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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, 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 IMPERIAL NAVY.

As a consequence of the representations as to the strength of the French navy by a special correspondent of the *Times* after a recent and thorough inspection of the naval works at Toulon, the entire nation has been aroused to a sense of danger. It is estimated that at the present moment a combination of the French and Russian fleets in the Mediterranean could not be successfully opposed by the British squadron in those waters. If this is a fact, and we have not seen it disputed, there is no time to be lost in regaining our vantage ground. For, to any other nation, the loss of a sea-fight might be a serious matter; but to England it means disaster and irretrievable ruin. Dependent as England is for her food supply by sea, if her maritime supremacy could be overcome by any combination of forces, her position would be inconceivably terrible. The nation cannot be content with anything short of absolute security in this vital matter. As the *Times* points out, our naval supremacy was never so firmly established as after the Battle of Trafalgar, and yet, so jealous were our forefathers in maintaining it inviolate and invincible that they added three millions to their navy estimates in the year which followed Trafalgar, and constantly increased their navy until the close of the great war. If that was necessary at the beginning of the century, it is a thousand times more necessary now. A disaster, such as a defeat at Trafalgar would have been, would not then have been irretrievable. The surrender of our naval supremacy would now mean, unquestionably, the enforced acceptance of any terms, even to the extinction of our national existence, that our conquerors chose to dictate.

We confess to have little confidence that Mr. Gladstone's government will rise to the emergency. The financial situation in England is anything but favourable to a large ship-building programme. The times have been hard and the revenue has suffered accordingly. But there is no alternative before the nation than to increase and strengthen the navy, in view of the plain facts. It is characteristic of the "union of hearts" upon which Mr. Gladstone's imagination so fondly dwells, that the leading organ of Mr. Gladstone's Irish allies winds up a brutal and cynical article by declaring that the Irish party would not care if to-morrow this world-wide empire were "smashed to potsherds." This is the sort of thing that endears the Irish to us! We commend the utterance to Mr. Blake.

A crisis of this kind affects us in the colonies more or less directly. If our naval supremacy were destroyed, or

even impaired, what would become of Canada? Should we fall into the maw of the United States, and what would prevent our doing so? Englishmen in Canada have long since made up their minds that that is the very last thing they would desire. At any rate, our present duty is towards the British Empire, and the question is: are we doing our duty? Canada has been blest with bounteous harvests, and has escaped the financial difficulties with which almost all other countries are at present struggling. Why should not Canada contribute her mite, not grudgingly nor of necessity, towards the expense of the navy which protects *Canadian commerce* in every part of the world? It seems only right and just, and ever so small a contribution would be accepted by the British Government with joy, in recognition of the fact that the colonies were true to the Motherland in her hour of need. We look to our brethren in Parliament to raise this question. The present Premier has given utterance to many loyal and patriotic sentiments, and we believe the Sons of England may count upon his giving practical effect to his words. It is a thing that Sir John Macdonald would have liked to have done, but was never sure that the time was ripe. Let us give Sir John Thompson a chance to show what he is made of. If ever the time was ripe it is now!

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We regret that the journal of the Imperial Federation League has ceased publication, although, as we are promised something vastly better, our sorrow is not without alleviation. Difficulties have arisen between leading members of the League, some of them being advocates of Free Trade within the Empire (impracticable at present), some of Preferential Tariffs (difficult), some confining themselves to the idea of Imperial Defence (feasible), and the remainder apparently regarding the whole subject as academic, and not within the range of practical politics.

If ever there was a question which ought to be within the range of practical politics, it is this very question of Imperial Federation. But, alas! we have no Pitt to bring about this greater union. Gladstone might have done it, but his unhappy genius (allied to madness) has led him towards disintegration. But we firmly believe that the necessities of the times, the magnitude of the interests at stake, the ever-increasing commerce of the colonies, will ultimately, and, we venture to predict, at no distant day, force a settlement of this tremendous question. The commerce of the colonies is already one-fourth that of the United Kingdom; the entire cost of defending that commerce is borne by the mother-country. The whole thing is wanting in equity and common sense.

We are glad to welcome to the ranks of journalism the *Canadian Englishman*, published at Toronto. This journal will follow the lines of the *Anglo-Saxon* in so far as concerns the interests of the Sons of England. We trust that it will have a full measure of success. It is observed that its issue of January 6th is numbered Vol. II.

Has the *Canadian Englishman* already been in existence one year?

If our readers have the spare cash they cannot do better than subscribe to the Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute (Northumberland Avenue, London). The papers read before that Society are of the most interesting character, dealing as they do with the personal experiences of our pioneers in every quarter of the globe, and the discussions which follow every paper are, if possible, of even greater value. When a man like Selous of South Africa, or Williams of Lugard of Uganda, relate their personal experiences, one feels that a race which has produced such men is above the common accidents of time and circumstance.

The S. O. E. Lodges are manifesting the greatest interest in the approaching meeting of Grand Lodge. This promises to be the most important gathering of the Order ever held. It will embrace for the first time representatives from every Province of the Dominion. So far we have been well and wisely led. Let us see if we cannot do even better. There is no lack of scope.

At the last regular meeting of Prince George Lodge, No. 28, (Boys) Gananoque, Bro. N. A. H. Moore, secretary, offered a prize for the best essay on the battle of Corunna, to be competed for on January 16th, the anniversary of the battle. The competition is restricted to the Juveniles. We should like to hear of more of this sort of thing. It is good to arouse an interest in history, and small prizes will serve to stir up the boys. President Elliott has, we believe, given very handsome prizes to the Juveniles at Brantford for essays on historical subjects.

Most members of the Order are men who have been more or less successful in their several ways, and they appreciate the value of advertising and do not grudge the money its costs. Undoubtedly it cost the Order something to send President Elliott and Secretary Carter across the continent, but there is no doubt that already the Order is reaping its reward. There is no eloquence like common sense, and President Elliott possesses that kind of eloquence. An enthusiastic brother writes from Port Arthur: "The S. G. officers visit here has in my belief resulted in more good than years of preaching and columns of enthusiasm. We sincerely hope they will see there way clear to pay us another visit next year." Bro. Hallett goes on to talk about concerts, "at homes" and other evidences of enterprise, winding up by stating that during the year '93 he had brought in sixteen good and true men and two prop's. Well done, Bro. Hallett!

CANADA'S PROSPERITY.

Those who take an interest in Canada's welfare will rejoice to learn that the trade returns for the past fiscal year are of a most gratifying character, showing an aggregate trade for 1893 of \$247,694,018 as compared with \$241,309,443 in 1892. The previous highest year was 1883, when the total was \$230,339,826. The exports for 1893 were valued at \$118,619,750 as compared with \$113,963,375 in 1892, an increase of \$4,656,375. This is the greatest year for exports Canada has ever had. The total imports were valued at \$129,074,268 as compared with \$127,406,068 in 1892. The imports for home consumption reached a total of \$121,705,030, as contrasted with \$116,978,943, and the duty collected during the past 12 months amounted to \$21,161,711, against \$20,550,581 in 1892.

Great Britain took last year Canadian products to the value of \$64,080,493, nearly \$16,000,000 more than in 1891. To the United States Canada sent \$39,844,710 worth of goods. The exports to Newfoundland show a big jump from \$1,750,714 in 1892 to \$2,594,633 in 1893. Trade to the British West Indies has increased by \$100,000, but there is a falling off with the Spanish and French West Indian Islands.

Our imports from Great Britain increased in 1893 from \$41,348,435 to \$43,148,413, but decreased from the United States. In 1893 the value of imports from the latter country was \$52,221,976, as contrasted with \$53,137,572 in 1892.

Canadians may well be gratified that 1893 is the banner year for our foreign trade.

By request of a number of prominent members of the Order, we have decided to discontinue the lodge and member competition, as it was thought its continuance might possibly create more or less jealousy and dissension.

British Board of Agricultural estimates show that the barley yield in the United Kingdom last year was 10,000,000 bushels less than in 1892, the oat yield 6,000,000 bushels less, and the wheat yield 9,000,000 bushels less.

Owing to the hard times 1,500 beer saloons in Cincinnati have closed. Times must be tough indeed if this is a true report. Where else have they been as hard?

Correspondence.

While we give full publicity to the views of our correspondents, we wish it to be distinctly understood, we do not hold ourselves responsible for them.

ENGLISHMEN AND THEIR POLITICAL STANDING.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

Sir,—In the last issue of the *Anglo-Saxon* there is an innuendo thrown out to the effect that the members of our Great North-Western branch of the Sons of England Order are too much occupied with matters relating to political reforms to give due attention to those of our national society.

The truth of such a statement, thrown out even as an innuendo, must be, and is, hereby emphatically denied, and scarcely comes with a good grace from the same source which in the previous issue patted those members on the back who voted for Annexationist Martin.

The reason why that gentleman was sent has been explained in my previous letter, and it must be understood once for all that it was neither for the love of the man himself, or his political views outside his advocacy of tariff reform, that he was voted for by the English, and other Conservatives of this constituency.

We hear by the papers that Mr. Campbell, the defeated Conservative candidate now in Ottawa, has stated that the great West will be lost to the Conservative cause unless the tariff on implements is reduced to a minimum.

That this statement is true no one living in this country will deny, and there are other things on which the duty must be reduced, and again others on which reform is needed, to say nothing of the subsidising of public works the non-performance of which is seriously retarding the progress of the country.

Some of our Sons here, men whose patriotism is undoubted, or they would never be filling positions of trust under the control of the Federal Government, feel aggrieved that brethren of the Order, driven by stern necessity, had at length joined in the hue and cry for some protection against that protection which protected nobody but the manufacturers and the plutocracy of this Dominion. Englishmen are naturally Conservatives in politics, that is, those whose loyalty would induce them to join the S. O. E. But most of them are so from the conviction that the conservative party was the party of progress. But no political party is, or should be a heritage to any individual. What our fathers were in such matters should be, nothing to us in a new land, and under other conditions. So long as the members of the Sons of England are true to the main issues, which may be epitomised as fidelity to God, our country, and our Queen, the stripe of party politics they adopt, should be, if it is not, a matter for individual opinion. That it should go forth throughout the length and breadth of this great land that when an Englishman joined the Order he sold his political liberty, when he took the oath of obligation he was henceforth to be driven, with all his confreres, in a flock to the polling booth, to vote as the pushers of the Order would dictate, would have a most deleterious influence on its progress, and in fact render the Sons of England a menace, and a nuisance, to the best interest of our adopted country. No, Mr. Editor, the Sons of England in Winnipeg are not bothering much about politics, just now.

The Order is progressing steadily in numbers, and will in usefulness also, if it lets the public of Canada know that it will not be welded to any party whose leaders have not sufficient perspicuity to see that the progress of events needs changes in methods of management, and that fiscal measures which might have filled the bill in 1879, require considerable modification in 1894.

WINNIPEG FREE LANCE.

Winnipeg, Jan. 1, 1894.

GLADSTONIANS AND THE LORDS.

Mr. W. H. Duignan, a solicitor, and a strong Radical, hitherto one of the principal supporters of Mr. Gladstone in East Staffordshire, has given great offence in local Gladstonian circles by his reply to an invitation from the Walsall Liberal Club to attend a meeting to discuss "The ending or mending of the House of Lords."

He wrote:—"Just now I am in favour of letting the Lords alone. Though one of the staunchest Home Rulers in England, I do not share the indignation which has been so freely expressed on the rejection of the Home Rule Bill. The Lords acted quite within their rights. Parliament had no mandate from the people to pass the Bill as Mr. Gladstone moulded it, and nothing that I have ever heard or read

has reconciled me to the retention of the Irish members."

Further on he adds:—"Again, I am so shocked by the pandering of a large section of the House of Commons to the worst passions of democracy and to impossible principles of political economy that, in common with other thoughtful persons, I am coming to the conclusion that the House of Lords is the only bulwark of liberty we have left in the country. History teaches us that democratic tyranny is of all kinds the worst, and I believe that honest and industrious men will be safer and better off under the government of the Lords than of the new Radical party which is just now so prominent and aggressive, and by whom it is apparently regarded as a crime to be an employer of labour or worth five pounds."

AN ENGLISH SETTLER.

A PIONEER IN DEVELOPING ALBERTA'S INTERESTS.

Mine Owner, Mill Owner and Promoter of Navigation Interests.

"Thomas Cochrane, Alberta," registered at the Windsor yesterday. This gentleman was one of the pioneers of our Northwest Territories. He is an Englishman, and ex-lieutenant in the British Navy, who, soon after the opening of the Territories by the Canadian Pacific Railway, settled in the Bow River Valley, west of Calgary, and entered upon a number of enterprises calculated to make known and develop the mineral and lumber wealth of that section of Alberta. Mr. Cochrane founded the town of Cochrane, in the foot hills, about thirty miles west of Calgary, and also the town of Mitford near by—both C. P. R. stations. At Cochrane, with the aid of companies organized by him in England, he built a short railway into a timber limit, erected and operated a saw mill, built and operated brick works, and carried on other improvements. At Mitford he opened up a coal mine, which has produced a good coal,—good either for house or steam purposes. At Canmore, some twenty miles further west, and at the entrance to the Rocky Mountains, he opened up another coal mine, which turns out a very superior steam coal of the same quality as that which the Canadian Pacific Company are using for their locomotives on the divisions between Winnipeg and the Pacific coast. Mr. Cochrane has gone to great expense to secure the use of this Canmore coal by the British fleet in the Pacific ocean, it being claimed that it is comparatively smokeless as well as a great steam producing coal. Very satisfactory tests have been made under the orders of the British Admiralty, and it is believed that, ultimately, the coal will be adopted by the British naval vessels in Pacific waters. In his various enterprises Mr. Cochrane is ably assisted by his wife, Lady Adela, who is connected with many

TITLED PEOPLE IN ENGLAND and who enters heartily into all his projects for the advancement of the country. Lady Adela Cochrane has means of her own which she expends to the public advantage. A couple of church edifices in connection with the Church of England attest her liberality in that direction. Quite recently she erected a very handsome and much-needed bridge over the Bow River, mainly at her own expense, to connect the towns of Mitford and Cochrane. She is also the owner of a large hotel, the Mitford Arms, and a large general store stands in her name. She was also a contributor to the Mitford race track. Quite a number of Englishmen are settled on ranches within easy riding distance of Mitford, and on race days there is usually a great turn out of these lovers of good sport; and any one who happened to be present on these occasions for the last two years would have found no less distinguished a person than the Earl of Norbury, clerk of the course. The Earl, by the way, has been a resident in that part of the country for a couple of years and is supposed to have a financial interest in some of Mr. Cochrane's enterprises. The investments of Mr. Cochrane and his English friends have not been confined to Cochrane and Mitford. Lady Adela is an owner of real estate in Calgary, and Mr. Cochrane is a large shareholder in the Columbia Navigation Co., at Golden, B.C., who have steamers plying on the Columbia river in the heart of the mountain country; and he has also a considerable interest in lumber mills at Golden. Altogether Mr. Cochrane has spent an active business life since going to Alberta, and has been the means of bringing into that section of Canada a large amount of English capital. He usually takes a run over to England in the winter, returning in the spring, and usually, too, he succeeds on every visit in inducing Englishmen to invest of their abundant wealth in the various enterprises with which he has been and is connected. Montreal Star, Dec. 22nd.