

ESTABLISHED 1887. THE ANGLO-SAXON OTTAWA, CANADA P. O. BOX 298.

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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.

"THE EMPIRE IS PEACE."

This is an expression which has often been considered by federationists as peculiarly applicable to the British Empire of the future. They conceive that it would be so strengthened by consolidation, so raised in reputation by a re-organization and re-ordering of its forces, that no other power or combination of powers would dare to attack it, and that, in this way, the peace of the world would be secured. This has been one of the strongest arguments in favor of Imperial Federation. If England were closely united with her daughter nations, if representation were conceded to these in an Imperial Council, and the resources of all were made available for sustenance and defence, the Empire could have nothing to fear from any power on earth. It already includes several of the earth's continents, and would therefore have no reason for undertaking wars of conquest. It would have no reason for engaging in any other than just quarrels and for these a United Empire would find itself "thrice armed" in the devotion of its peoples, parliaments and governments.

While federationists look towards the consolidation of the Empire as a means of securing tranquillity among nations in the future, an eminent modern statesman finds in the present condition of England and her possessions abundant reason for maintaining that at the present moment "the Empire is peace." On the 6th October Lord Rosebery addressed a letter to Mr. T. E. Ellis, M.P., announcing that the leadership of the Liberal party, so far as he was concerned, is vacant. A few days afterwards he delivered, in Edinburgh, a speech of great power and eloquence, from which the following is an extract:-

"There is one vital consideration connected with all our foreign policy, which I have not seen noticed, and to which I must call your attention in a sentence; that is the character of the British Empire itself, and it is a consideration not applicable to this question alone, but to the whole course of your foreign and colonial policy. The British Empire is in truth—as Napoleon III said quite falsely of his empire—the British Empire is peace. It means peace and it needs peace. For the last 50 years, still more during the last 15, you have been laying your hands, with almost frantic eagerness, on every tract of territory adjacent to your own, or desirable from any point of view which you thought desirable to take. (Laughter.) That has had two results. I dare say it has been quite right (laughter) but it has had two results. The first result is this—that you have excited to an almost intolerable degree the envy of other colonizing nations, and that in the case of many countries, or several countries rather, which were formerly friendly to you, you can reckon, in consequence of your colonial policy, whether right or not—and I myself am supposed to be rather a sinner in that respect (laughter), you can reckon not on their active benevolence, but on their active malevolence. And, secondly, you have acquired so enormous a mass of territory that it will be years before you can settle it or control it, or make it capable of defence or make it amenable to the arts of your administration. Have you any notion what it is you have added to the Empire in the last few years? I have taken the trouble to make a computation which I believe to be correct. In 15 years you have added to the Empire, whether in the shape of actual annexation or of dominion, or what is called a sphere of influence, two millions square miles of territory. I observe you sigh. (Laughter.) Whether it is with a sense of reptation or relief at hearing that you have so much undigested empire about you, I will not stop to enquire, but just compare these figures. It will show you more clearly what you have done. While the area of the United Kingdom—England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, the Channel Islands and so forth—has 120,000 square miles therefore to the 120,000 square miles of the United Kingdom, which is a part of your Empire, you have added during the past 15 years 18 areas as large as that United Kingdom itself. (Cheers.) I say this, that that marks out for many years a policy from which you cannot depart if you would. You may be compelled to draw the sword—I hope you may not be—but the foreign policy of Great Britain until its territory is consolidated, filled up, settled, civilized, must inevitably be a policy of peace."

Such are the opinions of a statesman

whose action shows a perfect independence of opinion, untrammelled by allegiance to any of the existing political parties. If his views are sound and if the British Empire must remain at peace because of its unprepared and semi-chaotic condition, then its inhabitants have very good reason to bestir themselves. Not only Britons at home but "Greater Britons" in the Outer Empire must see to it that their house is put in order. No better arguments can be adduced than those set forth by Lord Rosebery in favor of immediate Imperial Federation. By this we mean representation of Greater Britain in the Councils of the Empire, the establishment of a common fund for defence, and the concession of trade preferences to all the members of the federation.

The state of affairs depicted by Lord Rosebery has been in existence for many years past, and yet no positive steps towards the attainment of our object have been taken or even proposed. Leagues have been formed and dissolved, resolutions more or less indefinite have been adopted, but the federation movement does not get much "forwarder." The United Empire Trade League is certainly the most active agency, and Sir Howard Vincent the most unselfish and energetic of the leaders of the movement, but he has a hard task before him to overcome the inertia of a false financial system. The British Empire League also exists but very little is heard of it. Its branch here, formerly known as the Imperial Federation League in Canada, has not yet made any pronouncement, but is said to be preparing for a vigorous winter's work. If so, we would venture to remind it of a suggestion made at one of its meetings, and advocated more especially by Mr. A. McGoun, junr., Montreal, namely: that the League should invite Lord Rosebery to visit Canada and give us his views as regards the manner in which the territory of our Empire should be "consolidated, filled up, settled and civilized."

The present seems a favourable time for carrying out the proposal. Lord Rosebery is now free from all embarrassing political attachments, and might be induced again to assume the leadership of the Imperial Federation cause. His influence is still great in the more conservative wing of the Liberal party, without the consent of which it is hard to see how Imperial Federation can ever be carried. By giving Lord Rosebery the opportunity referred to much good might be done in enlisting on our side the sympathies of many good men and true, who now find themselves opposed to the party at present bearing rule in England.

IN EACH OTHERS CONFIDENCE

A correspondent writes us to give him a reason, from our point of view, of what is necessary to arouse a stronger feeling of national and patriotic interest in the S.O.E.

We lack that hearty co-operation or confidence which assures a mutual understanding both among the officers and members. We have held for years, and have expressed our opinions to the officers of the Order, and they have concurred with us that it would be worth trying, but they seem to forget when the time is opportune, and are carried away from the idea with some internal office transaction.

On the assumption of office by a Supreme Grand President, he should take the whole Order into his confidence by issuing an inspiring address, outlining his policy and that of the Executive. In this address to the membership of the Order he should ask for the co-operation of the members; take them into his confidence and get their assistance, and ask them to put their shoulder to the wheel, and lift the Order up to a higher plane of usefulness, thought and action. He would not be disappointed, the whole membership would assist if the S. G. Executive will but take the membership into their confidence and act as leaders.

Instead of the Order poising on the balance, and remaining stationary, it would leap from 12,000 to 25,000 or more in the next five years. All that is wanted to disseminate our principles is more unity of action, more confidence in each other.

The principles of the S.O.E. are all right, but their administration must be broadened by each officer and member pulling all together under a firm leader.

On page two will be found an interesting sketch of a trip to the "Old Country" by a young English-Canadian. It would be well if more born English-Canadians would endeavour to take a holiday and visit the homes of their parents. He now considers himself more of an Englishman than ever.

SHALL THE CONSTITUTION BE CHANGED?

The Supreme Grand Executive have issued notices to the lodges notifying them that the constitution calls for all changes and amendments to be in their hands by the 1st of November. We venture to make the following suggestions:-

The office of S. G. President should be made for THREE or FIVE years, subject to good behaviour, etc. That of S. G. Secretary and S. G. Treasurer, permanent, subject to good behaviour, etc., and removed from being active members of the Executive.

All the other officers necessary to carry on efficiently the work of Grand Lodge should be elected at each meeting of the S. G. Lodge. Eventually it will be necessary to make our supreme body more representative. Provision must be made for the representation of every province on the board of the Executive, whether there be a provincial grand lodge or not, and the S. G. L. constitution should be changed to meet this or some similar provision made. Each province should have one representative, elected by the lodges in the provinces of P. E. Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, the N. W. Territories and British Columbia, and these provincial representatives should meet at least once or twice each year. They would by such means be able to convey the will and express the opinion of their respective provinces better and at less expense, and less possible friction to the individual member and the lodges than under the system now in vogue. The Supreme Lodge need not meet but once every two years by delegates from each lodge. The system we are now working under is unsatisfactory and does not give a proper representation of the Order. In eight years we have only had one representative by delegate outside the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. True, proxies have been used, but they have not the weight nor influence that a delegate has, and are not treated in the light of a bona fide representative.

The trouble with the Order in Ontario to-day is we are over-taxed to supply the constitutional demands, and one-half or more of the lodges have ceased to send delegates for want of funds, and in a majority of cases the delegate has to pay his own expenses. Is it not desirable to have a change of base and a change of action and make the structure stronger?

In another column a correspondent writes upon an old but important subject at this stage,—In Union is Strength. He takes note of the prevailing opinions which are now being disseminated throughout the Order by the too many conflicting official opinion emanating from Shaftesbury Hall and sounds a warning note which cannot afford to be unheeded.

The recent artillery competition in England, which proved such a success to the Canadians by winning the Queen's prize, has done more to bring about a strong feeling of Canadian loyalty to the minds of the English people than all the political speeches have done during the past five years. The old country people will no longer doubt our sincerity of maintaining the integrity of the Empire or our ability to hold our own in building up the Empire. It is also attractive from an emigration point of view, bringing as it does the word "Canada" prominently to the front.

A letter from Hamilton says: "I am pleased you are giving sketches of members of the Order. At one time it was thought there were none worthy of such an honor but those that were located in Toronto. I was particularly pleased to read Bro. Martin's sketch. His picture was a good one; he is not a bit changed since I became acquainted with him at Grand Lodge meeting in Toronto." How does that strike a Toronto official, who not long ago wrote that the pictures were nothing short of the worst kind of "caricature" work. Opinions differ and so does the individual taste. One has powers of observation, the other has not; one can see artistic merit and the other cannot. Perhaps, phrenologically speaking, the Toronto critic is the possessor of a bump of self-ivity.

The Colonist of Winnipeg, a monthly magazine, devoted to the interest and development of Manitoba and western Canada generally, is full from cover to cover of news of Canada's Northwest. It is beautifully illustrated, and its articles, "The Park Lands of Manitoba," "The Town and District of Neepawa," are extremely interesting. The "Town of Arden" and the "Town

of Franklin" are both illustrated from the pioneer stage to the present time, and the contrast is effective, showing how rapidly is the change and development going on in the western part of Canada. The descriptive articles of Arden and Franklin show what awaits the new arrival. In giving a list of societies we regret to note that no mention is made of St. George's Society or that of the Sons of England. Now, there are hundreds of Englishmen in these towns and why not have a Sons of England lodge established? Send along an organizer.

Expressions of Appreciation.

We publish below two letters, from among the many we have received, which will illustrate the position which the ANGLO-SAXON occupies in the opinion of its readers.

Col. Geo. T. Denison, of Toronto, is a strong Imperial Federationist, and deeply interested in the trade and other internal questions affecting Canada's connection with England.

The Rev. A. W. Mackay is a gentleman working for the development of Canada, and never allows an opportunity to pass to make all feel they are under the old flag. He is also desirous of seeing the immigration problem so arranged upon a basis that the tenant farmer and others will, when leaving England, come to Canada, feeling sure it is the best place for a man to secure for himself an independent home and those dependant upon him.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

I am much pleased to see such hopeful remarks in your last issue in entering upon your tenth year of publication. I wish you every success in the future. I read each issue of your paper with great interest on account of the strong, loyal and imperial spirit which runs through every line. The ANGLO-SAXON is doing good work. I wish it could get into every Canadian household.

Yours truly, GEORGE T. DENISON.

Toronto, 2nd October, 1896.

OTTAWA, ONT., 6TH OCT., 1896.

As a subscriber to the ANGLO-SAXON since its inception, I believe it to be a reliable and valuable record of the doings of Englishmen in Canada. By its wise and judicious circulation in England it acts as an incentive to emigration by pointing out the advantages of Canada to those who are seeking new homes and can find them here under the British flag. Circulated among the intelligent part of the community it attracts to Canada the most desirable class of settlers, and being conducted on loyal and patriotic principles it keeps up the bond of union with the Mother-land. It is deserving of the hearty support of every member of the Sons of England.

A. W. MACKAY, St. John's Church, Ottawa.

NEWFOUNDLAND—PERSONAL.

Bro. Barker, of Dudley lodge, St. Johns, Newfoundland, has been visiting P. P. Bro. W. Hammersley, Montreal, who introduced him to Denbigh lodge, both first and second degree, and assisted at the initiation of four members into the R.R., and also of one into the W.R. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to him for his visit, and in reply paid a tribute to Bro. Hammersley for the trouble, industry and perseverance he had taken in introducing the Sons of England into Newfoundland. He invited all brethren visiting the "ancient colony" to give them a call, and he would promise them a hearty reception.

NOT WANTED.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

SIR,—I write you to say that being a member of the Order of old, and in good standing, I was greatly surprised at receiving a little paper called "The Sons of England Record," and was told it was the "OFFICIAL ORGAN" of the Sons of England, and that it was to come FREE! Now, the ANGLO-SAXON has been the paper I have looked to for years for any information in this line, and one which I have and always shall identify with that Order, and I do not want any other, even for nothing, and there are plenty more like me.

I am sir, yours, etc., A MEMBER OF WESTWARD HO, 88, Winnipeg, Aug. 5th, 1896.

London cabmen collectively earn about £2,500,000 a year.

The Links of Commerce.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

I cannot help feeling that your interpretation of the attitude of the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, towards the question of tariffs (on inter-British trade) is wrong, and that his speech at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire is, in no degree a departure from, but in line with his previous deliverances on the subject. In fact, if his last speech is lacking, in any degree being explicit, it is only fair to interpret his utterances or meaning by his other speeches.

In the speech, now referred to, after referring to the extreme views of "free-traders" in Britain and of "protectionists" in the Colonies and shewing the impossibility of either being adopted as the basis of British commercial union, he proceeds to say:-

"We have therefore, if we are to make any progress at all, to seek a third course, a course in which there shall be give and take on both sides, in which neither side will pedantically adhere to preconceived conclusions, in which the good of the whole shall subordinate the separate interests of parts."

This "third course" evidently contemplates not the rigid adherence to the schools of thought of "protection" or "free-trade" as the basis of inter-British trade relations.

He therefore proceeds to comment the Resolution of the Toronto Board of Trade submitted at the Congress which he said he understood—

"to be one for the creation of a British Zollverein or Customs Union which would establish at once practically free trade throughout the British Empire, but would leave the contracting parties free to make their own arrangements with regard to duties upon foreign goods—except that this is an essential condition of the proposal that Great Britain shall consent to replace moderate duties upon certain articles which are of large production in the Colonies."

"On the other hand—the Colonies, while maintaining their duties (protective) 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."

"I do not doubt for a moment that if it (this principle) were adopted it would be the strongest bond of union between the British race throughout the world."

Again further on he says:- "There may have to be exceptions made to the principle, although I believe the principle itself must be adopted if any progress is to be made at all."

Let us now refer to the Resolution of the Toronto Board of Trade, which so captivated the Right Honorable gentleman's attention, it reads in its last clause thus:- "Resolved, that in the opinion of this Congress the advantages to be obtained by a closer union between the various portions of the British Empire are so great as to justify an arrangement as nearly as possible of the nature of a Zollverein, based upon principles of the freest exchange of commodities within the Empire, consistent with the tariff requirements incident to the maintenance of the local government of each kingdom, dominion, province or colony, now forming part of the British family of nations."

From the terms of this resolution, I understand a tariff for revenue is proposed, as distinguished from a tariff designed to "protect" the local products against outside competition as the basis of the "closer union" desired, and I fully believe it was so intended and understood by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and he hailed the Resolution as proposing practically free-trade for more than 300 millions of the human race—in spite of any possible necessary "exceptions" to that foundation principle.

What Mr. Chamberlain does object to, and which in my judgment he ought to, is that while Britain is asked to abandon or modify her present policy in favor of the Colonial productions, involving a vast displacement and loss of trade with foreign nations, that "the Colonies should be left absolutely free to impose what protective duties they please both upon foreign countries and upon British commerce—so long as the Colonies make a small discrimination in favor of British trade,"—to which proposition he says, "there is not the slightest chance" of so "one-sided agreement" being adopted.

The whole question resolves itself in Mr. Chamberlain's mind to this that if the several parts of the British Empire wish for "closer union," they must cease commercially to treat each other as hostile nations by "protective" tariffs; at the same time, recognizing the exigencies of local governments in the necessity to collect much of their revenue by a tariff on imports, of such moderate character as to yield the best direct revenue results—these being the "exceptions" to the Zollverein principle referred to. This tariff on British products to be, possibly, off set by an inland revenue charge on the home products, to avoid incidental protection.

The sooner the friends of "closer union" recognize the fact that sanity of mind is still retained by those who

direct the commerce the better it will be—as the Toronto to ask Great Britain to gain the ephemeral exports being Colonies at a price foreign exports; the interests of outside competition. I believe, with you, sir, that the accurately expressed tary of State if those attributed issue of the AN

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