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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 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.

**S.O.E. CARDS.**—Con'd from p. 7  
 New Westminster, B. C.

Rose of Columbia No. 115—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Union Hall, New Westminster, B. C., Conversation every 4th Thursday. White Rose 2nd Wednesday. Visiting brethren welcome.  
 R. C. Blaker, Pres. W. H. Boycott, Sec.  
 Lorne street.

**Daughters of England.**

**Hamilton.**  
 Princess Mary No. 11—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in S. O. E. Hall, corner of Wellington and King Wm. Streets, Hamilton. Visitors always welcome.  
 M. A. Martin, Pres. G. Midgy, Sec.

**ENGLISH AND BRITISH.**

The union of the three races is the subject of an interesting communication from a correspondent in New Westminster, British Columbia, which appears in another place. In opening our columns on this subject we do so on the ground not only of fairness to a writer who we have reason to believe represents, perhaps unconsciously, a powerful body of British opinion in this country, but for the further reason that we wish members of the Order S. O. E. to know what is thought outside the lodges on this issue, and to elicit further expressions of opinion. There is no use trying to put down profound convictions by stifling their expression in the public press. We prefer the other course. It is good to know what outsiders think as well as insiders. Of one thing the Order S. O. E. may be sure, the sentiment of British unification is spreading in this country, and the progress of the Order S. O. E. is proving in itself a strong incentive to action in that direction. We are satisfied that if such a movement ever takes practical shape its full measure of success could only be assured by the co-operation of Englishmen. Without such a co-operation it would be like the play of Hamlet with the ghost left out; with it success would be assured. We do not feel disposed at this time to say more than this, that our columns are open to all who have anything to suggest on the subject, provided they will write briefly and to the point.

**AN ORGANIZER WANTED.**

The question of an organizer for the S. G. L., S. O. E., is one that the Executive better make up their mind to handle at once. There is no use to irritate the whole of the Order in the Northwest and on the Pacific coast by delaying action indefinitely. Somebody or other has got to be appointed, and it won't do to delay it much longer; that must be evident to the most careless reader of the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON. We have given only a few letters out of the many we have been receiving on the subject, but they are sufficient to point plainly enough to a want that cannot be ignored. The same may be said of District Grand Lodges.

**SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.**

A great night for Englishmen and Scotchmen was the fraternal meeting of the two Orders, S.O.E. and S.O.S., at Albion Lodge, Toronto, on the invita-

tion of No. 1 Lodge, S.O.E. It showed the right sort of spirit. Dr. King's welcome speech had the true ring about it and did equal credit to his head and heart.

By the bye, Past Grand Chief Fraser, S.O.S., made a suggestion at the meeting which is likely to be heard more of hereafter, namely, that the two Orders join hands in such matters as both are mutually interested in, not to amalgamate, but to save expense. We advise all readers of the ANGLO-SAXON to read the report of the proceedings which appears in another column of this issue.

**PLAIN WORDS FROM THE FAR WEST.**

A letter which will no doubt attract wide attention has been sent to the ANGLO-SAXON from the Pacific coast relating to the interests of the English section of the population there. It is printed on another page, and should be deliberately studied by all readers of this newspaper. The writer dwells on some features of the Order S. O. E. which are forcing themselves to the front, as for example the influence of the Order on the course of leading public men. There is no longer room for doubt but that in many important centres the English element holds the balance of power, and is now sufficiently well organized to exercise its undoubted influence with effect. In other places the united vote of the English element dominates all others. The Order is now a force in the body politic which in all future phases of the country's history will have to be reckoned with. Let no one make any mistake about that. That this power will be exercised for the general good who can doubt? Englishmen were ever the champions of liberty, free speech and public rights, and the least disposed of all the races the world has ever produced to use their influence to the detriment of others. Another point made by our correspondent is the necessity of a District Grand Lodge for British Columbia. The Supreme Grand Lodge will probably not consider itself above taking a friendly hint that the time has about come to lend an attentive ear to these constant demands from the prairie province and the wild and woolly west.

**LOST MONEY LETTERS.**

The mails addressed to this office lately appear to have been tampered with. Letters containing subscribers' remittances have not turned up and no information respecting them has yet been discovered by the postal authorities. We have received several letters from our representatives asking why we did not send receipts for money and lists sent. Guelph and Hamilton subscription lists and money were the last reported lost. We have since secured duplicate lists, and as the money was sent by Post Office Orders we will be at no monetary loss in these cases. We take this opportunity of advising our representatives and subscribers always to use P. O. Orders in remitting money to us, if possible. Where P. O. Orders cannot be obtained, send by registered letter or Express Money Order.

We learn that some of our new subscribers did not receive their copies of the last issue of the ANGLO-SAXON. All copies were mailed to subscribers on time. Any subscriber not receiving his copy in regular course will confer a favor on us by notifying the business manager by next mail, in order that enquiries may be at once instituted and another copy mailed.

**ON THE DOWN GRADE.**

In the last issue of the ANGLO-SAXON we presented some interesting information respecting the increasing poverty of masses of the people of the United States, largely due to the continued volume of immigration into a country which is unable to provide work for its present population. The supply of labor has grown far beyond the demand. In this issue we give an equally interesting account of the enormous financial deficiency that now faces the United States treasury. For years it was the fact that taxes were unknown and there was an immense annual surplus in the States. The top of the hill has been reached and the finances of the republic are on the down grade; taxes are now the heaviest in the world, and instead of big surpluses there are growing deficiencies which are squeezing the United States of its very sap and marrow.

Again, as the hour for closing up the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON comes round, we find we must go to press with a number of S. O. E. and D. O. E. reports unset. Please send in reports as early as possible, and so help us to crowd everything into each issue. The reports in hand which are crowded out will appear in our next.

**PROPOSED UNION OF THE THREE RACES.**

More on the Subject of Extending the Principles of the English Order to Scotch and Irish Fellow Citizens.

New Westminster, Nov. 10.—It is with great pain that I have read the correspondence in your valuable paper with reference to the extension of the S.O.E.B.S., to enable British subjects of other parts of the empire to participate in its good work, as they sympathize with its principles.

In your issue of Nov. 1st a correspondent styling himself "Son of England" certainly brings a grave charge against the patriotic feeling of Englishmen at large by asserting that "had it not been for the clannishness of the Scotchmen, and the adhesiveness of the Irish, I don't suppose the Sons of England would ever have been instituted." I am of opinion, and I am sure the great majority of members of the S.O.E. will agree with me, that such an insinuation is an insult to the English people, and a disgrace to the principles of their Society, which I understand to be the preservation of the British Empire, to so prostitute the aims of a great and useful organization as to assert that it was simply started as a vehicle to counteract the bad qualities of the citizens of sister countries. On the other hand, I am sure that if Scotland, Ireland and Wales had never existed, the patriotism of the English would have resulted, in any event, in the formation of a society on similar lines to the S.O.E.B.S.

I have not the advantage of being an Englishman by birth; circumstances over which I had no control resulted in my first seeing the light a little north of the Cheviots; but still I venture to assert that I am as true a Briton as any of them, and there are millions who, like myself, would be only too happy to join such a society as the S.O.E., if only the race question could be disregarded, and we could meet on the loyal grand platform of the preservation of the British Empire, as citizens of one great nation, and the proud distinction of being British subjects.

I know that it is asserted by many short-sighted people who only glide over the surface of the question, that the Sons of England would lose their individuality if they opened their doors to aliens and allowed other British subjects to come amongst them; but I venture to predict that nothing could be more beneficial to that grand Society than the admission of all loyal true British subjects, who by their united efforts, would be enabled to cope more fully with those various elements of dissatisfaction with the British rule which are every year becoming more apparent.

It may be suggested by some of your correspondents, and members of the S.O.E., that both the Scotch and Irish have societies of their own, and that such gatherings are the proper place for such nationalities to inculcate feelings of patriotism, and work for the preservation of the Empire. But the ANGLO-SAXON hits the right nail on the head with its motto "United we Stand," and this is the precept that should animate the breasts of all British subjects, when they enter a discussion affecting the good of our mutual country. I admit that there are St. Andrew's Societies, Hibernian Societies, Sons of England, St. George's Societies and many others with like patriotic objects existing in all parts of the world, and that each of them is doing good work towards the preservation of our foremost position amongst the Empires of the globe; but it must also be admitted that united action would be productive of more lasting results, and that if the members of these various societies were banded together and working hand in hand for the good of the Empire at large, they would make such a mark in the history of the world as would never be effaced; and such a Society, whatever its name, would be one of the greatest bulwarks of British liberty, and the mightiest factor in the preservation of our supremacy.

I had the pleasure at the last S. O. E. banquet in this city, to bring forward a proposition that a Society be formed called the "Sons of the Empire" or having a like cognomen, which would be able to include all citizens of the British Dominions whose hearts were with us in the effort to maintain the glory of the flag of Old England. This suggestion was very favorably received and I have had numerous enquiries with reference to it; but, as a short time afterwards this discussion arose in your columns it was considered best that we should wait the result of this movement, and, if the doors of the S.O.E.B.S. were opened to all British subjects, in preference to the formation of a new society, to enter heartily into the work and do our level best working hand in hand with them.

This feeling toward the formation of such a new society, which has brought forward in your columns expressions of opinion from natives of the great branches of the British Empire, must have some result, and I am convinced that it would be the proudest day in the history of the Sons of England Benevolent Society if they took the initiative in this respect; and, casting down or overstepping those narrow boundaries the Tweed and the Irish channel and all other obstacles tending to separate us, they asserted "once for all, they are not only Englishmen but Britons, and ready to extend the right hand of fellowship to all those other subjects of the British Empire who would be willing to embrace their principles, and work unitedly for the well being of the grandest nation on God's green earth today, that over which the British Standard waves triumphant."

J. THEO. WILSON.

Under the head "Suggestions from the Prairie Province," appears a letter in this issue of the ANGLO-SAXON to which we respectfully ask the immediate attention of the officers of the Supreme Grand Lodge S.O.E.

**IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS.**

SOME REASONS WHY N. W. SETTLEMENT HAS BEEN SLOW.

Difficulties in Course of Being Removed—The Importance of the Coal Discoveries as a Factor in Peopling the Great Lone Land.

[From our Winnipeg Correspondent.]

Winnipeg, Nov. 15.—There is little doubt that the efforts of the American press to prejudice the American people against cheap English labor, as so graphically commented on in this paper in the last issue, will do much to turn the tide of emigration from England next spring in this direction. No less an authority than our esteemed Lieutenant-Governor has publicly stated that there is a possibility of more coming than can be readily assimilated at short notice, and that there may be a lively sprinkling of what have been called the "objectionable classes;" but we have practically unlimited space. If we have no room within, or even on top, there will for years to come be infinite accommodation west and north-west.

**ONE DIFFICULTY.**

For years Canada has spent money profusely to induce British emigrants to become Canadian immigrants; to some extent the efforts have been successful, but the difficulty seems to be that soon after settlement and again newcomers have been dissatisfied and again left our shores. How else account for the meagre increase in our population during the past ten years? It is almost needless to point out that though in the case of a new settler being successful he will probably induce many more to follow, still the rule works two ways; a dissatisfied immigrant will probably go away incensed against the country, and voicing himself through the Old Country papers, produce a feeling of want of confidence in our institutions which will do much to keep away the class we want the most—those with some capital.

Early frosts and long and severe winters are usually supposed to be the chief factors in keeping back settlement in this region, but such ideas are fallacious; the winter, though the weather perhaps keeps severe two or three weeks longer than in Iowa for instance, when it goes usually does so for good, and there are no cyclones and few blizzards to interfere with the pursuit of agricultural operations immediately the ground is clear of snow.

**ADVANTAGES.**

Again, with proper clothing, there is no country under the canopy of heaven where outdoor operations, such as teaming and so forth, cannot most times be performed under less hardship. It is being proved by year that risk to crops from early frost can be greatly alleviated, if not cured, by judicious methods of cultivation. No, these are not the difficulties by which the North-west settler is most oppressed. It is man's inhumanity to man, the monopolies, the combines, the loan companies and the railroads, who in their haste to make wealth are ever killing the goose to obtain the golden egg. It does not require a seer to discover that capital must always retain the whip hand of labor. So long as human nature is constituted as it is—and there is no record it was ever any different—so long as there are those who need money or means for their own support and those dependent on them, so long will the majority of mankind bow and submit themselves to others who are able to meet their demands. The knowledge of mankind in these days is too far advanced to allow of any but a very ignorant though vociferous crew to make any attempt at killing the goose to obtain a very problematical golden egg, and one which if attained to-morrow would provide one very poor meal for the assassins.

**COAL AS A HUMAN NEED.**

But some of these evils, it may be said, are so grafted in that it will not be till they become so great the disabilities they bring about produce their own remedy that we may look for much mitigation. But there is yet another just creeping upon us that there is still time to nip in the bud, and one which the ANGLO-SAXON, from its independent position in regard to parties and individual interests in this section of the Dominion, can at least lay before its readers of English origin in the hope that some of the more influential of them will use their efforts that it be discussed by the community at large. The allusion is to the coal supply. For years, in common with the rest of Canada, we have drawn the bulk of our supply of this absolute necessity of life from the United States, the fifty-cent duty having done little more than put that amount of extra cost on the consumer. With the long haul from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, it is a wonder the cost, from \$10 to \$10.50 a ton for anthracite in this city, has not been greater, but even at that price the cost as compared with the average income of the mass of the people is in itself a serious drawback, under the item cost of living, for those who have their choice of where they shall abide to obtain support for themselves and families. It will be observed anthracite coal alone is mentioned, it being, it would seem, almost the only coal worthy the paying the freight on the long haul.

**AN OLD-TIME DRAWBACK.**

Whatever the drawbacks in a city like Winnipeg those disadvantages are, they must be much enhanced in the rural districts removed even only a few miles from the railroads. It may be

taken as absolute fact that this high cost and difficulty of procuring fuel has been in the past the chief factor in preventing the settlement of the country by the best class of English settlers, viz., those who must retain the decencies and amenities of civilized life wherever they

**THE TROUBLE OVERCOME.**

But now the overcoming of this difficulty should be an act accomplished within a very limited period. Coal, which but comparatively a few years ago Sir William Logan declared could never be found in Canada, is cropping out all around us, west, north and south. Lignite, say the pessimists; but even so, it gives out heat, and if enough of it can be obtained near at hand and at a low cost the fuel problem is solved. Whether or not in this Province the Dominion Government retains to itself exclusive right to mineral lands and islands as it does in Ontario, your correspondent does not know, but if it does, it is certainly not good policy to give them, or even sell them, to capitalists or syndicates, in large blocks to be locked up as it were until the country settles up and there is a demand which will pay them to mine on a grand scale, or so balance their output that they just keep the price a little less than that of the imported article. The most rational idea would seem to be that the man who discovered coal on his holding should, if all settlement dues were paid, be the bona fide owner of all that was under as well as on his ground, that he should have the privilege of working it, and if in a thinly settled district where it would not pay the capitalist to advance money for the purpose of mining on a large scale, the Government, either Federal or Provincial, as the case might be, should subsidize the venture, regulating the price and retaining a small royalty on the output in perpetuity, so that when the district had filled up the mining enterprise would be a source of revenue to the country and not be all put into the pockets of a few political favorites and speculators.

The Government for years has subsidized railroads, then why not coal mines? One is as important, especially in this country, as the other. When a railroad secures a land grant it should be with an understanding it haul coal at a low specified rate.

**WHAT THE COAL FIELDS MEAN.**

That the importance of the discovery of these Northwest coal fields should be thoroughly understood, we must remember cheap coal not only represents a cheerful fireside, but it means steam power, electric light, power and heat; in some cases the pit mouth may become a manufacturing centre. There are many articles of daily use which we import from the east at heavy cost for freight alone, we could manufacture for ourselves here on the spot were it not for the high cost of fuel. With lumber at the high figures at which it is held by the dealers and their combines, and this again added to by the greed of the railroad people, the wonder is that the settler can house himself at all in some localities. If coal were cheap, both clay and sand abound, and brick would quickly supersede lumber for most building purposes.

Good driving roads are also a desideratum second only to railroads. A mixture of the worst refuse coal with clay can, with proper manipulation, be burnt and produce what is technically known as ballast, in itself the best of all foundations for gravel or macadamized roads. It is needless to expatiate further upon the fact which must be so obvious to every thoughtful reader of this article, viz., that cheap fuel is the most important factor, now that we have railroads, in successfully settling up this great country. The importance of the subject it is hoped will excuse the length of this article, the writer deferring the discussion of other matters referred to at the opening to a future occasion.

**News From the North.**

Winnipeg, Nov. 7.—R. Secord arrived from Fort Chipewyan, Lake Athabasca, on Tuesday last, bringing a considerable amount of fur. He left Chipewyan on October 3rd, tracking up the Athabasca to the Landing with a boat and crew of four men. The river was at a good stage for tracking and the weather was favorable, as a rule. Gardens were good at Fort Chipewyan during the past season and game was plentiful.

S. Villeneuve, who went down the Athabasca about the same time as Mr. Secord, is expected in shortly.

Mr. Secord mentions the noted petroleum deposits of the Athabasca which extend for about 50 miles along the river between Forts Chipewyan and McMurry, the crude oil exuding from the river bank all along that distance. He also mentions the natural gas springs at Buffalo river, about 20 miles below the grand rapids of the Athabasca. When he went down the river the gas was not burning, having been quenched by highwater. He lit it and it was still burning when he returned, over a month ago.—Edmonton Bulletin.

**Mr. Parkin at New Westminster.**

New Westminster, B.C., Nov. 18.—Mr. Geo. R. Parkin, M.A., of London, England, delivered a stirring lecture on Imperial Federation in Herring Opera House last Friday evening. The hall was crowded. J. C. Brown, Esq., M.P.P. filled the chair, supported by Bro. W. B. Townsend, Mayor, Mr. John Hendry, of the Royal City Lumber Mills, Mr. Stramberg, Principal of the High School.

About a score of the members of Rose of Columbia Lodge wearing badges of the S. O. E. were present. At the close several of the members were introduced to the lecturer and the pros and cons of a branch of the I. F. League were talked over. It is very likely a branch will be organized here shortly.