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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 North-west 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.

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PHILANTHROPY AND BLOOD-SHED IN THE STATES.

And this is the end of all Andrew Carnegie's philanthropic, democratic schemes for the toilers he said he loved and labored for so much, the working classes he stood forth to champion, whose peculiar benefactor and guide, philosopher and friend he announced himself to be,—strike, lock-out, reduced wages, impassable gulfs of black wrath, forts and defensive works, the lock-out philanthropists on one side, and fierce scowling, heavily armed and murderous locked-out wealth creating toilers on the other, an invasion of Pinkerton's guards to protect philanthropy against labor, resistance, fighting, bloodshed, murder, many sent to eternity, and more disabled by cruel wounds for life.

Carnegie's managers some time back gave notice of a reduction of wages at the Homestead Works of the Carnegie Company, near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which the men refused to accept. Useless attempts on the part of the men to obtain a reconsideration, mutual distrust, denunciation, defiance. On the 6th inst. the Carnegie people gathered a force of Pinkerton specials to protect the mills. They were brought up the river to the works in barges lined with steel inside and fitted with all the necessities for accommodating a large armed force. They arrived at 3 in the morning, but before they could land the alarm had been given and a large body of workmen lined the shore. On their finally disembarking, firing commenced, and men fell, dead and wounded, on both sides. The fighting lasted till 5 p. m.

when, the barge being riddled with bullets, and the water around it blazing with oil set on fire and sent down the river, the Pinkertons ran out a flag of truce. Bullets were rained on it, and it was taken in. In the meantime Captain Syod and Superintendent of the Pinkerton men, were disabled and the fire and flames were so fierce the crew of the tow boat hastily cut loose from the barges and steamed up the river carrying as many of the wounded as they could take to Braddock, from where they were sent down to the hospitals for treatment at Pittsburg. Seven of the force were thus cared for, while the strikers that fell wounded were carried to their homes, the morgue and undertaking rooms in the town.

Soon after this, completely exhausted, and abandoned to their fate by the steamer that had them in tow, and death staring them in the face on all sides, the Pinkerton men hung out another white flag; this time it was respected and a committee of strikers went about to prepare terms of capitulation. They guaranteed safe conduct for the Pinkerton's provided they left their arms and ammunition behind and agreed to leave the place under guard. The detectives had no other alternative and accepted the terms, some of the men saying it was the first time they had ever submitted to such a humiliating surrender. When an inspection of the boats was made, it was found that seven of the Pinkerton men were killed and 20 wounded. As they were brought on shore they presented a terrible appearance; many were besmeared with blood, while all of them showed signs of exhaustion from their long confinement in the close quarters between the decks.

The most shocking and dastardly deeds were committed while the prisoners were being taken through the streets under the escort of the guards appointed by the strikers. An angry mob lined the thoroughfares on both sides; as the men passed by, each in charge of two deputies, the mill men and their friends kicked them and threw some of them down. The unfortunate detectives begged for mercy. Some of them had pistol shot wounds in their heads, and three had their eyes shot out, several were shot in the shoulders, arms and legs, and could scarcely limp along. Blood was running down their shirts and they cried out with pain. Fully 30 injured men were taken to the town hall; one of them had his eye punched out by an umbrella in the hands of a woman. Sand had been thrown in their eyes and they were beaten with clubs and assaulted with other missiles. The mill men used the stocks of their rifles, and beat the limping, weary detectives over the heads and shoulders, inflicting serious and in some cases perhaps fatal injuries. As the procession reached the Amalgamated Association building, the detectives had to remove their hats and salute the crowd. When they removed their hats, men and women prodded them with umbrellas and sticks and abused them in every way imaginable. There seemed to be a determination to kill the prisoners.

After philanthropist Carnegie's fighting men had thus been removed from the barges the rioters carried oil into the holds, poured it over the bedding and furniture and then set it on fire. When the flames broke through the decks the cheers could be heard miles away. The hills on either side of the river were literally covered with people who could witness all that was transpiring in the battle field and be out of range of the bullets. As far as could be ascertained eleven workmen and nine detectives were killed, and eighteen workmen and twenty-one detectives injured in the battle. In addition to this at least one hundred detectives were seriously injured by the strikers while on their way to jail.

We hope we have done no injustice to Carnegie in connecting him with the slaughter above described. He has a way of clearing out for Europe or remaining away in Europe, and nominally delegating authority to others when wages are going to be reduced or anything is likely to go wrong between his managers and his men. But he is keenly interested in every detail of the works that are carried on by his human instruments under his name as he ever was, and those who have read his vigorous speeches and writings on democracy and wage earners will feel surprise and regret that preaching and practice in his case some how turn out so diametrically opposed to each other.

A "fierce and bloody" battle, as the usually cold-blooded associated press dispatches call it, was fought between union and non-union miners at Wallace, Idaho, on the 11th inst. The non-union men were attacked by the union

men, with Winchester rifles, with the object of driving them out of the works. The non-union men sold their lives dearly. Finally the union men sent a load of dynamite down an incline into the works. It exploded and blew away many non-union men. The slaughter was heavy. This massacre was in the name of liberty—to murder fellow-citizens exercising the right to work for a living. Republicanism in the United States is fast developing into a blood-sealed compact of murderers to close all argument with the bullet. The bullet not the ballot threatens to rule in the States.

At Paducah, Ky., on the 12th, some 300 negroes armed with Winchester rifles, attacked a number of whites who were guarding the jail where a negro prisoner was confined. There was fighting of course, and many men were killed and wounded on both sides—the dispatches discreetly omit to say how many. There were more wives made widows, mothers made childless, and children made fatherless, in the "land of liberty" in June and the first two weeks of July, by strike fights, race and color riots, murders and suicides, than there would be in a battle between two large armies in a life and death struggle for national victory.

BRITONS IN CANADA.

The census returns of population by nationalities printed in another column are full of interest to Britons. The native born population of Canada is given at 4,135,004 compared with 3,685,545 in 1881, but we regret to notice there is nothing to show the "origins" of this class of the population, as in 1881.

Of the "foreign born" population, as the British who were not born in this country are somewhat inappropriately designated, the English lead the van. The popular supposition, encouraged by the large number of national societies established by our Irish fellow subjects, has been that the Irish born residents are to-day far more numerous in this country than either the Scotch or English, but the actual count shows the fact to be otherwise. The proportions to every 10,000 of population, are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Nationality and Population. Native born of every nationality, 8,650. English born, 400. Irish born, 310. Scotch born, 230.

Analysing these figures we find a surprising change has come about within the past ten years. In 1881, whatever the respective proportions of native born Canadians of English, Scotch and Irish descent might have been—of the actual residents of Canada, at the time the census was taken, born in the British isles, the Irish were the most numerous. They were 430 in the 10,000, compared to the 390 English and 270 Scotch.

The proportion of English, therefore, has increased during the decade in the proportion of 390 to 400; the Irish decreased in the proportion of 430 to 310, and Scotch from 270 to 230. This means that Canada is at last drawing a far larger percentage of her settlers from England than from Scotland and Ireland.

This preponderance of English settlers is likely to go on increasing. There is every reason why it should be so. The United States will never again receive a large immigration of English born settlers, and with the gradual cessation of the flow of population into the States we shall live to see a proportionate decrease of English capital finding its way to the States for investment and to help build up an alien and a frequently hostile nationality. The loss of the States must of necessity be Canada's gain, so long as Canada is within six or seven days steaming of English ports, and the nearest other British colonies are a month distant.

The increase of the English born element in Canada is likely within the next decade to bear good fruit in promoting trade and intensifying the demand for closer relations with the motherland. The English in this country have never organized for voting purposes, for politics, for party, for race, for religion, for predominance or to any great extent for any other purpose, good bad or indifferent. The pertinacity with which some of the other nationalities through their recognized leaders have engaged in contention for power, for the emoluments of office and the prestige and solid advantages derived from a share in the control of the destinies of the country have however not been unobserved by Englishmen in this country. Tolerant to the last degree, patient and forbearing to the extreme, trained from infancy to respect the beliefs, creeds and conscientious feelings of others, ardent lovers of liberty themselves and willingly according the same liberty to all others, the English in Canada and their de-

scendants are the least likely of all nationalities to enter upon a struggle for political supremacy over their fellow citizens. Events, nevertheless, have shown that some degree of separate organization has been necessary in a country in which political adventurers have proved themselves competent and willing to turn traitors for a mercenary consideration, and annexation is secretly plotted, and where the sale of the British birthright has been more than once imminent. Shoulder to shoulder with the loyal Scotch and Irish of the new Dominion of Canada, the rapidly increasing English masses may be relied on to rise as one man whenever the occasion demands it, in defense of popular liberties and British solidarity.

The foreign born population, except the English, lumped together, actually counted in Canada when the census was taken, was smaller in number by 31,518 than in 1881. The English, however, instead of a decrease had increased as above shown, and curiously enough the percentage of the comparative increase of the English born population almost exactly balanced the comparative net decrease of all other foreign born nationalities.

The comparative increase of the English born population appears to have been much larger than that of the entire native born population of Canada, namely within a fraction of one-third, or thirty-three and a third per cent. A similar rate for the entire native born population would give a total for the latter for 1891 of 4,914,000, whereas the total native born total was 4,155,014. An equivalent increase on the part of the English the next decennial period would be likely to have decisive effects on the political, commercial and social problems remaining to be solved by this young nation.

As regards the French-speaking nationality in Canada, a great deal has been heard the past few years of their alleged enormous and much larger proportionate increase compared with that of the English. They were multiplying so fast, they were over-flowing out of Quebec, not only into the States, but swarming into Ontario and Manitoba, and that to such an extent as to make the complete subjugation of the entire country a mere matter of time. The facts scarcely bear out this theory.

Our able contemporary the Ottawa Evening Journal thus brings out the linguistic results demonstrated by the census. "Ontario, which was supposed to be receiving a large French-Canadian invasion in its eastern countries, contains absolutely fewer French-Canadians now than ten years ago. The total population of the province has increased two hundred thousand; but the number of French-speaking people has actually decreased. In 1881, there were 101,194 French-speaking Canadians in Ontario; in 1891, there were 101,123, or just 71 fewer. But the English-speaking population was increased from 1,822,034 to 2,013,198.

"Another remarkable fact is that the French-speaking inhabitants decreased in the Northwest Territories. Ten years ago there were 2,633 French in the Northwest. Now there are only 1,543. In the same period the English-speaking population increased from 22,883 to 65,256. And by the way, talking of dual languages—does it look reasonable that in the Northwest there should be two official languages because in a population of 67,000 there are 1,500 French-speaking people? There are nearly as many Russians and Poles in Northwest as French-speaking Canadians. The census-bulletin shows 1,061 Russians and Poles.

"In Manitoba, the French-speaking people have increased from 9,868 to 11,102, or by 1,234, as contrasted with an English-speaking increase of 53,086 to 141,404. In British Columbia the French increase is from 723 in 1881 to 1,181 now; the English increase is from 48,736 to 90,432. In New Brunswick, French-Canadians increased 5,000; in Nova Scotia they decreased 10,000; in Prince Edward Island there was little change.

"In short, it would appear from the returns that the French-Canadians, like the French of old, are not a colonizing race. Practically their increase in Canada in the past ten years has been confined entirely to Quebec, whereas the English-speaking race is pushing into every new hole and corner of the far west. The only French-Canadian movement is across the line, into the already thickly-settled manufacturing districts of New England, where they replace English-speaking people who move west."

To sum up, the returns are full of promise for Englishmen in Canada. They indicate a swelling tide of English immigration, which we trust soon to see followed by a marked revival of Scotch and Irish settlement. In

concluding this notice of the eleventh bulletin we venture to express the hope that when the next census is taken the "origins" of the population, as it is called, are again given. Where so many questions are asked by the enumerators, the addition of the parentage or derivation of the population is appreciable trouble, but the lack of the information desired is much missed.

In another column we print for the information of members of Sons of England lodges a copy of a circular of the Grand Lodge of the Pacific Coast, Sons of St. George. The circular gives the objects and regulations of the Order of Sons of St. George, and will be read with interest by all who have followed the discussion of the suggestion recently made of closer relations between the Sons of England of this country and Sons of St. George of the United States.

Union labor organizations in Chicago, in the west, and Boston, in the east, are being rapidly organized, drilled and armed, for the purpose of self defence,—as at Homestead, Pa.—and extending the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity to their brother laborers outside the unions—as at Wallace, Idaho. A nice prospect for the British investors whose money is building up the industries of the States.

Our suggestion that the readers of the ANGLO-SAXON send home to the motherland marked copies to the country newspapers and friends who are thinking of leaving the old country in search of new homes in America, seems to be bearing fruit more extensively than we had expected. A sample of the many communications we have received on the subject will be found embodied in our letter from the Pacific Coast, printed on page 2. Another sample comes from New Glasgow, N.S.

Our Winnipeg correspondent, in his letter on the second page in this issue, gives the interesting information that Westward Ho Lodge, S. O. E., is preparing resolutions for presentation to the S. G. L. in respect of the working of P. G. Lodges, having special reference to the requirements and environments of the order in the west, where the conditions differ materially from those prevailing in the old provinces.

Interesting reports of English gatherings at Hamilton and Longford, the latter being attended by the S. O. E. lodge members of Orillia, are given on page 2 of this issue.

In connection with the remarkable series of festivities attending the opening of Rose of Stanley lodge, No. 160, at Stanley, N. B., of which we print a report on the first page, we desire to call special attention to the noteworthy pulpit address delivered by Rev. Canon Roberts, printed separately on the 3rd page of this issue. It is well worth the space given up to its publication. All who read it will be well repaid for their trouble. Such addresses should be studied, treasured and preserved by all who love and desire to keep up their connection with the motherland.

On the principle that we in Canada might as well know how our fellow subjects in other parts of the Empire look on the suggestion of closer trade relations between the motherland and the colonies, we print on the sixth page a summary of a valuable speech by Lord Onslow on the subject.

Information Wanted.

The department of the Dominion secretary of state has received a letter from Mr. and Mrs. Ratcliff, of Ickenham, near Uxbridge, Middlesex, England, parents of W. B. Ratcliff, who died recently in the township of Gloucester Ont, leaving two children. The parents are anxious to obtain particulars concerning their son's death and the address of his children, whom they desire to have sent home to them. Any information on the subject may be sent to the under secretary of state Ottawa, Ont, for communication to the enquirers.

Mr. Geo. Matthews, head of the Ottawa firm of pork packers of that name, has sailed for England in order to secure a connection for the exportation of his pork to the mother country. At the present time the produce of 5,000 hogs a month is being sent by two Canadian packers partly to London and partly to Liverpool. He states that there is room for a very large business.

Canadian products were as usual well to the front at the English Royal agricultural show, which was held at Warwick this year amid scenery the most enchanting. The stand was, as usual, in the charge of Mr. John Dyke, acting under the instructions of the High Commissioner.