

THE GLORY OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC

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

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CHAPTER VIII.

The Upper Dog and the Lower Dog

The struggle of the under dog is to keep breath in his body; to maintain his existence; and to do as much injury as possible in his unfortunate predicament to the upper dog.

There are two kinds of extreme efforts being exerted in opposite directions in this struggle. One is the effort of the upper dog to maintain his position and hold the under dog down. The other is the effort of the under dog to obtain some advantage over the upper dog and free himself from the power that holds him in such undesirable submission.

This illustrates the human race. There seems to be two important parts or divisions among all the people of the world. The lines though imaginary are distinctly drawn. This is so found in every section of every country in the world. It extends from the highest and most influential in the most important capitals of every country down through all the more important cities, even to the smallest and least important towns, or villages in the land.

One of these parts or divisions is always holding down the other part or division either consciously or unconsciously. One part is always on top; the other part is always at the bottom. Those at the bottom are either submissive, or else making strenuous efforts to gain a position with those on top.

It never enters the mind of the bottom fellows to bring about a readjustment of conditions by a readjustment of the principles and methods governing in the commercial fields of action, in trade dealings, in financial matters, in transportation, in all the transactions and dealings of men, and in governmental functions.

The present methods and principles governing mankind in all these subjects have never failed to develop classes, one subordinate to the other, represented in many countries by titles of nobility; but more particularly in our country by wealth, and control of vast interests of various kinds.

These are the ones that represent the top fellows. It is the lesser number, the few; while those at the bottom represent the many, the great mass of mankind.

This condition has existed during all the known past. And fragmentary records of the human race have been discovered and made known that seem to take us back into a remote past much anterior to our own history and indicate that the same conditions prevailed then, though more marked and under different circumstances.

Occasionally one of the bottom fellows has been able through some favorable circumstances and by superior gifts to gain a position with the top fellows.

Even then he finds himself a tool, oftentimes a willing tool, in the hands of those in whose domain he is only an intruder, to bind more firmly, and to impose greater burdens upon those of whom he was one.

There have been times too when some of the top fellows have enlarged and increased their own rights and powers at the expense of the governing head and such enlargement and increase of their powers has eventually worked more or less beneficially for the bottom fellows.

The circumstances that eventually worked the greatest advance in this direction was the discovery of America. The discovery of America, however seemed for a time at least to bind more effectually the bonds that held the great mass of mankind in submission to the will, the power and the ferocious and determined grasp of those who then wielded the governmental powers of the world.

This possibly was at a time when mankind everywhere was brought down to the low-

est verge of despair; when men were tried to the breaking point; when the governing powers of the world were so applied and enforced upon its subjects as to deprive them of all hope of an improved condition.

Expeditions of conquest and discovery had penetrated the interior at various points and at divers times in the northern Hemisphere; and various attempts without success had been made to establish settlements in the northern portions of the country. The Spanish indeed had been in some instances more successful in the southerly parts but they brought no new principles of government. They offered no new hopes to mankind for an improved condition.

It was as late as 1620 when a few men, women, and children, crossed the Atlantic ocean in a frail barque, seeking a home in the wilds of America and landed upon the cold and inhospitable shores of New England. Before landing they had drawn up articles of government for themselves which contained the seed of future growth. In spite of the cold wintry blasts and deep snows, chilling frosts; in spite of poverty and hunger; in spite of sickness and death, and the many other discouraging circumstances, their numbers, followed from time to time by new arrivals, gradually increased.

Other settlements were made and colonies established at intervals along the coast at various points. The earliest permanent settlement having already been established in 1607 at Jamestown, Virginia. Some came fleeing from the tyranny and burdens of the old world, others to worship the Divine Being in their own way, unmolested by church or state. Some came expecting to find the wealth that his native land refused to give him, while others were more adventurous.

The colonies, one and all, continued to grow in numbers, and in population and strength.

The forests were cleared, homes built, land subdued, corn, tobacco and the various crops of the field raised; hogs, cattle and fowls made up the stock depended upon for the use of the family, and oxen and horses took the part of burden bearers.

Some engaged in trapping, hunting and fishing and every man was an expert with the rifle, the old flint lock, and was always prepared and ready to protect his fields and stock from the depredations of wild beasts or the universal foe, and defend their homes and little ones against the treacherous attacks of the red man of the forests, the native inhabitants of the land, and the cruel and deadly enemy of the white man. Notwithstanding all of these discouraging elements the seed of freedom that was brought from the old world was planted everywhere in the new. Its principles had already been set forth in the first articles of self government, drawn up before the first settlers landed upon New England's rock-bound coast. This precious seed of freedom took deep root; and under the constant and continued watchfulness of the colonies, flourished, and grew in the rich soil of the hearts of the people; freedom to own their own homes; freedom to worship God in their own way and manner; freedom to make their own laws, and freedom to govern themselves.

Long weary years in growing was this plant of freedom for mankind. Long weary years these colonies endured the trials, the hardships and the tribulations of the pioneer's life.

Though continually harassed with both white and red foes, they became hardened and thoroughly fitted to endure and cope with the still greater hardships that were soon to overwhelm them in a more extensive and a more terrible undertaking.

Though their numbers increased, and though they endured almost unbearable burdens and though difficulties beset them on every side, that old enemy, the tyranny of the old world from which they had so reluctantly fled, and from which they had hoped to have finally escaped still pursued them, to conquer, to subdue, and to enslave; but they could not be conquered, or subdued, or enslaved.

This enemy, hideous though he was, relentless and determined as he at all times

was, pursued them with arms, and was met in the war of the revolution by these colonies, that sturdy band of yeoman, our revolutionary fathers, patriot in the cause of human freedom who to a man, rose with his armor of faith on, though poorly equipped for the terrible encounter which was to follow.

And though these patriots were often defeated, driven from post to post, and though they suffered every hardship, famine, cold and fatigue, yet they endured to the end; finally conquering and establishing a new nation, founded upon new principles of government, based upon the broad privileges of freedom: freedom for mankind, freedom for the world; offered freely to all who would seek its folds. It was the promise and the offer to whomsoever will might come and partake of the waters of life,—freedom,—freely, and freely to enjoy all of its privileges. It was the stone hewn out of the mountain that is taken from out of, or away from, the nations and rejected of men. For long ages the builders of nations had rejected this stone, freedom; but it is no longer rejected, for it has become the head of the corner.

(To be Continued)

Mrs. W. D. Carter entertained in honor of Miss Loretta Sawyer of North Yakima and those present pronounce it one of the most complete entertainments that has been given in the city for many months. It was in the form of a musical and the color feat was poinsetta. It was a full dress affair and a number of invitations were issued and the most of them receiving invitations were present. The program of the evening was as follows:

Piano selection, Mrs. Henry Williams; vocal solo, Mrs. Lorenza Cole; reading, Mrs. J. N. Drake; vocal solo, Mrs. Belle Tyler; piano solo, Miss James; vocal solo, Mrs. Estella Johnson; reading, Mrs. Calvin Armstrong; piano solo, Mrs. Lorenza Cole; vocal solo, Miss Loretta Sawyer.

Those in the receiving line were Mrs. W. D. Carter, Miss Thelma Crawford, Miss Loretta Sawyer, Miss Pauline Cragwell, Miss James, Mrs. Vivian Austin Spearman, Mrs. James and Mrs. Sawyer.

Mrs. Carter was assisted in the arrangements by Mrs. Calvin Armstrong, Mrs. Minnie Wilson, Mrs. Pearl Miller, Mrs. J. B. Scott, Mrs. James Golden, Mrs. William Chandler, Mrs. Nelson T. Fisher, Mrs. Joseph Williams and Mrs. Geo. Bright.

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