

disciplined in those great national institutions until their pupils are perfectly prepared to enter upon those vast international corpse-making matches, called battles, anywhere on earth. Such splendid machinery has modern civilization and Christianity invented for the wholesale destruction of humanity when the opposing armies of two refined and pious peoples meet in conflict that physical courage has become almost a part of the mechanism of that magnificent murder which we call war.

And now the need is for men who have that sort of intellectual and moral bravery that will make them bold enough to tell the truth, to advocate the truth, and if need be, to politically die for the truth.

The schools, colleges and universities of this Republic should teach their students the importance of thinking instead of depending upon what others have thought.

Individuality and the strength and self-reliance of an enlightened independence in thought and speech are sadly lacking in the public life of the United States.

Men who dare to denounce wrong, in the face of a mad populace who for the moment approve and support the wrong, are needed, and needed now.

The old fallacy that "a majority is always right" was exploded on Calvary, at Jerusalem, more than eighteen centuries ago!

It takes from ten to twenty generations of careful coupling of the best types of domestic animals to found and establish a breed. The owners of cattle, swine, sheep and horses in the United States thoroughly understand and perfectly appreciate the law of heredity. They therefore select the best individuals from each race so that the more valuable traits may be intensified by transmission.

The result of all this study and care in breeding the domestic animals of the United States is strikingly satisfactory. The American standard-bred trotting horse has no equal on the globe. He is the result of transmitted qualities of endurance, gait, form and celerity of the movement of the limbs, in such combination and proportion, as to produce speed. The continued lowering of the mile record from three minutes shows that the shortest time in which a mile may be trotted has not yet been recorded.

The Short Horn, Herefordshire, Polled Angus, Jersey, Swiss and Holstein cattle herds of the United States contend triumphantly with their kin for superiority in all the markets of the world. And many specimens of each have been bought in the United States for exportation with the intention of improving European stock.

In sheep and in swine the American farmers have shown equal intelligence

as to breeding, for the most desirable and useful purposes, so that today the farm animals of the United States are equal to those of England or any of the continental countries of the old world.

How long, in view of the foregoing, may it possibly be, before there will exist a human being, a man, who is distinctively American? The breeds of Englishmen and Germans are well defined. Even the casual observer can distinguish one from the other on sight. And the children of English parents are altogether unlike the children of German or French parents. The racial characteristics of each nation in Europe are inscribed upon its physical and intellectual organism.

Here in the United States however there is since the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620, only a lapse of two hundred and seventy-eight years. And—reckoning thirty-three years as a generation—less than nine generations of Americans have been born into the United States from the small original stock of the Pilgrims in New England, the Swedes in Delaware, the Quakers in Pennsylvania, the Dutch in New York and the English in Virginia and the Carolinas, though the first attempt at colonization in the latter was in 1585-87 by Sir Walter Raleigh; and in Virginia by the Captain John Smith colony in 1606.

And each year there has been, since the present century began, a steady influx of foreign blood to commingle with the native. It seems possible that, in the wisdom of an Omniscient Mentality, this country was reserved for the purpose of breeding a new race of humanity.

Hither have come individuals, male and female, from every part of the globe, civilized and uncivilized, representing all the tribes and breeds of mankind. Under new conditions of climate, soil and environments they have here renewed the struggle for existence. Here with better average nutrition, less of the asperities of life and with constantly cumulating comforts this vast conglomeration of humanity has been amalgamating race with race and type with type. But not yet, seemingly, has there been evolved a markedly distinctive American breed of men.

Sir Francis Galton in his "Inquiries into Human Faculty and its Development"—a work of great research and candor, published in 1883—philosophically remarks: "The tyrannies under which men have lived, whether under rude barbarian chiefs, under the great despotisms of half-civilized oriental countries, or under some of the more polished but little less severe governments of modern days, must have had a frightful influence in eliminating independence of character from the human race. Think of Austria, of Naples, and even of France under the third Napoleon! It was stated in the London Daily

News of October 17, 1870, that according to papers found at the Tuileries 26,642 persons had been arrested in France for political offences since December, 1851, and that 14,118 had been transported, exiled or imprisoned."

Galton holds that under long continued conditions of suppression blind instincts of fear have been ingrained into our breed so that they bar us from the enjoyment of the freedom which the forms of modern civilization are capable of giving us.

"A nation need not," says Galton, "be a mob of slaves, clinging to one another through fear, and for the most part incapable of self-government, and begging to be led; but it might consist of vigorous, self-reliant men, knit to one another by innumerable ties into a strong, tense, and elastic organization.

"The character of the corporate action of a nation in which each man judges for himself, might be expected to possess statistical constancy. It would be the expression of the dominant character of a large number of separate members of the same race, and ought therefore to be remarkably uniform. *Fickleness* of national character is principally due to the several members of the nation exercising no independent judgment, but allowing themselves to be led hither and thither by the successive journalists, orators and sentimentalist who happen for the time to have the chance of directing them."

The ideal standard of a republic seems hardly attainable by the present breed of Americans. A republic wherein each citizen shall soberly think upon all public questions and make his ballot the reflex of his candor, judgment and patriotism may be far distant in the future. But until the slavery of the masses to leadership and partyism has been abolished and their mental emancipation established how can a safe and solid republic be hoped for even by the most confirmed optimist?

The taint of the primitive barbarism of all the peoples of Europe, and the tendency to follow head-men, chiefs, leaders and plotters must be bred out of Americans before they can transmit to their descendants a common or general inherent capability "to rise to the position of free members of an intelligent society."

Self-reliance, non-gregariousness are individual qualities which in a proper civilization should speedily assert themselves. In the original colonies and in states founded by and maintained by immigrants these characteristics most abound; for the reason that the dependent, the gregarious and the easily led members of an established society never quit it to take upon themselves the rigorous duties of trying to found a new one. Such individuals are too servile in soul and body, in thought and action, to even think of self-reliance sufficient to