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 3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published, although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.
 4. The courts have decided that refusing newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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 and their descendants.

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THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

We regret that the limited space of the *ANGLO-SAXON* will not admit of the publication of Sir John Macdonald's manifesto. A more thoroughly patriotic utterance never emanated from a Colonial statesman. The *ANGLO-SAXON* is delighted to find itself once more in agreement with Sir John. But our experience of that astute politician makes us cautious in giving him at the present juncture an unreserved support. Sir John must remember that if there are at this moment in this country so many honest and respectable men in favor of annexation to the United States, the fact is due as much to Sir John's subservience to Quebec as to any other cause. At the time of the vote on the Jesuits' Estates Bill we heard murmurs on all sides that if the British flag waved over Canada it was the French tri-colour that ruled. There are some people, it seems, who prefer the stars and stripes to the tri-colour. The *ANGLO-SAXON* is not disposed to call these 'traitors.'

There is, however, a broad distinction between the man who honestly believes that the people of Canada would be more prosperous under a commercial or even a political union with the States, and votes accordingly, and the man who conspires with the enemies of his people to bring his country to ruin or surrender. Such a man is Mr. Farrer of the *Globe* and Sir John Macdonald did right in exposing him. The politicians in the United States do not need much prompting by Canadians to injure and annoy this country. The McKinley Bill has already caused a serious dislocation of Canadian trade; but if Mr. Farrer's suggestion that the bonding privilege be withdrawn from our railways should be carried out, it will simply strangle our through-freighting business and knock the bottom out of our railroad system. We do not expect the United States to view with any pleasure the growth of a rival power on their borders. It is natural that they should endeavour to bring us into union with them. But we warn them that they can never succeed in this endeavour by a policy of exasperation. Our people have shown on more than one battle-field that they will not submit to be coerced into union.

The plain fact is, that only a small proportion of the people in this country want closer relations with the United States unless a treaty covering at least ten years and unbreakable before the expiration of that period can be made. Business men realize perfectly well that a good deal of expense, time and trouble have to be gone through before a new channel of trade is created. The advantages of freer trade rela-

tions with our neighbours are manifest to every one who has studied the subject. Our geographical position makes us the natural summer route for the exports of the far west; while the New England ports would naturally take our produce during winter. But the Canadians do not want a treaty which could be abrogated by the American Government at any moment. Confidence is the life of trade, and we should have no safety in such an arrangement.

The political situation is, after all, very simple. Sir John Macdonald was afraid to face the issues which would surely have come up had Parliament met. He therefore persuaded the Governor-General to consent to a dissolution. We entirely agree with those who assert that Lord Stanley acted weakly if not wrongly in this matter. It is, however, by no means the first time that Lord Stanley has shewn himself to be a weak man. Sir John alleges that there is a prospect of making a treaty with the United States and that he wishes to get the opinion of the people upon the question. Now, seeing that there is a standing offer on the statute books to reciprocate with the United States, we cannot see why the people should be required to repeat what they have already expressed their willingness to do. That Sir John Macdonald will come out on top in the elections we make no doubt, but it will be simply because the people of this country are not yet awake to the necessity of electing men to represent them and not merely the interests of a party or section.

The *ANGLO-SAXON* earnestly appeals to all those whom these words may reach, whether they be Grit or Tory, not to vote for any one of the 188 members in the late Parliament who supported the Jesuits' Estates Bill.

Now is the people's opportunity! If members of Parliament can be taught that it is unsafe for them to play into the hands of the Romish faction, we are likely to have less trouble in the future. The Party Whip may crack in vain when a man knows that by responding to it he wrecks his political prospects.

It is satisfactory in this connection to learn that MR. WARD of Port Hope, has been rejected by his late constituents solely and entirely on account of his vote on the Jesuits' Estates Bill. Those who had hoped that that issue was dead are destined to have their eyes opened. So long as the Jesuits are here and continue to pursue their peculiar tactics there will be no lack of interesting problems for the Canadians to deal with.

THE MEETING OF GRAND LODGE.

The Sons of England Society should look about them for a cognomen which would be less misleading than the title they have chosen to adopt. They might for example style themselves 'The Independent Order of Patriarchs of the Goose Club' very much more properly than 'Sons of England.'

We have followed the proceedings of the recent convention of this Order at Hamilton, with the closest interest, in the hope that something would be done to give effect to the principles contained in the Constitution and Ritual of the Society. That hope must now be abandoned. The Grand Lodge has dissolved for another year, and the Order remains in the slough into which the incompetency and inefficiency of its leaders have conducted it.

The financial position of the Society is most gratifying and encouraging. The beneficiary department, in particular, has now reached that point which will allow of \$1,000 being paid in the case of each death claim. The reports of the various Lodges are uniformly satisfactory both as regards accretions to the membership and to the rest fund. Moreover, we learn that 26 new lodges were opened during the year, not to speak of several juvenile lodges. We have even heard a rumor

of a ladies' lodge, doubtless an indication that the fair sex is awakening to the benefits of "Equal Rights."

It is quite evident that the *ANGLO-SAXON* is in a very bad humour, and it is equally beyond question that its feeling of discouragement is shared by a large number of the Sons of England. How it came about that so many delegates to Grand Lodge could sit hour by hour and day by day discussing petty points of routine and of ritual, at a time when movements fraught with the most vital consequences to Englishmen in Canada were going on all round them, passes understanding. It is like children playing marbles on the brink of a precipice.

If Englishmen desire to form a Goose Club there can be no possible objection. But there is very serious objection when they connect with the matter of membership the solemn obligation that the initiate shall be true to British connection and to the Protestant faith; unless, they intend as a body to uphold the principles involved in those ideas.

We are quite well aware that at the banquets and little suppers which were given to the delegates, during the meeting of the Convention, the most loyal and patriotic speeches were made, and that these were loudly applauded. But that sort of thing has ceased to satisfy us. It is very well in its way, and, no doubt, the delegates carried home with them a recollection of some very choice and flowing periods. If words were deeds; if by talking loyally the acts of disloyal men could be brought to nought—there would have been less occasion for our forefathers to fight on so many distant fields. If it becomes Englishmen to talk so much and do so little. This Society of the Sons of England, not yet very strong in numbers but becoming so, might play a part in the history of Canada which our race for a thousand generations would love to recall.

It is simply shameful for us to speak of Waterloo and Trafalgar, or to come nearer home, of the capture of Quebec and the conquest of Canada, when the fact is open to the meanest intelligence that the French and the Romish Church are together seeking to undo and subvert all those principles upon which the framework of our modern life has been founded.

Did not the delegates from eastern Ontario and from Quebec, represent these things to Grand Lodge? If they did not, they failed in their duty. Did not the delegates from Manitoba call attention to the efforts being made to impose the official use of the French language upon the people of that Province and to compel the State to support schools in which children are taught to hate the State? If they did not, they too, failed in their duty.

The Order of the Sons of England is professedly a patriotic Society. In what single respect did its Grand Lodge give evidence of patriotism? The events of the last few years must have been fresh in the memories of the delegates. "British Connection" is at this moment exposed to dangers which no one can affect to depreciate, and yet this English Society, which is sworn to the maintenance of that principle, has not, so far as we can learn, one single word to say. What then is the value of our obligation! Let us discard it and become a Goose Club pure and simple.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The number of independent journals in Canada is rapidly increasing. The party organs at the present moment, are by no means spectacularly impressive; but it is amusing for us who watch the fray, to see the extremes to which men and newspapers, ordinarily sensible, are being driven by the party instinct. No one sincerely believes that the country would go to ruin in the hands of either party. The *ANGLO-SAXON*'s reason for opposing the Liberals is, that it has no confidence at all in the Leaders of that Party. Time and again have they had opportunities in Parliament, notably in connection with the Jesuits' Estate Bill, the Railway

Subsidies Bill, and other measures, in which to prove their liberal principles, but they have thrown them all away in a vain attempt to capture the French vote.

Sir Richard Cartwright and his party ought to have learned by this time that it is the policy of the Romish Church to put the Liberals in the Local Government and the Conservatives in the Dominion, and that it is not likely that she will permit her adherents to upset this arrangement. The pity is that the Liberals do not comprehend what true liberalism means, or we should not find them so often going, cap in hand, begging for favours from a re-actionary ecclesiasticism.

Sir John Macdonald, on the other hand has the advantage of knowing exactly where he stands, as was evidenced by the fact that in the Ontario elections last year he altogether neglected his own henchman Mr. Meredith, and gave Mr. Mowat a more than negative support. Sir John is perfectly satisfied with an arrangement that keeps him in office and is quite indifferent to the fate of his Provincial allies. What will happen when Sir John Macdonald takes his flight aloft no one can at present foresee.

The *London Times* has suddenly discovered that Mr. Gladstone is a very consistent person. In a recent issue it reviews the life of that popular statesman and shews that there is not one single article of belief which he has at any time professed that he has not kicked over at a later period. The *Times* therefore concludes that Mr. Gladstone has the merit of being the most consistently inconsistent man of whom history affords a record.

The Conference at Boulogne between the two sections of the Irish Party has had no result. Mr. Parnell has returned to Ireland, where the lower classes continue to follow him in spite of the schism in his party and the almost unanimous opposition of the hierarchy. That the latter will prove too strong in the long run for the "Uncrowned King" we have not the slightest doubt. The importance of the present crisis in Ireland lies mainly in the fact that the English politicians are beginning to appreciate the enormous political power wielded by the Romish church in that country. We publish elsewhere an important declaration of Lord Salisbury upon the point.

The Governor of Cape Colony, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes the Premier, have been summoned to London to advise the Colonial office in regard to the claims of the South African Company. This company as our readers are doubtless aware has been chartered on the lines of the great historic companies to which England owes so much of her immense dominion. A conflict having arisen between the claims of the company and those of the Portuguese in Gazaland and Manica, it goes almost without saying that the Portuguese have been forced to the wall. On grounds of practical utility we might rejoice at this fact, because through the Portuguese have had a shadowy sort of suzerainty for three hundred years over the region watered by the Zambesi, it cannot be shewn that they have made any attempts to civilize the natives, nor have they had any influence in that direction. At present there are over 1000 strong, determined, industrious young Englishmen in Manica, and their number is increasing every day. In face of these we are afraid the Portuguese will be obliged to retire. The country is reported to be very rich in all respects.

The colliery disaster at Spring Hill mines, Nova Scotia, has sent a shudder through the entire community. According to the statement of the mine superintendent, everything appeared to be in proper working order previous to the accident, for the cause of which no one seems able to account. Nevertheless there must have been a cause. Miners are a careless lot of men as a class, and a long immunity makes them indifferent to risks. It would be well for the Government to adopt the practice followed in England and Germany, and, we believe, in France, of appointing inspectors for each mining district. Owners of mines are often parsimonious, and neglect necessary precautions if they cost money. The men, on the other hand, would rather accept extra risks than lose a job. This condition of things makes Government intervention and supervision a necessity.

The Hierarchy are reminding the *habitants* that under the British flag they enjoy privileges which they could

not hope to preserve in the event of annexation. The argument would have been more fairly stated if the priests had spoken of the Church as enjoying the peculiar advantages. We don't see where the advantages come in for Jean Baptiste, who is required by the law to pay tithes and fabrique assessments whether he wants to or no.

The French-Canadian has hitherto been a dumb animal. He has felt the steady and increasing pressure of the ecclesiastical system, and in a misty kind of way has understood that by all sorts of indirect methods, money was being squeezed out of him. But the cry of loyalty to his race and creed has prevented him from speaking out. In the last extremity he could find refuge in the States. Some of these days, however, Jean Baptiste will discover that he is a man; that is to say, that he is free to spend his earnings in the support of himself and family; to put by a little for a rainy day; to give as much or as little as he pleases to the priest.

He will at the same time discover that the Equal Righters, whom he has been taught to regard as his enemies, are, in reality, his best friends; that it is immoral for any Church to be endowed with peculiar privileges at the hands of the State; that the holding of land in mortmain is a vicious principle, and that the Church has no right to employ the law to collect what should be voluntary gifts. When Jean Baptiste becomes articulate, these are some of the things he will say.

The downfall of Crispi following so soon after the Tricoups incident shews in the clearest way that the democracy, no more than in the time of Athens, possesses stability. Even educated men do not agree in the simplest ideas about government, and what can be expected of the more ignorant classes who gather their information as to public matters, for the most part, from demagogues and party newspapers? It is time that the State took the matter in hand, seeing that the stability of the State depends largely, in democratic communities, upon the intellectual condition of the great mass of the people. A short text book should be placed in the schools, in which the rights and duties of citizens, and their relations towards the State, were inculcated. In this way a feeling of devotion towards the State would be sown in the minds of the children to bear excellent fruit in the course of a few generations. The study of history does, it is true, something of the nature we have indicated, but what schoolboy possesses such a comparative knowledge of history as to be able to deduce practical guidance for the future from the past experience of mankind.

The Premier of Victoria has taken strong objection to the proposal of "General" Booth to transport to that colony a certain proposition of the "submerged tenth" that he expects to redeem. The Premier of Tasmania takes a milder view of the matter and appears to think that a judiciously selected number might be acceptable enough in Tasmania. Why does not Mr. Booth try Cashmere, the climate of which is eminently suitable for Europeans? We should like to see an Anglo-Saxon population in that country. Nothing could guarantee our hold over India to a like extent as a strong English settlement at the point where a Russian or Chinese invasion of India could alone successfully be attempted.

The Canadian section of the exhibition at Jamaica, has proved a strong attraction. The leading merchants of Kingston have decided to take a ship load of Canadian goods on trial. It is to be hoped that our people will do their utmost to promote a trade between the two countries. The West Indies want the very things we can supply, but have been in the habit of getting them from the United States. The Canadian Boards of Trade should look into the matter and stir up our manufacturers and merchants. The Government can do very little after all if individual enterprise is lacking.

London, 20th.—In the Commons yesterday, Barron de Worms said the Government of Newfoundland had protested against the fact that the convention between Newfoundland and the United States had not been sanctioned by the Imperial Government. Baron de Worms added that the documents relating to the *modus vivendi* and the Washington convention negotiations would be laid before the House before the vote on the colonial estimates was taken, so as to enable the House to discuss fully the Home Government's action in the matter.