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British Troops for Canada.

We are glad to learn by a dispatch from London that the Imperial Government has adopted a system of Imperial Reciprocity in soldiers and that a number of British troops are to be sent to Canada at once for service at Halifax and Esquimalt. It will, we think, be most desirable that British troops shall garrison both these places and that the Canadian soldiers who were destined for them shall be employed elsewhere in the Imperial service.

Strikes and the Militia.

The motion of Senator David for papers relating to strikes and the calling out of the Militia will bring on a debate in the Senate and, therefore, is worthy of more than passing notice. The Senate is the right Chamber to deal with this question, because the senators can speak their minds upon a subject of this kind, with more freedom and more plainly than the members of the House of Commons. The subject is one that has to be grappled with in the interests of both capital and labour. It is of vital importance to a young and progressive country.

The New Tariff.

It will take some little time and much careful consideration to determine what will be the effect upon Canadian industries and upon the revenue of the Dominion of Mr. Fielding's new tariff. The most important change is unquestionably the introduction of the intermediate schedule, for the benefit of those countries which show a disposition to trade upon fair and reasonable terms with Canada. This is branded by Mr. Foster as "revolutionary." It is unquestionably revolutionary. To the extent, that it involves the adoption of a ra-

dically new principle in Canadian tariff legislation. The principle, however, is one the adoption of which THE CHRONICLE has been urging for some years. It is consistent with the principle of free trade and it is impossible except under a system of adequate protection. We do not share Mr. Foster's fears that if the United States came under the operation of the tariff the effect on Canadian industries might be "serious" if as may be reasonably inferred, by "serious" he means detrimental. Canadian manufacturers with their comparatively cheap labour and their cheap power have nothing to fear from American competition on anything like equal tariff terms. Any changes necessitated by the adoption of this principle should not, however, be either sudden or frequent, for tariff stability is an absolute necessity.

Double Indemnity.

A new York lawyer, Eliphalet N. Anable, got off a train at Asbury Park, to buy a newspaper, and in getting on again after the train had started was killed. He had a policy in the Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York for \$10,000, the policy providing for double indemnity in case the insured was killed while riding on a train. The company paid \$10,000, but repudiated the claim for double liability on the ground that the policy-holder was not riding on a train when he was killed. The Supreme Court gave judgment upholding the company's contention, but an appeal has been taken to the Court of Errors and Appeals. The point raised is an interesting one, but at first sight it would seem that if Mr. Anable had not been riding on the train, he would not have been killed. Then until some system is devised by which passengers can fly on board the trains, the chances are that most of the accidents which befall travellers by railway, will continue to occur to them while they are getting on and off trains.