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**RELATIVES AND FRIENDS.** **T**ARIFF reprisals—and flag incidents hither and yon—do not indicate the precise degree of neighborliness between the United States and Canada. Too much significance sometimes attaches to the actions of practical politicians at the one extreme and of hoodlums at the other. (Perish the thought that extremes may occasionally meet!) Such things apart, there are signs a-plenty of a steadily strengthening friendliness. Indicative of this is the favour with which the press on both sides of the line has received the suggestion of celebrating a Peace Centenary.

Not with Canada merely, but with the Motherland as well, a strengthening of friendship is evident. Rightly or wrongly a writer in the London Standard states that after a careful study of the United States press he has reached the conclusion that "America would aid Britain against the world." Time was (and it would not tax the memory of an oldest inhabitant to recall it) when perusal of the press of the United States compelled a very different conclusion. Indeed, the case of Great Britain seemed analogous to that of old-time Bones, who used to reply to Interlocutor's questioning:

"No Sah! I hab no friends in America—only relatives."

**INTERNATIONAL BOUQUET-THROWING.** **J**UST at present a considerable section of the American press is playing

Alphonse to the more stolid Gaston of British journalism. And, with some stiffness of unaccustomed joints, the "after-you" bows are being duly returned.

The September issue of McClure's Magazine affords several instances in point. Prominent place is given to Sir Harry Johnston's article on "An Englishman's Impressions of American Rule in Cuba." Its appreciative tenor may be gathered from the following sentence or two:

"Everywhere in Cuba American intervention has meant new life, wise preservation. And all this work—as good as anything done by England in Egypt or by France in Tunis—has been carried out quietly, unostentatiously, honestly."

Sir Harry adds a saving clause that bewrayeth surely some Irish strain in himself: "It has been an

achievement in the best Anglo-Saxon style—though the American officials and heads of industries who have brought happiness and prosperity to Cuba are (if one traces their origin), mainly of Irish, German, German-Jewish, French-Huguenot, and Scottish descent.

**YIELDING THE NO** one could more frankly render honour where he deems it due than does Jesse Macy in his article in McClure's on "The Efficiency of English Courts." His own remarks are prefaced by an extract from The Tribune, of Chicago, which points out that England and Wales, with a population of nearly thirty-five millions, are well served by ninety-two judges, while the State of Illinois, with some five million people, has more than two hundred and forty—excluding Federal judges and the justices of the peace.

Mr. Macy points out that American and English judicial procedure have a common origin. Present practical differences are due largely to the circumstance that since pre-revolutionary times many details have changed but little in the United States, while British judicial processes have been radically reformed within the past century or so. Strange as it may appear, discretionary rulings of the court have been much more generally substituted in the old land for mediæval technical rules which shielded the judge from responsibility. Undoubtedly, evasion of justice by means of technicalities is a prevalent source of lawlessness in America.

Mr. Macy tells his American readers that they need look no farther than Canada for the practical benefits of British legal methods. While spending some weeks at Seattle a few years ago, he was impressed by the reiterated statement that the police force and courts of the city "were burdened with the care of criminals properly belonging to Victoria." The reason for this was said to be that criminals were afraid to remain in the Canadian city and within the reach of British law.

In passing it may be said that ex-President Elliot, of Harvard, writes in the September McClure's upon "The Best Way to Prevent Industrial Warfare"—and his prescription calls for a general application of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.