Flease bring this to the notice of the members, E

SPECIAL

IMPORTANT

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A Great Opportunity,

Following up our "ANNOUNCEMENT" in last issue, we ask now what Englishman or Son of an Englishman can do without the ANGLO-SAXON?

The strength of the Sons of England has been made more solid -through the ANGLO-SAXON-it has been given a permanent recognition in the community; it has been the means of giving strength to our nationality; it is appreciated and endorsed by Englishmen from all parts of the Dominion.

What they say.

"I found the ANGLO-SAXON one of the prime factors in aiding "me to obtain candidates when we were forming Lodge Marl"borough. Bro. Ledford and myself consider this matter as one of
"the most important to the welfare of our Order, as it is the ONLY
"connecting link we have with the brethren to the Westward.

"Yours fraternally.

"ROBT. P. PEAKE,

"St. John, N.B., April 10th, 1896,"

"It is with pleasure I inform you that Lodge Kensington, No.
"66, has decided to take up the offer submitted by you in your
"ANNOUNCEMENT. Our members do not feel like being without the
"ANGLO-SAXON. It being the only direct means they have of
"knowing what the Order is doing and what it hopes to do.
"Yours fraternally,
"WM. TYLER, SEC.,
"London West, Ont., April 10, 1896."

"Lodge Alexander, Manitoba, sends cheerful greetings, also a remittance for all the members of the lodge, and prospective

Are You Going to be in it?

The lodges are awakening throughout the country to the adin possession of the facts? If not, have it at once brought. before the members! The importance of the matter must be considered if you are going to be in the race of making our nationality an important link in working out the future destiny of this country. We are waiting for you.

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We would thank the secretaries and others, interested in the advancement of our nationality and that of our Order, to kindly press this matter to the attention of the members, and mail to us the number of copies subscribed for before the 15th of the month.

Answers to Enquiries.

- 1.—When a lodge takes up the above offer—as a whole lodge we will supply all members joining said lodge at the rate of 25c each member.
- 2.-Yes, a lodge can send us a Club each month, and we will gladly accept same upon the above conditions.
- 3.—The ANGLO-SAXON will be continued as the semi-official organ-supporting our Order, unifying and strengthening our national interest.
- 4. A number of lodges have written us to know if we will accept the payment quarterly—where there are from fifty and upwards members in a lodge the payment would become heavy to pay the whole year in advance. Yes, we will accept payments quarterly in advance. This applies only to whole lodges taking up the offer.

All Communications and Remittances addressed to

E. J. REYNOLDS, - Box 296, - - Ottawa.

MR. GLADSTONE

AND

Development. Colonial

(By BRO. J. CASTELL HOPKINS.)

In Mr. W. L. Rees' biography of Sir George Grey is the statement that during the ten years following that official's recall from the Cape-by a Conservative Government, it may be remarked-"the dismemberment craze had spread far and wide. Some, indeed, among the leading intellects of England were awakening to the danger which threatened her greatness from this direction, but Mr. Goldwin Smith and his friends and admirers . . . had persuaded a large portion of the talking and writing public that it would be better for England to cast off the Colonies altogether." Mr. Froude, in his "Life of Lord Beaconsfield," analyzes the situation at the time with admirable distinctness. After pointing out that the external Empire was supposed to contribute nothing to the national wealth which would not be equally available under independence, he proceeds to describe the too common feeling that colonies were only a cause of embarrassment and weakness, and a source of possible danger and of increased responsibilities. He had known a distinguished Liberal statesman to say that the only objection to parting with the colonies was the fact that, without them, England would become too strong and aggressive, and might even be dangerous to the rest of the world. These and similar doctrines had been

acted upon for a number of years by the authorities in the Colonial Office "Constitutions were granted so unconditional, so completely unaccompanied with provisions for the future relations with the Mother Country, that the connection was obviously intended to have an early end." And these tendencies were encouraged, and even practical steps of serious import taken, without, as he truly says, "that consultation with the nation which ought to have pre-ceded an action of such large consesequence." And, as late as 1875, Mr. W. E. Forster, in addressing the Philosophical Institute of Edinburgh, told his audience that Sir George Campbell, a most successful Indian governor, had recently informed him that, in his opinion, "the sooner the colonial connection was severed the better." Is it, therefore, any wender that the reaction should have commenced about this time to show itself, or that Tennyson should have so nobly breasted the swimming tide of separation with those historic

"We lately heard A strain to shame us: Keep ; ou to yourselves; So loyal is too costly! Friends, your love Is but a burthern: loose the bond and go. Is this the tone of empire? Here the faith That made us rulers? This, indeed, her voice And meaning, whom the roar of Hougoumon Left mightiest of all nations under heaven? What shock has fooled her since that she should

The Manchester School, which was the heart and centre of this antagonism to the colonies, boasted Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden as its leaders, and Mr. Goldwin Smith as its literary mouthpiece. The latter tells us in a recent article-March, 1895-that it rose out of the free trade movement, and, he might have added, flourished upon the baser element which is to be found in all commercial policies—the greed of cold Trade became to its desciples the gold. Trade became to its desciples the only thing in this world worth cultivating, and, as the colonies did not at the moment conduce to that end, they were to go. As war was disastrous to commerce and the accumulation of wealth, peace at any price, was added to the planks of the policy. An active in-tervention in foreign affairs, whether on behalf of extended liberty, or for the protection of British national honour or of British subjects, was liable to distract public attention from the noble pursuit of trade, and trade alone non-intervention became another por

tion of the platform. So, for a couple of decades, the Man chester School flourished like a green bay tree. That it did not break up the Empire is due to the innate pat riotism and the practical common sens of the average British citizen at hom and abroad. The majority accepted the theory, but failed to practise it; so that while the air was full of talk about independence and separation, the me who were not talkers, but workers went on about their business, and calmly, steadily, and sarely built u the fabric of Imperial power. As already stated, Mr. Gladstone did not share in the extreme school of thought. But, unfortunately, he was in close political relations with its leaders, and the fact that the most active amongst them were Liberals in name induced a very common belief that he was also in sympathy with them upon these collateral issues. He was known to love peace and to hate war; he had been a great commercial Minister; and, in the early "seventies," he was instru-mental in having the Imperial troops removed from Canada, New Zealand,

The utterance is important as marking the turn of the tide, and the beginning of the end which soon came to the Imperial negation idea. The speaker declared that for forty years "there has beer no effort so continuous, so subtle, supported by so much energy, and carried on with so much ability and acumen, as the attempts of Liberalism to effect the disintegration of the Empire." If he had said "a section of Liberalism," he would have been absolutely correct; and, if he had added that this section was aided by the indifference of the Conservatives, he would have covered the whole ground. But as it was, the protest did good. He concluded with an expression of belief that the disintegration movement had entirely failed:

"But how had it failed? Through the sympathy of the Colonies with the Mother Country. They had decided that the Empire should not be destroyed, and no Minister in England would do his duty who neglected any opportunity of reconstructing as much as possible the Colonial Empire, and as possible the Colonial Empire, and of responding to those distant sympathies which might become the source of incalculable strength and happiness to the land." From this time forward a new line

of thought became visible, and commenced to operate, feebly and with uncertain aim at first, then with force and earnestness, throughout the policy of England. Lord Beaconsfield spent himself chiefly during his Ad-ministration in controlling foreign affairs, but he still managed, upon every possible occasion, to say a word for general Imperial unity. The idea spread quickly. After all, it was really at the heart of the average Englishman, and only needed a crisis which might show separation in all its nakedness of desertion, disintegration, naval weakness, and dishonour, in order to arouse the dormant sentiment, and make it a political power. And the

removal of the troops from the Colonies, which Mr. Gladstone favoured from motives of economy, and because of the desirability of inculcating Colonial self-reliance, but which was widely represented as being a great practical step towards independence, had constituted the critical moment. (To be Continued.)

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