

## THE GLORY OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC

### The Science of Government The Hope and Dependence of the Human Race

The Establishment, Growth and Development of the present conditions of mankind; and the causes of the prevailing uneasiness among the people.

The reasons for the present unnatural, financial and social differences among the peoples and nations of the world; and the changes and required remedies to produce a more equitable and desired condition.

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#### CHAPTER I

In presenting this work to the public, I am mindful of the fact that I am treating great subjects in an unusual manner. I realize that they are subjects of vital consequence to the nation, and concern the entire human race. They must, however, if we attain the highest degree of effort in the active affairs of the world and secure the best results for mankind, be treated, not necessarily in the usual manner, but, in order to formulate correct rules of action, with a comprehensive view and a right understanding.

It is because I believe mankind, through a misconception of its own situation, has been, and still is, pursuing wrong lines of action to accomplish the greatest good, and secure the best results for the entire body that I have undertaken the great work involved in these delineations.

Mankind as far back in the ages as any of us can penetrate actually started its career, and has been, and still is, continually kept upon wrong lines of activity and efforts.

The reason man started upon such lines was because he failed, through ignorance or otherwise, to grasp the true and great purpose of the active efforts of human life.

The individual man stands in the great complex affairs of peoples and nations as a single atom in a mass of atoms that constitute the whole world of human beings upon the earth. Herein man failed to grasp the true end desired, and the great purpose involved in the conduct of active affairs world-wide in extent that developed upon him as a fellow being to direct in the interest, not of the individual, but for the whole human race.

The great provisions nature has made and adapted for the use of its creature man could never have been intended for appropriation as a right by a few for their individual special designs and purposes. They must in reason have been intended to serve the individual only in the sense, and only to the extent of his personal and natural requirements as a social being in a state of civilized society.

But in no sense can I admit of an intended purpose of an individual right to appropriate the subject matter of such activity, and the resources of the earth for his own use and benefit at the expense of others apart from the greater body of humanity. The great purpose and the true design, as I comprehend them, are intended in the created provisions of nature to serve the whole body, the entire mass, that is, each and all the people without distinction. This as I comprehend the subject matter, must be the ultimate end and purpose in the evolution of man's efforts.

The fact that some men are endowed with greater intellectual and physical capacity than others does not imply that it was the intended purpose that this greater capacity should be used in a manner subversive of the rights and privileges belonging to each one and all the others for personal ends. It seems to me that this fact confirms the position here taken; and that there is a higher, a nobler and a grander purpose involved, which will eventually be attained. That some men are so endowed leads me to conclude that this greater capacity was intended as an equipment for the righteous task of serving the people and

nation, not for personal ends; but for the purpose of conducting the active affairs in such a manner that equitable conditions would everywhere prevail.

But mankind in its entirety has failed to grasp this conception of its great obligations to each other and has adopted the conception of the personal or individual self as distinguished from the universal or community rights and interests. The truth is mankind has kept its eye all the time on the wrong side of the shield, and thus far has utterly refused to look on the other side, the right side; and in the meantime the individual, the personal few have appropriated the gold to themselves.

The other side has been taken up in the work here prepared for public consideration. It is perfectly understood by me that, in treating the subjects considered, I have taken in many respects unusual positions and treated the subjects discussed generally in an unusual manner. This has been done in the hopes and with the expectations that in treating the matter in that form, it will lead us to the true principles involved and, herefore, to the right lines of active efforts, and, thereby, secure a more equitable condition for the people. A condition that must in the nature of things be ultimately attained.

It has been my constant aim and effort to discover the true and correct principles of active life in the economic relations of the people, and so present them to an intelligent public that there can be no misunderstanding. This I have endeavored to do regardless of the effect upon the many erroneous principles now adopted as sound and which are everywhere practiced by mankind.

And while I have exercised great care to be fair and candid in every statement, and to avoid all misleading discussions and fallacious arguments, I have neither favored nor excused any of the existing organizations for the course they have pursued in the active affairs of the nation. I have on the contrary, attempted to show the actual position they occupy, and the real part they take, and have taken in the development of the present conditions in the world of active effort.

When any new and decided changes of systems and methods of action as in the work here developed are presented and advocated, no matter in what department of life they must necessarily, and in fact do, encounter the prejudices of those who have been schooled in, and followed the older systems and methods of activity even though they actually see the baneful results that follow such methods.

Prejudice, which is generally an unreasonable adherence to some fixed mental conception of things and their relations to conditions, is one of the most difficult elements in the nature of man to remove. Prejudice and superstition in this respect are very much alike, for both grow out of ignorance of the fundamental principles involved. We must, however, before we can make the progress in the world that considers the most perfect economic relations of peoples and nations overcome our prejudices and supplant our superstitions.

#### "I SHOULD SMILE"

Mrs. Austin had asked her husband many times to varnish the kitchen oilcloth. Finally, in desperation, he donned his overalls one Saturday afternoon and went at the job. They were very careful to stay off the floor on Sunday, but on Monday morning it had not dried a bit.

"Something is certainly wrong with that varnish, George," said Mrs. Austin in dismay. "Where did you put the can?"

"I set it back on the cellar shelf," replied George absently, as he looked up from the morning paper.

Mrs. Austin disappeared, but soon returned with the can in her hand. She stood in front of her husband in ominous silence. He looked up at her inquiringly.

"Well, George Austin," she exclaimed as she held the can toward him, "can't you read? Do you know what you've done?"

You've varnished the kitchen oilcloth with pure Vermont maple sirup!"—Puck.

An English foreman in one of the textile factories was in the habit of having an apprentice heat his luncheon for him. The other day he called a new apprentice. "Go down stairs and 'eat up my lunch for me,'" ordered the foreman. The boy—a typical young American with no knowledge of cockney English—obeyed with alacrity. He was hungry. Ten minutes later the foreman came down. He also was hungry. "Where's my lunch?" he demanded. The boy gazed at him in amazement. "You told me to eat it up and I ate it," he stated. "I didn't tell you to heat it up!" roared the irate foreman. "I told you to 'eat it up.'" "Well, I didn't heat it up," maintained the youngster, stoutly. "I ate it cold."

A prospective bridegroom made his first call on his future bride in company with a marriage broker and while in the parlor waiting for the appearance of the family the broker drew the young man's attention to a glass closet containing a handsome silver set.

"Just look at these things," he said. "You can see how wealthy these people are."

"But is it not possible that these articles were borrowed for the occasion," inquired the suspicious young man, "so as to give an appearance of wealth?"

"What an idea!" answered the agent reprovingly. "Who in the world would lend them anything?"

Pat walked into the postoffice. After getting into the telephone box he called a wrong number. As there was no such number the switch attendant did not answer him. Pat shouted again, but received no answer.

The lady of the postoffice opened the door and told him to shout a little louder, which he did, but still no answer.

Again she said he would require to speak louder.

Pat got angry at this, and, turning to the lady, said:

"Begorra, if I could shout any louder I wouldn't use your bloomin' ould telephone at all!"

A zealous policeman caught a cab driver in the act of driving recklessly. The officer stopped him and said:

"What's yer name?"

"Ye'd better try and find out," said the driver peevishly.

"Sure, and I will," said the policeman, as he went round to the side of the cab where the name ought to have been painted; but the letters had been rubbed off.

"Aha," cried the officer. "Now ye'll git yersel' into worse disgrace than ever. Yer name seems to be obliterated."

"You're wrong!" shouted the driver triumphantly. "'Tis O'Sullivan."

The lady visitor at one of the base hospitals greatly annoyed some of the patients by her persistent questioning—and "asked for" some of the answers she received.

"Did you ever kill a German?" she asked a wounded Tommy.

"Why, missus," he replied, "the mattresses we sleep upon are stuffed with the whiskers of the Germans I have killed!"

They sat in the gloaming; the moon beamed at them, the nightingale sang, they could hear the grass mown and they saw a pert rosebush wing at a sweet william, and if you want to know what else they saw and heard, buy any old love story.

"Don't you sigh for sympathy sometimes when things go wrong?" she whispered. "Do you never experience a longing for tenderness?"

"Sometimes," he answered. "When I order a steak."

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