'And now, to the question, "What shall be done with Silver?" we answer—The road is plain, because the world is waiting for the very article which is being wasted. Only let the patentee recommence manufacture;

^{*} See Table, p. 96.

only let law recreate the demand for Silver as legal tender money, and its stability is secure. And if one small group of nations had the power to maintain the relative exchangeability of Gold and Silver, how much more will the joint Powers of Europe and the United States succeed in doing so. The position of the precious metals will indeed have been made impregnable.

'The issue between us and the advocates of an exclusively Gold standard is a plain, intelligible one. The consequence of their doctrine is uncertainty in the present and distrust in the future. On all hands it is admitted, that while the area of commerce is extending, the metallic currency is being diminished. Any quantity of Gold taken from the Bank at once excites alarm and anxiety, and at any moment the trade of the country, however sound, may be harassed or paralysed. Our opponents' scheme for averting the danger is futile

and absurd, because no nation, or group of nations, will use Silver at their bidding. But the use for Silver must be found, if International commerce is to be safe and progressive; and we maintain that it needs only the establishment of an International agreement, to create an outlet for all available Silver as legal tender money, by establishing it an integral part of the standard of value.

'The Mono-metallists' contrivance for preventing the threatened disasters (apportioning the Gold to the rich, and the Silver to the poor) is impracticable. And so also, spite of its distinguished advocacy, is an alternative scheme Professor Bonamy Price has at last accepted the necessity of re-establishing the free mintage of Silver at a fixed ratio to Gold, but propounds a method of his own. Gold, according to him, is to be the sole standard of value: Silver, an ordinary commodity, although unlimited legal tender, of which the

ratio to gold is to be fixed from time to time by a competent authority, after a study of the bullion market. If Bi-metallism were adopted, the bullion market would not and could not show divergence from the value of money, but, on Mr. Price's plan, the Silver market will be the shuttlecock of speculators, open to the influence of every forged telegram, the sport of any designing operator, and the main advantage sought for by the remonetisation of Silver, viz. the stability of the standard of value, will be sacrificed. Mr. Price complains that we ignore the existing market ratio, which is 18 to 1, in favour of 15.50. But he must know very well that the difference has been brought about by the very policy he now recommends; through the action of Germany in relegating Silver to the ordinary market for commodities, and that the moment a Bi-metallic union is carried out, the ratio will return to 15.50 to 1. Practical men may be very confused, but they will assuredly,

when they adopt Bi-metallism, select the stable form of it, rather than this Bastard Bi-metallism to which the Professor is standing sponsor. The re-establishment of the old system, when it comes, will be the work of statesmen, not of theorists, and the ratio will be restored without any of those excessive hardships which Mr. Price conjures up. That the change will not be effected without some inconvenience may be admitted, but it will be the Drones that will suffer, not the Bees.'

I have endeavoured to present the case of the Bi-metallists in a commonplace manner. I pretend to no originality, but have striven to make myself intelligible to persons who have not leisure for a lengthened study of the question, or the courage to face what they fancy to be a dry collection of literature on the subject. My belief is, that never was there a more urgent or momentous question before the

country. Bi-metallism is not put forth as the cure for small-pox, nor is it expected to stamp out the cattle-disease; but it is at the very root of our commercial interests. It will, if true in principle, benefit agriculture, no less than commerce, for, as Mr. Gladstone lately remarked, it is bad trade, no less than bad weather, from which the farmers have suffered; and one main cause of bad trade is the uncertainties which cluster round the standard of monetary values, and the consequent diminution of the means by which the world's business is carried on. Take any one of the selected types of Money. Is it the wings of commerce? One wing has been cut off, and yet complaint is made that the bird will not fly. Is it the vehicle in which commerce is conveyed? One wheel is off, and yet we grumble that the chariot drives heavily. Is it the breath of commerce? The oxygen in it has been withdrawn, and is it matter for astonishment that the air becomes stifling?

The offer to assist in remedying all this is now made formally to England. It is not too much to say, that if she will join the union of civilised nations, the vexed question of currency may be settled, by the reconversion of the two precious metals into legal tender *Money*; and that Gold and Silver will again become the solid and stable standard of values for the civilised world.

There are grounds for hoping that this union may be realised. No one who studies the reports of the successive Monetary Conferences in Paris can doubt that a public opinion in favour of a Bi-metallic system is growing. The time is at hand when leaders of political thought who have committed themselves to the statement that Gold Mono-metallism is a Utopia, will confess that their proposed adaptation of Bi-metallism—the distribution of the two metals among the rich and poor nations—is a Utopia also, and that the only practicable, as well

as logical, conclusion is, to distribute Gold and Silver universally, under the sanction of International law, and with the relative fixity of value which law can alone decree and maintain.

The cohesion and organisation which have been lacking among the advocates of Bi-metallism have been supplied, and the 'Journal' of the Institute of Bankers,' about as safe and cautious an exponent of financial opinion as is to be found in the country, admits that a thorough discussion of the question is inevitable and desirable. References to it in the press become more frequent and less hostile, if not more appreciative, as the superstition that a Gold coinage is the cause instead of the consequence of our commercial prosperity, is yielding to the conviction that, without sacrificing, or even invalidating, that Gold coinage, we may possess ourselves of a real Silver currency instead of a sham one; a coin that shall deserve the name of currency, because part of the standard of value, and available for International purposes.

All suspicion of party purpose, of class interest, of anything wild or revolutionary in finance about the new movement inaugurated, is taken away by the standing and variety of its leading adherents. All that is wanting is a complete apprehension of its objects and a fair discussion of its principles, because the wider and more searching the inquiry and criticism, the more manifest will it appear that the aim of Bimetallism is the development of local and international trade in its freest and fullest extent, and that the principle which it seeks to exhibit in action is 'the greatest happiness for the greatest number.'

Let me close with the words of Sir Louis Mallet at the Paris Conference, words worthy of an English statesman, and having in them the presage of coming victory:—

'What is our position? The annual pro-

duction of the two metals is already barely sufficient. It is then obvious that Gold alone would be still less sufficient, especially when we remember that there is already a sensible reduction in its annual production.

'On the other hand, the need of Moncy, especially if it were invested universally with the legal tender faculty, increases and will increase still more rapidly.

'There are countries which would wish to revert to a metallic currency, or which are already preparing for it—Italy, Austria, and Russia. There are others like Germany, Spain, and even the United States, which have not got the quantity generally recognised as necessary. There is the increase of population and of transactions, especially in those countries which produce Gold; in short, there is material and intellectual progress in all countries. Is it not reasonable to conclude from all this, that we should be wise to prepare ourselves for the

future in store for us, and to discover, if possible an International Standard more extended and more durable for the development of the commerce of the world? . . . At all events, it is an effort which ought to be made in the general interest. We have heard of a national selfishness, which, from a certain point of view, may be regarded as a patriotic virtue; but, in the question in which we are occupied at this moment, it is incontestable that an enlightened national selfishness is identical with true international interest.

'In the name of my Government, then, I thank the two Governments (France and the United States) who have initiated proposals with such objects in view.'

PART II.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

IF I should have had the good fortune to interest the reader in the first part of this little book, I hope he may be induced to give consideration to the remaining few pages. In them I have endeavoured to set forth very briefly the leading popular objections to the adoption of the Bi-metallic system under the sanction of international agreement. My desire has been to state the case of our opponents with perfect fairness, and to meet their objections in a like spirit. There are some few difficulties raised of a more intricate and technical nature than can be satisfactorily dealt with in a popular treatise, but I am satisfied that not one of them would be considered by Mono-metallists as of importance, *supposing* the objections which are here enumerated to be overruled.

Bi-metallists have no desire to snatch a verdict at the hands of the public. The more freely their case is discussed and criticised, the greater will be their satisfaction, because of their conviction that, as a study of their principles widens, so will the triumph of those principles be assured.

1. The historical statements are questioned. England, so it is urged, though using Silver and Gold Money prior to 1816, had really been on the Gold standard for a hundred years previously.

Answer. The free coinage of Silver and its use as legal tender was established by the Act of 1666. When Lord Liverpool wrote his celebrated letter to the king in 1805 he admits that there was no denying that 'every one has

a right to bring Gold and Silver to the Mint to be converted into coin.' And when he used the word 'standard' in reference to Gold, he used it in the sense of the principal and most important coin, not as the sole measure of values.

The Act making Gold and Silver a legal tender dates from 1666, and was confirmed by successive Sovereigns. It was made 'perpetual' in 1768, and was never repealed until 1816!

2. The success of Bi-metallism in France up to 1873 was an accident, and is to be ascribed to the large demands for Silver caused by payments to India for cotton. It was a bad system for France, and actually impoverished her.

Answer. The demand for these exceptional payments to India lasted for only three years out of the long period that the Bi-metallic compact existed. As to the effect upon France, it was stated by the French representatives at the

Conference that the system had been a most profitable one for their country. If it impoverished her, it is quite inexplicable to find her equal to a strain of 600 millions sterling in the German war, and afterwards remaining one of the most prosperous countries in Europe.

3. Any great advance in the value of Silver would at once cause an enormous increase in production, and as Silver is much more abundant than Gold, the world would be inundated with it.

Answer. That one metal is abundant and the other scarce is an unwarranted assumption; the two metals being in many places, if not in most, found together.* This scare about an unlimited output of Silver is merely a repetition of the scare in 1867 about an excessive production of Gold from Australia and San Francisco. The accidental discovery of abund-

^{*} See Table, page 99.

ance of either one precious metal or the other may cause alarm to the advocate of a single standard, but does not touch the Bi-metallist with the standard composed of the two metals.

It must be pressed upon the objector, that his fears are no answer to the demand of the world to be shown a way out of its existing financial difficulty, which arises from the fact that the available Silver currency is threatened with 'a further and indefinite fall in value,' and that while that process is going on, the foundations of commerce must continue unstable. The remarks of M. Leon Say at the Conference of '78 put the case most aptly: 'From a commercial point of view, the existence of the mass of coined Silver which is there all ready, of which man is already master, which he holds under his hand, and can let go or hold back as he wishes, according to the course of events, evercises an influence far more decisive than that of a mass of Silver which is not yet produced, and

which does not arrive in the market except gradually—a little at a time.'

4. The less valuable metal will always be at a discount, do what you will. Gold will be drained away from us, and we shall be left with Silver.

Answer. The fallacy here is that one kind of legal tender is more valuable than another, which cannot be the case. When Gold and Silver have become by international law the equivalent of one another in a fixed ratio; when fifteen and a half ounces of the one in money is exchangeable for one ounce of the other, all the civilised world over; when the yellow and the white material form one measure; when a fixed proportion of the one will procure exactly the same amount of commodities as does a relative proportion of the second; why should any nation or individual hanker after the one colour rather than the other? When the Monometallists can show us that a yard of cloth

measured by a wooden stick, is more valuable than the same cloth cut from a metal yard measure affixed to a counter, they may induce people to believe that their fears would be realised. Up till recently, one half of the world preferred Silver, and there is every probability that they would continue to do so, when the stability of Silver was re-established.

The dread of England being drenched by the waters of the Silver stream and drained of the Gold, cannot be justified on any reasonable ground. The balance of trade, it is said, between us and America, tending more and more to be in favour of the latter, she will insist on being paid in Gold; but with International Bi-metallism established, she could do nothing of the sort, because when Gold and Silver have become International legal tender, it will be at the option of Great Britain to pay in whichever metal is the more convenient at the time. And how is it possible that we can be inundated with Silver?

Our imports vastly exceed our exports; so that to any country, as well as to America, it will be in our power to discharge outstanding debts in Silver or Gold at our option. There is every reason to believe that the adoption of Bi-metallism by the civilised world would bring about in a natural way, what the Mono-metallists are hopelessly trying to force into existence, viz. a distribution of Gold and Silver Money among the nations of the earth, in some definite proportion to their respective wants and capacities. Mr. Bagehot asserts that Silver 'is suited to those small transactions which constitute the bulk of the dealings of mankind,' and the moment that Silver is granted the dignity of International legal tender, it will perform this its natural function, being always in most demand among nations and communities where 'small transactions' are the most numerous.

A 'drain of gold' for one quarter or another

cannot exist under the conditions of International Bi-metallism; for the cause of such a drain is the disinclination of nations to take Silver, owing to the instability of its value. That cause must often operate under a system of either Gold Mono-metallism or Professor Price's Bastard Bi-metallism; for in each, Silver is a mere market commodity, and will never be accepted as unlimited legal tender. Nothing except the consensus of civilised nations can restore Silver to this position, and in doing so put an end to drains of Gold.

· 5. 'Bi-metallism is unscientific.' The objection is formidable, because so vague a one. What our opponents mean by it they would probably find it difficult to define. It is often 'unscientific' to be in opposition to received views. Galileo was very nearly burnt for being 'unscientific.' Columbus was called a fool and 'unscientific' for crediting the existence of a western continent. But, judging from the

writings of Mono-metallists, it would appear that our offence against science lies in teaching that a definite ratio can be maintained between two metals so unequally distributed as Gold and Silver, and that we are at variance with the law of demand and supply.

Answer. It was found that it was the law which created the demand for the precious metals, because using them in the manufacture of the Patent article, Money. Directly the State demand ceased, values fell, and if nations unitedly were to forswear the use of Gold and Silver as Money, the small outside demand for them for other purposes would not, and could not, prevent their falling incefinitely in value. If the law can make the demand for and assign the value to one metal, it can do so in the case of both, and it may adopt what relation between them it chooses as most convenient. On this aspect of the question Sir Louis Mallet thus expressed himself at the Conference: 'As regards the scientific basis on which Bi-metallism is founded . . . I may be allowed to express my unqualified dissent from the opinion that it is opposed to economic laws. I am disposed to think, on the contrary, that, considered as a whole, and with the conditions essential to its success (i.e. its general adoption and guarantee by International law), the Bi-metallic theory is in entire conformity with those great economic laws, which must always control the acts of the legislator and the fate of nations, and will continue to do so more and more; and that the idea which inspires it, is one of the most important and fruitful truths of science. . . . It is said That it is neither within the right nor the power of the legislator to regulate relative values of Gold and Silver. But how can such a proposition be maintained as regards the right? How can it be pretended that we have the right to impose on the population a single metal as Money, whether trade prefers another or not; and that we have not the right to give it the chance of using the two metals in fixed proportions, if such a course would be to its interest? As regards the power, can it be admitted that we can give an arbitrary, or, if you please, a conventional value to Gold or Silver, and yet that there is no power to fix their relation to each other?'

But apart from this, the distribution of the precious metals is extremely interesting to notice.

Sir Roderick Murchison speaks of it thus:-

'The quantities of Gold and Silver procurable will prove no more than sufficient to meet the exigencies of an enormously increased population, and an augmenting commerce and industry. Providence seems to have originally adjusted the relative values of the precious metals, and the fact that their relations have remained the same for ages, will survive all theories.'

Figures certainly support this view, for it is remarkable that, after one thousand years, the world's metallic wealth should be estimated as consisting of nearly equal proportions of Gold and Silver. But the result will be less surprising when it is remembered how often, nay, how generally, the two metals are found in connection with each other. In the two most productive mines in America, the Comstock and the Consolidated Virginia, the output has been 45 per cent, of Gold, and 55 per cent, of Silver,* while America's total production for the nine years ending 1879 showed an excess of Gold over Silver of £4,000,000.

The relative distribution of the precious metals is, however, no part of the argument for Bi-metallism, which rests upon human law, and not upon the acts of Providence.

The scare about an over-production of Silver is as difficult to allay as is the panic of

^{*} The proportion of Gold was higher last year. See p. 98.

children who have been frightened with ghost stories. But the condition of mind is surely unworthy of men of business and judgment, and there are considerations which, fairly looked at, should tend to reassure them.

- (a) The utter collapse of the prognostications at the Conference of '67 about Gold. The production had been 36 millions sterling per annum, and it was to maintain this average, even if it did not 'enormously' exceed it. Since the prophecy was uttered, and although Gold has been steadily appreciating in value, and therefore, according to the theorists, ought to have come forward in larger quantities, the supplies have been steadily diminishing, till we are avowedly in a condition of peril for the lack of them. From an annual production of 36 millions we have come down to just half the quantity.
- (b) The similar falsity of the assurances made by the Scarists only a few years since,

about the enormous production of the Comstock lode of Silver.*

- (c) Granted that there will be occasional developments of production in both Gold and Silver, what reasons are there for fearing a convulsion in markets as the consequence? In the three years 1849 to 1851 the supply of Gold aggregated 26 millions. In the succeeding period the quantity was 92 millions sterling. Was the effect on the world's trade stimulating or depressing? And if, forty years ago, an annual production of nine millions of Gold could be followed, and followed with advantage, by an average output of 30 millions, is there any sufficient cause to dread even a greater increase now-if it should happen-when the world's commerce has so enormously increased and the necessity for metallic currency is correspondingly enlarged?
 - 6. 'Mankind will not give up the use of

^{*} See page 98.

Gold; as for every purpose of life, it is intrinsically the better metal, whether as a coin, or as a means of hoarding, or for use in the fine arts. It will eventually fetch the price which is necessary to keep up the supply, and if that price is fixed by law, an additional price or premium will be paid by the public. Bi-metallists have proved nothing, unless they can prove that, under the entirely new conditions they wish to create, the production of Gold will be sufficient, and the production of Silver will not be in excess of the public wants. Nothing seems more certain than that if Silver is produced in larger quantities than needed, it must, under the new system, force out Gold, and go on forcing it out till the quantity left is too small for the general wants of mankind, and at that moment Gold will command a premium in spite of the law."

I quote the foregoing in extenso, because it is the view gravely expressed, after much

thought and deliberation, by an able Monometallist.

Answer. (a) Silver has been and is preferred by half the world for coin and hoarding.

- (b) The value of Gold and Silver used for manufacturing purposes is returned as about equal.
- (c) To charge Bi-metallists with seeking to introduce 'new conditions' is begging the question. We assert, and challenge disproof of the statement, that under the old Bi-metallic conditions the price of Silver in relation to Gold varied only to a fractional extent, Mr. Baring, when examined before the House of Commons in 1828, estimating the variation in France as 'seldom above one-tenth per cent.' Since the destruction of the Bi-metallic compact, consequent on the action of Germany, the relative value of Silver has never been steady, and has fallen twenty per cent. from the highest point. No 'new conditions' are demanded by Bi-

metallists; they advocate a recurrence to the old ones, the fixity of which they would ensure by the wider guarantee of Europe and America.

- (d) When Mono-metallists can forecast 'the wants of mankind' it will be time to call upon their opponents to 'prove that the production of Gold will be sufficient for and the production Silver will not be in excess' of those wants. To attempt either demonstration would be ridiculous. At present, there is no greater production of the combined precious metals than would be required for a general Bi-metallic currency; we can only hope that increased production may keep pace with the rapid extension of the world's needs.
- (e) Mankind will insist on having their necessary supply of gold at any price! just as if the processes of mining and agriculture were identical, and it was only for mankind to offer 10s. per ounce more for the yellow metal to

ensure the extra output, in the same way as you might ensure an increased acreage of cotton or sugar by raising the market price twenty per cent. Under a general system of Bi-metallism, it has been seen that (except in rare and unimportant cases) Gold Money can have no preference over Silver, and hence it must be in the mind of the objector, that mankind are prepared to pay any premium for the yellow metal, for the sake of hoarding it and for use in the fine arts.

(f) If, under the Bi-metallic International agreement, Silver (owing to the enormous output which it is gratuitously assumed will be realised, as soon as ever the metal regains its former value) is 'to force out gold,' and to 'go on forcing it out,' until there is too little left for the wants of mankind, where is the 800 millions of the existing stock and the annual production, whether it be twelve or twenty millions, to be forced to? This marvellous

Mono-metallic 'effect in black and white' shows us one portion of mankind 'forcing out' gold for no conceivable purpose, and the other portion determined to give any price for it, for no imaginable reason!

'The free concurrent circulation of the two metals in all countries,' says Mr. Baring, 'would certainly keep the proportions of each to the other most equable, and leave little other ground for fluctuation.'

7. Any International agreement come to for the concurrent use of Gold and Silver Money in a fixed ratio, even if practicable, which it is not, would be broken in case of war.

Answer. To the first clause of this favourite dogmatic assertion, so often and so loudly repeated that it has become wearisome, it can only be restated, at the risk of being equally tedious, that the 'impossible' was a financial phenomenon witnessed in Europe for seventy years, and it is a fair and logical deduction that

if a small handful of states could keep up the equilibrium between Gold and Silver, such an equilibrium might be made permanent by the combined action of Europe and the United States.

War, even if a general one, could exert no injurious effect, for the obvious reason that each individual nation could only break the agreement at a tremendous loss to itself. How could it possibly help any country to depreciate the value of one-half of her metallic currency?

If the supposed breach of faith were a sudden one, the consequence must evidently be disastrous to the offending nation; if it were managed by a slow process extending over years, it could not at any rate fail to attract the notice of the world, and there would be time for the world to act on the defensive.

 Gold would always be preferred to Silver for the settlement of International balances, because the charges for transport are so much lighter. (This objection appeared recently in the City notes of a leading newspaper.)

Answer. The charges for transport are the same. £100,000 in Silver can be sent from London to Calcutta at the same charge as a like sum in Gold, the freight being 'ad valorem.'

9. The adoption of the Bi-metallic system in England would lead to great inconvenience among the banking interest, and in private life. We might be burdened with heavy payments in Silver coin.

Answer. Who is burdened now with heavy payments in Gold coin? although bankers might insist on paying a cheque for £5,000 in sovereigns. The bank note issued against the metallic reserve in the bank has relieved us of any inconvenience on this score, and it would perform exactly the same function in respect of Silver, when that had been decreed legal tender and constituted, therefore, a part of the bank reserve. The complaint in private life

is of a scarcity of Silver, rather than of superabundance.

10. The attempt to remonetise Silver is the result of American diplomacy. The United States are the great producers, and they want to see higher prices for the metal.

Answer. The United States produce more Gold than Silver, and the Silver mines as well as the Gold are the property of private individuals and not of the Government, which has as much control over them as Mr. Gladstone has over the tin mines of Cornwall. The interest of the United States in the Silver Question is identical with the interest of Europe. They have a rapidly expanding trade abroad, and an unparalleled extension of commercial centres throughout their continent, all of which are absorbing currency and tend to absorb more. The United States share and freely express the fears which they entertain for their own commerce, consequent upon an insufficiency of Gold, and on this point, they are in entire accord with England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Holland, as represented at the Paris Conference.

		Sui	Propor- tion Gold	
DATE	RATIO	GOLD	SILVER	to Silver.
		Millions	Millions	1 to
-88		£.6	£. 7.7	
1801-1810 1811-1820	15.61			2.97
1821-1830	15 51) 15.80 }	1.6	3.6	2.25
1831-1840	15.67	ì		ì
1841-1850	15.83	l	_	l _
1849	15.80	5.4	7.8	1.44
1850	15.83	5.4 8.9	7.8	0.88
1851	15.46	13.5	8,0	0.59
1852	15.57	13.5 36.6	8.1	0.22
1853	15.33	31.1	8. 1	0.26
1854	15.33	25.5	8.1	0,32
1855	15.36	27.0	8.1	0.30
1856	15.33	29.5	8.2	0.28
1857	15.27	26.7	8.1	0.30
1858	15.36	24.9	8.1	0.32
1859	15.21	25.0	8.2	0.33
1860	15.30	23.9	8.2	0.34
1861	15.47	22.8	8.5	0.37
1862	15.36	21.6	9.0	0.42
1863	15.38	21.4	9.8	0.46
1864	15.40	22.6	10.3	0.45
1865	15.33	24.0	10.4	0.43
1866	15.44	24.2	10.1	0.42
1867	15.57	22.8	10.8	0.48
1868	15.60	22.0	10.0	0.45
1869	15.60	21.2	9.5	0.45
1870	15.60	21.4	10.3	0.48
1871	15.59	21.4	12,2	0.57
1872	15.63	19.9	13.1	0.66
*1873	15,90	19.2	17.9	0.93
†1874	16.15	18.2	14.3	0.79
1875	16.76	19.5	16.1	0.82
1876 {	Highest 20.17 \ 17.68	19.0	14.8	0.78
1877	Highest 17.58 17.22	19.4	16.2	0.84
1878 {	Highest 19.00 } 17.92	17.3	14.7	0.85

Demonetisation of Silver by Germany.
 Suspension of Free Mintage of Silver by the Latin Union.

Table of Prices in London of Silver from 1827 to 1879.

Year	Lowest	Highest	Year	Lowest	Highest	Year	Lowest	Highest
1827	59 ¹ 2	60 <u>1</u>	1845	583	59 1	1863	61	613
1828	59 1	60 }	1846	59	60 1	1864	60 <u>5</u>	621
1829	59⅓	60	1847	58 ₹	60§	1865	60 ş	617
1830	59 3	60	1848	58}	60	1866	60§	621
1831	60	60 7	1849	59 1	60 ક ે	1867	605	614
1832	59₹	60 <u>1</u>	1850	591	611	1868	бо <u>в</u>	61 1
1833	58 3	60	1851	60	618	1869	60	61
1834	59 3	60 3	1852	59 2	61 2	1870	60 <u>1</u>	62
1835	59 1	60	1853	60§	628	1871	603	60 ² / ₈
1836	59 §	60§	1854	60 2	617	1872	59 ¹	61 3
1837	59	6୦ ଞ୍ ଚ	1855	60	61 §	DEMONETISATION		
1838	593	60]	1856	60]	621	1873	57 ²	59 1 5
1839	60	60§	1857	61	623	1874		59}
1840	60 1	60§	1858	60 <u>3</u>	61 2	1875		57휴
1841	59 3	60 §	1859	613	623	1876		58 1
1842	59 1 8	59 1	1860	61 1	623	1877	53 ¹ / ₄	581
1843	59	598	1861	60 <u>₹</u>	613	1878		55 1
1844	59 ¹	59₹	1862	61	62 1	1879	49	-

This table shows only the highest and lowest prices, but if the total average be taken of the mean prices, up to 1872, before the demonetisation of silver took place, it will be found to correspond with the Bi-metallic rate of $60\frac{7}{8}$ pence, or $15\frac{1}{3}$ of silver to 1 of gold.

The following figures show the result of the working of the two richest mines in America:—

CONSOLIDATED VIRGINIA.

Year		Gold	Silver	Total
1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879		62,000 412,000 1,407,000 1,475,000 1,254,000 754,000 239,000	66,000 583,000 1,936,000 1,855,000 1,492,000 845,000 256,000	128,000 995,000 3,343,000 3,330,000 2,746,000 1,599,000 495,000
	Total	£5,603,000	7,033,000	12,636,000

CALIFORNIA.

Year	Gold	Silver	Total
1876	1,298,000	1,382,000	2,680,000
- 1877	1,876,000	1,907,000	3,783,000
1878	1,110,000	1,079,000	2,189,000
1879	266,000	248,000	514,000
Total	4,550,000	4,616,000	9,166,000
Consolidated Virginia	5,603,000	7,033,000	12,636,000
Total	£10,153,000	11,649,000	21,802,000

The total production of America for the last ten years was as follows:-

Year	Gold	Silver	
	£	3,436,000	
1870	10,000,000		
1871	9,000,000	4,952,000	
1872	7,480,000	6,148,000	
1873	7,480,000	7,644,000	
1874	8,280,000	6,840,000	
1875	8,280,000	6,840,000	
1876	9,200,000	8,776,000	
1877	9,360,000	8,328,000	
1878	9,800,000	9,992,000	
1879	8,080,000	8,728,000	
1880	7,480,000	8,060,000	
Total	£94,444 , ∞∞	£79,744,000	

On the production of 1879 the Director of the United States Mint remarks :--

'The production of 1879 is considerably less than that of the preceding year. It has resulted from the diminished yield of the mines of the Comstock Lode. A depth has been reached 1,000 feet below the bed of the Carson River, and impediments are encountered from accumulations of water and from the oppressive temperature, which discourage and have retarded vertical exploration.'

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