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## AMERICA'S DEBT TO ENGLAND.

### THE ANGLO-SAXON NATIONS AND THEIR CONSTITUTIONS CONSIDERED.

The unlooked-for events of the past few years have brought before us in a startling manner the impotence of international law, and the brittle foundation upon which rest the administration of justice, and the protection of life and liberty. Parts of Europe are in a condition of chaos, and all of it in poverty and unrest and misery of greater or less intensity. Forms of government and constitutional safeguards are being tested as never before.

Happily situated as we are in Canada, we can contemplate with some degree of equanimity the upheavals in other parts of the world and compare conditions existing elsewhere with our own. Naturally we turn first to the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, the far-flung British Empire, whose possessions are washed by every ocean, and the United States of America, which but recently forsook its selfish isolation and entered the arena of the world's activities.

We have to recognize, much as we may perceive the danger connected with it, that the slogan of the day is the word "Democracy," that which Abraham Lincoln spoke of, in his immortal speech at Gettysburg, when he said, "We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The country that he gave his life to revive claims to be the great exponent of democracy; but, when we compare its form of government and its constitutional safeguards with those of England, there can be no doubt that the will of the people is more