

STATE SOCIALISM AND LABOUR GOVERNMENT IN ANTI- PODEAN BRITAIN.

BY THE RIGHT HON. EARL ONSLOW,
G. C. M. G., ETC.

(Continued from last issue.)

In referring to the views of the statesmen with whom I have been brought in contact in New Zealand I shall confine myself in the case of all now alive and engaged in political life to those expressions of opinion which have been made public, are generally accessible; but I feel that I may refer rather more freely to the views expressed to me in private by those who are no longer engaged in party strife, and specially to the two able and conscientious statesmen who held the office of Prime Minister under the Crown while I was there. These two men (Sir Harry Atkinson and Mr. Ballance) were of opposite parties and of opposite natures, but both were actuated by a deep-rooted feeling of patriotism to their colony, of loyalty to their Sovereign, and of a determination to sacrifice their own wealth and their own lives in order to increase the wellbeing of their less-fortunate fellow-Colonists. Not only was Mr. Ballance, the leader of the Liberal party, a believer in State Socialism, but similar ideas actuated his political opponent, Sir Harry Atkinson, the leader of the less advanced party. Neither statesman looked forward to an immediate fulfilment of the prophecies of Mr. Bellamy: their Socialism was of the Fabian order, "advancing always but in spiral lines." It was founded on a conviction of the purity of administration of municipal and State institutions in the affairs hitherto conducted by individuals, and in the gradual shrinkage of the interest to be obtained on capital. Sir Harry Atkinson was a firm believer in the gradual assumption by the State and municipalities of all the institutions which minister to the every-day wants of the people. He believed that as a consequence the difficulty in the remunerative employment capital would be an increasing one. He saw that 3 per cent. Consols had become 2½ per cent. "Goschens," and expected the next generation to be acquainted with 2 per cent. "John Burns" if not with 1 per cent. "Sydney Webbs."

It is not to be wondered at therefore, with the leaders of both parties in the State convinced of the advantages of State Socialism, that we should be witnessing in New Zealand a series of experiments in that direction not to be found in any other part of the world.

Sir Robert Stout, once himself Prime Minister, and still undoubtedly the ablest man in the Liberal ranks, though he does not hold the reins of office, in consequence of absence from Parliament when the Ministry was formed, says of the Government party:—

"We have a noble opportunity. We stand in many ways in the front rank of nations, and for this reason, that we are not encumbered by privileges; we are not encumbered by prejudices; and we are therefore free to make experiments. I ask the House to make these experiments. I ask the House to believe that these experiments may be made. I ask the House to think that even if these experiments fail still it is our duty to make them."

This desire was greatly increased by the results of the last election, adding as it did to the representatives of the people a number of men who were actually engaged in various handicrafts at the time of their election, and who came to the House imbued with a most conscientious desire to discharge their duty to constituents who had never before been in a sufficient majority to send men of their own class to represent them in Parliament.

THE STRIKE OF 1890 AND THE ELECTION OF 1891.

The election of 1891 followed immediately on the great strike of 1890. That strike commenced with the Shearer's Union, whose members declined to work alongside of men who did not belong to any Union. The quarrel soon spread to the seamen, the Maritime Council, and the Trades and Labour Council, embracing almost every kind of labour. The fight did not, like the present lamentable dispute in the coal trade here, centre on a particular amount of money to be paid for a given amount of work, or time spent in working, but on the question whether men should work for employers who had combined, and whether employers should be allowed to employ men who had not combined.

Melbourne was without gas and enveloped in darkness for three days. Intercolonial shipping was stopped, for the labourers were afraid to work lest

they should suffer violence at the hands of the Unionists. The remarkable spectacle was witnessed of the smart young merchants and clerks of Melbourne begrimed with dirt, working in the holds, on the wharf, and at the donkey-engine.

It was pointed out in the Victorian Parliament that this doctrine of the "complete boycott," as it was called, carried to its logical conclusion would prevent the Unionists even from entering heaven, so long as any free men were also admitted there; while if he appeared at the gate of the other place the president would refuse him admission lest he should be calling out the stokers.

The mandate of the Unions was loyally obeyed at the cost of heavy suffering, not in the hope of higher wages, but from a sentiment which, however misguided, one could not help admiring—that of the bond of fellowship.

Upon one occasion I remember a ship was being loaded with manganese from a lighter. The lighter was "Union," so some lumps thought it no harm to earn a few shillings by loading at least a "Union" lighter. To their horror, however, shortly after commencing work a messenger arrived in hot haste to tell them that, though the lighter, the baskets, and the shovels were "Union," the man at the winch on board the ship hoisting up the manganese was "free," and they must at once desist from their work.

As anyone might have foreseen who reflected that out of 420,000 workmen in New South Wales alone only 40,000 were Unionists, after protracted suffering the strike collapsed by the final consent of the Unionists to work alongside of free labourers.

Certain members of the New Zealand Parliament, foreseeing how wide would be the breach between the parties at the forthcoming election, commenced at once to worship before the shrine of the Union. It was proposed by obstructing business to prevent the prorogation of Parliament until the strike should be settled; one member went so far as to send the following telegram to the Secretary of the Wharf Labourers' Union in his constituency:—

"Sir George Grey and others think with me that we shall commit grave error to allow Parliament to terminate next week before strike terminates. But I dare not stone-wall without your direction. Kindly advise."

(To be continued)

EXPRESSED OPINION.

"The Ottawa Anglo-Saxon, a paper devoted to the loyalist or Imperial cause, familiar to our readers through the extracts we not infrequently make from its columns, referred in a late issue to an appreciative notice in this journal of an article of its own on the meaning of 'British Connection.' It went on to express a fear that we were not likely to quote what it was then about to say. We are at a loss to know why it should think so, because, assuming the remarks to be antagonistic to our own opinions, as is of course inferred, that would afford no ground for supposing us unlikely to quote them, as our custom has consistently been to place before our readers, by means of quotations and extracts, the views expressed on every side of the question with which we deal, whether we agree with them or not. But, putting that on one side, and assuming that we declined publishing opinions contrary to our own, we fail to see anything in the Saxon's article to alarm us. The gist of it is that Free Trade and Protection are but 'policies,' and should be subordinated to the higher principle of National Unity. Most assuredly there is nothing in that for us to disagree with.

"The writer is, however, on less safe ground when he proceeds to say the trouble about Imperial Federationists 'at home' is that they will not recognize existing facts, and that they appear to Colonists to use the Imperial Federation movement as a stalking-horse for their pet theory of Free Trade. Now, we have not to answer for what supporters of Imperial Federation 'at home' do or leave undone any more than for the sins of omission or commission of its supporters 'abroad.' We will only remark on this that the more familiar charge of using Imperial Federation as a stalking-horse for fiscal theories is that brought against those who in the Mother Country or elsewhere have mixed it up with the policy of Fair Trade or Protection. But, however that may be, our own withers are unwrung. For we have always most studiously avoided these questions of fiscal policies in connection with Imperial Federation, save for the purpose of deprecating the use made of them.

And we have done so just because we, at any rate, whatever others may have done, do recognize existing facts. We recognize that England is a Free Trade country, and likely to remain so, while the Colonies are in the main Protectionist, and likely to continue so in the main for some time to come at any rate. And that being so, we think that it is those persons, whether in the Colonies or at home, who pin their hope of attaining Imperial Federation on reconciling things at present irreconcilable that are the ones that refuse to recognize existing facts. These are the questions that divide us most, and offer the line of most, not least, resistance. We have always stood upon the principles of Imperial Federation with which the League set out, and which, as a body, it confirmed and amplified in the Report of 1892.—Imperial Federation.

OBITUARY.

Milton, Ont.—On appearing again in the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON it is our sad and painful duty to have the name of our auditor, Bro. J. L. Firth, put on the death list. Bro. Firth was, apparently, as well as any one on Wednesday, Nov. 22nd, but by Dec. 5th he was no more, having passed out to the silent membership.

Bro. Firth was one of the genuine stock, having been born and raised in the fatherland, and came to this country with the same object in view as all others. He leaves a wife and two small children to mourn the loss of a father. His death was a sad shock to our lodge, only now in its infancy. The members, in a body, followed him to his last resting place, six of the brethren acting as pallbearers. The Rev. P. T. Megnot, newly initiated into the Order, conducted the services, owing to the president being laid up sick.

Bro. Firth was not insured; he intended taking out a beneficiary policy early in 1894, but time would not allow. I would urge upon every member the necessity of carrying at least a \$1,000 policy on their life; they "know not the day nor the hour."

172 IS NOT STANDING STILL.

LA GRIPPE GETS ITS WORK IN—BRO. A. COLLIER'S OFFICIAL VISIT.

We have been subject to the influence of la grippe in our lodge. Several of our members have been laid up two, three and four days, but the worst is that of Bro. Darwin, our president, who, it was feared for some time, would be called away, but I am happy to say he is now improving.

December the 6th was quarter night with us and a very good turn-out. We had the pleasure of a visit from the D. D., Bro. A. Collier, who conferred the white degree on thirteen members, mostly the newly elected officers for 1894.

Our membership is still increasing, although we have failed to make the number reach 50, but so close is it that we feel the year has not been spent in standing still. Every effort must be put forth this year to make our Order one of the first in town.

F. W. WATTS, Sec.,
Lodge Sheffield.

LOOKING FORWARD.

Clinton, Ont., Dec. 23.—I am sorry to see another paper springing up now that Grand Lodge is approaching. It is hardly fair. The weekly edition may be a draw, but if it is necessary, and pays, possibly you might meet it.

I confess myself rather prejudiced in favor of the Saxon. It was a member from our lodge who had this matter, by motion, laid over till this meeting of Grand Lodge, in order to prevent the weekly which has long since collapsed being made the official organ, so I hope to see the ANGLO-SAXON favored with that honor before another year has passed.

I wish you success and a Happy New Year.

F. W. W.

WESTERN DELEGATES.

Carman, Man., Dec. 29.—Our lodge, Manitoba, No. 138, at their meeting, held Dec. 7th inst., appointed our President, Bro. Starkey, as delegate to attend the annual meeting of the Supreme Grand Lodge to be held in Toronto, commencing 13th March next. He is a worthy representative of the Northwest in S. O. E. matters, being a great enthusiast and very zealous in the cause.

Our lodge is progressing most rapidly, having between forty and fifty members and candidates passed for initiation, with early prospects of doubling the number.

THOS. ELSTON.

A CHATEAUCUAY MIRACLE.

PHYSICIANS PRONOUNCED RECOVERY IMPOSSIBLE.

The Remarkable Experience of Mr. L. Jos. Beaudin, of St. Urbain—His Friends Called to His Supposed Deathbed—How He Regained His Health and Strength—A Public Acknowledgement of His Gratitude.

From La Presse Montreal.

There has appeared in the columns of La Presse during the past two years many articles bearing witness to the great good accomplished in various parts of the country by a remedy the name of which is now one of the most familiar household words in all parts of the Dominion. And now comes a statement, from the county of Chateaucuay, over the signature of a well-known resident of St. Urbain, which speaks in positive and unmistakable language as to the value of this wonderful medicine.

MR. BEAUDIN'S STATEMENT.

"I feel that I owe my life to your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I desire to make grateful acknowledgement and to give you a complete statement of my illness and cure in the hope that my experience may be of benefit to some other sufferer. About the middle of October, 1891, acting on the advice of an American doctor whom I had consulted, I left home for the north to invest in farming lands with the intention of cultivating them myself. I had been afflicted with a species of paralysis caused by the rupture of a blood vessel over the right eye, and which stopped the circulation of the blood on the left side. I was at that time employed as a book-keeper by Messrs. Lacaille Bros., Lawrence, Mass. The doctor had advised a change of work so as to have less mental and more physical exercise. This I resolved upon, but delayed too long as I did not leave until the following October. Arrived at my destination I perceived symptoms of my previous illness making themselves felt once more. I went at once to a local physician who declared himself unable to understand my case. However he gave me some medicine to ease the pain I felt in my head, particularly at night. This afforded me relief for a few minutes, and sometimes enabled me to get a little sleep, but the awakening was always worse than before. On the last of October I went to bed as usual after taking my medicine as directed, and slept the whole night, but the following morning on trying to rise I found myself so weak that I could not stand and could scarcely speak. My wife, surprised to see me in such a state, ran to a neighbor's and requested him to go for a doctor and the priest. The doctor arrived almost immediately, but could not afford me the slightest relief. The priest then arrived, and seeing the condition I was in, told me my case was critical and to prepare for death. On the following day both the priest and the doctor advised my wife to telegraph to my friends, as they considered death approaching, and two days later my two brothers arrived. The doctor then asked if I preferred that he should hold a consultation with another physician, and on my replying in the affirmative, he telegraphed to a doctor living at a distance of about fifteen miles. They both came to see me, asked some questions, and retired for consultation. The result of this was that my wife was told that I could not possibly get better. Said the doctor to her, 'with the greatest possible care he cannot live a year.' When my wife told me this I determined to pay the doctors and discontinue their services. It cost me about \$30 to hear their verdict. Two or three weeks passed without any improvement in my condition and I was so weak I could barely move around the house with the aid of a cane. One day I noticed a parcel lying on the table wrapped in a newspaper. Having nothing better to do I began to read it, and after a while came across an article headed 'Miraculous cure.' I read it, and the longer I read the more interested I became, because I saw the case of the person referred to resembled my own in many respects. When I finished the article I saw that the cure had been effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It seemed as though there was a struggle within me between the facts I had read and my own incredulity, so small was the faith I had in medicines advertised in the papers. I read the article and reread it several times. I seemed to hear the doctor's words 'he cannot live a year,' and then I saw the effects of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the case I had just read about. The result of these reflections was that I decided to give Pink Pills a trial, and I immediately wrote the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. for a supply.

On their arrival I commenced using them according to directions and before the first box was done I found they were helping me, and it was not long before I was able to walk to the village, a distance of half a mile, without the aid of a cane, and I was rapidly gaining health and strength. At the time I was taken sick I weighed 212 pounds, and at the time I began the use of Pink Pills I was reduced to 162 pounds, a loss of 50 pounds in a little more than a month. I took the pills for about three months and in that time I gained 40 pounds. To-day I am as well as I ever was in my life, and my recovery is due entirely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I cannot recommend them too highly to those who do not enjoy the blessing of perfect health.

Yours Gratefully,

L. JOS. BEAUDIN.

An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of whatever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N.Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address.

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AIMS, OBJECTS AND BENEFITS OF THE SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1894

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

The mission of the Society is to bring into organized union all true and worthy Englishmen; to maintain their national institutions and liberties and the integrity of the British Empire; to foster and keep alive the loving memory of Old England, our native and Mother land; to elevate the lives of its members in the practice of mutual aid and true charity—caring for each other in sickness and adversity and following a deceased brother with fraternal care and sympathies, when death comes, to earth's resting place.

Great Financial Benefits, viz.: Sick pay, Doctor's attendance and medicine and Funeral Allowance are accorded. Healthy men between the ages of 18 and 60 years are received into membership. Honorary members are also admitted. Roman Catholic Englishmen are not eligible.

Reverence for and adhesion to the teachings of the Holy Bible is insisted on.

Party politics are not allowed to be discussed in the lodge room.

The Society is secret in its proceedings to enable members to protect each other and prevent imposition—for which purpose an initiation Ritual is provided, imposing obligations of fidelity to the principles of the Society on all who join it.

The Society is making rapid growth and has lodges extending over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, having a membership upwards of 12,000 at present, the ratio of increase being far greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started South Africa and will soon probably be started in England, etc.

The Beneficiary (Insurance) Department is providing insurance to the members for \$1,000 or \$2,000 as desired, at the minimum cost, unsurpassed by any other fraternal Society in Canada, and is conducted on the assessment system. The assessments are graded, a total disability allowance is also covered by the certificates in class "A." There are no disability claims in class "B." No Englishmen need join other organizations when the inducements of this Department are considered.

Englishmen forming and composing new lodges derive exceptional advantages in the initiation fees, and 12 good men can start a lodge.

In our lodge rooms social distinctions are laid aside and we meet on the common level of national brotherhood, in patriotic association for united counsel and effort in maintaining the great principles of our beloved Society. As such we can appeal to the sympathetic support of all true Englishmen—asking them to cast in their lot with us, thereby swelling the grand roll of those bound together in fraternal sympathies and in devotion to England and the grand cause of British freedom.

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER,
Grand Secretary.

EVERYONE is liable sometime to get out of sorts, feel sick without knowing just what ails them, lack appetite, have no ambition and are easily fatigued, need a tonic, etc. Whenever anyone feels like this condition they

SHOULD USE
**RADAM'S
MICROBE
KILLER.**

It is just the thing required. It purifies the blood by destroying the disease germs in the system, gives an appetite, restores lost strength and vitality, and aids nature to throw off acidities and reassert its own vigor. It is the name given to this great remedy in England by those using it, and if you just give it a trial I am sure you will agree with them that it exactly fits the case. Put up in stone jars; small size, \$1; large size, \$3. For sale at all druggists, and by

J. S. Dingman, General Agt.,
67 O'Connor St., Ottawa.