

THE ANGLLO SAXON RACE .

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- I. Introduction.
- II. A retrospect over its past.
- III. The acknowledgment of its superiority.
 1. In civilization.
 2. In thrift and progress.
 3. In its attempt at the equalization of the social conditions of the common people.
- IV. Its present.
- V. Its Future.

Based upon the above facts.

Ages ago, after Caesar had conquered the island of Britain, and the emperor of Rome was compelled to withdraw his legions from Britain to aid him in his wars at home, two tribes of barbarians called Picts and Danes, invaded it, and the Britains were forced to appeal for aid to two tribes who lived on the shore of the North Sea, the Angles and the Saxons, who came over to Britain and drove out the invaders, taking possession of the land for themselves. These two tribes, living on this small island, and thus coming into contact with each other, became the ancestors of that race which to-day stands at the head of modern civilization, and whose people are the happiest and most prosperous on the globe.

These two tribes, even before they immigrated into the island of Britain, were in constant strife with Caesar. They would not be subdued. Their motto, barbarians as they were, was "Liberty and Equality". Defeated by Caesar in almost every battle, they would rise in revolt again and again, and were never conquered, ^{in spirit} ~~in spirit~~. Hundreds of years later when Charlemagne tried the same plan as ^{that} ~~as~~ that Caesar had done before, he found that there was no change in their determination; that they would sooner die than lose their rights. Thirty years of bloody and continual war followed between Charlemagne and these brave tribes, when the strife was ended by Charlemagne massacring 4500 of these barbarians in cold blood, and converting the remainder to the Christian faith.

From this small island this race sprouted, ever keeping true to its motto, with growth steady and solid, until at the end of the 16th century its people stood on an equal footing with the leading and most highly civilized races on the globe. Among its people were found the greatest authors of the times; already could be seen evidences of a superior civilization which would at some time embrace all the people in the world; while to their intelligent and active minds can be laid the credit of two-thirds of all the great inventions of that age: the printing press, gunpowder, the discovery of the circulation of blood in the human body; and in its ranks were seen all the famous scientists of that day: Gutenberg,

Harvey and Schwarz. Its people had explored and taken possession of all North America. With its progress in this country you are already familiar; you know the struggle our forefathers had with the Red men, the French and the Spanish; what strife among themselves, before our country became what it now is, but through it all, the superior qualities of their Anglo-Saxon ancestors stood out in bold relief, and now what is this country? Compare it with any other nation on the globe, where do you find its equal? What has done this? Has it come of itself? If the early settlers from Great Britain had not possessed that sturdiness and bravery so characteristic of their race, would they have succeeded in settling North America? The question is unnecessary. You know what France and Spain did. After all that period of exploration and colonizing, what permanent results did they accomplish? Very few if any. Now turn to England, that nation in which the superior qualities of the Anglo Saxon race were then best developed. She did not begin the exploration of North America until long after it was discovered, but when she did begin, in ten years she founded more permanent colonies than either France or Spain did in fifty years. What better proof than this is needed to show the energy with which the Anglo Saxon race has accomplished all its undertakings?

The motto of that race was nobly followed. The people became more and more bent on bettering the social conditions of their race. Finally, during the reign of king John, who was the enemy of both the people and the general good, the people revolted and at Runnymede forced the brutal king to grant them the famous Magna Charta. From that time every member of the Anglo Saxon race has had his rights. Feudalism, the great enemy to the liberties of the common people, received its death blow from this Constitution of Constitutions, which is truly the motto of the Anglo Saxon race in writing, as the richest lord had no more liberty than the poorest peasant, while the education and the moral and social condition of the country was put on an easy road to improvement. A good example of the results of the Magna Charta is shown in the condition of England and France 50 years ago. In England you would see the country swarming with neat, cozy homes, each with its neatly trimmed lawn, its little garden, everything showing the hand of education and a high civilization. Then turn to France. What a change! You would see several classes of society, distinct in civilization and education, the lowest class of which was so degraded that they ranked among the lowest creatures of humanity. The higher class was indeed very highly civilized, but in their efforts to keep the lower classes down they were left far behind the other nations. But during those fifty years wonders were accomplished. England kept right on in the path that had been laid out for it, but France was rent by great revolutions, bloody wars and social disasters. Finally the leading statesmen in France decided that in order to better their country, they would acknowledge the superiority of the social conditions of England and formed a Republic whose Constitution was modelled directly after the Magna Charta. From that time on, France too has started on the road to improvement and is once more a leading nation. The Magna Charta has therefore played an important part

in the history of the world, and it will for many years to come. The rays of wisdom which shine from this "Philosopher's Stone" will never diminish, but will increase in brilliancy until the whole world is lighted by them.

After the people had their voice in Parliament, they demanded more; that is, they wanted to know where the money which they paid for taxes went. This demand became stronger and stronger and finally, after much debate the world renowned Bill of Rights passed the English Parliament, forcing the king to make statements of the money he spent. The time when the king could say "my People" was gone. Hereafter the king was servant of the people.

Turning again to our country, we see the difficulties which our forefathers had to overcome, but we did not see the details. Here, as in England, the common people, that is the colonists had the right to vote for members of their legislature, but they did not possess the power to vote for representatives to Parliament. By looking closely, you will see that all through the history of the thirteen colonies, this cause was a constant source of strife and bitter feeling between the mother country and the colonies. It was a festering sore, the one spot on an untarnished name, and the only way to rid themselves of it was to tear it out by the roots. Therefore the Revolutionary War was not brought about in order to make constant enemies of Great Britain and America, but it was sent to have these two great nations help each other, not like master and servant, but like two firm friends, equal in wealth and position, so that in this manner they could both benefit the world. My opinion is, therefore, that the Revolution was designed by Providence to take place, and the famous Declaration of Independence was the means by which this decree of Providence could be fulfilled. Even to-day we celebrate Independence Day, by which we show our love for that sacred document which is so dear to every true American heart.

Only thirty years ago, after our country was on an equal standing with all the great nations in Europe, it was rent by a great Civil War. The spectacle of two members of the same great race in deadly combat with each other, was indeed alarming. The cause of this great struggle is known to you all. You must not think the Anglo Saxon race is a race of Gods, -- far from it! Why, we ourselves testify to that. They had and have yet their faults., and slavery was one of these. That great orator, Burke, in speaking of slavery in America, says that it was a misunderstanding, as the Anglo Saxon race thought of liberty not as a right, but as a privilege. It was this great mistake which was the cause of the enmity then existing between the North and the South.. But the North had been convinced long before that Slavery was not in accordance with the Declaration of Independence, and in their efforts to convince the South they were too impetuous and tried force. This attempt, as you all know failed utterly. All our great and wise statesmen then saw what was coming and that no earthly power could stop the gathering storm. Finally it broke and spread ruin and desolation throughout the land. Here, as in all other times of danger and

trouble, the superior qualities of our race showed themselves. That noble patriot, Abraham Lincoln, has won a name whose glory will be sung for generations to come. In the darkest hour of the Republic, when defeat met our armies wherever they went, he stood at the helm of the Ship of State and guided her safely through the danger. On Jan. first, 1863, the true and faithful patriot issued his famous Emancipation Proclamation which declared free every slave in the South. The wrong was righted; the Anglo Saxon race had, when it had seen its mistake, done everything in its power to correct it, and from this time the word slave, as it was formerly applied, became a thing of the past.

At the present time, you see the whole world rent by a vast social uprising, and the countries inhabited by our race have had their share with the rest. In our own country this very year you saw the alarming spectacle of thousands of men marching toward the National Capital, which shows only too plainly that there is something wrong in the general makeup of our country. If there is it will be found out, and is being sought for now. But does not the old spirit of liberty show itself in these movements? A single move a person makes to intrude upon the rights of the common people and there is an uprising. Aside from the question of labor, what progress we have made! The ships of our country and those of England and Germany swarm every harbor in this wide world; all over the continents can be seen evidences of the work of our race, while its language is spoken by more modern civilized people than the language of any other nation. The motto of the race has had its effect, as every Anglo Saxon, unless he be a criminal, has his liberty undisputed and forever, while every common unskilled laborer has the power to send his children to public schools whose superiority is undisputed, and give them the advantages of a High School education. Its religion embraces every church of the Christian faith, and in its ranks you see thousands of the servants of God, spreading the gospel over every portion of the terrestrial globe, braving the wilds and the terrible cold of the Arctics and the forest and the treacherous sands of Africa; on every hand you see the evidences of a future bloodless victory over the civilization of all mankind.

Looking over these facts, we come to the question "Was this race a work of chance?" This is wholly unnecessary. Everything, however small, was made by the great Creator to serve as a mirror to reflect his own glory, and this race has its object in this world. From the moment of its origin it has kept growing larger, more powerful, and more highly civilized, and it will keep on. Its work is not yet accomplished. Before the time comes when this race shall fade away into obscurity, every islet, which is the home of man, every nook and corner of every continent will fairly ring with the hum of thrift and industry of this great race. The motto which has safely carried it through every trouble, that threatened to overthrow it will have had its effect. 'Twill be through our race that that state of social equality which is shown in Bellamy's Looking Backward will be reached; the beautiful words of Webster will be realized: "On every flag of the great Anglo Saxon race, you will see written on letters of living light, blazing on all their ample folds as they float over land and sea, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that beautiful sentiment, "Liberty, Union and Equality, both now and forever, one and inseparable!"