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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.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

We have had an opportunity of perusing the leaflets which have been issued to explain the objects of another association which has been formed with more or less imperialistic purposes in view. The Navy League, "a strictly non-party organization" is to urge upon the Government and the Electorate of the old country, the paramount importance of an adequate navy as the best guarantee of peace. It is to secure "The Command of the Sea" by the United Kingdom, and to call attention from time to time to such measures as may be requisite to secure adequate preparation for the maritime defence of the Empire. Another of its general aims is to point out "the enormous demands which war would make upon the navy, and the fact that the navy is not at present ready to meet them."

In the enumeration of the aims of this new league there is no positive mention of any desire to transform the Navy of England into the Navy of the British Empire so far as the cost of its maintenance is concerned. The whole Empire is certainly to be protected but apparently entirely, as heretofore, at the cost of the United Kingdom. This is an incongruity and an injustice which cannot be allowed to continue very much longer, and it seems strange that, in the prospectus of the Navy League, this matter, which is rapidly coming to the front, should have been passed over in silence.

When it is considered that the annual sum expended by England on her navy has very much increased of late, being at least two millions sterling more than it was ten years ago, the time does not seem to be very opportune for the formation of the Navy League. But it is maintained on the part of the new society that the augmented expenditure is still insufficient. It is pointed out that no new battle-ships have been laid down; that the British navy is still inferior to that of France and Russia combined, that the supply of men is short, that there is no trained reserve, and that in other minor respects we are falling behind the nations of continental Europe. It is therefore to be hoped that Englishmen and the Sons of England will heartily sympathize with the object of the league and support it so far as in them lies.

We remark one feature in the constitution of the League which seems to prove that it means business. All members must pay an annual subscription of one guinea and persons contributing less are admitted as associates. This is as it should be. No work can be done or agitation carried on without money, and we recommend this example to the imitation of the Imperial Federation League in Canada, whose adherents do not contribute any regular sum and whose membership is therefore in a state of disorganization. There is nothing like an appeal to the pocket for proving whether a man who professes to sympathize with the object of any society has its interests really at heart. Let all therefore who can afford it support the Navy League. It has been formed to watch over the interests of the Fleet of England, and as Tennyson has it:

"The Fleet of England is her all-in-all,
Her fleet is in your hands,
And in her fleet, her fate!"

AN IMPOTENT CONCLUSION.

We have been taken to task by Mr. Loring, the Honorary Secretary of the Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee for our remarks in a recent article under the heading "Singapore." Mr. Loring's letter will be found in another column of this issue, from which it will be seen that he complains of our having neglected to notice the policy proposed by the committee which is that "the Government of the United King-

dom should formally ascertain from the Colonies whether they are willing to take their share in the cost and in the administration of Maritime Defence."

We are willing to admit that the committee's policy as here defined is a trifle more energetic than that of which we accused them. The facts are not only to be "brought officially to the notice of the Colonies," but the latter are to be asked whether they are willing "to take their share" in naval defence and administration. Nevertheless we are still inclined to maintain that, considering the circumstances of the case the Committee's proposed plan of action is anything but vigorous. Here we have a number of gentlemen in England who for the last ten years have been almost continuously engaged in the study of Imperial Defence, and have only been able to exorcise, as a plan of action for the government of the United Kingdom, that the latter should ask the colonies to pay something for Imperial Defence, and grant them in return the right to meddle with the management of naval affairs. We doubt very much whether even the present British Government will be inclined to adopt such a bald proposal for action. Would not the Colonies be sure to ask for further information, and require to know how much they were to contribute, upon what principle they were to be assessed, to what extent this taxation would secure for them imperial representation, how their share in the naval administration was to be arranged, as well as many other details of the proposed scheme? And beyond all these questions would not the greater one loom up as regards the reward which the Colonies were to expect for sharing the Imperial burdens? The Committee might call it mean and selfish, but assuredly the Colonies would demand commercial advantages, beyond those enjoyed by foreigners, if they were to join the Mother Country in paying for the battles of the Empire. The Committee may depend upon it that these considerations would present themselves to any and every administration in the old country, and prevent them from approaching the Colonies on the subject until they felt themselves to be in possession of a well matured scheme for closer Imperial Union.

For these reasons we persist in characterising the Committee's policy as "lame and impotent." It is more over narrow and short sighted. Imperial consolidation is too great a problem to be nibbled at. It must be solved boldly and comprehensively and without excluding obvious factors from the calculation. Unless the Committee goes seriously to work on its task of perfecting a scheme of Imperial Defence, and enters elaborately into all the details, it will certainly share the same fate as the old League to whom it owes its existence. This parent League having always boasted that it had no scheme for federating the Empire, was told by Lord Salisbury that the time had come for proposing schemes and that without them no progress was possible. It then undertook to submit definite proposals by which the object of Imperial Federation might be realised. After a gestation period of sixteen months, it brought forward proposals so indefinite that they have since been quite forgotten. Let the Committee take warning by the fate of its parent, and bring forward some really practical suggestions for accomplishing the object which it has in view, and let these be such as will provoke action in the desired direction by the government of the United Kingdom.

WEST INDIAN TRADE.

We have frequently called attention to the importance of cultivating Canada's trade with the West Indies, and are gratified to observe from the Trade and Navigation returns of the year ending 30th June, 1894, that it continues gradually to improve. In this period Canada exported to the British West Indies, Guiana and Honduras goods to the value of \$2,402,496, an increase on the previous years exports of \$305,324 or nearly 15 per cent. The increase in the value of importations into Canada from the same countries was \$155,481 or not quite 10 per cent. From this it appears that our import trade from the West Indies does not keep up in rapidity of increase with our export trade. On the whole, however, the total volume of trade shows a gratifying improvement. It now amounts to over four million dollars annually, and is at least equally as worthy of encouragement as the trade with Australasia and South Africa. How it may be most conveniently stimulated will best appear from a consideration of the nature of the trade now going on betwixt these tropical colonies and ourselves.

Beginning with the exports above mentioned we find them to be classified in the returns in the following manner:-

Products of the Mine.....	\$ 37,864
do Fisheries.....	1,443,156
do Forest.....	245,114
Animals and their products.....	92,338
Agricultural produce.....	415,721
Manufactures.....	165,151
Miscellaneous.....	1,932

Total.....\$2,402,496

From this it will be seen that fish is our chief item of export to the West Indies. Lumber would no doubt come next if Canada could be properly credited with all her products. Nearly all the white pine lumber shipped to the West Indies from U.S. ports is of Canadian growth. The agricultural products consist largely of flour, corn-meal, oats and other cereals, butter, cheese, biscuits, lard, potatoes, hay, etc. In all these articles we are beaten by the United States, so far as the quantities shipped to the West Indies are concerned. The average total imports from the United States into the British West Indies, for the years 1887-89 were valued at nine millions of dollars annually. It is probably safe to say that now the value amounts to four times the supplies from Canada, or that we furnish only about one-fifth of the lumber, food products, and feeding stuffs required by the British West Indies. When it is further considered that their total importations from all countries are not in value much short of forty millions dollars, it will at once be admitted that they furnish a most magnificent market not only for Canada's breadstuffs but also for all her other manufactures.

If we now attempt a review of the goods imported into Canada from the British West Indies during 1893-4 we find them and their values to be as given in the following statements. The dutiable goods were as follows:-

Arrowroot and Tapioca.....	\$ 262
Cocoa nuts, imported direct.....	6,640
do do not direct.....	231
Oranges and lemons.....	7,196
Jellies, jams and preserves.....	4,243
Ginger and spices, unground.....	4,243
Nutmeg and mace.....	1,096
Rum.....	15,200
Sponges.....	78
Refined sugar.....	1,236
Molasses.....	561,547
Miscellaneous.....	30,614

Total.....\$631,456

This is not a very brilliant showing on the face of it, but it becomes pitiable when we consider that Canada's total importations of the goods above specified amounts to \$2,000,369 or more than three times the quantity she takes from those British communities in the West Indies so capable of furnishing them. Where she does obtain her supply will appear from the following table in which the percentages are given of the various goods according to origin:-

	From West Indies.	From Gt. Britain.	From the U. S.	From other Countries.
Arrowroot and Tapioca.....	0.8	85.3	12.3	1.6
Cocoa nuts direct.....	89.3	3.8	6.9	0.9
do indirect.....	1.5	95.5	3.6	0.9
Oranges and lemons.....	0.9	69.2	30.1	0.9
Jellies, jams and preserves.....	0.1	87.3	6.3	6.3
Ginger & spices unground.....	4.1	70.6	23.7	1.6
Nutmeg and mace.....	42.9	34.2	19.9	1.9
Rum.....	0.3	46.1	51.7	1.9
Sponges.....	1.1	3.5	95.4	0.9
Refined sugar.....	71.8	13.6	14.6	0.9

This table reveals some rather interesting facts. It seems that the United States supplies sixty per cent. of the oranges and lemons consumed in Canada, and that her requirements as regards arrowroot, tapioca, ginger, nutmeg and mace, all purely tropical products, come to her by way of the U. S. or Great Britain.

Looking next at the articles imported from the West Indies, free of duty, we find their value to be as follows:-

Salt.....	\$30,278
Logs and round timber.....	335
Bananas.....	23,336
Pine apples.....	642
Guavas, etc.....	10
Sugar under 14 D.S.....	805,104
Asphaltum.....	10,700
Cacao nibs, etc.....	15,176
Lime juice.....	2,204
Green coffee.....	26,543
Miscellaneous.....	188,300

Total.....\$1,093,526

Comparing this amount with the total value of the importations into Canada of the foregoing articles, amounting to \$12,925,793, it appears that only 8 1/2 per cent. of these are furnished by the British West Indies. This is an astounding state of affairs and seems to be mainly owing to the fact that West Indian labour in the sugar-cane fields costs more than that of the semi-savage tribes of Java and the Philippine Islands.

Classified like the dutiable goods we find our supply of the free articles to have been obtained as follows:-

	From West Indies.	From Gt. Britain.	From the U. S.	From other Countries.
Salt.....	6.2	91.1	4.1	8.6
Logs and round timber.....	1.8	0.1	99.9	0.9
Bananas.....	1.8	93.4	2.0	0.9
Pine apples.....	0.9	96.3	4.1	0.9
Guavas, etc.....	1.0	99.0	0.9	0.9
Sugar under No. 14 D.S.....	9.8	14.5	75.9	0.9
Asphaltum.....	8.6	11.8	78.3	0.9
Cacao nibs, etc.....	30.1	27.3	44.4	3.1
Lime juice.....	100.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Green Coffee.....	47	29.9	0.9	60.1

We are also able from this statement to draw some surprising conclusions; among others that, almost the whole of our supply of tropical fruit is obtained through the middlemen of the United States; that only 4.7 p. c. of the green coffee we import comes from the British West Indies, and scarcely 10 p. c. of the raw sugar. It may be of use to give here the sources of Canada's supply of the last named article:-

Raw Sugar From	Value.	Per centage.
British West Indies.....	\$805,104	9.6
Dutch East Indies.....	806,067	12.0
Germany.....	1,859,516	22.2
Spanish East Indies.....	707,320	36.9
Spanish West Indies.....	2,386,751	14.5
United States.....	1,216,900	
Other countries.....	410,492	
Total.....	\$8,382,150	

These figures show that Canada obtains nearly half her supply of raw sugar from the Colonies of Spain and Holland, and more than a third from the United States and Germany. It is not likely however that the supply from the last named country will be kept up, for prices are not likely to continue so low in Germany as they have been, and the importation of raw sugar into Canada is no longer free.

From the facts above detailed it must be abundantly evident that there is much room for improvement as regards the trade relations which exist between Canada and the British West Indies. The total possible import trade from the latter colonies into Canada has as we have shown a value of fifteen millions dollars, which added to the forty million market of the West Indies make a total trade volume of 55 millions of which Canada's present share is 7 1/2 per cent. It does not admit of the slightest doubt that the latter might be enormously increased by the practical application of two principles both of which have been definitely incorporated into the commercial policy of the present Conservative Government of Canada. The first of these principles is that goods imported direct from the country of production should bear less duty than when brought in by a circuitous route and by the agency of aliens; the second was officially sanctioned by the Ottawa Conference, and provides that trade within the Empire shall be placed on a more favourable footing than that which is carried on with foreign countries.

How these principles should be applied in the present case is a subject which must be reserved for discussion in our next issue.

DISTRICT LODGES.

At the present time lodges centered in cities or localities sufficiently numerous to have district lodges are making preparations to formulate themselves into districts. They see the advantage of giving strength to their efforts. The labour attendant upon the individual member, and the lost time entailed in going from lodge to lodge to report progress upon a measure introduced for the benefit of the members, is now becoming a serious matter.

There are many features about a district lodge which must bring the idea to the front, and become popular both to the officers and members. It is a recognized fact that all work, of whatever nature, devolves, to a large extent, upon the same machinery of each lodge, i.e., upon the same individuals who work for the good of the whole all the time; and if it is not done to the satisfaction of some irritant, he kicks both at the unselfish worker and the object aimed at. By the method of a district lodge the ever apparent responsibility to the individual will be removed.

A question often asked is, how are you going to officer the district lodge? The District Deputy should be the presiding officer, during his term of office. The other officers should be elected from the floor of the lodge. The president of each lodge, within the jurisdiction of the District Lodge, should be a member by virtue of his office, but we cannot see the validity of all past-presidents in each lodge becoming active members in the district lodge. Decidedly, they should be legible for membership and entitled to fill any elected position, but not by virtue of their past services should they become members of the lodge.

There should be provision made for the election of a given number of members from each lodge to constitute the District Lodge, who should be elected, less the president. Such a number would be of lasting benefit, and incalculable assistance to the District Deputy, in his sometimes arduous duties.

NOTICE—Lodges who have sent in the coupon to the Supreme Grand Secretary, and not the names of the members, would please do so without further delay. The "Anglo-Saxon" will be mailed under cover to the Lodge Secretaries not later than the 25th inst. for distribution to the members. Send in the names.

NINE YEARS OLD.

With this issue THE ANGLO-SAXON is nine years old. We now begin another year full of hope and confidence. We return heartfelt thanks to those who through good report and evil report have stood manfully by us.

True, all that we anticipated has not been realized, but a large amount has been accomplished. The object of our mission was to unify and strengthen the social status of Englishmen. At the time of our inception we felt that our nationality was sadly neglected. The St. George's Society was then, as now, doing its benevolent work, and doing it well, but it does not, nor can it ever touch the mainspring of an Englishman's nature. Prior to the establishing of the ANGLO-SAXON, the Sons of England were scarcely known outside of Toronto, and in advocating the cause of Englishmen, we have been rewarded largely by being the means of planting the Order in the Pacific and Atlantic provinces.

Nine years ago the Grand Lodge register recorded only 44 lodges, with less than 7,000 members; now we have 220 lodges and 15,000 members. The progress which has been made by the Sons of England is attributed to the dissemination of literature brought about through the use of the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON among Englishmen. When we stop and realize that in Canada there are some 400,000 Englishmen who can be brought into close touch and national sympathy with our aims and objects, our work is scarcely yet commenced.

What we want is unity of action and thought. We have had enough isolation as a nationality, and by the co-operation of the members, and the able assistance of the Supreme Officers, the ANGLO-SAXON will accomplish in the near future, with the ever increasing membership, a united nationality of hundreds of thousands of Englishmen. We want to be of service to every Englishman, and we want the hearty support of all.

THE NORTH-WEST AND IMMIGRATION.

The large crop in the Canadian Northwest and the general prosperity of all commercial enterprises in the Dominion, has brought the immigration problem to the front by the party press. The *Globe* has agitated the question; the *Mail and Empire* has always favored a wide helping hand to the opening up and peopling of the Canadian west and all Canadian enterprises. Now comes the *Calgary Tribune* making a strong appeal to the Dominion Government for a larger expenditure on immigration. It says:-

"If the Dominion Government cannot move in the matter for our special benefit, then there is only one other way—the people of North Alberta must move themselves and unite in placing before the world without ostentation or exaggeration the fact of our great attractions for the intending emigrant."

The Dominion Government are most anxious to encourage, in every possible way, the trade and immigration question, and grasp every opportunity to press the importance of the Canadian North-west to the notice of the farmer in England. But the financial resources of the Immigration Branch of the Interior Department, are so limited that they cannot make the question a live issue—only keep it smoldering.

To make the North-west known it is necessary that the settlers in the west should take a hand in the matter themselves. The English farmer is an intelligent fellow, and is susceptible to the many fakey schemes presented to him about immigration, and to overcome that doubt in their minds, the settlers who have done well and are satisfied with their Canadian home should write their experiences, and give the capabilities of the soil; the means of reaching it, and how it can be most conveniently worked, etc. The experience of those who have been in the country two or more years should be published by the Government in Canadian papers and circulated throughout the United Kingdom. Farmers should send home to England letters for publication in their local papers descriptive of the country, also the advantages and independence they enjoy as Canadian citizens.

There is a desire among the English tenant farmer to get out of England.