

make sure of your ground. We shall be most happy to coöperate with any responsible body in eradicating the evils all respectable men deplore. Meanwhile we wait for a reply.

The Skeleton
Buried.

In our last issue we noticed a complaint made by Sir Henri Joli de Lotbinière of a paragraph by Dr. Kingsford in his History of Canada, relating to the De Lotbinière family. We also justified Dr. Kingsford's refusal to withdraw his statement. Since then Sir Henri has published a letter in which he says:

"I will not find fault with Dr. Kingsford for doing so, but I trust that he will not refuse to enquire into the nature of the 'Kings bounty,' mentioned by General Haldimand as having been received by my great-grandfather, and that he will add to the said footnote the following statement:

"The Mr. De Lotbinière, to whom the letter alluded to in General Haldimand's dispatch was written by his father, is the same, who, in 1775, with Messrs. De Belastre, De Longueuil, De Rouville, De Boucherville and other seigneurs, helped to retake Fort St. Jean from the Americans, and to hold it against superior forces until, after a protracted resistance, they were compelled to capitulate. The American Congress refused to exchange the Canadian seigneurs on the ground that 'they were too much attached to the English Government, and too influential in their own country.'

"Mr. De Lotbinière was kept a prisoner by the Americans for nineteen months. When, at last, he returned home and prayed, as a compensation of his services and losses sustained during the American invasion, to be relieved from the payment of the 'Droit de Quint,' due the Crown on the sale of his seignories, on General Haldimand's refusal to grant his request, he answered him in a letter dated March 5, 1779 (part of which I now translate), as follows:

"Now that I am convinced that my past services are not to be rewarded, I feel it my duty to offer to God what I have done for the King, and to you, General, my services for the future. Your Excellency will see that I have not acted in the past from any motive of self-interest, and should you, in times of adversity require my services, you will find me ready to sacrifice, for my King, and for yourself, my fortune and my life."

It is pleasing to read the honest pride of Sir Henri in his grandfather's loyalty to the British Crown. He himself has conspicuously shewn the same quality and has been deservedly rewarded.

Anglophobia.

The article on "Delenda est Carthago," which appeared in THE WEEK recently, has given rise to an animated discussion both in the Canadian and American press, and we have been roundly abused in some quarters for publishing such opinions as it contained. THE WEEK has been deluged with letters on the subject. Among them we select for publication one written by a prominent Canadian journalist well versed in American affairs. His opinions are of considerable interest:

"All honest Canadians must agree with you that war with the United States is not such a remote possibility as many of us fondly imagine. THE WEEK's fearless expression of opinion on a subject that few care to touch is deserving of praise. It cannot be denied that Canadians view with alarm each presidential election in the United States with its periodical outbursts of anglophobia. Within recent years the United States has stood in the way of the British foreign office in every move on the diplomatic chess board, ready to take sides with the enemies of the Empire, it matters not what the merits of the questions at issue may be. This constant policy of interference in Britain's foreign relations, the tone of studied insult and menace continually assumed by the American press and politicians cannot be borne too long by any great nation and an explosion may come at any moment. From just such seeds spring the bitter harvest of war, which is ripening faster than many of us are inclined to believe. The Monroe doctrine ignores the fact that Great Britain is a power on the American continent and it is so extended and

embellished that it includes the whole of the western hemisphere. New York editors and the cheap politicians that rule the destinies of the great Republic are sitting up at nights watching this precious Monroe doctrine and dying to breakfast on a Britisher. The American who discovers that Britain's declaration of war with Ashanti is a violation of the Monroe doctrine can be elected president. The ignorant masses are being goaded into fury against Great Britain, on account of fancied national insults. It was just such forces that caused the rupture in 1812, and later on fired the first gun in the American civil war. The politician was the Iago of both tragedies. And here let me point out to those who seek to lull us into fancied security by telling us that only the American politicians and not the American people are hostile to Great Britain, that their arguments are founded on false premises. For the very reason that every American is a politician from the President down to the meanest rag-picker. Even the tramps are politicians; for example, General Coxe's army. In Great Britain the middle classes are composed chiefly of manufacturers, artisans, and shop-keepers. They meddle very rarely in politics, and all they desire is to be left alone in the pursuit of a living and what happiness fortune bestows upon them. They have all the hard-headed, practical common-sense of their race and abhor shams and buncombe. In the United States this class is composed of politicians. To deny this is to ignore the McKinley bill. If you say the American politicians long for war with Great Britain, then in that class must be included the great majority of the American people. War with England must be a popular idea or it would not be exploited so much by politicians of note such as Col. Robert Ingersoll, General Lougstreel, and Senator Chandler. If men with such responsibilities and influence raised such a cry in any European country it would not take Great Britain very long to put her house in order for war. Surely the Americans are as responsible for their acts as the French or Russians, and it is not wise for us to ignore such outspoken menaces.

"I would like also to point out that the United States Government has been building ships of war and turning out guns and ammunition with feverish haste for some months, and we are told that the gun factories are running occasionally night and day. Since 1892 an army of fifteen thousand men, withdrawn from the territories, has been quietly concentrated within a couple of days march of the Canadian frontier. Let us ask ourselves the question: Who are these guns and bullets intended for? Why is the American Army gathered so near our borders? The Americans are a shrewd people. Can it be that they covet our mines of gold, silver, iron, and nickel, our vast prairies, our fisheries and our forests. The prize would well repay a short campaign. Besides they are well aware of our defenceless condition, more real than apparent. We have a magnificent militia force largely on paper, except the city corps, about five thousand strong. Our soldiers are supplied with arms and equipment half a century behind the age. They are starved in the matter of pay and no encouragement is given our citizen soldiers by the authorities. In case of an invasion courage and men would not be wanting. The Canadian is a born soldier and can learn his drill and take his place in the ranks quicker than the recruits of any other nation. But what use can our men, their courage, and their military instincts be if they have no arms? One half of our defenders would have to arm themselves with shotguns, scythes, and pitch-forks in case of an invasion. Drill, preparatory to taking the field itself, would occupy a month, and thousands of valuable lives would be thrown away before we had any army. We have neither depots of stores nor magazines scattered over the country. A foolish policy has kept everything at Ottawa, and it would take a month to ship the necessary ammunition from that city alone. The idea of a transport service has never been dreamt of at headquarters and there is not, as General Herbert pointed out, a spare gun wheel nearer than Woolwich.

"I ask is not such a state of affairs criminal, a crime against our country? Our politicians, both parties are equally guilty, would sooner squander a million dollars with contractors to build a railway to the pole than a dollar on the militia. Mr. Dickey's administration gives promise of better things. He should realize that any efforts towards putting Canada in a state of defence will have the support of the Canadian people, for we cannot choose to ignore the war