

THE GLORY OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC

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

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CHAPTER IV The Family Form of Government

But beyond and before the development and formation of governments, and the initiation of the nobility classes, far back in the remote past in the early ages of man, much of which is now unknown though occasional glimpses have been given to us, by, and through, various means, indicating that there existed then an entirely different condition and state of affairs.

There seems to have been two stages in the increase of the human race and its movements into concentrated masses, before its final development, for the purpose of self protection, into simple but crude forms of government. These two stages were represented by the family, and the tribal mode of government.

The family mode, being the first and earliest in point of time. The family mode is here recognized as a form of government for the reason that the family acknowledged a governing head. That is to say, the husband and father of the older family of the descending group in the direct line, was the head and dispenser of authority; and each of the others, the younger male members, their wives and children, were subservient to his will, direction and command, during his lifetime; and they were bound by natural ties to strict obedience and respect. His rule was absolute, kindly or arbitrarily and stubbornly executed, according to the immediate circumstances, and the temperament of the individual governing head. And, at his death, the oldest male heir succeeded by right of birth to the same place, and thus in turn became the family head. The female members, when married, left their own families and became members of their husband's families.

The prevailing principle of land tenure and property rights in this remote past, governing in the family mode of government, was that of possession. And the head of the family took possession of any required property in sight that was not already held by some other person, or some other family. This possession was held, according to the disposition of the ruling head, for the use and benefit of the entire family. Each member of the family performed his allotted tasks and duties, and we may believe that none were exempt.

Although the land and its appurtenances were held by the right of possession, this holding was not always a peaceable one. It was more often a struggle than otherwise to maintain themselves in, and hold, their possessions. They were oftentimes forced to engage, without warning, some enemy in an unequal strife in its defense. Though they were sometimes successful, they were at other times ousted by a stronger and more powerful adversary, and compelled to abandon their possessions for some other and, perhaps, safer location.

The family must always be prepared to meet such emergencies. Guns and cannon and pistols, so common in modern warfare, were entirely unknown to them. They fought with the rude implements of their own devices and make, with clubs and sandstones, and with any other convenient and handy thing of which effectual use could be made. It was physical force against physical force, and the greater physical force would, generally, overcome and master the lesser. Life and limbs were not considered and seldom ever spared. It frequently was a battle to the death. It was to conquer or to be conquered; to drive out or to be driven out; to lose or to hold the possessions. These turmoils and conflicts were many times carried on for months, and sometimes for years, or until one, or the other, of the contending parties, was annihilated.

The aggressor did not always invade the rights and possessions of others because he required, or was in need of, the possession. For, very often, he already possessed a sufficiency for all the requirements and needs of his own family and his own animals.

It was the love of conquest. The grasping disposition. The determination to seize upon by force, if need be, to gain the possession of every thing in sight, and thus to be in a position to domineer it over all others within his limited circle of influence; and to have his lordly say, regardless of the desires and interests of others. The disposition of the stronger to rule over the weaker. A disposition everywhere so persistently displayed that it seems actually to be a law of nature. For it appears in every form and species in the kingdom of active life.

Not all, however, were aggressors. Not all had this reckless, this fighting disposition, and this determination to possess every thing, and to dominate everybody, and to subject every interest to their own will. We may safely believe that there were many of a peaceful disposition, many who were contented with their own possession, and desirous of making, under the circumstances, the most of their opportunities and surroundings, and especially interested in providing for their own a sufficiency of food and the natural existing comforts of life.

Many homes, no doubt, existed in the enjoyment of peace, unmolested for a time at least, and, possibly, were never disturbed. The occupants of such homes could not, however, even then, be perfectly assured that some enemy, or some raider, or some prowling band, would not at some unexpected moment attack them, perhaps in the darkness of the night, to destroy their homes, rob them of their possessions and drive them from their peaceful abodes, and murder all who in any manner endeavored to defend their rights.

The love of family, the natural desire for improved conditions, and industrious, capable hands, had, quite likely, in many instances, made such homes and possessions attractive and especial objects of attack.

The laughter and prattle of children engaged in innocent sports, unmindful of lurking danger, and confident of parental protection; the herd of cattle and other domestic animals, grazing in the rich virgin pasturage, fearless of the beasts of prey; the growing crops near by and under the constant eyes of the household, each and all required and had the watchful care of the head of the family.

Parental love, the maintenance of the possessions, the desire and disposition to provide for, and protect the weaker members of the family, had a tendency to create greater anxiety and to stimulate to greater activity, and a more determined effort to devise every known means of defence at the disposal of the parents.

(To be Continued)

HERE AND THERE

Nathan Strauss, the great Jewish financier and philanthropist, entertained eighty colored soldiers for Thanksgiving dinner, at his home.

Emmet H. Holmes, grand master of the Masons of Washington and Jurisdiction, has recently set up a new lodge at Misosula, Montana.

The N. A. A. C. P. is one of the greatest organizations in existence for the defense and protection of the rights of colored people, and deserves the support of the race in general.—Portland Advocate.

The white men who mobbed the Rev. W. T. Sims of York, S. C., were acquitted by a jury of their peers for the murder, they successfully proving that the Rev. Sims opposed the draft law.

The trial of Dr. LeRoy N. Bundy for murder in the first degree as a result of the East St. Louis riots, is proceeding and it is bringing out a state of political rottenness in that section, for which some of the

prominent Republicans and Democrats should be sent to the penitentiary and that too, if only a part of what he has testified to be true.

Speedball Hayden now claims the welter weight championship of the U. S. army, he having recently beat Rufus Williams. While Williams challenges Hayden for a return match, yet it is reported that Williams was clearly outclassed.

Harry L. Spotsey of New York, who successfully passed the civil service examination as stenographer and typist, was refused employment by the Jew in charge of the U. S. government office after he had been wired to come on to Washington City and report for duty.

"Every white man in Mississippi realizes the seriousness of permitting Negroes to roam about the South in the uniform of United States Army officers." Thus runs a sentence in a Vicksburg, Mississippi, dispatch to the New York World. What is there serious in this? The colored men who have won officers' commissions in the national army were selected from among their race because of superior intellectual qualifications they were given the intensive training of the reserve officers' corps at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa. They were commissioned only upon merit; and there is no reason to believe that they will fail to do credit to the uniform which they are entitled to wear. That a white Mississippian of democratic faith should find it a serious matter for any Negro to wear other than overalls and jumper or to carry in his hand any implement more important than a hoe may well be believed. But that there is anything of real menace in such a thing is ridiculous.—Camas Post.

The following is the result thus far of the East St. Louis court trial:

Whites—Charles Hanna, 15 years; John Gow, or Dow, 15 years; Herbert F. Woods, 14 years; Leo A. Keane, 14 years; S. L. Schultz, indeterminate sentence of from 1 to 14 years on plea of guilty, and 5 years on another; Harry Robinson, 5 years.

Colored—Marshall Alexander, William Palmer, Othaniel Peoples, Charles Foster, Albert Hughes, Fayette Parker, George Roberts, Dee Smotherman, Bud Townsend and Horace Thomas, 14 years each; Calvin Beener, 5 years.

The state has dismissed ten cases, has fined eleven and sentenced ten to jail on pleas of guilty. The fifth group of white men were placed on trial Monday, before Judge Oscar E. Heard, of Freeport Ill. Three white men who were sentenced to the penitentiary, but are not yet there, are Richard Brockway, 5 years and \$1,000 fine; John Tish, 5 years, and John Johnson 1 year. Brockway is in jail because his former surety, Dr. M. R. Doyle, white, vacated his bond. Since Brockway's trial, Mike Evanhoff, Ed Otto and Daniel Walsh were fined \$500 each on a conspiracy charge, while John Rodgers was acquitted in the same court. All these were white men. Evanoff and Walsh did not appear for trial and their bonds of \$2,000 each were declared forfeited. Walsh has only one leg.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF Washington, for King County.—In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of James J. Ryan, Deceased.—No. 21908. Notice to Creditors. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and has qualified as Administrator of the estate of James J. Ryan, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are required to serve the same (supported by claimant's affidavit as required in Sec. 108, Probate Code) on the Administrator or his attorney of record at the address below stated, and file the same with the clerk of the court, together with proof of such service, within six months after the date of the first publication of this notice, or same will be barred.

Date of first publication, Dec. 15, 1917.
WM. T. PERKINS,
Administrator of said Estate.
Address 607 Pioneer Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
JOHN J. KINNANE,
Attorney for Estate.
Hotel Seattle, Seattle, Wash.

DR. J. A. GHENT, SPECIALIST In Surgery and Gynecology

has removed his office from the Marion Bldg. to 221 and 222 Seaboard Bldg., formerly Northern Bank Bldg., corner Westlake and Pine. Tel. Main 1185.