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THE  
**ANGLO-SAXON**

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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, 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.

MULTIPLICATION OF VOTES.

Although most people are pretty well aware that "there is nothing new under the sun," that does not prevent them from giving new names to old subjects, or furnishing old polemical friends with new faces. What used to be called "equality of suffrage" is now brought to the front as the "one man-one vote" principle, and the Liberal Premier of New Brunswick has recently recommended a basis for the franchise law which has been advocated by some of the foremost philosophers and statesmen of the old world at various times during the last hundred and fifty years. Mr. Blair declared that the one man-one vote principle was wrong, and that the franchise law instead of being based upon the theory of a vote for each man ought really to provide for the multiplication of the votes as the value of the possessions of the individual increased. We have heard this plan referred to as "one vote-one value," but it would seem also to be capable of characterisation as the "joint stock principle."

This political cry of "one man-one vote" was first raised in England, and was one of those attacks which the democracy there is continually making on land and property owners, and which the latter do not seem to have the pluck or power to resist. The object of the cry was to obtain such legislation as would prevent an individual, holding property in two or more constituencies, from voting in more than one.

We have known of numerous instances in this country of persons entitled to vote in more than one constituency, and also exercising their right, but do not remember of its having been seriously proposed to interfere with their doing so. This has, however, evidently been suggested down in New Brunswick, and Mr. Blair is entitled to great credit for having promptly repudiated the "one man-one vote" cry, and for having "carried the war into Africa," and proclaimed his conviction that the true principle is that which prevails in the management of all joint stock undertakings.

There is an impression gradually assuming shape in this community that municipal government in the United States, and in many Canadian cities, is a failure, and people are beginning to find fault with a system which bestows as much power in municipal affairs upon the occupier of a shanty in Slabtown as upon the proprietor of a "Russell House" block. But power, distributed in this way, is just as dangerous in political as in municipal matters, and this has been acknowledged by many famous authors. Its inherent viciousness was maintained by far-seeing statesmen centuries ago, and it was effectively objected to even away back in the time of the Romans. On the division of the Roman people into centuries and tribes, which was the cardinal point of their constitution, Montesquieu makes the following important observation:—

"Servius Tullius was the author of the famous division of the people into centuries, which Livy and Dionysius Halicarnassus have so well described. He distributed a hundred and ninety-three centuries into six classes, and put the whole lower people into the last century, which singly formed the sixth class. It is easy to see that that ar-

rangement virtually excluded the lower classes from the suffrage not *de jure* but *de facto*. Subsequently it was agreed, that except in some particular cases they should, in voting, follow the division into tribes. There were thirty-five of these tribes who gave each their vote: four were from the city, thirty-one from the country. The principal citizens, being all rural proprietors, were naturally classed in the country tribes: the lower people were all classed in the four urban ones. This circumstance was regarded, and with reason, as the salvation of the republic. Appius Claudius had distributed the lower people among the whole tribes, but Fabius classed them again in the four urban ones, and thence acquired the name of 'Maximus.' The Censors every five years took a survey of the citizens, and distributed the people in the tribes to which they legally belonged; so that the ambitious could not render themselves masters of their suffrages, nor the people abuse their own power."

The Romans had good reason for styling that Fabius "Maximus," who discovered this way of preventing the lower classes, by their number, from acquiring an overwhelming superiority in the government of the state. But for that circumstance the Roman constitution would have become, after the change of Appius Claudius, a mere prototype of the American democracy; a government constantly swayed by a numerical majority of the lowest class of citizens.

When the time came afterwards, in modern history, that absolutism had to give place to constitutional government, there were not wanting attempts to invest persons superior in property or position with extra political power. Louis XVI. proposed a plan of this sort, giving each man a personal vote, and to the holders of property, in addition, more votes for their property. This plan was proposed to Turgot before the Revolution, but that minister, deeply imbued with the principles of democracy, rejected it; and Necker, following out his views, practically established equality of suffrage. If this plan had been adopted and honestly carried out it might possibly have prevented the calamities of the Revolution.

Among the political writers who have favoured this method of distributing political power the most eminent is Sir Archibald Alison, who has expressed himself as follows:—"In truth it deserves consideration by those who think on human affairs, and the probable form of government which may be expected to prevail in future among men, whether universal suffrage is the real evil to be dreaded, and whether equality of suffrage is not the real poison which destroys society. Abstractly considered, there is much justice in the plea so constantly advanced by the working classes, that, being members of the community and contributing to its support or opulence by their labour, they are entitled to a certain voice in the direction of its affairs. If no one has a voice at all but the sovereign—as in a despotism,—or no one except a few magnates—as in an aristocracy,—the humbler classes cannot complain at least of inconsistency, whatever they may of injustice, if they are excluded. But if a vast body of electors, as in Great Britain, is admitted, and still the great bulk of the working classes is excluded, it is not easy to see on what principle the exclusion of some can be rendered consistent with the admission of others. It deserves consideration whether the true principle would not be to give every able-bodied workingman, major and not receiving parochial relief, a vote, but a vote "of much less weight than his superiors in intelligence, property or station."

This was written in 1845, and it does seem strange that in all the measures for lowering the franchise which have since been passed in England, the influence of such suggestions does not appear to have been felt. Stranger still does this appear to be in view of the development of industry by means of joint-stock companies which has taken place in the same period. In these, influence is exerted and profit shared in proportion to each partner's interest. What is a state but a huge incorporated company, with unlimited liability, and why should not the same principle be applicable in its government?

This is a theme on which volumes might be written, but there are limits to a newspaper article. We conclude this one by expressing the hope that the Premier of New Brunswick will adhere staunchly to his principle of the multiplication of votes, and by wishing "more power to his elbow" in any attempt he may make to apply it in regulating either the Provincial or the Dominion franchise.

GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL.

Much to our satisfaction a session and not an election has been decided on. The difficulties of the situation are first to be faced in parliament, and, when the people are appealed to, it will be with a clearer understanding of the issues involved. We congratulate the Government on its course and believe it will be found that the difficulties have been exaggerated. Besides, it is wonderful how rapidly real difficulties disappear when they are manfully faced.

The importance which has been attached to the Manitoba school question has surprised us. At the present moment separate schools are legalised in Quebec and Ontario and no one complains. In the maritime provinces the opposite system prevails and everyone is satisfied. This proves that sensible people can get on very well in either case, and that the matter is of a purely provincial character. If only our Roman Catholic friends in Quebec were a little less exacting and our Protestant friends in Manitoba a little less belligerent the trouble would soon be at an end.

There is such a thing as giving a person too much of his own way. The same thing may happen with communities. The United States is, for instance, getting to be the spoiled child among nations, and very likely it will be found necessary on the part of other countries to administer a little judicious reproof. Even this, however, we would wish to see avoided in the case of any of our provinces. They ought to remember that much of their revenue is derived from the Dominion, and, out of gratitude alone, they ought to avoid embarrassing the Federal Government. We are inclined to believe that the Manitoba Government will give fair consideration to the representations which have been made to it by the Dominion, and answer them in a friendly and conciliatory manner, so as to evoke a similar spirit among the inhabitants of the province of Quebec.

GRAND LODGE MEETING.

The twentieth Grand Lodge gathering of the Sons of England (200 representatives from all parts of our Dominion), which has just closed at Woodstock, Ont., has done more good to solve the mysterious problem that has blocked the efforts of Englishmen in the past than any other gathering ever held. It has presented to the world the fact that Englishmen can unite for mutual benefit; that they can legislate for each other's good, and that they can hold fraternal and brotherly greetings with each other throughout the British colonies.

The delegates were, to say the least, a varied community. All the leading dialects from the shires of England were represented, and all were so enthusiastic for the furtherance of the aims of the Sons of England that all Englishmen in the colonies should feel its inspiring effect.

The establishing of the S. O. E. Order in far Australia is an acknowledged fact, when Bro. Boswell can secure a sufficient number of names to guarantee the opening of some 20 lodges, averaging from 50 to 500 in each. It is a matter for congratulation among Englishmen and members of the S. O. E. that their principles are so enthusiastically endorsed by our nationality in that colony, which goes to show that our Order has overcome the difficulty that has so often been thrown up against Englishmen—that they could not mould their ideas to bind each other together in a brotherly and fraternal spirit. The blending of the national with the fraternal and benevolent spirit is the point which has made the deep and lasting impression in the unity of Englishmen.

The meeting at Woodstock was characterized with the changes which experience alone had worked. It was found necessary for a change to be made in the system of governing the internal affairs of the Order. The Beneficiary—the most important factor in the Order—has been changed, which will be the means of increasing the usefulness of the work of that branch. The White Rose was allowed to remain as it was. Its power of usefulness is so limited that it will eventually, we hope, be embodied by the Committee on Ritual into the Red Rose. The blending of the two would make a beautiful initiatory ceremony.

It will be observed in this issue of the ANGLO-SAXON that an effort has been made in the right direction—and one which we hope will be efficiently carried out—that of placing the lodges in districts. By working as district lodges, we feel that more usefulness would follow the work of the Order. As matters are now the work has to be done from an isolated and individual point

of view, whereas the district idea would give a strong incentive to the furthering of the national character, which is such a prominent factor in our aims.

In future issues of the ANGLO-SAXON we shall take up legislative work, which, in our mind, is of much importance to our destiny as Englishmen, both in Canada and other colonies of the Empire.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION.

The Executive of the Order, at the Grand Lodge meeting, endorsed the ANGLO-SAXON as the mouth-piece of the Society. We appreciate their kind references to our past services to the Order and to Englishmen, and we trust that the officers and members of the S. O. E. will never have an opportunity to regret the confidence reposed in us. We shall continue in the future as we have in the past, doing all we can to advance the interests of Englishmen. The time has now dawned when we, as a nationality, have to make a stand against aggressive national factors in Canada. The Englishman has no national prejudices to grieve over; he is, therefore, ever ready to maintain the unity of the empire against all comers, and will, irrespective of party, do his duty and his share in defending the mother country from internal disruption by national factions, no matter whether they be home rulers or any other pretended rulers.

The Sons of England Society in adopting the ANGLO-SAXON to voice their sentiments done so knowing that our efforts in the past have been successful in placing our nationality upon a basis of recognition among the different national elements comprising the population of Canada. Englishmen in Canada are the most important political fraction to-day of all nationalities; they will not yield their influence to one side or the other. They will demand justice for all; they will see justice done all; but they will be aggressive to their own interests. Our numerical strength, scattered as we are, makes our nationality a dominant faction in all parts of the Dominion and justifies us in demanding recognition in Canada.

Bro. Wm. Hancock, S.G.P., speaks as follows of the Official Organ:—

"This is a matter that has been continually before Grand Lodge for some years past, and I certainly recommend that some action be taken at this present Grand Lodge Meeting. There is no member of this society, in my opinion, but what will recommend the same. The ANGLO-SAXON has done good work. Let it do better by being acknowledged as an official organ, and supported by the Order."

Bro. Geo. Clatworthy, S. G. V. P., as follows:—

"I have long held the opinion that an Official Organ would be of great good to the Society. This opinion has been much strengthened by better acquaintance with the work and needs of our Order, which my year of office has afforded me. In this connection, I have pleasure in testifying to the services rendered the Institution by the ANGLO-SAXON, especially in the Maritime Provinces, where nearly all the brethren take the paper, and who, I need hardly say, prize it much, it being the principal medium through which they can learn of the welfare of the Order."

The veteran Secretary, Bro. John W. Carter, says:—

"The subject of an Official Organ has been so often before your honourable body that it is hardly necessary to say more than submit that it is of the utmost importance that we have some medium through which the aims and objects of our Society can be made known to the English population throughout the Dominion. Many attempts have been made by different parties to establish official organs for the Society, but have signally failed. The only one which has survived is the ANGLO-SAXON. Nothing but the courage and pluck of our Brother, E. J. Reynolds, could have stood the strain. His efforts deserve appreciation; his sacrifice should be recognized. An organ that will avoid all personalities, and strive to build up the Society, upon sound and honourable principles, is bound to prove successful and become a power for the Institution. A proposition is made by Bro. Reynolds which could easily be carried out and make the organ independent of any outside assistance, which at the present time, I understand, it is receiving, which must to a very large extent deprive it of its independent character. I can without bias urgently recommend the Order to support the ANGLO-SAXON."

The above were carried unanimously by the General Purposes Committee, and adopted by Grand Lodge.

Notice to Lodges.

Lodges who have accounts due The ANGLO-SAXON would favor us by remitting same to us at as early a date as possible. A number of brethren have asked to have the time extended in collecting subscriptions, so that all of the brethren may be seen. We extend the time to such brethren with the hope that their list of subs will be large.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The annual dinner of the S. O. E. lodges of the city of Ottawa was held on the 25th of March, and it was the best ever held by Englishmen of the Capital. The brethren were fortunate to have as their guest the Premier of the Dominion, Sir Mackenzie Bowell. A strong feeling of pride exists among Englishmen in the fact that he is not afraid to say "I am an Englishman." Although we have no special claim in placing him in the position, yet we are proud to see him the Premier of the Dominion.

The committee who attended so assiduously to the arrangements of the annual dinner of the Ottawa brethren deserve special mention. The chairman, Bro. Geo. Low, Sr., has, by his continued interest in the Order, filled all the minor offices and reached the highest position which is in the power of the Sons of England and Englishmen in Ottawa to give him. Bro. Low joined Bowood lodge as a charter member, and has continued working so zealously in the cause of Englishmen that he is now occupying the double position of President, having been elected to that office by Lodge Clarendon and the St. George's Society. Bro. W. R. Stroud's record is so well known that it would be out of place for us to dwell upon it now; suffice it to say that Bro. Stroud always does his share and does it well. Bro. N. B. Sheppard, the efficient secretary of Clarendon lodge, attended to the details of the dinner, assisted by Bros. C. J. Folkes and L. Williams, until the whole affair was a credit to them and an honour to the Order and Englishmen of the capital.

The Sons of England Hall and Building Association of Manitoba, have now received their letters patent of incorporation from the Provincial Government, and are only awaiting the arrival of their grand seal, from the office of the Supreme Grand Secretary of the Order in Toronto, to enable them to issue share certificates, at Five Dollars each, to members of the Sons of England Order throughout the world. See advertisement.

S. O. E. NOTES.

At the regular meeting of Oxford Lodge, No. 17, Belleville, held last evening, there was a larger number present than have attended for a long time, many of the older members being present. The grand honors were given to Bro. London, who had just returned from Grand Lodge meeting at Woodstock, where he was elected Supreme Grand Vice-President. During the evening four candidates were initiated. The receipts of the evening were \$164.91.

Bro. G. S. Ryerson, M.P.P., Toronto, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon-General of the Canadian militia.

The 43rd Battalion, of Ottawa, will visit Almonte on the 24th of May, under the auspices of the S. O. E. and A. O. U. W. lodges of that town.

Bro. Dr. Kidd, surgeon to Stanley lodge, Ottawa, has returned home from Kingston, where he was called by the serious illness of his father.

Several important communications have been laid over, they will appear next issue; also lodge news.

The ANGLO-SAXON was not issued on the 15th of March.

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ENGLISH

A FEST

Sir Mackenzie Bowell's address: Songs A Loy

The first lodges of was held Oddfellow gather as lishmen a seen in the

The hall the table sumptuous dent of C chair, on Bowell and his right Rev. Mr.

Letters tend were from Bro J. W. C Canada; O'Keefe, Hon. E. I

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