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CHINESE AN old French proverb says; that the unexpected always happens. **REVOLUTION.** The whole Western world, that is to say Europe and America, has been talking about universal peace, and looking for war. A few weeks ago everybody thought that if war should break out, it would be in the first place between Britain and France on the one side and Germany, with some of the other great powers waiting to see which way the cat jumped before taking a side. Meanwhile, war has broken out between Turkey and Italy over a North African question, and civil war involving some risk to the peace of all the great powers of Europe, has broken out in China. Never were the richest nations of the earth so embarrassed in their war programmes by financial considerations as now. Germany, which has a big war chest always in reserve, and could use almost unlimited taxation powers for war purposes, found its most important financial institutions threatened with enormous losses which would tend to adjust themselves on the whole people, by the mere rumours of impending war. Fear for the money market brought Germany to a sweet reasonableness that the fear of French bayonets could never bring about. The Ottoman Empire is threatened with dismemberment by a weaker military power because it has no sea-power, which can only be maintained by lavish expenditure. The Government of China has only money enough to carry on a campaign for a couple of months, and has failed to float a war loan. Nearly all the great powers of Europe and the United States have ships and troops on the ground to maintain their respective rights. "China for the Chinese" is practically the war cry of both rebels and government troops. The fate of the dynasty is in doubt, and, whichever side wins, there will be an international scramble for concessions and spheres of influence, which may lead to further trouble. In all this squabbling, nobody has thought of looking to the Hague for intervention in the interests of peace. The Hague Tribunal is like an ordinary court of law, without bailiffs or police to enforce its mandates. The curious thing about both loyalists and rebels in China is that they seem to have the greatest admiration for everything Western, save the people of the West. Both government and rebels want parliamentary institutions, but they do

not want the "foreign devils" who already enjoy those institutions. Perhaps they think we do not make very good use of our parliamentary institutions—and perhaps they are not far out.



THERE is much surprise throughout the Dominion at the result of the Census. Instead of showing, as was expected, a population of eight and a half or nine millions, we can only boast of 7,081,869 people in the Dominion.

The increases, by provinces, of 1911 over 1901 are returned as follows:—

	Population.	Increase.
Nova Scotia.	461,847	2,273
New Brunswick.	351,815	20,695
Quebec.	2,000,697	351,799
Ontario.	2,519,902	336,955
Manitoba.	454,691	199,480
Saskatchewan.	453,508	362,229
Alberta.	372,919	299,897
British Columbia.	362,768	184,111

Prince Edward Island shows a decrease of 9,537.

One very gratifying feature of the Census is the remarkable, almost phenomenal, growth of Montreal and some of the other great cities of Canada. The population of the City of Montreal is given as 466,197. The combined population of Montreal, Lachine, Maisonneuve, Verdun, Outremont and Westmount (all of which ought to be included in Montreal) is 526,334. The increase in Montreal proper during the ten years is 198,467, in Maisonneuve 14,716, in Verdun 9,724, in Westmount 5,462 and in Lachine 5,217.

In population, Montreal is now ahead of Birmingham, Madras, Melbourne, Marseilles, Sydney, Rome, Leeds, Buffalo, San Francisco, Sheffield, Edinburgh and many other of the world's great cities. It must be borne in mind also, that while, with the exception of the Australian cities, most of them have about reached their full development, Montreal is only on the threshold of its growth. The next decennial Census will probably find Montreal with a population of over a million.