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E. J. REYNOLDS, Manager.

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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.

EIGHT YEARS OLD.

Our readers will pardon our weakness in referring to the fact that with this issue the ANGLO-SAXON enters upon its eighth year of publication.

It is easy to announce this, but only those who have striven at various times—and they are not a few—to establish a newspaper for Englishmen in Canada, can form any idea of the difficulties of the task we have had in hand—the hours of care and anxiety and patient persevering effort, of a largely unprofitable kind commercial.

Had we not been most generously aided in past years by the patriotic efforts of Englishmen who have contributed to our columns, and who at such sacrifice of valuable time have unselfishly striven with us to supply a newspaper to voice the sentiments and feelings of Englishmen, the task had been too great for us.

We are thankful, however, to be able to say that the hard trials of the road have developed sound bone and muscle to the infant of 8 years ago; that today he can feel his feet, and is conscious of a hopeful future that inspires to fresh and renewed efforts. The success hitherto achieved has been remarkable, and compared with the resources at command of other national organs at the start, its progress surprising.

The ANGLO-SAXON has won a national reputation and circulates largely in the Colonies and Motherland and throughout every province and territory of the Dominion of Canada. As an agency for the upholding and propagation of national thought and feeling it is doing a work which is constantly growing and which has been so cordially appreciated by our readers. If our efforts commend themselves to the sympathies of our readers—and we know they do—we would point out the fact of how largely they can aid us in procuring new subscribers in their resident localities, without much effort; again at small cost, by advertising in our columns.—While such help will afford the sinews of war, we trust by the improved and enlarged body of reading matter in this paper yearly to improve it to the advantage of the reader as well as ourselves.

In regard to the S. O. E. Society and kindred Societies of Englishmen, our columns are always open to further their interests in every possible way. The kind appreciation of this fact has been shown by the action of the Lodges throughout the S. O. E. and Sister Orders, and we look forward to a more complete list of subscribers embracing largely the whole membership of these Societies. This would enable us to place an edition of the ANGLO-SAXON in the hands of our subscribers second to no newspaper in Canada in literary excellence and constitute a representative voice for Englishmen that would carry weight wherever it went. The Sup. Grand Lodge of the S. O. E., by timely action and wisdom in this matter, could make for itself the credit of not only being the head of the largest Society of Englishmen in Canada but be paternally instrumental in aiding to establish a newspaper for Englishmen equal to all demands in meeting the needs, guarding the interests, and voicing the sentiments of Englishmen—and a mere Society sheet official organ could never do that.

"YOU ARE NO PARLIAMENT!"

Within the short space of a couple of weeks the members of the Intercolonial Conference discussed Preferential Trade and the Pacific Cable, recorded their conclusions and then dispersed. Much more long-winded was the last session of the Dominion Parliament, but, nevertheless, before prorogation, it voted \$750,000 for the new Atlantic Steamship Service. For nearly two years the so-called "Imperial Parliament," has been at work in London on uncalled for legislation, and the Commons passed Bills concerning Home Rule and Evicted Tenants which they well knew would be thrown out in the House of Lords. Anything in the shape of legislation for the Empire was avoided or neglected by this "Imperial Parliament," and on Saturday, the 25th of August, the session came to an end. The Queen's speech contained an acknowledgement that, "the proceedings of the Conference were of a character calculated to strengthen the Union of the Colonies concerned, both among themselves and with the Mother Country," but the expected legislation authorizing the Australasian Colonies to start preferential trade with Canada was not forthcoming. Nor was Col. Howard Vincent able to elicit from the Government anything to indicate that they intended to give effect to the Conference resolutions in the matter of the Commercial treaties with Belgium and Germany. It is nearly ten years since the Canadian Government first complained of these, and the restraint they put upon colonial trade, but an English Government or Parliament moves in such matters at a snail's pace, when compared with an Intercolonial Conference or a Dominion Ministry.

Indeed it would appear, as Mr. Service said at the Conference of 1887, that the Parliament sitting in London is really a local legislature for the United Kingdom, and that the Imperial character of the Government and of the English Parliament is disappearing. Never was there a time when the consolidation of the Empire could have been effected with greater ease. Repeated opportunities have arisen for conceding Home Rule to Ireland and at the same time establishing an Imperial Senate. The whole outer Empire is prepared for a measure of closer union, but like the "rump" of the Long Parliament in Cromwell's time, the members of the English House of Commons have been too anxious about their own seats and too busy working a parliamentary guillotine, the closure. So far as their usefulness to the Empire is concerned it might very fairly be said to the present English members of Parliament, as was said by Cromwell when he turned the "rump" out of doors: "It is not fit that you should sit here any longer! You should give place to better men! You are no Parliament!"

Certain it is, at any rate, that the English Lords and Commons, as at present constituted, cannot fairly be called the Imperial Parliament. It is true that the powers of self-government enjoyed by the Colonies were obtained from the Parliament of England, but these were conceded for the very purpose of shirking off Imperial responsibilities and with the design of getting rid of the Colonies altogether. The English Parliament may always be counted on to grant new constitutions with alacrity, or to transfer unconditionally a slice of the national patrimony to newly-fledged colonial governments, but it has not yet struck a blow to tighten the hoops that are to hold the staves of the Empire together. It has passed bills lowering the franchise in the United Kingdom almost to universal suffrage, but it leaves scores of intelligent and wealthy communities of British subjects elsewhere without a shadow of representation in Imperial affairs, and this although Joseph Hume proposed, sixty years ago, to take in the colonies. What is now wanted is a Redistribution Bill for the whole Empire, and so long as that is not forthcoming it is idle and misleading to speak of an "Imperial Parliament."

IMPERIAL FEDERATION (DEFENCE) COMMITTEE: We reprint elsewhere an article from the Empire on the pamphlet recently issued by this body regarding the Ottawa Conference. We notice also that Mr. F. P. Labriere, a noted Imperial Federationist, has been writing to the Times dissenting from the conclusions of the Committee. For ourselves we are disposed to agree with its opinion that Her Majesty's Government "should seize the occasion for the establishment of a system whereby all self-governing countries of the Empire should contribute to a common Imperial Fund" for defence. We fail however to see why the Crown Colonies and Dependencies should not

do likewise. We are also surprised to observe that, in the Committee's pamphlet, no notice whatever is taken of the Hofmeyr scheme, which was devised for the very purpose of providing funds for the naval defence of the Empire, and which has been adopted as one of the principles of the Imperial Federation League in Canada.

ENGLAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

It is not very long since that a saying was current among the disaffected Irish to the effect that England's misfortune was Ireland's opportunity. The expression was heartless and disloyal, but there was no hypocrisy about it, and furthermore its principle has been carried into dire practical effect by land-leaguers, boycotters and homerulers. England's divisions have indeed proved to be Ireland's opportunity, and it surely is high time that an effort should be made to heal these, to offer Ireland fair terms and to provoke a schism betwixt reasonable Irishmen and the irreconcilables. In this way England might create her opportunity of settling the Irish question, and might then be able to pay some slight attention to her own affairs and those of the Empire. A glance at the past should surely convince Englishmen, even the bluntest and most supine, that the time has come, for some such sensible and positive action on their part.

For centuries back Ireland has seldom been in any other condition than one of dissatisfaction and turbulence. It has continuously furnished a problem which has puzzled English statesmen, and never found a satisfactory solution. Irishmen never knew what they wanted, but were determined never to rest till they got it. The soothing influence of time, so potent in other questions, does not seem to have had its ordinary effect in the case of Ireland and the difficulties are apparently as great now as in the days of Daniel O'Connell, fifty years ago.

The policy of that talented agitator, or as he was then called, "the great liberator," for improving the condition of his native country was very simple. "Repeal the Union" he said; do away with the measure that was imposed on Ireland in 1800 by fraud and corruption. But the union thus condemned was consummated by Pitt, one of the greatest and most liberal of English statesmen, and it was brought about by him to save Ireland from her own independent parliament. For eighteen years previous to the union, England and Ireland were perfectly distinct as regards legislation, and were simply held together by the fact that the sovereign of the one island was also the sovereign of the other. Ireland was under the uncontrolled rule of a few noble families, and, as Green writes, "it was only by hard bribery that the English Government could secure their co-operation in the simplest measures of administration." Lord Hutchinson said of those times, "If ever there was a country unfit to govern itself it is Ireland; a corrupt aristocracy, a ferocious commonalty, a distracted government, a divided people." No wonder rebellion broke out in 1798, and still less is it to be wondered at that, after its suppression, Pitt determined to adopt the only means which seemed to promise an improvement in Ireland's condition. He bought the consent of the Irish Parliament to the Union with England for a million of money, besides pensions and peerages, and, if ever the end justified the means, this purchase was justified by its results. Commerce between the two countries was freed from all restrictions, Catholic Emancipation and other reforms followed, and for forty years afterwards rebellion was not even hinted at.

Pure and positive rebellion had previous to O'Connell's time been tried more than once as a cure for the "woes of Ireland," but had only served to increase them. The great liberator was the first among Irish leaders to discourage it, and to resort to constitutional means to obtain Repeal. But he fought fair and the House of Lords of that time, when he was sentenced to fine and imprisonment for seditious speaking, left the matter to the judgment of the law lords, who sustained his appeal. He was too honest an Irishman to use either obstruction within or dynamite outside of parliament. Nor indeed, would political warfare of that sort have been tolerated in his time.

In our day, however, all that has been changed, and circumstances have gradually developed statesmen of invertebrate constitutions, will all-encompassing intellects and brains sufficiently soft to yield to intimidation. Never had American "bulldozing" such appropriate material to manipulate. Mr. Gladstone actually declared that the question of the disestablishment

of the Irish Church had been brought within the range of practical politics by the Clerkenwell explosion and the Manchester murders. Irish leaders and Irish followers were not slow in imbibing this shallowest of modern political wisdom. The Phoenix Park assassinations, like previous outrages, bore fruit and the English Prime Minister was converted to "Home Rule." Judging from his abortive legislation on the subject, that expression means a local parliament for Ireland without any provision for Imperial supremacy. The passage of Mr. Gladstone's bill was a backward step of a hundred years and virtually directed towards a Repeal of the Union.

But, as thousands have exclaimed, "Thank God, we have a House of Lords." Their action has given the nation a breathing space. Both "Home Rule" and the restoration of "Evicted Tenants" are postponed indefinitely, and the disappointed agitators are raising the cry "Down with the House of Lords." Worse than that, there are indications that they propose to return to a policy of outrage and intimidation. John Dillon is reported to have said publicly in Dublin towards the end of last month, that there would not be the slightest use in re-debating the Evicted Tenants Bill next session, unless the Irish would utilize the interval in such a way as to convince the land lords that their best policy would be to pass the bill, and that unless the Government plainly declared its policy in regard to the House of Lords, the Irish party would have to reconsider their position.

Should not all this teach the English people that they too should "reconsider their position," and ask by what madness of theirs it has come to pass that 70 anti-Parnellites are able to rule the House of Commons with its 670 members. The historian Alison in describing the entry of the Duc d'Angouleme and Marshal Oudinot into Madrid, after the suppression of the Spanish insurrection of 1823, writes concerning it that "never was seen so clear a proof that revolutions are brought about by bold and turbulent minorities over-riding supine and timorous majorities." A still more convincing proof of the truth of this principle is furnished in the complete enslavement of both political parties in England by the "bold and turbulent" Irish minority. 318 Conservatives and Unionists stand opposed to 272 Liberal and Labour members, and between the two "supine and timorous majorities" 80 Irish representatives hold the balance of power.

What is the remedy? It has already been suggested in these columns. Let British statesmen now act as did those of Canada thirty years ago. The precedent lies before them. The difficulties are no greater than in the case of Confederation, and the reward for successful statesmanship is likely to be of the most substantial character. Let Lord Rosebery say to Lord Salisbury, "Come now and let us reason together" or let Mr. Balfour suggest to Sir William Harcourt, the consideration of a scheme of Imperial Consolidation, which would include the concession of some reasonable degree of Home Rule to Ireland. The Irish would surely consider half a loaf as better than no bread, and the grant of an almost independent and irresponsible parliament might be thus avoided.

In any case we hope and believe that England's opportunity will arise before the close of the present year. We pray that Providence itself will send some heaven-born statesman to prevent England from playing the part of King Lear among the nations, and to make it impossible for any of them to say of her as Lear's fool, after the surrender of the Kingdoms, said of his master, "That's a shell'd peascod."

RHYME TO ROSEBERY.

(On his revival of the Ministerial Whitebait Dinner at the "Ship" Greenwich, Wednesday, August 15th, 1894.)

Good, Primrose! If not a fanatical "Saint," At least you're a genial "sinner," At the thought of a race—and a win—you won't faint: Nor squirm at a loss—with a Dinner! Pluck, patience and cheer make good statesmanlike form. We trust that you relish'd the trip, Sir! If not—yet—"the Pilot that weathered the storm." You're the skipper that stuck by the "Ship," Sir!

APPRECIATED.

Southampton, Ont., August 25th.—I cannot do without the ANGLO-SAXON so have enclosed to you two dollars, not only to help on the good work, but to receive in return the best value in literature that a "British subject" can place on the family reading table. I consider the ANGLO-SAXON not only the spiciest paper I know of, but the most able exponent of true British sentiment that I have ever read, and wish you God speed in the good work. E. S. BUSBY.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

We publish in another column a letter from "Winnipeg Free Lance," criticizing the editorial of our last issue on "Politics and Lodge Rule."

Our correspondent's reply travels rather wide of the purport and spirit of our editorial—and puts in a plea, from his point of view, why Englishmen in Canada should mass their voting strength on the side of the Conservative party; whereas our remarks were directed from a purely non-partisan standpoint, rejoicing that if in the past the policy of the Conservative party had commended itself to the national sympathies of Englishmen, and hoping that any political party in the future should only possess their support by a steadfast and unswerving support of the great principle of the Unity of the Empire—as opposed to local separation, termed "independence," and against annexation to any foreign nation. The lines of united action for Englishmen can be easily seen on such national questions, except by those who do not want to see—the party healer.

The old battle cry of Sir John Macdonald, "a British subject I was born, a British subject I shall die," should be the battle cry of every Canadian with one drop of English blood in him; and only when political leaders are truly leading us (common sense simply can tell us) in the path that makes for peace, prosperity and permanent unity between the various portions of our Empire, are they entitled to any support from Englishmen; and only then, (by such loyalty,) do Englishmen prove themselves worthy of the greatness, blessings and glory of British citizenship.

It may be true, as our correspondent affirms, that the Liberal party of Canada, in past years, have had within its fold those who may, reasonably, have alienated from the party the sympathies of Englishmen and who may, temporarily, have influenced them into questionable lines of party action; but there is no inherent necessity why the term "Liberal" or "Conservative," as applied to parties, should enshrine all that is fitting and worthy of the united support of Englishmen. Again, our correspondent should remember that misfortune makes strange bed-fellows, and the Liberal party has had the hard run of luck of being so many years out of office, enjoying little or none of the mellowing and mollifying influences of office and its emoluments to counteract the workings, vagaries and disappointments of any few desperate men who may be willing to carry on guerilla warfare against the common enemy—the party in office.

Let us may be thought to be "sitting on the fence" as between existing parties, the editorial "we" unhesitatingly says it approves most cordially of the present Federal Government's efforts to establish wider and closer trade relations with the world, and especially the British Empire, the fast Atlantic mail service, the Pacific cable, and above all with its distinct adhesion to the principle of Preferential trade within the Empire as against foreign nations. As between one portion of the Empire and the other, the tariff cannot be too low to please us, consistent with the requirements of revenue. On the other hand we freely confess to a bitter opposition to the Hon. Wilfred Laurier's "independence" talk—however remotely he places it—and we are thoroughly opposed to any lowering of our tariffs towards high tariff protected nations who are carrying on against us what Sir Richard Cartwright terms "commercial war"—taking every advantage of us and jumping on our natural trade advantages wherever they can and then expecting us to turn our faces to the smelters. Whenever "we" hold up our hands for "free" trade, it will be for "free" selling in conjunction with "free" buying—not until then.

In Provincial politics we are out-and-out opponents of Separate Schools, and in favor of one common secular system of education. We oppose making official use of any language in Canada except the English language—otherwise every alien race is equally entitled to the same privileges, and that means Babel over again.

Our correspondent says Englishmen, as such, should not seek "anything" from political parties. We agree in principle with him, because it would represent a corrupt bargain requiring its *quid pro quo*, and be destructive to true liberty. But what we hold is that it is beyond question that other nationalities will not accept such principles, and demand with a loud-mouthed impudence truly startling—backed up with a solid vote whenever needed—that patronage and office must be bestowed upon them in deference to their creed and national-

ity, and all kind of extorted thereby wrong to English utterances and all pered to a danger efforts to pacify amidst, who are see alize us as British British sympathies this, but their unite the system is to go from political parti and nationality, matter of public patronage, shall observed as it is w or other races here- ly the strongest p and intellectually, top of the heap.

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Politics and

Editor ANGLO-SAX

SIR,—I have re and some edifica article under the lished in your la nevertheless, stat to which I feel it lishman as well take exception. In regard to about the "prose the Sons of En said the generalit not anarchists, s and home-rulers, willing to ackno the Sons of Eng sorry to say, lack

To my view i very property the vote, as such, wo faction, and ma- ditionally or n- onentities. We there are only parties in Canada of these every m identify them- cast his vote ad- It would be id- able space by fur which must be s telligent reader, which of the tw every Englishm amount of intell adherence. Wi- haps, of those political views there are very fe not satisfied wit tion as it stands under three h Lords, and a Ho may differ muc be made up—bu the general pr let details deve plan has work- years, and thou rival nations ha with which she and roared agai yet like some has outrode it in her place sending and br any human pov to and from the The consequ affairs is that Banking Cent merce, able to place of deposi tal of the world