

ESTABLISHED 1887.
THE
ANGLO-SAXON
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P. O. BOX 296.

Ottawa, - - - Canada,
SEPTEMBER, 1896.

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.

OUR "TENTH" YEAR.

With this issue the ANGLO-SAXON enters upon its tenth year.

We launched the ANGLO-SAXON in doubt as to what the ultimate result would be—the field was a new one—but we were hopeful of accomplishing the object of our aim—the bringing together in union for strong and effective purposes the English nationality.

The hope of our ambition is now an assured fact.

In 1887 the Sons of England Society represented only 44 lodges, with about 5,000 members. To-day numbers 230 lodges with about 15,000 members, and the ANGLO-SAXON has been credited with being the chief promoter in bringing about this great increase in numbers. If it has not fully met the sanguine expectations of our friends, the increase has been solid and substantial. With the Sons of England the ANGLO-SAXON has grown in favor, it has been there exponent under all circumstances.

The ANGLO-SAXON has experienced many critical moments, but thanks to its many devoted and stalwart friends all these difficulties have been overcome.

During our ten years of existence we have enjoyed the privilege of a large circle of contributors from all parts of the Dominion. Their opinions have been read with pleasure. The ANGLO-SAXON has been the means of keeping up a fraternal feeling throughout the provinces—those on the Pacific slope feeling the inspiration of those on the Atlantic coast—both vying to do their best in the work through the medium of our correspondents, thereby linking a strong national spirit together. We are hopeful of making this feature of the paper more interesting in the future.

Though the times are critical we are determined to fight on for the consummation of still stronger unity and a more powerful national representation.

We have never lacked for stronger supporters and sympathizers in our efforts than we have found among Englishmen of the S. O. E. lodges, and we hope to merit their continued support and assistance in the undertaking we have set before us.

On our subscription list we have with us hundreds who first became subscribers in 1887, and we trust at the close of another 10 years to still retain them and hundreds more, who will, we hope, become subscribers during this year.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

TO SUBORDINATE LODGE OFFICERS.

Please take notice that all notices of motion, proposed alterations and amendments to the Constitution, must be sent in to the Executive on or before the first day of November, 1896. See Article 6, page 24, also Articles 23, 33, and Section 43, pages 51, 54 and 61 of the Constitution 1896.

JOHN W. CARTER,
Supreme Grand Secretary,
Office of the Supreme Grand Lodge,
Toronto, Sept. 10th, 1896.

For an officer of the S. O. E. to keep in touch with the progress of the Order he must read the ANGLO-SAXON.

PARTIZANSHIP.

We are in receipt of a lengthy communication from an esteemed correspondent in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Our brother writes in a factious spirit of the recent events following upon the downfall of the Tupper Ministry. His opinions are not shared in by the vast majority of Canadians,—who are more than satisfied with the action of Her Majesty's Representative. Even the Ottawa Citizen, the local Tupper organ, in an editorial of the 22nd September, writes as follows:—

"It seems to us undoubted that His Excellency was within his plain constitutional right in refusing to sign the disputed Orders-in-Council."

Our correspondent in the West gives an account of the differences between the Conservatives and the Liberals in the British Parliament, but these differences abroad do not bind nor are they shared in by the parties in Canada. The Canadian Conservatives bear no resemblance to the English ones but the name. What's in a name. The king of Dahomey was asked why he continued his sanguinary customs. He is reported to have replied:—"The Conservative party is very strong in Dahomey."

As to the charge made by our friend, that we have always advocated the policy of Conservative party in Canada, we shall answer by quoting from an editorial which appeared in our issue of January, 1888:—

"The object the promoters of the ANGLO-SAXON had was to give their efforts and assistance to consolidating the mighty British Empire, nay, rather the Empire of English speaking peoples; to oppose strongly anarchy and disloyalty to the constitution of our country; to cause the name of England to be held in honour through the virtuous actions of her sons; to bind Canada more closely to the Mother-country; to remove all cause of irritation between Canada and the United States of America; and to make Canada great by making its people one in allegiance, language and laws."

We have not changed in our aims; we hold Canada above Party, but the Empire before all, inasmuch as in the British Empire we think we see the ark of political safety and regeneration for the whole world.

TRAFALGAR CELEBRATION.

There is a movement working throughout the Empire for a fitting celebration of the Battle of Trafalgar on the 21st of October.

It is proposed to celebrate it in Old England on a large scale, from among the Coast Guards and Royal Marines, 33,400; and the addition of 23,000 pensioner reserves—making a grand total of 112,000 sailors.

In Canada a number of the Sons of England lodges are taking the initiative in this the most brilliant of England's naval victories. We hope the spirit which actuated the men upon Nelson, are still dominant in Englishmen of the Dominion, and may the motto which inspired his men, and are felt to-day, be used by us, and may every Son of England do his duty and honour the hero who said, "England expects every man this day to do his duty!" The salt in the Englishman's blood still, and his passion for the sea is stirring, and the enthusiasm will be unbounding on this occasion.

Every lodge can get up an entertainment of song and speech, and a few good addresses and naval songs would be a pleasing set off to the monotony of the lodge room. It would draw more Englishmen together than any other hitherto suggested movement. Let us have a worthy celebration.

A Welcome Visitor.

Ottawa had many visitors last week, but none more welcome than that of Thos. Elliott, Mayor of Brantford, and P.S.G.P. of the Sons of England.

Bro. Elliott is a capital fellow to spend an hour with, he is always full of interesting facts, particularly that of the Order. He assured us that the efforts we were putting forth in the interest of the Order were highly appreciated throughout the west, and he hoped we would not relax, but continue until the barnacles which were now so tightly clinging to the name of the society were loosened and thrown off.

Bro. Elliott was in Ottawa on business with the Government.

FREE LITERATURE.

We have been written to by several District Deputies, enquiring why they do not get the ANGLO-SAXON regularly. For the past two years we published the names of D. D. officers also supplied them with copies of the ANGLO-SAXON which were paid for by the S. G. Lodge, but this year the Executive did not deem it important enough to supply the D. D.'s with literature. After being repeatedly asked for copies and requested to publish the D. D.'s names and addresses as formally, we wrote the Executive to continue the former proposition, and after two months' waiting was assured that it could not be entertained. We there upon published the names as issued in the G. L. Report, and occasionally mail a copy of the paper to those among the D. D.'s who have not become subscribers. Now, we think that the Executive should undertake to supply literature to their officers. A District Deputy wrote us last week: "I would like to have a dozen copies of your paper, it is the best means I can use in canvassing for members." We sent the dozen papers, but we think—and any reasonable member desirous of doing what he can for the Order would—that the Executive should pay for copies that are supplied to D. D.'s.

A resolution was past at the Grand Lodge at its last session urging Dominion incorporation—see G. L. Report, page 111. Up to date no steps have been taken to carry out the wishes as expressed in the motion. As far as we can learn the desire of G. L. was that such a step was necessary in the interest of the Order, and there are no legal or logical reasons why it should not be carried into effect. We hope something will be done to have the necessary legislation effected at the next session of the Dominion Parliament, and not allow the resolution to remain on the books of G. L. as "dead wood." Why should not the Executive carry out the instructions of G. L.? Why should delegates from subordinate lodges lose their time to advance the Order if it is not needed? Can the officers expect obedience when they themselves disobey?

Several communications have reached our office of a very interesting nature, but the senders have failed to comply with the rule of sending their name. We insist upon the observation of this rule. The communications we refer to are signed, "An Englishman," and "A Beneficiary Member." One deals with political matters and the other with that of the Beneficiary. Another brother writes us to the effect, why not get up an agitation to have the White Rose made a qualifying degree for the Beneficiary, or in other words none but Beneficiary members to become White Rose members. Our columns are open for any brother wishing to contribute upon these lines. Something should be done to make the Beneficiary more popular and attractive to the uninsured members. We are sure the present methods of the Beneficiary Board is not meeting with general approbation in the Order.

The Record, with headquarters in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, has disrobed itself of its official authority, and has laid aside its "Yellow Jacket and Peacock Feathers." It announced its unofficial and humble position in the August issue. What about the official news extracted from private letters, which are sent in confidence to the S. G. S? Surely that is not to be discontinued? The concern boasts of a P. S. G. President as financial manager. They also boast that their issues are gratuitous!

As mentioned in our last issue, the visit of Bro. Geo. Clatworthy, P.S.G.P., was one of personal gratification to himself at the expense of the Order—vide the enquiry from lodge Chebucto, of Halifax, to the Supreme Secretary,—"why did not Bro. Clatworthy remain long enough to be seen by the members in Halifax?" These visits and routes are so imperfectly laid out that they smack of the Jack-in-the-Box idea, they are here and there and gone and nothing done, but the "expense" will be charged up.

The responses to the circular we sent to the lodges has been extremely encouraging. We trust the brethren who have consented to represent the ANGLO-SAXON will meet with a hearty support to their solicitations. Our object in taking this method of placing the ANGLO-SAXON in the hands of the brethren was to create a stronger national sentiment within the ranks of our Order, and in the near future make of our nationality a factor in the common.

To abuse the ANGLO-SAXON the S. O. E. Record resorted to an old clipping of the Texas Siftings type of some years ago. It has the inexperienced smack about it. But when it promises to give a year's subscription or take a licking, we are always ready and waiting for the interview. We have licked ten such attempts as the Record already. Why a year's subscription when it is gratuitously circulated? The news editor must be more careful when he steals!

The ANGLO-SAXON enjoys a large circulation in England. Application was made for the placing of 800 copies of last issue. This does not include the copies sent "home" by readers of the paper in Canada to their friends in England. One D. D. sent 20 copies.

In another place will be found an "official notice" from the Executive. We think it would be well that the Executive should re-construct the clauses referring to its own governance. Until that is done, and the Supreme Grand Secretary is moved off of being an officer who has the giving of a vote and assisting in deciding points at issue—he often has given his version of the case in previous correspondence pending the meeting of the Executive—friction and misunderstanding is bound to occur, and a serious want of good feeling prevail between the members and Executive's decisions. We hope the members who have written to us on this matter will make an effort to rectify this "unbusiness like" state of affairs which the Order has borne with suffering patience.

How it is Received.

We give the following, as a sample of some 43 letters, including resolutions passed by lodges, which have reached us during the past month condemning the springing upon the Order under false pretences of the Record. Space will not allow us to deal at length with the communications this issue. We shall continue to pursue our course of explaining the situation of affairs until justice is done the members, and the Order is purged of the cliques, and falsifications presented to the members as official in the gratuitous fabricator from Shaftesbury Hall. The letters of appreciation are not alone confined to the "ordinary member," but from gentlemen who carry the highest titles of the Order, and these men know the iniquitous ropes and how they are pulled to flatter individuals in their ambitious schemes at the expense of the Order. The resolutions we refer to have been sent to the Executive by the lodges, so that they cannot plead ignorant of the feeling which is prevailing throughout the Order. We quote:

"Your circular letter received. In answer would say, that I must admire your pluck in the way that you are working in spite of the greatest opposition. I must also say that I am pleased at the stand that this lodge has taken in regards to the 'Record.' Upon my reading their notice asking for the names, etc., of the members, a motion was made that I was not to furnish them, as they wished to have nothing to do with it, after the action taken at the last Grand Lodge. They send me a bundle of every issue; the greater part is now on hand, nobody wants them."

Decidedly the Best.

SUDBURY, Ont., Sept. 9th.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your circular, issued a few days ago with a view of increasing the circulation of the ANGLO-SAXON among Englishmen, and I assure you my hearty co-operation. Not only has the ANGLO-SAXON been (and we hope will continue to be) the means of attracting a large number of English immigrants of a desirable class to Manitoba and the Northwest; but in a patriotic sense I consider it one of the best mediums of information of particular interest to Englishmen generally in this country, and as such it deserves the support of all who desire to maintain British connection and the supremacy of the British Empire.

As you are already aware, copies of the ANGLO-SAXON go to 12 members of Lodge Sudbury, exclusive of myself, but it is at present a matter of regret that out of the number in good standing, there are only five or six who take any active interest in affairs pertaining to the Order.

Wishing you every success, and that this your tenth year of publication may prove a prosperous one for yourself and our noble society in general.

Yours fraternally,
F. A. LUCAS,
Sec. Lodge Sudbury, No. 168.

"Infirm of Purpose!"

In our last issue we described at some length the work of the Third Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire which was held in London last June, and quoted the resolution which it adopted unanimously, and which recommended a reference of the subject of closer inter-British trade relations to an Imperial Conference for consideration. There is no doubt that this resolution constitutes a distinct step in advance of any former pronouncement regarding this matter by any body of British merchants in conference assembled. At the same time it must be noted that Her Majesty's Government is not advised to take action as regards the Conference until the suggestion has been made "on behalf of the Colonies or some of them." This is in substantial agreement with Mr. Chamberlain's notions regarding the requisite procedure. He insists, at the very start, that the initiative shall be taken by the Colonies, regardless altogether of the fact that proposals from that quarter have, in times past, met with scant courtesy at the hands of various home governments and have only resulted in provoking ungenerous criticism and unfavorable rejoinders on the part of English politicians.

Two examples may be cited in proof of this. Nearly five years ago the Dominion Parliament addressed Her Majesty praying for the abrogation of certain "unfortunate" Commercial Treaties, the nature of which has been frequently explained in our columns. When the subject was brought up in the House of Commons, on the 9th of February, 1892, Sir M. Hicks Beach, then as now a member of a Conservative Cabinet, was pleased to remark as follows:—

"I venture to say that we should view with the greatest possible respect any resolutions passed by the Dominion Parliament, and we should give them our best attention. But we should do so with the recollection and with the belief that we are better able to judge of the commercial relations of this country even than the Houses of the Dominion Parliament."

This was the politely contemptuous way in which Canada's suggestions were then met. Later, when a Liberal Ministry had to deal with the recommendations of the Ottawa Conference, Lord Ripon declined the recommendations of the Colonies as regards preferential trade, informing them that—"a consideration of the practical difficulties, and of the more immediate results of a system of mutual tariff discrimination, has convinced Her Majesty's Government that, even if its consequences were confined to the limits of the Empire, and even if it were not followed by changes in fiscal policy on the part of foreign powers unfavorable to this country, its general economic results would not be beneficial to the Empire."

In view of such experience as regards England's attitude on commercial questions, it must be admitted that the invitation to "try again" cannot be very tempting to Colonial statesmen.

Moreover, any inducement that might cause the Colonies to enter upon a third attempt to establish preferential trade with the mother country, vanishes entirely when the basis of negotiation set forth by Mr. Chamberlain is considered. The following are his words:—

"On the other hand, as I have said, the Colonies while maintaining their duties upon foreign imports, would agree to a free interchange of commodities with the rest of the Empire, and would cease to place protective duties upon any product of British labour."

It can safely be said that the publication of this condition at the recent Commercial Congress produced a feeling of dismay among the Colonial delegates, which found expression in several of their speeches. For instance the Hon. John Henry, of Hobart, Tasmania, pointed out "two insurmountable objections—either of them fatal" to such a proposal as Mr. Chamberlain's. These objections were the financial necessities of the Colonies and the protectionist sentiments prevailing in most of them.

"I think," said Mr. Henry, "that if Mr. Chamberlain had studied this question in a practical way from a Colonial point of view, and mastered all the facts in connection with Australian finance, he would never have laid down the position which he did in his address yesterday, because it is quite as impracticable as the one that he threw aside, the proposal for a free trade policy between the Australian Colonies and Great Britain."

It is with much regret that we are thus compelled, on second thoughts, and after further study of the proceedings of the Congress, to modify our opinion of Mr. Chamberlain's proposal. The truth is that his Congress speech, neutralises the one delivered at the Canada Club Dinner, which had raised, in an unprecedented degree, the hopes of the friends of Imperial unity. Then,