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Lloyds in Danger.

The Lloyds, of New York, are threatened with extinction, or being forced into adopting some other form of organization. An action has been taken by the State at the instance of the Superintendent of Insurance, to compel the thirteen or fourteen Lloyds involved to show by what right they are doing business. The insurance law says that all persons or corporations engaged in insurance must have a capital of \$200,000 invested in certain easily convertible securities, and must make a deposit with the Superintendent of Insurance. Lloyds organized and doing business before Oct. 1, 1892, were exempted. The question is raised as to whether these Lloyds come under the exemption. The Deputy Attorney General regards the Lloyd system as unsafe, as they are not required to keep available securities on hand, and because the liability of members is limited. In order to collect from a Lloyds, seventeen or eighteen separate and expensive suits must be brought. Such conditions are regarded as contrary to the law, and, by a recent decision by Judge Russell, of the Supreme Court of New York, the constitutionality of the law has been upheld, which empowers the Attorney General to bring suit to compel Lloyds to show by what right they are doing business. A motion was made to dismiss the case, on the ground that the legislature had no more right to impose conditions on those who dealt in fire insurance, than it had to restrain private dealers in any class of goods. Judge Russell over-ruled this motion, and the case is to be tried on its merits, the anticipation being that it will clear out all the Lloyds in New York.

The Cretan Affair.

THE action of Greece in determining to acquire possession of Crete is probably the first move in a game which will develop into a great war. Greece would not set Turkey so utterly at defiance unless she had some assurance of support from Russia in case of open hostilities. Turkey, it is true, is no match for her little neighbor on the sea, for the Sultan's fleet is insignificant. The people of Greece retain to this day the daring bravery which has given their race such historic renown. In 1849-50 even England was set at defiance for a time, until a British fleet blockaded Athens. At the outbreak of the war, Greece, having threatened to assist Russia, had to be kept quiet by English and French war ships, which remained off Athens until 1857. In 1863 Greece by treaty with England acquired the Ionian Islands, which stand like a chain of forts between Turkey and its dependency the Island of Crete, which lies due south from Athens at a distance of about 100 miles. A more unnatural geographical relation could not exist between a country and one of its possessions than that between Turkey and Crete. The Island belongs to the group which forms a belt all around Greece by which Candia, or Crete, is cut off from Turkey. The Island since the memory of man has been like a bone thrown into the midst of a lot of dogs; it has changed hands oftener than any section of Europe, one result being a very mixed population of races who are always quarrelling with each other and with the authorities. The place is too small for Christians and Mahomedans to occupy jointly in peace. The insurgents are Greeks who have risen in revolt against Mussulman tyranny and cruelty. The Turks were commencing to exterminate them as they have been doing the Christians in Armenia. Your Greek, however, is an awkward person to exterminate; he thinks two can play at that game. If left alone, the Greeks would very soon clear the Turks out of Crete, as they will do eventually, for the Island is destined to be a Greek colony. Russia may seem to be opposing this movement, but Russia has often run with the hare for part of its course, and then turned round in order to follow with the hounds. Russia as the ally