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THE ANGLO-SAXON

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All letters respecting advertisements and subscriptions to be addressed to the "Business Manager."

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.

Copies of the ANGLO-SAXON can be had at 5 cents each for mailing to addresses in the old country by the out-going mails; or they can be sent from the office of publication on the addresses being furnished.

A NEWSPAPER'S MISSION.

Our lodge news on other pages in this issue seems to be simmering over with kindly notices of the work the ANGLO-SAXON is doing. We hope no one will think we are blowing our own trumpet in calling attention to this. Far from yielding to a temptation so unworthy and so weak, we refer to the matter for a very different purpose. We point to these flattering notices not as praise of the individual, but as expressions of a general sentiment respecting the fulfillment of the high and noble aims to which the ANGLO-SAXON is devoted and pledged. The readers of the paper are spread pretty nearly all over the earth's surface. The ANGLO-SAXON finds its way not only to every part of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the United States, to Australasia, to India, and to the British dominions in Africa. There probably is no publication on the continent of America which travels farther than this self-same ANGLO-SAXON, published in the capital of the Dominion of Canada. The reason why the paper is so widely circulated is not far to seek. The ANGLO-SAXON is the only paper published in the English language devoted simply, solely, and exclusively to the unification, consolidation and supremacy of the English race and British interests all the world over, but more particularly on the continent of America. Like all undertakings of wide scope, the ANGLO-SAXON did not spring all at once into a world-wide circulation. Its birth was humble, its sphere at first circumscribed, but as days went on and the paper's aims and objects received development and became known, the recognition of its usefulness grew, and people began to get into the habit of mailing copies to friends and relatives elsewhere until as we have said the paper is now actually finding its way wherever the British flag flies, that is to say throughout an Empire on which the sun never sets.

As to the endorsements of the way in which the ANGLO-SAXON is fulfilling its mission. The respected and experienced Supreme Grand Secretary of the Order Sons of England, Bro. J. W. Carter, it will be noticed, sends in most valuable testimony as to the plentiful lack of ignorance respecting Canada and its importance as a field for British settlement and capital that prevails in Great Britain. Much has been written on this subject, but Brother Carter's few brief pithy sentences tell the tale and point the moral to be drawn from it as powerfully as a three column article could do:

"Very few people in London seem to have any idea of Canada; in fact, hundreds and thousands of people in and out of London know little or nothing of this country, except that it is somewhere in America. They have no idea that we are building up such a country and such a grand national sentiment and spirit as we are. They need enlightenment and cannot have too much of the ANGLO-SAXON!"

On another page, Bro. Capt. John R. Hooper writes us, on the eve of his departure for the south to convalesce after his long and severe illness. Bro.

Hooper it will be remembered served gallantly with the Imperial army during the Boer war in South Africa, and of all who went forth on that historical occasion, not one did his duty more faithfully and few who came back alive to tell the tale suffered more from exposure in the cause of his Queen and country. He too gives expression to an opinion as to the manner in which the ANGLO-SAXON is performing its obligations to the race.

These and the other comments of a similar character in this issue are but an echo after all of the letters that are reaching us from all quarters. Not the least interesting are the kindly words sent by the secretary, Robt. Griffiths, of *The Albion*, the British organ in the Northwestern States, published in Chicago. The lesson conveyed by these gratifying communications is that the work of promoting the unification and supremacy of the race is beginning to be recognized as an urgent duty worthy the best efforts of the Sons of England, that the settlement of the Northwest of British America is a vital object justifying in itself alone the existence of a representative newspaper, that organization of the race on the northern half of the continent of America has become an imperative duty, and that the ANGLO-SAXON, which exists only to promote these high and lofty objects is doing its work faithfully and well. We are satisfied with the progress made in public opinion among our own people as to the objects of union, and with the verdict of the constituency we represent, and hope to see the latter reflected in a tangible manner in an ever increasing subscription list for the current year, the sixth of publication of the paper.

The beneficiary board S. O. E. B. S., appears from reports elsewhere in this issue to be making rapid progress. Beneficiary work promises to be one of the most useful and valuable features of the Order. Every member of the order should belong to it.

ALGOMA'S CLAIMS.

There are good reasons and many of them why Algoma should be cut adrift from Ontario and be made a separate province. In no other way can her claims to immigration be done justice to. The district contains an area of 272,000 square miles and 54,000 inhabitants against 400,000 square miles and 70,000 inhabitants in the four northwest districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, Athabasca and Saskatchewan. Few people, even Canadians, have the slightest idea of the enormous quantity of valuable agricultural, forest and mining lands in this enormous territory. Nothing is being done in the way of development by the Ontario Government. It is high time to confer powers on the people to look after their own interests.

TAKE THE PICK OF THE LAND.

We are reminded by our Winnipeg correspondent's letter that Britain stands a good show of losing the pick of the lands in the British American Northwest if the number of British immigrants does not show a very large increase the coming year and for many years afterwards. From the way immigration into Canada is setting in from the United States, and the numbers of Scandinavians and Germans arriving and taking up land on the prairies, the numerical superiority of the British is threatened with extinction unless the stream of British settlers sets in with much greater force than has ever yet been the case. There are still immense areas for settlement throughout the "Great Lone Land," but intending emigrants need to remember that great stretches of the Great Lone Land of to-day are the wheat fields of next season; and next spring the settler must go further and further away from the railways in search of free fertile lands. Of course as settlements increase the railways will be extended, but then it is not unlikely that immigration may come in faster than the tracks can be built, and then the new settlers will have to go away off to take up their land and wait for the railways to come up to them. We hope to see a rush of British immigrants next spring, and that every member of the S. O. E. will do his utmost by forwarding marked copies of the ANGLO-SAXON to the old country and in other ways to bring about that result.

The Queen has signified her intention of giving a donation of £100 to the Mansion-house Fund for the relief of the widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of the men killed in the recent colliery accident in South Wales. The Marquis of Bute will contribute £500 to the colliery fund.

THE ANGLO-SAXON

TWO PICTURES.

CANADA.	ENGLAND.
Winnipeg, Sept. 24.—With gratitude we report the completion of a bountiful harvest and all the grain is in, in as fine a condition as it is possible for it to be, as there has been no rain of any consequence since the commencement of the cutting, and the beautiful sunshine of the past three weeks has been all that could be desired.—Ottawa ANGLO-SAXON.	London, Sept. 15.—Wheat is, if anything, worse than the quality and condition will not allow it to be marketed and it yields badly—often half a crop at less than half price. The fact is, we are on the eve of a crisis which may at any moment create a very serious land question for England.—London Times.

Here is Canada's opportunity. The London extract is quoted from the *Times*, an authority that will scarcely be questioned.

The situation is such that thousands of Old Country farmers must take steps at once to find homes for themselves where more favorable conditions prevail than at home.

Now is the time for Canada to make a big effort to direct the coming stream of immigration to the virgin prairies of our Great Lone Land.

NOW THE TRUTH WILL COME OUT.

At last, England, Canada and the United States are likely to hear the inside truth as to how it came to pass that the New York annexation agitator Erastus Wiman appeared before a Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire at London, posing as a delegate from the city of Brantford in Canada.

Great surprise was expressed at the time it transpired, that the New Yorker was going to London as a Brantford man, charged with the duty of representing Canadian interests at the Congress, and it was at once seen throughout Canada, where Wiman's character is known, that trickery and treachery of a very bad kind had been at work. The appearance of Wiman in a British Congress as a Canadian delegate can only be appreciated at its real significance by imagining Lord Salisbury unexpectedly turning up at a United States Congress in Washington called say to consider the annexation of Canada and commercial war against Great Britain, with credentials in his pocket as a delegate duly appointed by the board of trade of the City of Chicago.

It soon transpired that Wiman, before he procured his credentials from Brantford, had tried Toronto and of course failed. He then sent his private agent on to Brantford where after a personal "canvass" of certain members of the council of the board of trade, a majority was induced to act without consulting the board itself and take the astonishing course of appointing a New Yorker to represent a Canadian city in England. The minority was helpless and this bold act of treachery was consummated. The minority however resolved that Wiman should not be allowed to appear at the Congress without its being known at least that he was there against the wishes and protests of an influential section of representative men in Brantford. Accordingly a cablegram was sent to England intimating as much, and Wiman was duly choked off when he attempted to speak. It is very much to the credit of the patience and forbearance of the true representatives of Canada's interests that he was not then and there denounced as an imposter and spy, present in false colors to damage and misrepresent in the cause of another country the interests he was supposed to be there to champion.

Wiman had the effrontery after all was over to write to his friends at Brantford complaining of his true character having been exposed, and those friends determined to put a brave face on it and bring the complaint before the board, trusting in the influences, whatever they were, that had prevailed to get this spurious appointment made, to further endorse the annexationist Wiman, whose public career for years past has been devoted to selling the country, the biggest half, and best half, and British half of the North American continent, to the Washington Ring and its bosses.

The matter was accordingly brought before the Brantford Board of Trade, when Mr. Thos. Elliott, sender of the cable on behalf of the minority was attacked in a peculiarly brazen manner by Wiman's tools. Mr. Elliott and his friends were only too glad to get a chance to lay bare the entire conspiracy by which Wiman got hold of credentials by which he was enabled to go over to London as a spokesman for Canada, and a committee to go into the whole matter was appointed.

We trust this committee will do its duty and expose the men who thus trafficked in and trifled with Canada's material interests and honor. We hope Mr. Elliott and his friends will relax no effort to pillory the people who have shown themselves so ready to lend themselves to the schemes of a

New York money bagger, whose only object in Canada is to find out and purchase the services of dupes ready to do the bidding of their Washington masters and sell their country, this Canada of ours like a lamb for the shambles.

Let Mr. Elliott and his friends remember that the thoughts of Canada and of the Old Country are upon them, and do their duty without fear or favor, strong in the consciousness that their cause is the cause of patriots and the other side that of dupes of tricksters whose object is to steal from us our glorious heritage, the New Dominion of Canada, and reduce it to a vassal State of the Union.

It was said with great force and truth by Mr. Watts, at the meeting of the board of trade at which the matter was discussed, that if a Canadian under like circumstances had been sent to a United States Congress he would have been turned out and probably tarred and feathered as well. Recent events in the States arising out of international relations between Canada and that country, show that this is a mild way of putting a conspicuous and undeniable fact. If Brantford is ready to sell itself to Wiman and his Washington masters the rest of Canada is not.

It will interest Sons of England to learn that the Mr. Elliott who is so sturdily resenting the trickery by which Wiman went to England as a Canadian delegate, is Brother Thomas Elliott, the Supreme Grand Vice-President of the Order Sons of England B. S. Bro. Elliott may rest assured that all true Sons of Canada and all true Sons of England applaud and support his patriotic course.

The Supreme Grand Executive S.O. E.B.S. will meet on Tuesday, October 11. The Supreme Grand Treasurer is paying two Beneficiary claims this week. One to the widow of our late Bro. Noyse, of Oxford Lodge, Belleville, and one to the widow of our late Bro. Stiravent, of Sussex Lodge, Whitby. The matter of the Beneficiary cannot be too much discussed before the Lodges.

Literary Notes.

Lippincott's Magazine—The October number contains, *The Kiss of Gold*, by Kate Jordan, author of "The Other House." A portrait of the author is given. It is an ideal face, and lingers strangely in the thoughts, the face of a woman gifted beyond the most of mankind. Her story, "The Kiss of Gold," is written in a fascinating vein and creates a strong appetite for more of the same sort.

In other respects the current number of Lippincott's is a good one to have close at hand for the first leisure hour. An article which will be read with interest in Canada, where every healthy young man is a natural born athlete, is one on *Muscle-Building*, by Edwin Checkley.

The Toronto Weekly Empire has produced a premium for its new subscribers this autumn which really calls for special compliment. The proprietors of that paper have prepared a handsome picture of the Conservative members of Parliament, well arranged, executed in the finest type of photographure, and printed on excellent paper for framing. In the centre are the members of the Cabinet, while grouped around them are their supporters in the House. The pictures of Cabinet Ministers are large in size, and every one is an excellent likeness. In the centre the photo of the Premier is by far the best Sir John Abbott has ever had, while that of Sir John Thompson, the famous leader of the House of Commons, is literally a speaking likeness. The photos of the individual members are capital; and the Conservatives of every county returning a Conservative will, in this group, possess an excellent likeness of their member. The picture, to give an exact idea of its importance, measures 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 4 inches. On the margin is a convenient key, giving the names of every member with numbers corresponding to the numbers on the photograph.

The "Anglo-Saxon" in Chicago.

Robert Griffiths, Esq., secretary and editor of *The Albion*, of Chicago, a newspaper published in the interests of the English people in America, in commenting on the ANGLO-SAXON, a copy of which was sent to him in Chicago, says: "Allow me to congratulate you upon the paper. It is of such a stamp that every Englishman should have it in his home."

Mr. Griffiths likes the idea of the ANGLO-SAXON in publishing a story of British battles, and *The Albion* may reprint them from these columns. The *Albion* is doing for the English of the Western States what the ANGLO-SAXON is doing for the Dominion of Canada.

[Sixth Year of Publication.]

CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY.

SERIOUS CONDITION OF CROPS IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

Wheat Turning Out Worse Than Expected—England on the Eve of a Land Crisis—Formation of Farmers' Defence Associations.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The serious condition of the crops in Great Britain at a time when such plenteous crops have been harvested in British North America should encourage the Dominion Government to put forth new efforts to direct the main current of British emigration which is now surely to set in strongly next year towards Canada. The London *Times'* summary of the crop reports printed to-day is as follows:

"The weather of the first ten days of September has been marked by storms and heavy rains which have made the the harvest very tedious and dragging, the result being that the condition of the crops has by no means improved. Wheat is, if anything, proving somewhat worse than was then described, while barleys are lacking in colour and quality. A correspondent in Berkshire, writing on Friday, states that 'the wheat is now mostly carried, but the quality and condition

WILL NOT ALLOW IT TO BE MARKETED, and it yields badly—often half a crop, at less than half price. The barley, which promised so well, was damaged by the storms, but there were some fine crops secured in good condition. The oats are improved, but are backward, and will delay harvest for a time. The roots are improving, but many of the late-sown turnips are gone, whether eaten by fly or earwigs is scarcely known." In all branches of agriculture the situation has become

VERY SERIOUS

and it is significant that on the very day—last Monday week—The *Times* pointed out that inquiries were being made as to the formation of tenant farmers' defence associations, two such bodies should issue manifestoes, and that they should come from districts representing dairy farming on the one hand and corn growing on the other. The first was issued in Lancashire and the second in Lincolnshire, and there are at least three other counties in England where defence associations are being formed, to say nothing of Wales. Whether the establishment of

LAND COURTS,

which is asked for, would mend a situation which has been brought about by—(1) bad seasons at home; (2) low prices and keen competition in the world's markets; and (3) abnormally low freights, is matter for argument, as are all the other points of these manifestoes. With these we are not dealing. The fact is that we are

ON THE EVE OF A CRISIS

which may, at any moment, create a very serious land question for England, and this has been brought about by the seasons and prices. It is becoming a distinct feature of the situation which it would be folly to ignore, that both "horn" and "corn" seem to be affected in the same way.

Lodges Getting up "Anglo-Saxon" Clubs.

In addition to the Subscription Club Lists sent in and acknowledged in our last issue, the following lodges or officers of the following lodges, have notified us that they are getting up Lists of tens, fifteens, and twenties, and will send them in immediately:

Lodge Leeds, Weston, Ont.
Lodge Leicester, Kingston, Ont.
Lodge Victoria, Cornwall, Ont.
Lodge Bedford, Woodstock, Ont.
Lodge Britannia, Hamilton, Ont.
Lodge Gloucester, Sherbrooke, Que.
Lodge Lansdowne, Peterboro', Ont.
Lodge Peterborough, Peterboro', O.
Lodge Black Prince, Pembroke, Ont.
Lodge Rose of Stanley, Stanley, N.B.

As a number of lodges have not met within the stipulated period, we hereby extend the time for the Club Rates another 30 days, that is to say to Nov. 1 inclusive, by which time we hope all the lodges in the Dominion will have completed their lists.

Badly in need of Men.

Bagot, Sept. 19.—Threshing has begun and is general. Considerable grain is being marketed here, and is yielding about 25 bushels per acre. Nearly all the machines are short of men, and none can be found anywhere around to fill the vacancies.

Among the recent visitors to Ottawa was Lieut.-Gov. Royal of the Northwest territories on matters concerned with the recent political changes in the territories.