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Devoted to the interests of Englishmen and their descendants.

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A PROSPECTUS issued by the English-Canadian Publishing Co., Toronto, states that the ANGLO-SAXON has been acquired by the company. This is an error, and we have requested those responsible for it to make the necessary correction.

The ANGLO-SAXON will be doubled in size on May 15th, and will contain eight pages or forty columns of type. New arrangements for the editing and literary departments of the paper have been made, which it is believed will add very materially to the value of the paper to all Englishmen in Canada.

LET US HAVE A NEW DEAL.

St. George's Day was observed by Englishmen in Ottawa with the comparative indifference on the part of the vast majority that is becoming common in this part of Her Majesty's Dominion. If an enthusiastic commemoration of national saints' days were a virtue, Englishmen should blush as red as the red rose of Lancaster to think of the wretchedly small turn out at the St. George's Day services last Sunday. The combined members of both St. George's society and the Sons of England between them mustered scarcely over one hundred able-bodied men for the annual sermon. The church was exquisitely decorated, the music was soul inspiring, the sermon was of a high-class and full of fine, patriotic, humanitarian lessons, and the service which was elevating throughout, concluded with the National Anthem and Rule Britannia, the first being sung with splendid effect by the choir and worshippers, and the latter played by Mr. Steele in a manner that brought out its grand old notes as they are seldom heard in these days of hurdy-gurdy and itinerant brass-band versions. All that was wanting to round off the occasion appropriately was a solid mass of Englishmen, and this was the one thing missing. Instead of a church crowded to the doors with members of the two English societies, there were row after row of empty seats. It was a painful sight for a true Son of England, proud of his native land and sensible of the fact that it was St. George's Sermon Day to contemplate.

Irishmen turn out in thousands on St. Patrick's Day; Scotchmen celebrate St. Andrew's Day with a fervor the solid, steady and unimpressable Englishmen fails to comprehend or appreciate; St. Jean Baptiste Day calls out the French Canadian masses almost to a man. How is the difference between our own people and the people of other races to be accounted for? Are we degenerating? Are we less patriotic than others? Are we ashamed of our race, or indifferent to the ordinary observances that keep live the embers of patriotic fire among nations?

The answer is that the English national spirit lies stolidly dormant; it is not dead, there is nothing to call it out, no war, no race questions, no life and death struggle, no vital principle at stake; and so England's sons look on with toleration or surprise at the enthusiasm of other national celebrations that regularly take place under similar conditions; and remain to a great extent indifferent to their own. Why the Scotch, Irish and French should, without the incentive of war, struggle, or outside excitement enthusiastically and hotly celebrate, and Englishmen stand aloof is explicable only on this theory of racial stolidity with which John Bull has been endowed for some mysterious purpose by an overruling providence, and from which he is only aroused by the pressure of stern necessity the call of duty or sudden emergency. It must be confessed, however, that when John does get roused he can hurrah, shoulder his bayonet, go through fire, water and discipline, and do his share of hard work and suffering in patience, shed his blood and if necessary die for his country, with the best of

them. That's hardly worth talking about; all the world knows it; history is full of it.

A different state of things to that prevailing in Ottawa which fairly enough illustrates the seeming indifference of Englishmen over great part of Canada, is to be found across the line. There, in the face of aggressive nationalities and racial ill-feeling, Englishmen celebrate St. George's day with a thoroughness that leaves nothing to be desired, and the members of St. George's Society in nearly every State of the Union are second to none in the readiness with which they assert their nationality and maintain their honor and pride of race. They have solid reason to do so. All around them are seething the worst feelings of sectionalism and national antagonisms. Whilst every other nationality in the republic was systematically organized, Englishmen alone stood isolated, unorganized, ununited. Twenty years ago, the local societies of St. George in the States were few in number, weak in influence, and of little account, socially, politically or in any other way. To-day the branch societies of St. George are found in a flourishing condition in every State in the Union, and in nearly every large centre of population, giving evidence of rapid healthy growth and sound national sentiment, and wielding considerable power as one of the most important elements of the population, which must in future be reckoned with in the political combinations of all parties striving for control in the republic. This has been achieved under the pressure of aggression. Had no exciting cause for union, activity and organization arisen, Englishmen in the States would to-day be as apathetic in national matters as their brethren are in Canada.

We are of those who think the English societies of America, especially of Canada, have a mission to accomplish in the new world. To take fellow-Englishmen by the hand on landing on these shores, to help them in poverty and cheer them in distress, to watch over them in sickness and in death, to care for the widow and the fatherless, such indeed is a noble work. But there is a still wider field opening out for organized effort. To promote closer relations between the old land and the new, to inculcate in the rising generation love of motherland, and a knowledge of her history, her laws and her institutions, to maintain a rightful sphere of influence in moulding and directing the destinies of the country and in peopling the wide tracts of land that await settlement, such are some of the duties that societies like that of St. George and the Sons of England might aim at accomplishing. Mere social gatherings, with songs, recitations, coffee and cake, or banquets even, with the additional incentive of life and sick benefits, and philanthropy, well as they are in their place will scarcely serve alone to draw our people together and cement them in the bonds of mutual aims and interests so largely as should be. Let the object be to popularize the societies of Englishmen already established; and let every honest self-respecting Englishman in the country feel he is on a footing of perfect equality with his fellow countrymen in these organizations, and engaged in a national mission as above briefly outlined; and the apathy which makes St. George's Day a formality and leaves a fourth part of the seats of an ordinary church empty will disappear.

The dry rot of indifference has prevailed long enough; let us have a new deal.

The London Times understands that the vaccination Commission have agreed upon the terms of their interim report respecting the penalties now imposed for non-compliance with the law, and that as soon as the document has been signed it will be forwarded to the Secretary of State for presentation to her Majesty. The Commissioners have come to the conclusion that the practice of imposing cumulative penalties is mischievous, and they recommend its abandonment, on the ground that such penalties have no deterrent effect.

NAVAL BASES.

An article in the April number of Imperial Federation discusses "Naval bases in the Colonies," and raises the question, "To whom do these strong places belong?" The places in question are the imperial fortresses, fortified harbours and coaling stations scattered all over the Empire for the safety and convenience of the British fleet, and consequently for the security and advantage of British coasts and shipping. The policy which has been invented by the Home Government for their establishment and maintenance is that Great Britain should provide guns, submarine mining stores and skilled super-

intendence, and that the colonies where they are situated should construct the fortifications, maintain and garrison them. This proposal involves divided responsibility, and ordinary people would scarcely expect it to work very well. Neither does it appear to have done so in the case of Canada, for the correspondence between the authorities is said to have been long and tedious; the guns for Esquimalt are ready, but no work has yet been done on the fortifications.

Of course, we are not in a position to know what the plans of the Dominion Government may be in reference to this matter, but we would not consider it at all unreasonable if Canada were to withhold its approval of the proposed arrangement. When Confederation was consummated the distinct understanding arrived at was that thereafter Canada was to provide for her own military defence, while the mother country undertook as theretofore to attend to the naval protection of the coasts and shipping of the whole Empire. Since then, Canada has spent enormously on her canals and railways, and considerable expenditure might still be made with great advantage on her militia. When, therefore, she is called upon to contribute to Imperial naval defence, she has good reason for requiring more definite proposals regarding a modification of the existing understanding, besides explanations as to the basis upon which the contributions are to be made, and as to the concession of some voice in settling imperial affairs, which the contributing towards Imperial purposes would involve.

Why is it that an alteration is desired by the Home Government in the present arrangement? In the case of Halifax the Home Government provides everything and all goes on smoothly and well. The case of Esquimalt is exactly analogous. Halifax, so far as it is a fortress, is owned by the Imperial Government, and the same rule might advantageously apply to Esquimalt and all the strong places of the Empire. The land upon which the dockyard buildings at Esquimalt stand is the property of the Home Government, but it is proposed that the sites for the fortifications should be Dominion property. The latter are to be constructed at Dominion expense but the guns mounted on them are to be provided by the Imperial war office. The garrison is to be Canadian, but the skilled superintendence is to be of English origin. In this composite piece of defensive machinery there is abundant reason for anticipating frictions and fractures. Is it worth while for the Imperial Government to risk these in order to save a few thousand pounds annually? We think not. On the contrary, efficient administration requires that the Imperial authorities should retain control of every part of all these "naval bases," which are indispensable for the proper support and supply of the navy.

As for the cost of these necessary defences and of many other requirements for the general purposes of the Empire it is unreasonable to expect that it should all be borne by the United Kingdom. No doubt the other British possessions should contribute; but in a regular systematic way. They cannot be assessed without an assessment roll; they cannot contribute unless upon a well understood plan of apportionment. The Imperial authorities will search in vain for a better scheme for this purpose than the one suggested by Mr. Hofmeyr, of Cape Colony, which has been so often explained in our columns.

But further; whatever plan may be adopted for providing an Imperial revenue, it is necessary that, if the colonies contribute, they should also have something to say as regards the expenditure. This means colonial representation, to some extent, in Imperial Councils, for the inauguration of which Sir Charles Tupper's suggestion would make a very good beginning. By all means let the Agents General be made members of the Imperial Privy Council, and there will soon be little or no disagreement between the Imperial and Colonial authorities as regards "naval bases," but rather such a good understanding and united action as will add materially to the strength and glory of the Empire.

Lord Salisbury has proposed, and the French Government has agreed, "That the *modus vivendi* of 1890, relative to the catching and preparation of lobsters in Newfoundland, which was renewed purely and simply for the fishing season of last year, shall again be renewed in the same manner for the fishery season for the present year."

Mr. Dalziel has introduced into the Imperial House of Commons a Bill for regulating the hours of labour of tram-

way and omnibus employes. His proposal is that no person should be employed in, upon, or in connexion with the work of any omnibus or tramcar for a longer period than 12 hours a day, two hours of the 12 being devoted to rest. The suggestion is that the Act should apply to all tramways in the United Kingdom, and to all omnibuses in towns the population of which exceeds 100,000. The penalty to which employers would render themselves liable by infringing the provisions of the Act is put at 40s. The Bill will be backed by most of the labour members. How would such a Bill suit Canada?

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

A Note Worthy Celebration at the Capital, Concluding with an Annual Sermon that all Englishmen should lay to heart.

St. George's Day, 1892, was observed in Ottawa with a well attended banquet, which passed off most successfully. The annual sermon was preached on Sunday, April 24th, by Rev. A. W. Mackay, chaplain to Bowwood lodge, S.O.E. It was an address which every Englishman should read. It was as follows:

2 SAM. x. 12. "Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people and for the cities of our God."

When the Lord God formed man He made him with a sociable disposition, and from the very beginning men have united together for valuable and desirable purposes. Every society needs the co-operation of all its members. The only basis upon which a society can build is love for God and man.

THE OBJECTS OF ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

The St. George's Society has a two-fold object, it encourages patriotism for that dear land "set like a jewel in an encircling blue of ocean." Holy Scripture itself confirms all true patriotism. The patriotic Psalmist says "O pray for the peace of Jerusalem, they shall prosper that love Thee."

"If I forget thee O Jerusalem let my right hand forget her cunning."

True patriotism shows itself in compassion for the unfortunate, hatred of sin, love of virtue, industry, prudence, piety and devotion. There is a great deal of difference between talking warmly for one's country and really loving it. A man may say much in praise of his country, its constitution, its trade, its power and give it the preference to all other countries, he may plead for its rights with great earnestness and yet not be a real lover of it, not have any pure benevolence, or any regard to virtue, but be influenced by personal ambition.

HELP TO FELLOW ENGLISHMEN.

The St. George's society is purely benevolent, rendering such assistance to Englishmen as they may need and making them feel that though the broad Atlantic rolls between them and their native land, Canada is only a distant suburb of the mother country. By kindly sympathy it has enabled many a poor family to weather the storm of adversity.

"Be of good courage" is the first part of our text. Englishmen have indeed much to be thankful for. Whether we turn to the past history of our country or look only at its present condition we can say that God has dealt very graciously by us.

When destruction and devastation have retarded the progress of other countries, no foreign foe has set foot on English soil. In the hour of danger the hardy sons of the north have gone forth to champion her cause.

On the plains of Waterloo and on the heights of Alma they have shown that there is still fire in British hearts. The indomitable energy of the Sons of England has year by year added new territory to our Queen's dominions until there is not now a sea or gulf of any importance but England has a strong hold on its shores.

THE FLAG.

As her vessels sail round the world they see the old flag, at Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Aden. Passing onward they see it again at Singapore, Labrian and Hong Kong. Southwards there is the vast continent of Australia and east from that, New Zealand. Even in the comparatively untracked Pacific she has the Auckland Group and Norfolk Island. Turning homeward she holds the beautiful and balmy Bermuda. These possessions make her "the mistress of the seas" and on land she exceeds the ancient empires of Babylon and Persia, Greece and Rome.

The possession of this great Empire involves great responsibility and she will one day have to give an account of her stewardship. It is a beautiful sign that the flag of the British navy is the red cross banner of St. George the flag of freedom and justice and the flag of the cross of Christ, a sign to all nations that we are a Christian nation and a sign to ourselves that we are to bear His cross, and do all things for Him and spread His name among all nations.

LET US PLAY THE MEN FOR OUR PEOPLE.

No country has produced greater heroes. We have only to recall a few names, Blake and Hawkins and Nelson, Wolfe, Havelock and Gordon to show that bravery has marked every chapter of our history. Nor has this characteristic been confined to her sailors and soldiers. It was the manliness of William Wilberforce championing the cause of the down-trodden slave which made our flag the flag of emancipation. This manliness is better than all the armaments of war, better than all the fortifications of our land. Let us play the men in our daily

lives, be brave under disappointment, adversity and temptations. Play the men in the crusade against wickedness, intemperance, immorality, infidelity, and superstition. Let us walk worthy of the vocation whereunto God has called us and in the words of our English Catechism. "Honor and obey the Queen and all that are put in authority under her, hurt nobody by word or deed, be true and just in all my dealings, bear no malice nor hatred in my heart, keeping my hands from picking and stealing and my tongue from evil speaking, lying and slandering, to keep my body in temperance, sobriety and chastity, not to covet nor desire other men's goods but to learn and labor truly to get my own living and to do my duty in that state of life into which it shall please God to call me."

LOVE FOR OUR BROTHERS.

Loving the land of our birth we love those who come from it to this land of their adoption. We are all familiar with the legend of St. George and the Dragon. The modern Knights of St. George wage war against the great dragon of poverty. At the present time one of the most pressing problems is what to do with and for the poor. We have not the densely crowded cities where the poor are massed together in unhealthy districts but we have the nucleus of what may be a very dangerous element in a few years unless we are alive to its existence. It touches our British pride to know that in London one hundred thousand rise every morning with little or no assurance as to where they may procure their daily bread.

It is now recognized that we must care for man's bodily wants before we minister to their spiritual needs. Those whose lives are almost filled with the struggle for physical existence know hardly anything about the human side of life. Even the Salvation Army has turned many of its preaching halls into free breakfast rooms, and has received much greater sympathy since it has experimented in the way of settling the social problem.

In the ministry of our Blessed Lord, while He preached the Gospel to the poor He also multiplied the loaves and fishes for the destitute. St. James says "if a brother or sister be naked and destitute of daily food and one of you say unto them Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled, notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit?"

This society is then a handmaid to the Church, it assists in caring for the poor and needy and to such a work God has promised His blessing. "He that giveth to the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and what he payeth out it shall be paid him again."

THE DEATH ROLL.

Since our last anniversary Canada has lost its aged Premier. So much has already been said that it is only necessary to refer to him as one who was ever loyal to the motherland and whose most memorable words are, "A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die." Last Sunday on the bright Easter morning, God called to his rest another great Canadian statesman one who by his industry and integrity had raised himself to the highest position in the land and also in the hearts of the Canadian people. May the mantle of these elders fall upon their successors and God guide and prosper Canada.

The dark cloud of bereavement has for a time overshadowed the glory of England's Throne. The Duke of Clarence and Avondale was suddenly taken away. Just when the eyes of the nation were turned towards him and every preparation was being made for his approaching marriage, the angel of death came with his irrevocable command and beckoned him to that mysterious land from which no traveller returns. Those dark days of adversity brought all parts of the Empire into a closer bond of love, and the great sympathy of her people lightened as far as human help could lighten the burden of sorrow of our beloved Queen, who has ever worn the white rose of a blameless life.

ENGLAND'S WORTHIES.

Today we think of all England's departed worthies, the real jewels and pure gold of her greatness, those who in life with stout hearts and brave hands and toiling thought led the vanguards of fame.

Poets with their inspiring thoughts, Heroes calmly facing trial and danger, Champions of eternal Truth bravely guarding our Faith. They bid us keep their memory unstained and hand down to succeeding generations England's glory and England's honor.

We too must fight under the banner of St. George, the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ. The great Empire of our Queen, with all its magnificence must one day pass away, but there is one Empire which shall endure for ever. We are the children of that Empire, the Kingdom of God. If we are loyal and true to Him, He will receive us unto Himself. "Thy Throne O God is for ever, the sceptre of Thy Kingdom is a right sceptre."

The service concluded with "God Save the Queen," all joining in, and as the congregation left the inspiring notes of Rule Britannia rolled from the organ. Mr. Steele, the talented organist rendering it in a magnificent manner.

Evidence increases that the universal language will be English. It has already taken the place of French in Germany and Russia. All the deliberations of the recent Conference concerning Samoa were conducted in English instead of French. A gentleman in Liberia says that English has driven out every other foreign tongue from the west coast of Africa, where once Portuguese was dominant. The progress in India is steady, as it is also in Japan.