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NOTICE TO READERS.

THE ANGLO-SAXON goes regularly to Sons of England lodges and branches of the St. George's Society in all parts of Manitoba, the British Northwest Territories of Canada, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; to branch societies of the Sons of St. George in all parts of the United States, to Clubs, Reading Rooms, Emigration Societies and similar institutions in Great Britain and Ireland, and to British citizens generally throughout Canada, the States, Great Britain and the Empire.

LORD ROSEBERY'S TASK.

In the introduction to Parkman's "Discovery of the Great West," the talented author, when bringing upon the scene Chevalier de la Salle, who was to solve the problem of the Mississippi, exclaims that the mystery was about to be cleared up, that "the hour was come and the man." We are strongly tempted to apply these words to the present Premier of England. For six years he was president of the Imperial Federation League, and must have become acquainted with the question of closer union. He must have pondered over the many difficulties which the subject presents. But his recent public utterances prove that these have not daunted him. He mentions the unity of the Empire in the same breath with Home Rule, and tells the Liberals that if they wish to maintain a real hold on the masses at home they must study most zealously and persistently the best means of maintaining the greatness of the Empire abroad. From all this it seems reasonable to infer that Lord Rosebery is endeavoring to mature some plan of Imperial consolidation, to be laid before the English people, and so gain their favor in the next general election. Certainly no British statesman ever before occupied such a position of vantage, for if he hits upon the right course of action he can force the Conservatives to follow him in the pathway of Imperialism. His foes, however, are not in the Conservative ranks; they are "those of his own household." How far he may succeed in controlling them, only time can tell. Meanwhile we cordially hope and believe that, for the settlement of the great questions connected with the Consolidation of the Empire, the reform of the House of Lords and Home Rule, "the hour is come and the man."

That Home Rule is bound to form a part of any scheme which Lord Rosebery may elaborate and the Liberal party approval has been repeatedly and distinctly affirmed. As we explained in our last issue, this is the stumbling block, to overcome which almost "passes the wit of man." At the first view it seems perfectly reasonable to say that Ireland, with a somewhat greater population than Canada, is just as much entitled as our Dominion to a Parliament of its own. But on the other hand Ulster must not be sacrificed, nor placed in the power of those who have not hitherto shewn any very friendly feeling towards her. Still, we know that, when Canada was confederated, Quebec, on account of its religion and language, was allowed to have a separate legislature and government. Its population is now only 1,350,027, against at least 1,617,877 for Ulster. But to grant Home Rule to Ulster, and as a consequence, to Wales also, would be to introduce into the United Kingdom the curse and cost of petty Parliaments, with which several provinces of the Dominion are now afflicted. Perhaps a more excellent way might be found by considering the following question: Why should not Ulster be separated from Ireland, joined to Scotland, and obtain representation in a local Scottish Parliament? This would mean a separate House of Commons, with executives attached, for each of the three kingdoms, having possibly the following membership in proportion to their respective populations:

Table with 2 columns: Population, Members in the Local House. Rows: England and Wales (29,061,018 / 507), Scotland and Ulster (3,650,980 / 100), Ireland, less Ulster (3,988,252 / 53).

Of course this plan of making Ulster a part of Scotland may be held by most people as involving too sweeping a change, but the proposal is more reasonable than many of those of the late Home Rule Bill. It is also possible that Ulster herself might object, and prefer to have her own local legislature. It may indeed be urged, if population alone is considered, that both Ulster and Wales, the latter with one and a half millions of population, are equally as well entitled to Home Rule as any of the following colonies and provinces, now in full possession of local self-government:

Table with 2 columns: Province, Population. Rows: Ontario (2,114,321), Quebec (1,488,535), Victoria (1,480,411), New South Wales (1,134,207), New Zealand (668,181), Nova Scotia (456,396), Queensland (363,938), New Brunswick (321,263), South Australia (315,048), Manitoba (152,506), Tasmania (152,619), Prince Edward Island (109,078), British Columbia (98,173), West Australia (49,782).

But it would be a mistake, owing to other circumstances to place Ulster and Wales on the same level as British Columbia and West Australia. This would for one thing necessitate the creation of a new English Parliament, corresponding to that of the Dominion, besides the five local houses. It must be remembered that people in Canada are already beginning to complain of the cost of its numerous legislatures, and that Sir John Macdonald pronounced against them 28 years ago, in these words: "Now, as regards the comparative advantages of a Legislative and a Federal Union, I have never hesitated to state my own opinions. I have again and again stated in the House that, if practicable, I thought a Legislative Union would be preferable. (Hear, hear.) I have always contended that if we could agree to have one government and one parliament, legislating for the whole of these peoples, it would be the best and cheapest, the most vigorous and strongest system of government we could adopt." But in this, as in other matters, he wisely decided to give way, and allow time to effect a cure. Nevertheless, with the warning of such a statesman before us, it would be unwise to unnecessarily complicate the machinery necessary to consolidation, or degrade the local parliaments of England, Ireland and Scotland below the status of the Dominion House of Commons, or of that legislative body which will no doubt, sooner or later, be established for the whole of Australia.

The proposal to concede, even to the southern three-fourths of Ireland, some degree of home rule may also be objected to as placing isolated Protestant communities in the power of the Roman Catholic majority. For this reason, and because some sort of Imperial supremacy must be established over the three Houses of Commons, above mentioned the creation of an Imperial Council or Parliament becomes indispensable. And this is the case not only from various points of view inside of the United Kingdom, but also when the Outer Empire is considered. But to establish an entirely new federal council, with powers superior to and even superseding those of the present parliament of England is manifestly an impossibility. The proof of this has been furnished in one of the essays published by the London Chamber of Commerce in the book, "England and the Colonies." This essay was written by C. N. Smith, an eminent London barrister. If Imperial supremacy is to be established it can only be done by vesting it in some part of the existing Imperial Parliament, and the only section of it available for the purpose is the House of Lords. Very fortunately the question of "ending or mending" it is one now awaiting Lord Rosebery's action. It would appear comparatively easy for a statesman of his ability in some way or other to re-construct it, and provide seats there for delegations from each of the prospective Houses of Commons of the United Kingdom, as well as for representatives from the Colonial Parliaments, and from the governments of India and the Crown Colonies.

Lord Rosebery's task of simultaneously granting home rule and reforming the House of Lords is no doubt a gigantic one. If he should decide to attempt it he will deserve the support of every patriotic British subject throughout the Empire.

Renew

If your Subscription has expired or is about to expire.

ROSE AND MAPLE LEAF DAY.

The anniversary of Sir John Macdonald's death occurs on Wednesday, the 6th June. It has become customary for the friends of a United Empire to wear a rose on a maple leaf in memory of the statesman who did so much for and died in the service of the Dominion. Let us say as he did, "We must remain as we are—happy in being an integral portion of the greatest and grandest Empire known to history," and carry a rose and maple leaf on Wednesday first as expressing this sentiment.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE S. G. PRESIDENT.

In our previous issues we have dealt with various matters in the Grand President's Report, and while we do so to stimulate thought and study thereof, we more than hope that the lodges will make it a point to bring up for consideration in the lodges at successive meetings the subjects of this report.

To our mind the neglect of the lodges to apply their own study to such questions is most unfortunate for the society. It makes the efforts of its grand officers too much of fruitless and vain striving, and disheartens the most warm hearted.

The recommendation on page 23, of the report, that the grand secretary be given "an increase of salary, and that he be required to devote the whole of his time to the Order," is one that has almost found yearly expression at Grand Lodge, and been yearly shelved over for some mysterious reason. We think it high time this action, as suggested, should take the form of law.

On page 24, the Recommendation is made that the District Deputies be employed to institute lodges "and that they be paid liberally and in proportion to the work done and strength of the lodge instituted." This suggestion is capped with the statement that "The D. D.'s should be competent officers and be better able to organize than paid organizers, who are gone from the district immediately the lodge is organized, or in some cases half organized."

We would most emphatically commend this course to the approval of the Order, and for the very good reason given.

We further hold that the District Deputy's office, in the absence of a District Lodge to which he would fittingly be the chief officer, is too much of a mere name without the dignity and proper usefulness that might be obtained from the local representative of the S. G. P.

We hope to see the White Rose Degree become the working degree for District Lodges, that the District Deputy be its yearly President, and that as such he may be clothed with all the powers asked for in the Recommendation of the Report.

On page 25, the suggestion is made that "No name of any member of this society, living or dead, be used as a name for a lodge of this Order." This sounds like funny reading, and yet, taking the way human nature is built, it may be a wise suggestion. Our feelings are, though, that the spirit of fraternal love that would lead the members of the society to so honour those who had served it so well is a spirit we feel in hearty sympathy with.

Page 25.—We find here also a very proper suggestion that the S. G. E. "be requested not to grant a charter to any list of applicants that may be presented to them, when it can be shown that the same has been secured by those who are desirous of starting a new lodge for the purpose of leaving one they may already be a member of, owing to some personal or other cause of dissatisfaction." We judge this to be a pure common sense course to take, but we hold that if proper District Lodges were formed, as we suggest, that then the question of forming a new lodge could be first made there, as a first superior court or authority—well acquainted with all the local peculiarities of the application, and therefore better able to decide thereon than the S. G. Executive, and if the application could not get the support of the District Lodge it should never be allowed to bother the time and attention of the grand officers.

On page 26 the suggestion is made to allow the children of English mothers—claiming to be Englishmen—that they "may become members of our Order." We are not sorry this was not approved at Grand Lodge, not because much cannot be said in its favour, but because we adhere most strongly, as far as possible to the blood line as constituting an Englishman. The mere accident of a nigger being

born in Kent, or an Irishman or any other nationality, born within the British Islands claiming to be an Englishman is as absurd as Englishmen born in China claiming to be a Chinaman. We hold a warm corner in our affections for the "English, Irish and Scotch," but we want this S. O. E. Society to be as purely as possible a society of Englishmen of male lineal descent, say dating at least from several generations of the same family who were born and lived in England; and not, as now, which allows even a German, born in England, on the way, say, to Canada, to claim to be an Englishman—a man by education etc., thoroughly alien to all the traditions and sympathies of our race. We hope to further deal with this Report in our next issue.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee, with head offices at 30, Charles St., Berkeley Square, London, W., has issued a very timely publication on the great question of Defence for the whole Empire, and fully sustaining the position we took in our last issue in regard to the unworthy position colonial relationship is in towards the Motherland in this matter. Taxation and some system of representation are essential handmaids in the matter of adjusting this question; and all we can now do is simply to express our opinion that the Committee in question should also enlighten us as to how they purpose to raise an Imperial Revenue for the Defence of the Empire. This is the rock upon which the defunct Council of the Imperial Federation League was wrecked, and all true Federationists will be glad of instruction from the committee regarding a systematic basis on which to assess the contributions from the Colonies.

ENGLISHMEN AND POLITICS.

Have Englishmen in Canada ever really considered themselves as a political factor in Canadian politics? Have they yet thrown their influence into the scale on the side of social or moral reform? We do not hesitate to say that in any organized sense they have not. Until very recently they have been only nominally organized. But to-day our people are alive to the necessity of a compact organization; there is no lack of men of position and means, and who are sufficiently self-sacrificing to lead in a movement whose object is the completing of the organization of our countrymen in the Dominion of Canada. The Order Sons of England furnishes the rallying point. Will our people avail themselves of the grand opportunities to step up and be abreast of the times?

All other nationalities have their organizations; all are enrolled under one or other of their political-national banners; all wield an influence for mutual protection and support; why should Englishmen lag behind?

If we are to be guided by the figures furnished by the census returns as to the number of people in this country who claim old England as their birthplace, we, as a Society, ought to be 100,000 strong!

Englishmen being banded together need not, and should not, mean antipathy to other nationalities who live in Canada.

Organization is the need of the hour; it is in the interest of good government. Let all Englishmen lend their aid to the political end in view. If an Englishman or a member of the Order offers himself as a candidate—either in the federal or local interest—support him.

BATTLEFORD, EAST AND PRESENT.

It is understood to be the intention of Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh to visit Battleford at no distant day. His Honor's predecessor or after visiting this place on the first occasion, stated that if the main line of the C. P. R. had followed the route first intended, Battleford would here this have had a population of 50,000. If that conviction is on record in the archives of the Government house it is to be expected that the present occupant of the gubernatorial chair will go there in anticipation of seeing a place naturally cut out for a city of no small dimensions. If geographical position, unequalled situation and surrounding country of unsurpassed beauty and fertility are anything to go by, His Honor will not be disappointed. Everyone will gladly welcome the lieutenant-governor. Knowing his unbounded confidence in the future of the country, no doubt he will ably uphold the estimate of his predecessor. Any material change in the late governor's figures would not be satisfactory to the Battleford people.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

ENGLISHMEN WHO GIVE THEIR TESTIMONY FOR THE

Benefit of the English Farmer—Lots of Land and a Grand Farming Country.

FROM THE ROYAL NAVY, TO FARMER AND MERCHANT.

The Editor ANGLO-SAXON.

Sir,—That all Englishmen who settle in Manitoba, or any where else, for that matter, should be successful is not to be expected, but that many are so is sufficient to prove that the right man will usually find himself in the right place wherever he may be, and that Manitoba is no exception to the rule. The expression "right man" is used advisedly, and the informant to whose testimony we are indebted for a short sketch of his career in this country is emphatic in his statement that the class of labouring men wanted here are those old countrymen who have been brought up to agricultural pursuits from infancy, either as farm servants or the children of those renting small farms, and who have had to personally perform the labour attending their calling.

This gentleman further points out the fallacy of confining the efforts of immigration agents to the purlieus of the large cities of Great Britain, while they leave the villages, from whence only we in Canada can have the chance of obtaining that class of settlers most useful to the country, unvisited by the silver tongued seducers who but too often lure mechanics and small traders into following a course, which to them will in all probability be a series of misfortunes and discomforts, if not actual ruin.

Those who know anything of rural life in England, know well that the agricultural labourer is not a frequent visitor to the large towns, in fact such a visit is marked as an epoch in his life. How then is it likely for him to know of the advantages we can offer? To-day Canada can raise from her own natural resources more preachers, doctors, lawyers, clerks of all kinds, mechanics, and general rout-about than she can find employment for at living wages, while at the same time well trained farm help, and men who understand the handling of horses and cattle, will have opportunities before them they never dreamed of in their own land.

Without intending to say anything disparaging of the gentlemen who condescend to accept positions as emigration agents in British cities, where, though they may give an occasional lecture upon the advantages of the country whose interests they represent, they for the most part confine themselves to their offices, and, like the spider in his web, welcome all comers for the sake of the commission, without being at all anxious to ascertain whether the intending emigrant is likely to better either himself or the country to which he proposes to transfer his future and his fortune.

Surely some "truthful" emigration literature, placed in the hands of the clergy in the English rural districts, would be more likely to bring the advantages of our country before those most interested than has yet been done by any other means.

As far as England is concerned, it seems that if a few hundred copies of some paper devoted to the building up of the agricultural interests of Canada and the Great North West, together with a condensed epitome of matters of interest to Englishmen in British Colonies the world over, were sent at stated short intervals for comment on and distribution by this clerical agency, the money so expended must bear good fruit in the immediate future.

The subject of this sketch is a successful Englishman in Manitoba, who is doing a large and increasing wholesale and retail business. I came from Launceston, in Cornwall, where my father was a farmer, a pursuit which I followed until 1853, when, impelled by the influence of the patriotic spirit which stirred the hearts of British youths at that period, I joined the Royal Navy and served under the late Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic Sea during the Russian war.

I received injuries which ultimately ended in my being invalided out of the navy with a pension.

After my return home I again took up agricultural pursuits until 1879, when I emigrated to Canada, first taking up my abode in Toronto, where

Seve... I joined England... The bo... the Nor... adventu... of 1881... from the... to plant... Souris, M... Here I... pre-empt... first year... oats aver... Thus se... I broke... under cu... wheat, 10... crop, whi... by a prai... time the p... ment duti... from the... from the land... In 1887... property... were plan... sicient ret... acre. In 1888... ed, with a... 1880 wit... and goph... 1890, how... pitious; a... wheat, w... acre, for... received... my farm... since whi... ness in th... May 21st... MR. L... Mr. L... sioner of... Europe, I... had not... been one... business... "What... prets?" "I do... from Eur... will have... falling off... can do wi... it up to th... from Can... at the pre... are giving... matters a... And altho... Canada, a... England... Canadian... know the... countries... "But th... little bette... LOND... The ston... bridge ov... London T... right in th... connected... river ban... each 270... between T... river is sp... from high... thrown up... Much low... of the ope... closed to a... a space be... the high... feet. The... in their w... ance [subs... the mighty... and the st... spans. Bu... clothing... is of steel... on great p... surface lay... is what is... London cl... caissons w... The men... space up... solid found... and 185 fee... shire brick... Inside th... hydraulic... for the an... bridge. Th... course of e... The cost o... American... \$4,000,000... bridge will... the Prince... Your I... The