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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.

As the ANGLO-SAXON is on file in about 400 Mechanics' Institutes, Reading Clubs, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, and other places of meeting in various parts of England, and its pages are eagerly scanned for information necessary to intending immigrants, our readers in the Northwest will greatly aid us by forwarding to this journal settlers' testimonies as to their surroundings and prospects in their new home. Englishmen in the Old Country want to know how others get along ere they launch forth into a new life. Let them know then through these columns.

THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

A number of inquiries are being made as to what has been accomplished by the late meeting of Grand Lodge in Montreal toward the uplifting of the S. O. E. For a full reply our readers must wait for the publication of the Grand Lodge Report shortly to be issued, but there are some few facts which are patent to all. From past experience at Grand Lodge we do not hesitate to say that each session has evinced an increased executive ability among its members and a higher order of mental calibre, and the late session particularly proved that the membership is increasing in its grasp of the necessities of the S. O. E. and the requirements of the country in which we are located. This will not fail to bear fruit. Already evidence is gathering to show that a new era of activity has arisen in the various lodge rooms as a result of the enthusiasm kindled in the hearts of the representatives to Grand Lodge, who have all gone back to their homes full of zeal for the welfare of the Order.

With the appointment of organizers for the Northwest provinces there is a field about to be opened up which, white with the harvest, and which, when properly garnered, will greatly enrich the Order, will give the S. O. E. a strong hold upon an element in the country which shall affect the future of Canada very largely, binding us socially and politically in a union that will greatly aid all its members and tend strongly to the development of still closer ties to the mother country. If the establishment of lodges is fully carried out as contemplated, the 300,000 Englishmen in Canada can be brought into a connection so strong and powerful that when they unite, as they may do toward any object having the good of this country, the closer union of the British empire or any moral, social or political question in view, they will be so important a body that the demand will be too strong to resist. To this we are coming and to this the late Grand Lodge session very largely contributed by its various deliberations.

According to the United States census report there are twelve states in which the English born citizens outnumber the Irish birth. They are Alabama, Florida, Maine, Kansas, Texas, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. The number of English in excess of Irish is, in New Mexico, about 300, while in Utah the English population is almost ten times as great as that of the Irish. It is remarkable that in the majority of States which are farthest from the Atlantic coast the English outnumber the Irish immigrants. It may be noted, too, that the localities in which the English population predominates are rich in mineral deposits and famed for the excellence of their soil and salubrity of climate.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL.

The news that the difficulties which have existed between labor and capital in Lancashire have been fully settled will be received everywhere with great satisfaction, especially when the terms of the settlement are understood. For twenty weeks the mills in that industrious corner of the manufacturing world have been silent and the breadwinners have been idle, and suffering filling the homes, and, as usual, the little families of the workmen and workwomen having to endure the greatest privation. It is estimated that the loss in wages amounts to \$10,000,000, some 125,000 employees having been thrown out of work by the strike. In the settlement neither side can actually claim a victory. It is provided that in future no change shall be made in the rate of wages of more than five per cent. at yearly intervals, so that there will be a feeling of greater security in the whole district.

The conference regarding the claims of the United States to Behring Sea and the seal fisheries has begun in good earnest. For the next six weeks the discussion is likely to go on. With what result is hard to tell, but thus far brother Jonathan's case has not proved to be the brightest. Already, in one document, evidence has been shown of the Yankee love of bluster, and we shall not be surprised to see considerable of the same spirit exhibited before the conference comes to a close.

The ANGLO-SAXON is pleased to be able to endorse the sentiments of the Winnipeg Tribune, which are published in another column, as to qualifications of Bro. T. C. Andrews, of that city, for the position of organizer of the S. O. E. work in Manitoba. The gentleman has been a most ardent supporter of the objects of the Order since the first inception of the S. O. E. in Manitoba, his zeal and energy in aiding his fellow countrymen having been abundant. We sincerely hope the Executive will endorse the action of the Winnipeg lodges and appoint Bro. Andrews as the official organizer for Manitoba.

S. O. E. LABOUR BUREAU.

The principle which Bro. Glazebrook and others are endeavouring to work out in the form of a labor bureau connected with the S. O. E. is certainly a good one and should be heartily endorsed by every member of the Order, and the ANGLO-SAXON desires to tender those engaged in the establishment thereof its warmest support. It seems to be an opening in which the Order can be of great benefit to the many Englishmen who are scattered abroad in the Dominion, and who could be greatly aided by their brethren in other lodges if this means of inter-communication was opened up. To be of service it must be inter-provincial and wide-spreading. This office has received many inquiries from brethren in the lodges as to the chances for remunerative employment in various sections of the country. In some cases the information has been afforded, while in others it has been impossible to comply with the request owing to the impossibility of knowing all the facts. A labor bureau, properly worked in all details, could afford such information as every member needs, and beside being of great service financially to many brethren, would be the means of uniting us more effectively and retaining many who now are lost to our Order by their removal to a new district in search of employment and where we are unable from want of knowledge to trace them. We shall be glad to hear from any brethren who may wish to ventilate this question.

In our comment on the election of Supreme Grand Vice-President in our last issue we were in error when we said it was Bro. E. J. Lomnitz' first appearance at Grand Lodge. He has represented his lodge at Hamilton and London as well as at Montreal last March.

The unanimous expressions of good will made by the Winnipeg Lodges of the S. O. E. in favor of the ANGLO-SAXON being taken by the Executive as a means of distributing S. O. E. information to Englishmen desirous of joining our Order is a move in the right direction. What better means could the Executive adopt than that suggested by the subordinate lodges? We thank our hundreds of subscribers in Winnipeg for their hearty appreciation of our efforts.

We draw the attention of our readers to the lodge cards of Prince George, No. 162, Quebec City, R. Ackerman, president; W. T. Martin, secretary; Britannic, No. 113, Montreal, P. Q., J. Croston, president; Harry Smith, secretary; which appear for the first time in our columns.

BRITISH FEDERALISM: Its Rise and Progress; by F. P. de Labilliere; author of "The early history of the Colony of Victoria," "The Permanent Unity of the Empire," etc., etc.

This is a reprint of a very able paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute, January 10th, 1893.

The author of this paper is not one of those writers who bring to a new subject, of which they are profoundly ignorant, the value of a reputation won in other fields of thought and study, to give a fictitious importance to very superficial common-place utterances, but he is a master of the subject of which he writes, and he may also truly be called a father in the political school of thought, which finds its best expression to-day in the aims and objects of the Imperial Federation League.

The author concisely traces the history of British Federalism—quoting freely the opinions of eminent statesmen in Great Britain and the colonies, who, at various times have spoken or written on "the difficulties" in the path of its perfect development—difficulties which modern discoveries of the uses of steam and electricity have almost totally removed, so that the author rightly observes:—

"What a reflection it would be upon the lustre of the progress and enlightenment of the nineteenth or twentieth century should history have to record that, though the material difficulties of the eighteenth century had passed away, narrow prejudices, short-sighted provincial jealousies, or the selfish rivalries of traders or of politicians, alone remained 'insurmountable' obstacles to the most beneficent policy of union and of empire ever proposed to men of the same blood and language!"

The author, on page six, cites the opinion of that eminent early New Zealand colonist, Mr. J. R. Godley, as follows:—

"The very best argument, perhaps, against separation is to be found in the strength and prevalence of a moral instinct which separatists do not recognize, and which they hardly understand, though they bear a strong testimony to its truth in the remarkable reluctance which they manifest to avow their doctrines. . . . I maintain that the love of empire, properly understood—that is, the instinct of self-development and expansion—is an unalloyed symptom of lusty and vigorous life in a people; and that, subject to the conditions of justice and humanity, it is not only legitimate but most laudable. Certain am I that the decline of such a feeling is always the result not of matured wisdom or enlarged philanthropy, but of luxurious imbecility and selfish sloth. When the Roman eagles retreated across the Danube, not the loss of Dacia, but the satisfaction of the Roman people at the loss, was the omen of the empire's fall. Or, to take an illustration nearer home, it is unquestionable that, notwithstanding the disgraceful circumstances under which America was torn from the grasp of England, we suffered less in prestige and in strength by that obstinate and disastrous struggle than if, like the soft Triumvir, we had 'lost a world and been content to lose it.' Depend upon it, the instinct of national pride is sound and true."

The earliest advocates of British Federalism are stated to be Edmund Burke, Adam Smith, Mr. Robert Low, Mr. Godley and Mr. Joseph Howe—all names of statesmen of high distinction in different parts of the Empire and possessors of a high-souled patriotism.

On page 9, the author cites the late Earl Russell, as follows:—

"I am disposed to believe that if a Congress or Assembly representing Great Britain and her dependencies could be convoked from time to time, to sit for some months in the autumn, arrangements reciprocally beneficial might be made. . . . In my eyes it would be a sad spectacle—it would be a spectacle for gods and men to weep at—to see this brilliant Empire, the guiding star of freedom, broken up—to behold Nova Scotia, the Cape of Good Hope, Jamaica, and New Zealand try each its little spasm of independence; while France, the United States, and Russia would be looking at each, willing to annex one or more fragments to the nearest part of their dominions."

Again in referring to the present status of the colonies he cites the remarkable pronouncement of Lord Beaconsfield in 1872:—

"I cannot conceive how our distant colonies can have their affairs administered except by self-government. But self-government, in my opinion, when it was conceded, ought to have been conceded as part of a great policy of Imperial consolidation. . . . It ought, further, to have been accompanied by the institution of some representative Council in the metropolis, which would have brought the Colonies into constant and continuous relations with the Home Government. . . . In my opinion no Minister in this country will do his duty who neglects any opportunity of reconstructing, as much as possible, our Colonial Empire, and of responding to those distant sympathies which may become the source of incalculable strength and happiness to this land."

There can be no doubt that a fatal mistake has been made in granting the colonies self-government in their local

affairs, except it had been done "as part of a great policy of Imperial consolidation." It is the mistake so difficult to alter and constitutes the chief difficulty to-day to a Federal Union of the Empire.

We agree with the author in disapproving of the Imperial Federation League fathering "any particular scheme" of federation, but when Lord Salisbury asked for "some definite scheme" to place before a Colonial Conference to be convened to consider the question of Imperial Federation it is a different matter; he did so frankly confessing the immature study he had given to the subject and the vagueness that the whole question had to his mind, and asked from its advocates a few practical suggestions—first, for his own consideration and approval, and, secondly, to justify his action in bringing representatives from all parts of the Empire, not to consider the abstract question, but to consider definite proposals in the direction of closer union. There is in that no necessary connection with "cut and dried" schemes, nor any attempt to dictate terms of union—they would only serve as a basis of discussion and as a broad general foundation of any possible scheme of federation—the skeleton or outline—requiring all the points of detail of importance to be filled in by mutual decision and agreement. It has been the want of any practical scheme in outline that has done more to stagnate the movement in favor of Federal Union than anything else.

We are thoroughly at one with the author in deploring that part of the Imperial Federation League's Committee Report in which they imply that the federal union of the Australian colonies and South African colonies is in any degree a necessary condition precedent to Imperial Federation. We rather think their present condition of weakness and disunion will make them more readily agree to Imperial Union, and that local federation would more easily follow as a result. The present loose form of the political tie to the Motherland is calculated to foster the spurious cry of "independence" and a desire for a separate nationality, and the stronger the colonies feel the more will that spirit prevail under present relationships, which look as if they were designed to alienate instead of to unite the British people throughout the Empire, in matters of trade interests and as regards the political status relatively which they occupy in the Empire.

The Northwest.

Mr. W. Emerson, of High River, Alberta, N. W. T., reports that the winter has been quite favorable for ranching in that locality, having had but three weeks of cold weather in the month of December, and only nine days in the beginning of February, while between High River and the Foot Hills they have had but 9 inches of snow, and except during the two cold snaps one would not have been uncomfortable in his shirtsleeves while riding a mustang. This is owing to the soft Pacific or Chinook winds that prevail in that locality. After these winds begin to blow all snow disappears within the next twenty-four hours, thereby rendering this locality the foremost grazing section of the Northwest; but it never will be suitable for agriculture. Rain has ceased to fall in this locality the last five years, and the grass, which is of the finest quality, does not attain a height of over nine inches, which is preferable to the rank grass which formerly grew there when the rain fell incessantly during the summer. Many streams and some quite extensive lakes which existed six years ago have now dried up. The soil in this section consists of nine inches of light loam, five to seven feet of gravel, and underneath this is one immense coal field varying from four to eighty feet in thickness, as may be seen along the banks of the Saskatchewan and other rivers.

Farms Can Be Rented.

The Premier of Manitoba has written as follows to Mr. McMillan, agent of the Manitoba Government for Great Britain and Ireland, regarding improved farms in the Prairie province:—"I have made considerable inquiry as to the question of farms being available to rent, and am advised that there would be no difficulty in securing quite a number near railway, markets, etc., at a moderate rental. I find also that there are chances in many localities to work land upon shares, which I presume, would be just the thing for many Old Country farmers, when first settling in the country." This information cannot be too widely known. Such farms are often sought for by intending emigrants.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

MR. A. C. HANEY GIVES HIS TESTIMONY.

A Trip Through the Northwest Described—The Finest Wheat Ever Seen.—The Soil Adapted to all Kind of Farming.

The following interesting descriptive letter, written to the Editor of the Tyndall, North Dakota, Tribune, will be read with great interest:

Calgary, N. W. T., March 4th, 1893.

Dear Sir:—As I have safely arrived at Calgary on my way to Edmonton, which is yet 192 miles north, and as I will remain here a week or more to look the country over, I will give you a little outline of my observations thus far, as I promised you when I left Tyndall on Feb. 15th. I arrived at Aberdeen the same night and found our immigration Agent for South Dakota, Mr. W. A. Webster, at the Wisconsin hotel, without any difficulty, and found him to be a very kind and obliging man and well posted in his business, from whom I got transportation (or an order therefor) and several letters of introduction to different parties along the route, who could give me much help in finding out the things I wanted to know. To any who may start for this country, I will say, don't fail to come by way of Aberdeen, and see Mr. Webster at the Wisconsin hotel. I left Aberdeen by the Great Northern for Winnipeg, by the way of Wapeton, Fargo and Grand Forks, and arrived in Winnipeg at 3 p. m., Saturday, the 18th, and remained until Monday, at 5 p. m., which gave me a good opportunity to look the town over; and a very nice town I found it to be, with fine large brick and stone buildings. The population in 1871 was 900, now it is 20,000. It has been for many years the chief trading Post of the Hudson Bay Company, which has very extensive establishments at Winnipeg, and has branch houses of general merchandise in nearly every part of the Dominion. Winnipeg has electric lights and street railways, great flouring mills and grain elevators, and in fact everything to make a good live city. I called upon Mr. Thomas Bennet, in charge of immigration building, to whom I had a letter from Mr. Webster, and he kindly showed me over the building which, instead of being a temporary affair, as I expected to see, it is a fine building, 30x125 feet, three full stories and a basement, all built and finished in first class order with all the modern conveniences, such as hot and cold water, conducted to all parts of the building in pipes rooms for families with bed-steads and chairs, and single rooms, all heated by furnaces in basement, bath rooms and laundry, large ranges for cooking and baking. This is furnished, that is the rooms, light, fuel, and water all free to immigrants for a space of seven days, which would be as long as any family would want to remain at one place. There are other buildings of the same kind, although not as large and costly, at other points along the route. The winter here at Winnipeg and all along the line has been unusually severe. It has been as low as 54 below zero, but that didn't last long, and is not felt as it would be in Dakota, as there is no wind with it. The snow from Winnipeg, west, to within a few miles of Calgary, runs from 15 in. to 2 feet deep, but it all lays nice and even on the ground, the roads are broke good, and nice sleighing, but at Calgary, there is very little snow.

After leaving Winnipeg I next stopped at Brandon, a division point. Here I had to set my watch back one hour, according to mountain time. Brandon is a very nice town of 5,400 inhabitants, and is considered the largest grain market in Manitoba. It is only seven years old, but it has well made streets and many fine buildings. 1 1/2 miles from town is situated the Government. Experimental farms, where all kinds of agricultural experiments are made for the benefit of the settlers. You and I who have lived in a new country know what a benefit such an institution is to a new country, better than it can be explained.

I had a letter from Mr. Webster to Mr. Bedford, the Supt. of the farm here. I was shown all over the institution, which is quite extensive, as they experiment in all agricultural branches and the results are given to the public. The people are everywhere kind and obliging. After completing my inspection of the farm I was carried back to town by the Government team. I also stopped at Indian Head to see another farm of the same kind, in charge of one Mr. McKay, who, after showing me over the stock and general belongings of the farm, including their World's Fair exhibit, offered me a team and driver for the balance of the day to look around the country, but as I had been up mostly for two nights, I went back to my hotel and took a sleep in-