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**NATURALIZATION.** THAT a man can be a British subject in one part of the British Empire, and not a British subject in another part of the King's dominions, is to most people rather a startling piece of information to be announced by a minister of the crown. We are accustomed to the lesser anomaly of a man being regarded as of one nationality under one flag and of another under another sovereign jurisdiction. That is the inevitable outcome of differences in national laws. Great Britain and the United States both establish the allegiance of a naturalized citizen upon principles which are not accepted by other nations. In most of the European countries the chief factor in determining a man's nationality is the question of parentage on the male side. To these nations a man does not become a horse because he is born in a stable. In Great Britain the chief factor is residence, and in the United States this is all sufficient. If a man has the misfortune not to be born in the United States, our neighbours maintain that he may make up for it by naturalization, and insist that one of the "inalienable rights of man" is to change his allegiance unless at the time of the change he is liable to the operation of the extradition treaty with the country of his origin. It is difficult, however, to reconcile the "inalienable right" theory with the restrictions on immigration lately imposed by American law. "Undesirable aliens" appear to have alienated one of the inalienable rights of man. The United States maintains the exemption of its naturalized citizens from liability to military service in the countries of their origin and the principle has been accepted by France and also by Germany, the latter, however, holding that the German-American loses his American citizenship by subsequently living in Germany for two years. Between Great Britain and the United States naturalization is complete from the moment the emigrant declares, according to the legal forms provided, his renunciation of his old citizenship; and it can only be revoked by a similar personal action and by a renewal of his residence in his old country.

Within the British Empire much confusion has been caused by differences in imperial and colonial legislation. The question of the peculiar anomalies of naturalization laws was raised in the House of Commons on Monday, when Sir Edward Grey declared that persons naturalized in Canada did not thus become British subjects in the strict sense of the term, they only being naturalized within the limits of the Dominion. Replying to a further question, Sir Edward said the inequalities had been recognized, and a measure would be introduced during the present ses-

sion of Parliament which will seek to make a uniform law throughout the whole Empire.

The question is surrounded with difficulties, but none of them are insurmountable. Obviously the Imperial Parliament will not attempt to give naturalized foreigners greater rights than those enjoyed by "old country" people in Canada. They will still be subject to the restrictions of Canadian law in the Dominion; but wherever they may be they will be entitled to the protection of the British flag, and such exemptions from foreign jurisdiction as are conceded by treaty or tacitly provided by international law.

**"WILD WHEAT."** THE papers of this continent are great in the realm of scientific and natural discovery; and in the finding of scientific man's nests are unequalled. They are particularly great in scientific discoveries which lack only the element of novelty to make them interesting and important. A Chicago despatch says that Professor Aaronsohn, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station in Palestine, an institution financed by Julius Rosenwald and Judge Julius Mack of Chicago, has found the original wheat plant growing in Palestine after years of search, and is engaged in crossing the plant with better grades of wheat in order to produce a superior one. The experiments, Professor Aaronsohn asserts, show that a race of wheat can be produced adapted to the semi-arid regions of Algeria, Tunis, Syria, Egypt, Turkestan, and other Eastern countries, and to similar land in the United States. Plants grown by the experimenters thrive in rocky, shallow, and dry soil without cultivation.

According to the Encyclopedia Britannica "the wheat plant is nowhere found in a wild condition." Some of the species of the genus *Aegilops* (generally referred to as *Triticum* by Bentham and Hooker and Haecckel) may possibly have been the sources of our cultivated forms, as they cross freely with wheats. Haecckel considers that there are three species, and mentions that one of them, *Triticum Monococcum*, which undoubtedly grows wild in Greece and Mesopotamia, is cultivated in Spain and elsewhere, and was also cultivated by the aboriginal Swiss lake-dwellers. Of course, wheat has been developed from a wild parentage, and has been, and is being constantly improved by selection and cultivation. Professor Aaronsohn, working on the lines of Luther Burbank, has probably produced one more successful cross of some wheat-like grains.