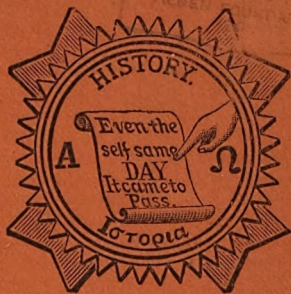


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"The King's business requires haste."

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AND

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"FOR ALL THERE IS IN IT."

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PLEASE NOTICE THIS!

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America—Britannia.

THEN let us pray that come it may,
As come it will for 'a that,
That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth,
May bear the gree*, and a' that!
For a' that and a' that,
It's coming yet for a' that,
When *Old Glory and the Union Jack*
Shall brithers be, and a' that.

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FROM THE
ANGLO-AMERICAN HYMN.

“Our God we sing to Thee,
A song of Jubilee,
On this glad day;
We hail Thee Lord of all,
Father of great and small,
On Thee we ever call,
While here we stay.”

BY
REV. WM. J. WARRENER,
FEDERAL, OHIO, U. S. A.
(One of Our constituents.)

So you see the good work goeth on in various ways and
places.

C. A. L. T.

PREFACE.

The matter composing the following Leaflet, that is, the general trend of its argument, will be familiar to such of the constituents of the Our Race News-Leaflets as have also followed us in the Studies. It is simply the matter contained in the editorials of Study No. 20 redressed, and no little enlarged, so as to be addressed to a larger constituency, the Public, which is not familiar with our main contention, to wit: that Our Race is Lost Israel Found.

These articles were prepared originally for Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, in October, 1897, and intended to be issued in January, 1898—we were impressed with the deep import of that year long before it dawned, as a reference to page 262, Study Number Twenty, will demonstrate.

Well, the "Processional" has begun! Since this series of articles was blocked out and printed in its first form in Study Number Twenty (pages 266-295), on October 25th, 1897, how much has been accomplished for Our Cause! The Spanish War came on in place, and sugar-coated our Anglo-Israelite contention of these ten year's standing, with the palatable veneer of Anglo-Americanism—and lo! the whole Anglo-Saxon Race has tasted it, and the medicine is now hard at work!—and *will work* until the sugar coat wears off and the real core is enjoyed best and preferred "*straight!*"

The republication of this mode of argument as to our main contention, separate, and in a cheap form for distribution, is deemed opportune at this juncture. It is a reverse of the usual one—that offends so many—and deals in Facts first, Facts in which (as no one can deny), we are positive Factors.

Then the *argumentum ad referendum* comes in: (a) These facts were long ago foreseen by the prophets as peculiar to Israel. (b) These facts are now here *de facto* as Ours. (c) Therefore the prediction was blocked out with reference to Our Race as Israel—for we fit the case—deny it those only who delight in self stultification and are case-hardened to the anterior spirit of prophecy.

God moves in a mysterious way, to fetch about his ends he doth ever employ agents—and all things, even opposition, work together thereunto. For the ten years of our own active

effort in this Field of Facts we begot little but opposition—but that itself spread our premises far and wide, and now the conclusions are taking care of themselves in a way far better than we ourselves had planned out.

Meantime, in 1899—the aftermath of the Spanish War being still “on deck,” Samoan matters have raised up their head, and the bloods of British and American sailors and soldiers have at last been mingled in a common cause, and Godfrey’s British Guards Band is actually discoursing the regenerated and widely accepted friendship in our midst. Verily, the Kingdom cometh not long hence—It is that of the sword too—but of defense as predicted. It is Peace upon the ground plane, because henceforth prepared for war, It is the age of the Olive Branch balanced by an adequate Bundle of Arrows.

“If my kingdom were of this Age *then* would my servants fight!” What age was that? Why, it was of that old 4th stage, then new—the dual Roman one—now passed into the pit! So the Fifth age cometh—and IT passeth not away. But the sword is at its threshold, and the axe at the root of the dead tree (*vide* Daniel iv. as to the banded stump thereof!) and note that (verses 36 and 37 !!!) the nations remain, and that the end is not yet, and that righteousness will abound when the image recovers its sanity! Behold the Millennium is at hand—The Sabbath! Now was not the Sabbath made for man? Yea, and that Sabbath that cometh also, and more so!

Who so hath wisdom let him be wise.

The Anglo-Saxon race cannot escape its Destiny any more than it can forswear its Origin. We counsel them to “Prepare for War” in that it is now high time that we awake out of sleep.

APRIL, 1899.



ANGLO AMERICANISM.

ITS PHILOSOPHY FACTS AND FACTORS.

A WORD OR SO AS TO EXPANSION.*

I

(Copyrighted C. A. L. T.)

The world is working rapidly into that section of time which is properly to be denominated "The Outcome of History," and among the first scenes in the climacteric act that as we conceive it now draws on, the events of the coming crusade are to be played, and played out to a finish! The Creator is in it, that is in these matters, or it is safe to say there is no Creator; and the fulfilment of phrophecy is our guarantee that there is one!

The Crusades always center about Palestine, and the coming one is to be, aye, is already, of far reaching moment. What, for instance, is the relation of our race to the prospective restoration of the Jews?

It is manifest to deeper readers that the "Jews" by no means constitute "all Israel," as they themselves also recognize, so that this matter of their resumption of occupation at ancestral places does concern some other people quite as much as it concerns them in so far as their own origin is concerned.

* Printed in the NEW HAVEN LEADER, Jan. 28 1899.

This matter of restoration is now flung into the arena beyond all possible exit without being crowned with final success, or dragged out by the heels in abject failure, and the consciousness of all the nearby European nations, that this is so, that is of those nearby to Palestine, has already forced the question into their councils as one of vital present issue. Let us also take counsel on this matter, i. e., we Anglo Saxons.

Even those who know little of the ancient Oracles are nevertheless exercised upon this theme: Indeed, all Europe has become agitated at its local capitals for years over the Semetic question, and in some quarters, as for instance Austria in particular, politics, itself, divides pro and con, mainly on this line.

Now, we have contended from the start of our own historical expositions, that the Anglo-Saxon race define and analyze its admitted conglomerate as you will, is that Ten-Tribed "Israel" that was lost at the fall of Samaria, and is now found again, and that, whether or no one is for or against this contention, per se, this Anglo-Saxon race is to be an active means towards the end in view (i. e. restoration) whether it makes for its accomplishment, or not, and this chiefly because we are chiefly interested.

Our race is chiefly concerned in the coming re-allotment of the boundaries in Europe, and in the assignment of the permanent custodianship of Palestine (and of Constantinople, too, for that matter) just because our lands are so remote therefrom.

This statement may possibly seem to be paradoxical at first, but when the mind grasps the fact that our conti-

nents and nations are even more remote from each other than they are from it—while it lies in between us all and is at the very center which we must all cross in the international intercourse of the (let us trust broader and better) future—it may possibly dawn upon broad thinkers that Palestine in reality is the very key of tomorrow's wider world progress.

Palestine restored to active civilization in all its broadest senses, must become a cosmopolitan center of simply gigantic intercourse and commerce, and, surely, it behooves Anglo-Saxons, whose empires belt the world, dominate its outskirts, and dot its intermediate seas more than any other people upon earth, surely it behooves them to see that no mere Cae-Czar shall tax the world at such a gate, nor yet the unmitigated "Porte" be suffered to control such a port of entry and departure.

It is impossible to discuss a world-wide matter in secret session; "Star chambers" might as well be done away with in our own Senate, we might as well face broad issues (as we are, in God's providence equal to them) and face them openly. So we shall address Anglo-Saxons everywhere, as if in open court, and across the heads of all other peoples with their ears wide open—being fearless of the issue and reckless of the in between. This is a broad case of the survival of the fittest, at least one of the maintenance of the accumulated balance of power which is now ours.

There be many who dwell with us that deem themselves to be of other nationalities. We, on the other hand, maintain that in reality they misunderstand their own position. We are mostly, whose children shall speak

English and inherit English laws and customs, Teutonic, out of that "northern hive," so we have a bond of unity, and we are willing to broaden our own lines so as to include in the net of our discourse all English speaking peoples, no matter through what "seive" their immediate ancestors may have been strained. But as we have a series of articles in view, let us get down to their specific introduction at once.

In these articles we intend to deal with a matter that is capable of positive proof along lines that admit of the simplest and yet most powerful form of argument with the world at large: It is merely a question of truth to be deduced from facts, a matter of straight scientific deduction. On these lines it is invincible. With those, however, who pretend to any sort of admitted faith in the Bible, it is one of direct reference to the Scriptures in the very way the Savior appealed in all of his arguments with his own generation of opponents. Here, too, it silences all opposition.

Since our original entry into this discussion a vast amount of corroborative testimony has been added to our general library, and by virtue of the very ridicule and opposition it at first incurred at the untaught hands of the press, the public itself has at last become quite familiar with its general outlines and its main propositions. In the meantime this hostile press has found itself forced by the very circumstances of current events to load its columns with rich material, and with daily news that make out our contention and establish its far reaching and enduring philosophy. For instance, Great Britain and America, or Ephraim and Manasseh in their modern guise as Brothers John and Jonathan, have of

late drawn more closely together than ever. Twice in this interval we have seen a treaty of arbitration seriously proposed between them. From the very beginning of our labors this has been blocked by short-sighted political jealousies, alien interferences here, and a demagogic misuse of the opportunity of ratification. But the rapprochement itself is inevitable. England is isolated from all Europe, and America from all the world. All the nations are against us.

But it is of the genius of our race to reunite. United we can stand against the whole world, divided we may fall before it, and fall we must, whether united or not, if we are not "Israel." At any rate it is a growing and popular sentiment far and wide in all English lands that the two halves of the great Anglo Saxon race must come together in the bonds of a stronger union than ever before enjoyed—a conjugal one, so to speak, in which neither contracting party loses any of that individuality of liberty which pertains to its own distinctive policy—but the twain come together for fraternal purposes, whatever this implies. And in all other directions what a shaking of the olive tree there has been in these past eight years; how swiftly to its consummation the "Controversy of Zion" is now rushing, how ripe for restitution Judah has suddenly become, and how responsive to the necessities of our identity with Israel the whole Anglo-Saxon world is growing day by day. The fall of Turkey is in sight, the nations are literally gathering towards an "Armageddon," the heathen rage, the waves roar, the signs increase in heaven and upon earth, and all things portend the ending of an age that has at least established the science of

prophecy and will pass away with no regrets from the down-trodden classes who constitute the vast bulk of suffering humanity. Like the Jew who laughed at the wailing place, therefore, we also rejoice to see these things, for they, and they alone are the predicted earnest of far better ones.

The typical Euphrates, too, has dried up phenomenally of late, and the way of the Kings of the East is certainly well nigh prepared. Not a "quarter-day" of the year now passes (solar or lunar), without the sentences of doom upon "the Sick man of the East" and "the Prisoner of the West" being more forcibly punctuated. Their times are almost up and with little doubt will expire together, while every movement which takes place among the nations draws them closer to the universal conflict that is to right the boundaries of states according to the number of the children of Israel, as foreordained of old.

Therefore the day so long ago foreseen by the prophets of our race must be at hand; at last the treading down of Jerusalem is due to cease and the City of Delight must soon arise from her heaps, no more forever to be plucked up.

We can, therefore, still afford to wait in patience now that beyond all doubt these things have begun to come to pass, for verily this is a generation that may not pass away without complete fulfillment being set to the line, and the vindication of prophecy being squared to the measure.

All this is formulating now so rapidly that its outcome is dawning upon the human mind in due matter of course, i. e., naturally, for thus only does the carnal mind accept the results of human agency, whether it perceives

them to have been the subject of previous inspiration or not. Thus it is already dawning upon the rulers of the Old World that the whole Arabian peninsula (Ezek. xlvii) will soon become the most important piece of property upon the face of the globe. Compared with its possession, the ownership of the "dark continent" itself, is of small concern, the occupation of the Klondikes and Australias of the world a trifling matter, the partition of China a bagatelle.

Now we, (the United States and Great Britain) fraternally, in common with the Jews, have a heritage therein; that is in that Jerusalem which is now to be restored, and in whose stones we, more than all other nations have shown, by indefatigable explorations, official surveys and by protectorates, that we also take delight. And therefore, we, the Anglo-Saxon race, whose "figure of merit" upon the balance sheet of the world is equal to that of all the other nations of the earth combined, should, more than all other nations, and tongues, dominions and peoples put together, be interested and inclined to assist the Jews in their contemplated restoration to their ancient heritage, and prosper them towards a kingdom at the center of the land surface of the earth.

But this is not all; there still remains at least a powerful, even if it be a relatively small numerical part of our race that should, therefore, be included wisely in the provisions and character of just such a racial alliance as is now under consideration between England and America. We refer to the deliberate incorporation into such treaty with the United Kingdom and the United States, of the prospective Kingdom of Judah—that is of the tribes

of Judah and Levi popularly known as "the Jews" throughout the world, and whose rehabilitation at the world's center of commerce is now seriously contemplated, and as we believe is certainly ordained to come to pass. The active assistance of Anglo-Saxondom in furthering the Jews will necessarily contemplate the broader covenant at the consummation of the plan.

The Jews are by natural qualities and habit the financial arbiters of the world, and are our brothers. Strong allies would they be under such or any circumstances, and with such a union as is contemplated—to wit: One of Brothers "John," "Jonathan" and "Judah"—the strength of the compact can be measured only by the importance of the advantages to be secured by the parties named, and by the consternation and dismay of the excluded nations of the world.

To include any other nations or nation in such a covenant would be a weakness and a confusion, while to have effected a tripartite compact such as this would seem to us to have consummated the most stupendous mechanism that on his part man can intentionally set in order to fulfill prophecy—prophecy that is specific in its contemplation of just such ends, and that assigns their agency to the Twelve Tribes of Israel, nine of which are represented by the United Kingdom, "Ephraim and the tribes of his fellows," two by the Jews, "Judah and Levi," and one by the United States, "Manasseh."

These are but a small part of the measures and suggestions that are rising into active life above the surface of our race in whose soil they have been formulating from of old.

Forseeing all this centuries ago,

Ezekiel surveyed the central land of all the earth with the eye of prophecy against these very days. By the express command of its perpetual owner he actually triangulated its boundaries in advance, so that there might be no question as to its recovery by the seed of Abraham when the current lease to the Gentiles shall have expired.

More than ever, therefore, now, as the times of the Gentiles draw to their appointed close, do men perceive that the future of Palestine is in reality the chief concern of the so-called eastern question; that as in olden times the highways of the earth traversed that favored spot so in the days to come the lines of a more universal world-wide international commerce must retrace their ancient paths. In the meantime Constantinople is by no means to be taken as the gate of terrestrial trade; it is the gate of Israel's arch-enemy, and therefore must eventually fall to Israel as surely as the Suez on the right flank (facing east) of her land, has already come into the hands of Ephriam or Britain.

We do not hesitate to take all this as evidence of those very beginnings that we have expected all along, and as a guarantee that the prosperity of our race will continue to increase as it has increased, and that the exploitation of its identity with "Israel" will receive in due time—now near at hand—the dignified acceptance it certainly deserves at the hands of all concerned.

And all men are concerned, for these things will prove God to be true although every man shall be found to be a liar, and that He has reserved for all a Sabbath that more than all lesser ones was made for man, and that in it man will at last realize the desire of all nations. And this is why we be-

lieve in the Millennium; believe in it more than ever as the practical end in view of man's history and God's foresight; and believe in it as an end to be brought about by our race in particular as agents—agents that may yet have to face the issue in arms and force it to a Crusade back to the strategic point of the world, and to our own birthplace and birthright.

New Haven, Conn

C. A. L. TOTTEN.

II.

AS TO EXPANSION.

Facts in Which We Are Factors—Statistics Settle Situation.

In his "Industries and Wealth of Nations," Mulhall, the great English statistician, says:

"There has never been a period of ancient or modern times wherein the population of civilized nations has increased so rapidly as in the last sixty-five years, that is in about the length of an ordinary life-time. For the United Kingdom (England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales), the rate of this increase has been 63 per cent., and for all Europe, 62 per cent., while for the United States it has been 626 per cent. and for the British Colonies 510 per cent."

Now there is no reason why the relative conditions on which to calculate the increase during the next century should be changed, and if a tithe of them hold true the world will be overwhelmingly English in language, manners, customs and sentiments by the year 2001 A. D.

* NEW HAVEN LEADER, Feb. 4, 1899.

Fully 80 per cent. of European emigration finds its way into the lands dominated by Anglo-Saxon rule, and this must continue to be the case for many years to come, because even here in America 90 per cent. of our continent is still uninhabited, and the ratio of opportunity is even greater in the other Anglo-Saxon territories, several of which are equal in size to our own country.

But it will not be their turn to fill up, at more than ordinary rates, until after this land has been pretty thoroughly developed; for until then an outlay here will be the best investment both in time, i. e., rapidity of return and in value received back.

However, all of these fraternal colonies will increase together, as they have increased, and it is proper here to examine their present areas and relative degrees of emptiness—which is but another term for their resources and ultimate opportunity.

But first as to the area and population of the world itself, in order that we may the more intelligently determine what relative proportion thereof has already fallen to our race; for there is one race in particular that is to have the lion's share, as foreordained of old. Hence it behooves us, at the very threshold of this investigation, to find out what share of this terrestrial inheritance we hold at present, and what chances we have of further acquisition. "When the Most High divided to the nations their inheritance, when He separated the sons of Adam, he set the bounds of the people according to the number of the children of Israel. For the Lord's portion is His people; Jacob is the zodiac of his in-

heritance." (Deut. xxxii, -89.) All nations, therefore, are interested in the identification of Israel, nor until this discrimination among them has been made can the golden age return, for until the supremacy of an elected race is recognized the competition for the first place must disturb the peace of the whole world.

It has taken our own race and the other races nearly three score centuries to arrive at their present degrees of fullness and importance in the affairs of men. Surely by this time, then, in view of the tremendous strides mankind has taken in this century towards settling himself securely within such boundaries as are already his, we should be able to form some just opinion as to which race is probably the favored one and where our own race stands in the scale of greatness.

According to the best estimates the area of the land surface of the earth, which is one-fifth of its entire surface, amounts to nearly 52,000,000 square miles, which are inhabited by about 1,488 millions of human beings.

Their relative distribution is as follows:

THE WORLD AND ITS INHABITANTS.

	Area sq. m.	Population.	Per sq. m.
Africa	11,514,000	127,000,000	11.
North America. 6,446,000		89,250,000	13.8
South America.. 6,837,000		36,420,000	5.3
Asia	14,710,000	850,000,000	57.7
Australasia	3,288,000	4,730,000	1.4
Europe	3,555,000	380,200,000	106.9
Polar	4,888,800	300,000	.67
Totals	51,238,800	1,487,900,000	29.0

Europe can certainly sustain double its present population; but if the entire world were brought up only to a degree of increase, multiplication and

replenishment that equaled that of Europe at present, it would easily support at least Plato's mystic measure of fullness, 5,040 millions of people.

Let us now examine the possessions of our own race:

While they are scattered over the entire globe they are to be found mostly in its loins or fat places, and it is in these richest parts of this inheritance that the race itself may expand without competition with any others.

ANGLO SAXONDOM.

Division.	Area sq. m.	Population.
I.		
The British Empire—		
The United Kingdom	120,832	41,500,000
Colonies, etc.—		
In Europe	119	250,000
Asia	1,903,833	445,800,000
Africa	2,186,288	4,500,000
America	3,648,256	7,275,000
Australasia	3,270,532	4,288,000
Total	11,129,860	503,623,000
II.		
The United States.....	3,501,404	72,500,000
Aggregate	14,631,264	576,123,000

RECAPITULATION.

Division.	Area sq. m.	Population.
"A Nation," U. S.....	3,501,404	72,500,000
and		
"A Company of Nations" B. E.....	11,129,860	503,623,000
Our Race	14,631,264	576,123,000
English speaking	10,420,192	125,000,000
Dependencies	4211,072	451,123,000
Aggregate Our Race..	14,631,264	576,123,000

From the above it will be seen that the area of the present English speaking part of this estate is 2 1-2 times that of the rest, and that it is now only one-quarter as thickly populated. It can therefore stand an increase to at least ten times its present English speaking population without any particular strain.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Division.	Area.	Population.
United States	3,501,404	72,500,000
British Empire	6,918,788	52,500,000
British Dependencies..	4,211,072	451,123,000
Total Our Race.....	14,631,264	576,123,000
Rest of Europe	3,548,000	369,800,000
Rest of World	33,059,533	542,077,000
Total Alien	36,607,536	911,777,000
Aggregate for the World	51,238,800	1,487,900,000

The significance of the foregoing table, striking as the figures are, is greatly altered in still greater favor to our race when due account is taken of the relative degrees of arability in the areas thus pre-empted to the races.

Ravenstine estimates that the area of the earth may be sub-divided as follows:

"Belt of Intellect,"	
Fertile	28,269,200 square miles.
"Roof of the World"	
Steppe	13,901,000 square miles.
Chiefly Barbaric	
Desert	4,180,000 square miles.
Klondike and Siberian—Polar	4,880,000 square miles.
Total	51,239,000

But we have already shown that our race owns 14,631,264 square miles of the best land on the earth, of which only 26,269,200 being fertile it is plain that we own what is equivalent to more than one-half of the arable land upon the globe. The rest is divided up amongst all the other nations, say a dozen civilized and a veritable horde of half civilized and barbarian peoples. In respect to land and population therefore there can be no doubt as to the race, that is the "Nation and Company of Nations" upon whom su-

premacy has come, for as far as the Anglo Saxons are concerned they are destined to be one to all intents and purposes—for their God is One.

Here are 141-2 million square miles of arable land that are fully capable of supporting as large a population as the world itself now holds. Of course no such increase can take place until mankind has been schooled (thoroughly Christianized) into perfect fitness to dwell together in such multitudes. Yet we deem it to be the destiny of our race, in the hands of Providence, to be the chief factor in the resolution of this proposition, and we re-invite them to a review of the conditions which sum up their chances of success—that is of their relative chances among other nations of having been favored and schooled hitherto for that end, and of maintaining their lead in the struggle for supremacy. We shall open up our specific contention with a brief discussion of the dominant language. This is one of the most important elements in national vitality. The language of the present and the future points out the ruling race of the future, and vice versa. As for ourselves we are threatened by no possible inroads from hordes of Huns, Goths and Vandals to destroy our tongue like that of Rome, as in a deluge.

Is it then, of itself an active as well as living form of speech? That language must follow commerce is established by all experience, and that English is to be the coming tongue is beyond all question. When this century opened there were but twenty-one millions who spoke our language; thirty-one millions spoke French, thirty mil-

lions German thirty-one millions Russian and twenty-six millions Spanish. At that time the chances of predominance favored each of the other four nevertheless at the present time German and Russian are spoken by only seventy millions, French by only fifty millions and Spanish by hardly forty millions, while English is used as their native tongue by at least one hundred and twenty-five millions. The employment of our language has advanced from 13 to 31 percent., and it is now spoken by nearly twice as many civilized people as any of the others under consideration.

This increase is due primarily to the stock whence we are hewn, and dates from the expiration, at the beginning of this century (circa 1800-1805, A. D.) of the seven times of punishment (2520 years) visited for the sins of "Ephraim and the tribes his fellows" upon their descendants subsequently to the fall of the land and city of Samaria (circa 720-715 B. C.) for it can be established that "the Queen Bee" of "the northern hive" came out of Israel!

This growth is now assisted by numerous favorable circumstances (incidental blessings), the chief of which are in Anglo-Saxon hands or control. These make the adoption of a common form of speech an absolute necessity, and as English is already used by a quarter of the civilized people of the globe, the self-interest of the rest will take care of its increase in the future.

Within Victoria's own life-time our race has doubled twice; from 31 to 62, and now to 125 millions, all using their own tongue. This is a quarter of the civilized world, and this quarter is teaching that language as a daily necessity to the 451 millions of alien and

dependent peoples who constitute a third of all those that remain—exclusive of the Chinese and Africans.

As recently pointed out in an able article in the Commercial Advertiser (N. Y.) "When these two races are thrown out as anthropologically 'arrested developments' the British empire constitutes nearly one-half of all the world; including them we already have one-third of humanity under our tutelage. Now the population increases normally in English territory only, and the conditions for the spread of our tongue over vast millions of people of different races are found to be most favorable under the influence of English rule. It becomes more important yearly for the natives of such lands to learn English."

"But it is the opinion of Mr. Gladstone and other economists who know all the forces at work, including the characteristics of the nations interested in the struggle that the United States will be the most victorious, with England following, in the industrial conflict now present and to come." The European nations have neither the colonies nor the waste spaces at home in which to expand, nor the "start."

Thus the first great field for the increase of the English-speaking people is to be found right here in the United States. As a matter of fact we are the descendants of Manasseh, Joseph's eldest son, and it is necessary that our nation should develop into its ultimate condition and fill its own boundaries first, that is, before Ephraim, the youngest son, obtains his full recognition. It is but moderately estimated that at the close of the next century the population of this country will reach at least 500 millions. When we consider therefore the ameliorated circum-

stances that surround men here, where they are better occupied, fed, clothed, housed, amused, protected, assisted mechanically, rested, educated, advised in health and continence, freed from arbitrary restraint, and lifted in the scale of independence and intelligence, we need not deem a population even greater than that of present Europe, to be excessive seeing that we have equal territory, now practically empty, within which to expand and thus outstrip her.

The final conclusion of this writer is well taken and as follows: "This would make a population of 500 millions a moderate and reasonable estimate for the close of the coming century. In the case of no other people is any such growth possible. That any other language than English; then, can continue to be used for common intercourse when an industrial nation of 500 millions seeks its markets wherever men live and use the products of industry is not to be expected."

But right here it is well to look forward to the end of still another century; at the close of this coming one, just shown, we will thus be drawing towards the limits of our more rapid national growth, and reaching that age of maturity upon which, all of our own territory being well occupied, a long and steady period without much further increase may be enjoyed.

But in the meantime the other great English colonial sections of the earth, each of which is now about as strong in population as we were in 1776, and as large as we are now in area, will be as strong if not stronger than we are now in population, and with equal areas in which to expand. It will be their turn then to show the strength of Ephraim the younger son, and his ability to de-

velop into "a company of nations" by 2101, A. D., each one of which will be as large as this one of Manasseh, the United States, in 2001, A. D.

As to the people of the United States, whom we identify as Manasseh (Gen. XLVII., 17-20), the sun never sets upon their land, and, whether it sets or not, our ports are not shut day or night. We are the wealthiest nation in the world. It would require half a dozen times the world's entire bulk of money to buy our real and personal estate alone. The thrift of this country is exemplified by the fact that it has a larger savings bank account than the United Kingdom, France, Russia, Italy, Spain, Scandinavia and Switzerland combined. Its 5,000,000 depositors could draw out more than \$365 apiece; thus every one of them could live affluently for a whole year without "making" any wages—for this amount is far above the average annual expenditure per head for the civilized world at large.

We produce three times as much wheat as any other people, and in her present stress we are now feeding India, the next favored nation. We raise four-fifths of the world's cotton, and can triple the output if the demand increases. We lead the world in manufactures, mineral wealth, railroading, inventions and in domestic trade; the Pennsylvania railroad alone does an annual business in tonnage equal to that of Great Britain's merchant navy. Abroad they call such trade as this "foreign," merely because in crossing what we term a state-line their goods are "exported." Here labor receives 45 per cent. of the net product, and while capital may be concentrating its proportional quota is drawing nearer to par with that of labor, annually.

A quarter of our population is actually enrolled upon our active school lists, and the educational curriculum is longer and more comprehensive, by from 5 to 8 per cent., than that of the next most favored nation. Our school libraries alone contain more volumes than all the public libraries of Europe put together. Our newspapers and magazines outnumber, about four to one, those of Germany, the next most favored nation, and those of France and England five to one. Our churches can seat two-thirds of our inhabitants, and could accommoade the entire population on a special occasion. More than half of the world's Sunday school attendance is in the United States. The United Kingdom and British empire stand for more than one-half of the rest.

To us this particular item is as significant an exponent of the secret of Anglo-Saxon strength as any other on the list. It proves that our race honors the Bible practically and trains up its youth in a knowledge of its principles three times as carefully, relatively speaking, as all other nations combined. Surely this is known favorably unto the Lord God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and certainly the Son of God, who is to be the literal King over their descendants, will have regard unto that race which thus in particular suffers its little children to come unto Him. If we Anglo-Saxons are not that "nation" and that "company of nations," spoken of in that inspired volume which the Anglo-Saxon race has studied, translated, printed and scattered more than all other races united, and more in this first century of our liberty, to wit: the century that succeeds the expiration of the seven times of punish-

ment for the sin of Samaria—than the world has done in all previous centuries combined—where shall we find them? And if the blessings we enjoy in such superabundance are not those brought forth by the sun and moon, and are not those of the mountains and the hills and of the deep and of the womb, aye and of the favor of Him who dwelt in fessor Hosmer demonstrates that our race has been the chief custodian of the world's liberty for 2,000 years. Had he dreamed of our identity with "Israel" that first people who were ever taken out of bondage and taught the first principles of liberty by Jehovah himself, he might have made our national record run back 3,384 years, to the Exodus, and have known that our recent schooling looks unto a still greater Exodus not long hence. He recognizes that the polity in England, America, Australia and Canada, is essentially one, and that a federation of English-speaking races would be productive of all the advantages we contend for. This we shall demonstrate anon.

New Haven, Conn

C. A. L. TOTTEN.

"AS TO EXPANSION" AGAIN.*

**A Very Thoughtful Article by Prof.
Totten.**

SUBJECT OF VAST IMPORTANCE CONSIDERED WITH CARE.

**THE MATTERS THAT ARE FORCING THEMSELVES BEFORE THE
ATTENTION OF THOUSANDS OF THINKING PEOPLE IN
ALL CIVILIZED COUNTRIES OF THE GLOBE.**

NO. THREE.

As a rule the Anglo-Saxon race tends to congregate into social and corporate bodies more than any other people. For instance, while three-fourths of the world is rural in its tendencies, that is, dwells on the land or in towns and cities of less than 10,000 inhabitants, more than one-half of the population of the United Kingdom, and about one-third of that of the United States is urban. Nevertheless, we cultivate the rural districts to better advantage than our competitors and have more capital invested in agriculture than any of them. We raise more per acre and per farm hand, and without question control the food supplies of the world.

The amount of energy (hand, horse and steam) expended by the human race in its daily pursuits is something enormous, the average in civilized lands being 990 foot tons per inhabitant. But in Anglo-Saxon lands this expenditure is far above the average. For instance, in the United Kingdom

* NEW HAVEN LEADER, Feb. 13, 1899.

it amounts to 1,570, in the United States to 1850, and in the British colonies to 2020 foot tons. No other people upon earth except Denmark (1060 foot tons) comes up even to the average. Germany leads the rest with 900 foot tons, and as a rule all the Protestant countries have (that is, expend,) twice as much energy as those under the Russian and Roman Catholic influences. Mohammedan lands, even those of Europe, are not in this matter even by implication.

During the Victorian era the working power of Europe has trebled, while that of the United States has increased eight-fold. Scotland, Australia, Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom lead the rest of the civilized world at twice its daily expenditure of energy in foot tons per inhabitant, so that there is no possibility of the ratio of advantage being lowered so long as that of racial increase holds its lead.

Note now that while 40 per cent. of the working power of the world is used for production, the bulk of it, or 60 per cent. is employed for transportation or distribution. That is exactly the reverse of what it was at the dawn of this era; consequently the Anglo-Saxon world will begin the coming century still further advantaged, for they hold the balance of all the favorable conditions involved—being the agents of transportation!

Taking the matter still more broadly, the civilized world expends 441,000 millions of foot tons of energy per day, of which nearly one-half (200,000 millions) belongs to the Anglo-Saxon race. Of this world total 220,000 millions of foot tons are steam power, and far more than half of this, 128,000 million foot tons, is in Anglo-Saxon hands.

In 1840 the effective steam "horse power" in the United Kingdom was only 600,000, in the United States but 760,000, while in the colonies it was only a paltry 10,000; today it is 12,970,000 for the United Kingdom, 16,940,000 for the United States, and 1,995,000 for the colonies. Thus our race controls two-fifths of the effective horse power of the civilized world (55,580,000) and leads the most favored of the alien nations (Russia—7,650,000) by at least 25,000,000 of effective horse power.

In the meantime we, in the United States use 20 per cent. more of steam power, and 90 per cent. more of horse power, and twice as much of hand power as Great Britain herself, our total being 129,000 millions of foot tons per day, against 62,000 millions expended in the United Kingdom.

Let it be noticed here in spite of her recent vast enterprise in railroads, Russia, supposed to be the most favored of our competitors in this line of energy, has not yet reached the effective horse power even of the United Kingdom (2,200 millions of effectives, to 4,800 millions for the British Isles). But Russia has the advantage in this element from now on, for the British Isles have no room nor use for much further railroad improvement, while Russia has an area equivalent to 16 times that of the United Kingdom for paying railroad development.

But right here comes a strong counter opportunity that favors the United Kingdom, and her racial allies from 10 to 25 to one, and it is in regions where there is absolutely no territorial limit and where all the primary advantage is upon our side. We refer to the steamboat effective horse power of the

world. Of Europe's 9,375,000 the United Kingdom owns 5,970,000, against Russia's paltry 240,000! And of the world's 12,005,000, the Anglo-Saxon race controls 8,600,000, that is two-thirds of it. It is a veritable fact that "Britannia rules the Sea," and that her opportunities for development thereon are boundless. When her railroad energy reaches its matured limit at home it will expand at greater length into America, where it will pay best and quickest and then into her own colonies, where she has seven-fold the area of Russia waiting for further railroad development. And all the while her seafaring energy can expand *ad libitum et ad infinitum*.

As for Russia we see no hope for her exit into the southern seas—nay, not even via Constantinople. She is doomed to live upon the "roof of the world" for at least another age, and it is well for the civilized world that this is so! Vide the Eastern Question, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, Easter-tide, 1890.

In this field the German Empire is in reality our greatest competitor on land and sea, for since 1888 she has become a colonizer. But we have the start of her with five times the aggregate territory, six and a half times the present ocean transportation, and five times the gross accumulated wealth. Besides, we are experienced in colonizing by the space of some 250 years, while no one knows how Germany will succeed in this new role; moreover she is seriously handicapped by her pro-Russian relations and may be doomed to suffer much thereby. (Ezekiel xxxvii., xxxviii.)

The average yield of ordinary grain crops for the world is 18 bushels per acre; in the United Kingdom it is 34 bushels, and in the United States 24 bushels per acre. The quantity raised is about 9,700 millions of bushels (wheat, barley, oats, maize, rye, etc.), of which 4,268 millions grow on Anglo-Saxon land—the bulk of it—3,575 millions, in the United States. This is a third more than raised by any other people, and is the world's balance. In fact the growth of American agriculture during the Victorian age has been unparalleled by any former age or people. We raise an average of eight tons of produce per hand employed, against two tons per hand by European cultivators. Verily, then, the earth is yielding us her increase, and upon tremendous acreage; for instance, we have more land under grain than the area of Germany, more under hay than that of the British Isles, more under cotton than that of Holland and Belgium combined—and yet we have four times as much unimproved and unoccupied land as we are now using.

In the aggregate value of its live stock (horses, cattle, sheep and pigs), the United States leads the entire world, and the Anglo-Saxon race controls more than one-half the live stock of the earth. The cattle upon a thousand hills belong unto the Lord, and verily, the descendants of Jacob have been called to tend his flocks. In the United States we raise five million tons of meat (beef, mutton and pork), per year, which is double the proportion of any other people, Russia coming next with less than two and one-third million tons.

In Australia they raise 315 pounds per inhabitant; here we raise 160, in Canada 140. For the world at large the yield is 75 pounds per inhabitant, here we raise 160 in Canada 140. Even in the small area of the United Kingdom they manage to raise 63 pounds per inhabitant, which is near the average and much better than the rate of Europe at large (only 57 pounds.)

The yearly value of the food products (grain, green crops, meat, dairy, sundries), raised in the civilized world is about 18,000 millions of dollars, of which the Anglo-Saxon race controls one-third; two-thirds of this quota or four-ninths of the whole, being American. The great surplus of all these good things thus belongs to us, and as a rule is sold in fraternal sections, or exchanged for some of their own surplus of diverse abundance.

We consume in the United States twice as much fish and meat as the average European, the ratio being 165 to 75 pounds per inhabitant respectively. In the meantime the European spends 31, the American 40, and the Englishman 50 dollars per head per annum in food sundries—thus the Anglo-Saxon lives upon the fat of the earth which is the priest's portion.

In the meantime the prices of the ten (yes, and the twenty) principal articles or commodities of human necessity—vide Mulhall—have fallen everywhere more than 50 per cent. since 1800 A. D., to the benefit of our consumers, particularly of those who dwell in Anglo-Saxon lands where the rates of exchange and facilities of barter are so multiplied.

Of the forestry and fishing interests

of the world, which represent an annual product of some 1480 millions of dollars, the Anglo-Saxon race controls two-thirds. Not even counting Alaska, the United States alone has about 500 million acres of forest land, as much as Russia, and four times the European average per inhabitant.

In all sorts of mining affairs Great Britain and the United States lead all the world and control more than half the entire output (in weight and value) which has more than doubled in quality and quantity during the Victorian age. Everything indicates that the remaining years of this century will witness a breaking of all the previous records of the human race in mining industries, and that the margin of accrued profit will go into Anglo-Saxon pockets.

In precious metal (coined and uncoined) there is now about four times as much gold, and twice as much silver in tons as there was at the beginning of the century, the value of the precious metals represent about one-fifth of the mining product of the earth. It is needless to say that the Englishspeaking race controls the output of all the precious things put forth by the sun and moon and hidden in the hills and mountains of the globe. Mulhall maintains that in quantity our own output of mining products is nearly equal to that of the United Kingdom, while in quality, or point of value, it exceeds that of any country in ancient or modern history.

As to the source of manufactures annually produced (textiles, leather, food, clothing and sundries), the total for the civilized world is some 28 billions of dollars, of which 15 billions are An-

glo-Saxon, 10 billions being American. This amounts to about \$125 per Anglo-Saxon, \$110 per Briton, \$140 per American, and \$85 per colonist, per year.

In the consumption of these chief manufactures the United Kingdom is far ahead of any European nation, while America consumes nearly double what Great Britain does, the two of them use double the average for all other nations.

Taking textures alone (cottons, woollens, silks, linens, etc.) England leads the world in production, and the United States comes next, their total being 1,760 millions of dollars worth (955 millions British, 805 millions American) against but little more than half thereof for the next most favored nations, to wit: France, 575 millions, and Germany, 540 millions; no other nation comes anywhere near to these figures. In the ratio of use of these textiles, per inhabitant, the United Kingdom and the United States also and most naturally lead all the world.

In both the production and consumption of hides and leather the Anglo-Saxon race leads all others and controls more than half of each phase of the industry.

While the international trade of the world since 1840 has increased about six-fold, all along the line of the shipping nations, that of the Anglo-Saxon race is in the assured lead because its capital was double that of any other race at the start. They now control a third of the whole. But Great Britain stands alone in the magnitude of her quota of this trade, which is more than double that of any other country upon earth, Germany, the United

States, and France competing for the second place.

Mulhall remarks that "the maritime carrying trade of the United Kingdom has no parallel in ancient or modern times." Very true, but the nation itself is the blood descendant of those who controlled the trade of ancient Tarshish, and her merchants are the lineal descendants of the merchants thereof. In Solomon's day, the ships of "Israel" traded as far and wide, relatively speaking, as ours do, but principally with eastern and western Tarshish; and who does not know that the East and West Indianmen are merely old friends with new faces, and that those who still go down to the sea in ships, are the children of those who abode in them of old.

As a matter of fact the growth of Anglo-Saxon commerce during the Victorian age has been phenomenal. The imports of the United Kingdom have been increased tenfold and the exports sixfold, the imports of America have increased tenfold and her exports twelvefold, Canadian imports have increased twelvefold, and their exports twenty-fourfold; the rate of increase for the colonies has been far greater. Now while the mere ratio of increase has been much greater for some European nations that have but lately entered into international trade, the bulk of both ingoing and outgoing commerce is overwhelmingly in Anglo-Saxon hands. For instance, the United Kingdom imports per annum more than twice as much as any other nation, and three times as much as the United States, and she exports twice as much as any European nation. Next to Great Britain we ourselves lead the

world; the ratio is: United Kingdom, 274; United States, 186; Germany, 148; France, 123; other nations from 93 down; average, 55.

Of the commerce of the United Kingdom 25 per cent. is divided among her own colonies, 20 per cent. is with the United States, and the remaining 55 per cent. is scattered over the whole world.

Our own commerce with the world bears about the same analysis, it is overwhelmingly Anglo-Saxon, and chiefly with the United Kingdom. It should therefore be self-evident that these two fraternal nations are more closely interested in each other than in any other neighboring concern. Their interests are indissolubly linked together and it is the wish and determination of at least 75 per cent. of the American population—in whose veins there flows blood as purely English as if we were Australians—that a special treaty of comity and arbitration, i. e., of fraternity, pure and simple, shall be arranged as speedily as possible between us and the home empire.

In the matter of internal trade we of these United States nearly double the world's average, which is about \$125 per year for each inhabitant. Thus for the United Kingdom the rate is \$205 per head a year, for the United States \$225, for Canada \$195, for Australia, \$240, and \$205 for the Race.

Furthermore, the Anglo-Saxon race owns 260 of the world's 430 thousand miles of railroad; this is more than half, and we are increasing our plant all the time at a vastly faster rate than any other people are adding to their own. This matter of greater quantity

on hand(mileage and stock) and of increasing rate of growth, is a tremendous power for the future, in that the Anglo-Saxon race already practically controls the entire undeveloped areable area of the earth, and can expand into it for centuries, where as the opportunity of much further mileage is relatively limited for such nations as are circumscribed to the home territory that they have already practically developed; while from such as have colonial possessions we need have no fear of encountering any serious competition. For instance, in 1883, France had but 869,000 square miles of foreign possessions, whereas in 1884, she suddenly took new interest in colonizing and now has some 3,391,070 miles in Africa. But what of it? Her population is at a standstill, and has been for years, to the alarm of her economists; her death rate keeps so near her birth rate that a change for the worse is as much to be feared, and is feared, by her statesmen, as the opposite is to be hoped for. And then it should be remembered that France once owned half of this American continent; her Arcadias and Louisianas fell to us; hence her possessions on the dark continent may have a similar fate. Then, too, there are Germany and Belgium and Italy that since 1884, when they had no important colonial possessions, have acquired respectively 1,023,070, 1,000,000 and 610,620 square miles upon the "Dark Continent." But what have we, who already control 14,631,264 square miles of the world's best territory, and who are old and successful hands at nursing offshoot nations into existence in the

wilderness, to fear from figures such as these in the hands of mere novices, or even from Russia with 8,500,000 square miles of the roof of the earth and of its Polar regions in possession?

The opportunity of increased national wealth, therefore, from railroad enterprise is proportionate to the possibility of increased mileage into undeveloped national domain; for instance, rich gold deposits are reported in the Klondike in August, 1897, and behold Anglo-Saxon enterprise promises (contracts to build) a railroad through to Dawson City in January, 1898. Verily with endless undeveloped resource, with unequalled energy wherewith to reach it, with a hardy population that literally sends out shoals of progeny into the waste places of the earth, the Anglo-Saxon race stands unapproachably at the head of competition. It is altogether at the head and not at all at the tail of the civilized nations.

But whatsoever nation occupies a place so lofty and so responsible as this fulfills the prophecies and is "Israel" identified! and this we shall discuss in our concluding article.

New Haven, Conn.

C. A. L. TOTTEN.

PROFESSOR C. A. L. TOTTEN'S CON- CLUDING ARGUMENT.

Sound Views on the Expansion Policy.

FACTS IN WHICH WE ARE THE FACTORS.

BY ONE WHO HAS MADE THE MATTER A SUBJECT OF
PROFOUND STUDY FOR MANY MONTHS.

*Number Four of a Series of Very Interesting Articles on
an Absorbing Topic. **

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Now let us crowd the matter home:

The United States already have twice as much capital involved in railroad enterprise as any other nation, and the Anglo-Saxon race has almost twice as much invested as all the rest of the civilized nations put together! The railroads of the United Kingdom being nearer to the condition of maximum development and perfection now pay nearly twice as well as those of any other people, and are worth to her own people about 125 dollars per head, yet our own are worth about 160 dollars per head, the average for the civilized world being about 50 dollars per inhabitant.

But it is in the growth and value of their shipping that Our Race excels without any danger of being outstripped by competitors. Out of the world's registry of 23 million tons, the British (9) and American (5) regitrsy is 14 millions; their carrying power, British (27), and American (13), is estimated at 40 millions of the world's 58

* NEW HAVEN LEADER, Feb. 13, 1899.

millions tons, and two-thirds of this is in steam bottoms. Considering the rate at which Our Race is outstripping all others in mere growth of population, and the way in which we exceed them in the expenditure of energy of every description, our relative chances of ultimate superiority, and therefore of responsibility to the Creator, must be apparent. Where then is "Ephraim and the tribes his fellows," and who are the merchants of Tarshish and the young lions thereof, if Great Britain and her colonies be not the company of nations specified? And where is Manasseh, "the great people," that runs over the wall, that is lost to Lost Israel before either one is identified, that is Joseph's first-born before even he reveals himself to his brethren—if America who bears his olive branch be not the nation sought?

As to the annual earnings of the nations in agriculture, manufactures, commerce, house rent, professions, etc., the European aggregate is 35,710 millions of dollars, one-fifth of which is taken by the United Kingdom. But the earnings of the United States are double those of the United Kingdom. The earnings for the civilized world are 53,755 millions of dollars, of which 25,160 millions go to the Anglo-Saxons every year. And let it be noted that Our Race takes the half of all, while all the rest divide the other half between them! Who takes the lion's share?

The accumulated wealth of the world is very similarly distributed. It is usually estimated in farms, railways, houses, merchandise and sundries. On this basis Europe's quota is 256,720 millions of dollars of which

the United Kingdom owns nearly one-sixth, to wit, 59,030 millions of dollars. The accumulated wealth of the United States is 81,750 millions of dollars. For the civilized world the figures are 351,925 millions, of which the Anglo-Saxon race owns nearly half, to wit: 154,255 millions, with all the avenues of increase and of expansion clearly in its favor. Now this accumulated national wealth doubles in about 40 years, according to M'Culloch's estimate (1835, verified 1875), so that, with such a start as we have gained, competing races and nations stand but little chance of overhauling us in years to come. But to whom much is given of them much will be required.

Our Race is in a position of solemn responsibility to Almighty God. Whether we recognize the fact or not we are the chief stewards of his terrestrial estate, and must render an account thereof as servants. The whole of this vast surplus of the earth's increase is practically now in Anglo-Saxon hands, hence this race must have been raised and educated for this very purpose, whether a God or the Mahatmas rule! For its mere possession of this extraordinary pre-eminence above all other races, and of its hold upon all the factors whereby its monopoly thereof must both continue and multiply, is a self-evident proof of our selection and election by the powers that be, and for a purpose!

Verily the Lord never chose and blessed ancient Israel more pointedly than He has specified His choice of our race and showered His richest blessings upon us—so that if we are not the successors of the elders, where, then, are they whom the Lord will raise to inherit both from them and us?

But if one shall say: He sent them Prophets, we can reply: Yes, and to us the fulfilment of their prophecies, which is far greater.

It is simply incompatible with any reasonable estimate of the methods of Divine Providence to think otherwise than that these identities are facts.

It is incongruous to the written history of God's dealing in former days with the patriarchs, and with His ancient people not to recognize His overruling providence in the place assigned to our race in these latter days.

If He chose them, then hath He also chosen us; for in both cases we must recognize Him who doth not change, by the fruit of His own hands, which is of the same quality in both cases, is attributed to Him in the first case, and therefore must belong to Him in the latter. If it be folly then upon our part to believe in our identity with ancient Israel with a whole heart, and at any sacrifice to desire to prove and to preach it, as the farthest reaching element of present truth in its season that is now before the world—and as one that is collateral to the restitution of all things, now at hand, if this be folly or heresy let it be so, and let the most be made of it.

We believe in the literal God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—in none other! And that he is both able to do, and will perform all of his promises to them, literally, anyway—and we are jealous enough for His honor, and confident enough in his ability to maintain it literally, not to suffer the fictions of a false theology to dull our faith, nor the dictations of dogmatic doctors to distract us from our duty. The fact is we deem that to be a phase of infidelity, pure and simple, which puts the less for the greater, the part for the whole,

and the breath for the body—like as the Sabbath was made for man so the breath was made for the body it inspires, and not the body for the breath.

But note now the inevitable outcome of this train of thought. He who controlled the truthfulness of the ancient historians of Israel is the same as he who inspired the foresight of their ancient prophets. From the former we learn of the origin and source of this chosen people down to their overthrow for sin, and their complete "loss" among the Gentiles. Then the latter, the prophets, take the matter up, and by them we are instructed as to the duration of their time of punishment—which is banishment from the place (Palestine) of the Lord's personal presence—and are told where to find them in the latter days and how to recognize them when we do—even by marks and by identities and specifications not to be mistaken. That is, we are instructed by the prophets as to their destiny after their seven times of punishment are over, and after they have come to themselves and returned unto the Lord. And as the times of their punishment began at the fall of Samaria (Land and City, 719-716 B. C.) some 96 years before Babylon's began (623-619 B. C.) so the times of their restoration to God's special favor should have begun as long ago, at this writing, i. e., at least 96 years before the times of the Gentiles are due to end—which is close enough to us, to be regarded as a matter that is to be compassed well within 42 months rather than to be further delayed even a week of years.

In other words we maintain that astonishing preliminaries, looking towards the ultimate and literal restoration of the descendants of Abraham to their patrimony are in position behind the

curtain, and that the last act of the so-called "Christian Dispensation" is about to begin.

It must not only be remembered that Samaria fell before the Second Chaldee Empire began under Nebopolassar, who was the crown of the Golden Head, but that the rise of the latter preceded the fall of Jerusalem by some 39 years, so that we are now arrived at that juncture of their respective "times" (measured on both Lunar and Solar scales from each origin) which is their very focus of active fulfilment—we are at the "Fullness of the Gentiles."

Now, either an opponent to our contention must maintain that the arm of the Lord has been too short to accomplish literally what he promised and set out to do for scattered Israel, and that they have been lost so utterly that even he himself cannot, or does not care to find them, whereby he has had to turn unto the real Gentiles, whom he never knew, and thus take an alien people out of them who never had even the law for a school master, or else admit that we, who do fulfil the bill of particulars in all respects, and who, in a state of blindness, have been taken out of the Gentiles, are not an alien people.

And we are not, for we are Lost Israel Found—even the descendants of those who fell first by the law and whom he scattered among the aliens for a purpose; yea, and hath gathered out of them for its consummation—so that His wondrous ways should be known unto all the children of men, and his truthfulness reported at the very ends of the earth. For the Lord is the Saviour of all men, to be testified to in due season, and particularly of those who believe both in season and out.

This thing is done among the Gen-

tiles as a witness unto them. Its purpose will be made evident in the next age. And for the same reasons a similar piece of work is being done among them through Judah, whose restoration follows the fall of the Gentiles which is now at hand, and the building of whose city follows their restoration in due course.

In the meantime, and to conclude our argument, it is beyond the limits of credulity to suppose at this late day that another people can be raised and schooled to outstrip our race, improve upon their characteristics and take their possessions away from them by natural competition, in time to fulfill what the prophets have to say as to Israel at the close of the times of the Gentiles. Nor are there enough "waste places" left in all the earth for the schooling of such a new competitor among the races. Indeed it was our race that came through the wilderness of the people, forty times as long as the wilderness of Sinai—what people have been schooled as we have been, where but in and through Teutonic atmosphere doth such stupendous evolution work?

It would seem to be logically superfluous for the Lord to attempt to raise another race when he has one at his hand that he is using, and has already raised for that purpose, and it would seem to be an equal lapse of inspiration, aye and a failure upon the face of it, to have suffered a genuinely Gentile people to supplant those whom he did foreknow, and whom, although he cast them away among the Gentiles, he expressly states he never intended to lose sight of—but to magnify among the Gentiles in spite of themselves, and to gather out of them, and restore to

Palestine in spite of the Gentiles—whom in their day he will cast out so that by a similar process they may be reached in ages still to come.

There is no escape then from the conclusion that we are "Israel"—that our ways have been hedged up all these years. We cannot escape from His hands, and by this time ought to know it and rejoice, in that His mercy endureth forever—else surely we, long ago, had been consumed. And there is no escape from the fact that those who resist this truth or attempt to spiritualize and belittle it away, blaspheme against the Word of God—in that they make it of none effect—and despise its greatest miracle, even the one he reserved for the last (John ii, 10) and for a means of blessing unto the Gentiles themselves when they shall awake from their insanity. (Dan. iv, 34-37.)

Finally, as men do not gather figs of thorns nor grapes of thistles, and as we have already gathered from this vine things that are of such patent truth as to be evident at first sight to truth-seekers, that is to such as have eyes to see because they have hearts to desire, we are all the more rejoiced to resume our testimony in columns that were friendly when our topic was in swaddling clothes, and ere its actual fruition was in patent sight. It is the story of that vine of low stature which is covering the face of the whole earth with fruit (Ezek. xvii, 1-6, 22-24) fair to see, and good for food, to make man wise unto a knowledge of his origin and destiny and to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus.

For instance, the fact that it has been possible to gather from this vine alone the true story of the times and seasons of the first advent, and the lit-

eral facts as to the brief 62-week avocation, and the one-year (soli-lunar) ministry of the Lord, whereby at last the harmony of the Gospels is made out, and to solve the book of Daniel, write the first accurate life of the Savior, publish the first reliable history of the first Christian century, and set forth the knowledge of the times in which we live, whose import Israel ought to know in their relation to the now imminent second advent—is sufficient guarantee that the tree itself is a good tree and a tree of life unto life—because agreeable to the Word of God literally understood and verified.

And in conclusion we return to the active foreground of our theme—the restoration of the Jews. They are the “Real Rulers of Europe.” Their strength has of late become so patent, organized and entrenched for further accumulation, that the entire press across the sea is suddenly exercised over the matter. Labouchere in a recent number of London Truth (Oct. 21, '97), ably discussed this subject, and presented it as a vital question whose center is everywhere and its circumference ever growing into the beyond! In the Pall Mall Gazette Arnold White is writing a similar series of articles entitled “Europe and the Jew” (Vide issue of Nov. 3, '97) and takes up England's interests in its solution. But note that the interests of England are those of America, this goes without saying, with the wise! Now we are for the “Jew,” and ourselves and therefore for the rest, for this solution is a solution!

The gist of these papers is that the Jew has acquired control, not only of the public purse but of the public press, and tones it as a cosmopolitan

would, rather than as one born to any soil. His patriotism is world-wide, not localized. He tempers all his undertakings, and his editorials with a view to interests that for centuries have not been suffered to become centralized. Of course he does, for being without a country how can he centralize?

But all of these other or Gentile writers so deemed, flounder for a solution: "What will be the eventual outcome of this Jewish conquest of the world is a very interesting problem. "How it is to be met I confess that I do not know," says Truth; "European nations are once more asking themselves how far it is advantageous for them to allow (sic!) excessive wealth and political power to pass into the hands of a race avowedly alien," says the Gazette.

The solution is simple enough. It is unlocked by the restoration of Israel, and England and America can solve it with advantage to themselves! We should unite in a practical treaty of arbitration, defensive anyway; offensive, too, if we are wise; and if we essay to work upon winning lines our constant policy should be towards the restoration of Judah, 'the Jews,' and the eventual incorporation of their prospective state into our contemplated compact! That is, we should perceive that the serious inclusion of the "Jews restored" into a cord of tripartite strength is a matter of radical foresight sure to come in time, and better now than later!

Let us then take time by the forelock; the mere suggestion of such a solution for serious acceptance, is calculated to awaken consternation and dismay among the nations—and this is proof enough that our contention is the real solution and can "win out!" The

restoration of Judah under the protectorate of "our race" will solve all these Semite and anti-Semite problems, that so disturb Europe and the world, and so confuse those who, no matter how intelligent otherwise, are blind to the fact that "Israel" also is a prime factor in this "conquest of the world!"

Anglo-Saxondom is "Israel" re-identified! The Jews, this recognized world-wide disturbing element, are "Judah!" unite them and the mission of our race is clear—and as useful to all other races as that universal solvent, water!

The fact is, we Saxons, the world over, are facing the inevitable—but not as other races for we have the solution in our own hands! The eastern and the western questions are but opposite extremes of one and the same great topic. Disunited they do but pile up intense anxiety—blended they become as sweet as truth. The point is this: It is said of old that "the hair of the dog cures its bite." Of course it does when the "why" thereof becomes apparent. For instance, the very latest medical discovery is that the serpent itself stores up the specific antidote for his own venom; the reason is that in order to elaborate his poison and collect it at the root of his fangs he has to extract and localize the balance somewhere else, to wit: in his gall! Now the balance is both bitter and sweet, and a mixture of the two renders the whole innocuous. Let us begin to apply the antidote!

Verbum Sap,

C. A. L. TOTTEN.

POSTSCRIPT.

*God bless and God join together, in a conjugal Union,
England and America, and be a guard unto them.*

In touch with the foregoing facts is the prime necessity for America to awake and put her Bundle of Arrows into balance. That this necessity is appreciated here and there is shown by the fact that even *we* (!) were asked at a recent meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club of New Haven, to reply to the toast: "The Relation of a Regular Army to the *Safety* of this Republic,"—we accepted, and this is the Discourse. To clinch our argument we presented the entire array of banqueters with a copy of those *once* much ridiculed "Yale Military Lectures"—you have them as Leaflet Nos. LXXXVI-VII., April, 1898—and this completes our vindication, for with April, 1898, when they were re-issued, began the scenes in which Our Race is still engaged, and from which they may never emerge except as "against all comers," VICTORS!

Yours therefore,

C. A. L. TOTTEN.

Springtime, 1899.

[N. B.—A late Spring, too.]

Delivered before the Young Men's Republican Club Lincoln's Day Banquet,
February 11, 1899.

The Relation of a Regular Army to the Safety of this Republic.

"I appreciate the privilege of addressing this club, particularly upon the topic assigned, and what I feel in the premises, after some ten years rest from active service in the regular army, I feel with tenfold earnestness and this, just because I am now a citizen and can realize the needs of this republic from your own broader standpoint, for I am but a very young Republican myself. I was born, reared, educated and served in the regular army until I was 43. We regular soldiers had no politics and we never voted. Personally I never even saw so much as a ballot, so far as I can remember, while I was in the regular service and had no use for one; our traditions were broad and national, and the color of what was the merely current Administration concerned us only to a minimum degree, save—take my word for this—to obey it to the maximum. I believe that I am stating an almost universal regular army truth, at least so far as West Pointers and the rank and file of the army are concerned. You will therefore understand that I aim now to be as plain as a pike staff in what I have to say, and I mean that it shall be wholly in favor of a regular army properly related to the safety of this republic.

"I am not here in the role of a Mark Athony. I neither wish to over honor Caesar, nor yet to bury him; I only wish to render him his due. I am here merely to reinvigorate a better than mere Caesar, and so to disabuse your minds at least, of any further fear—I cannot feel you are exercised even by its ghost)—of Cae-Czar-ism in our midst. This is not the soil for that

sort of thing, and our regular army is reared out of your own soil!

"I am not here to talk about the National Guard. It has done splendid service whenever put on duty, but its service, as you know, is only local. I am not here to extoll the volunteers, they have always been superb and have won honors enough to spare some to the National Guard from whence they sprang. Volunteers are really national. Nor am I here to speak of the navy. It is local everywhere, national anywhere and is our international representative. The magnificent work of the United States Navy is due to the fact that it is regular from stem to stern. What, for instance, is the relation of the navy to the safety of this republic. Are the seamen on deck doubtful? Is there any danger to this republic from such an Admiral as George Dewey?

"We are 'a great people' as even our enemies admit, for we have not defined ourselves! Shall we live up to that role? Then we must be more military, for short of a necessity is not safety. Wisdom is to be justified only of her own children, so I do but voice the advice of the founders 'in time of peace prepare for war,' much more in view of war, prepare for a more lasting peace.

"Now, listen! This is a nation 'terrible from its beginning and hitherto.' It sits by priority at the head of the international council table. It is a nation that has no peer for legal age among modern ones. Its written Constitution is the very oldest upon earth. Its flag is well termed 'Old' Glory for not an older one floats above a civilized people. Its great seal also is the eldest stamp that is still giving official authority to its own decrees. These things are the criteria of empire and are ours!

"Some laugh at us for youth. Behold the last at last is first, and the first will laugh at the last—if we only take proper measures for the survival of the fittest.

"We are all interested in this particular nation and in its adequate defense; so I feel little need of convincing you that a regular 'army' drawn out of its own sons, both for love of her and for such love of the profession of arms as the Maker has implanted in them, can be other than its very bulwark of defense. I hold it to be impossible to recruit an army out of the sons of American citizens, or to hold one in ranks, that will be inimical to our common liberties. There are, of course, republics and republics, and armies and armies, so defined. We, however, need to recognize but one great republic, and its regular army is one therewith.

"If you wish the spirit of this truth look at Washington and consider his farewell address to the Continental army! Think of old Jackson and his soldiers! Contemplate Scott and the return of the Mexican army to citizenship rather than continue in pursuit of conquest! Recall Grant and his dismissal of the worn-out, but after all fraternal—he saw that, and we do now—Confederate hosts, with gifts, consider how soon his own 1,000,000 veterans returned to the pursuits of peace! And recover your confidence in veterans, American soldiers, regulars, according to their school.

"Our common ancestors are roots laid down in every stratum on these shores. Therefore, I take it, that all of their sons have imbibed every shade of hope and fear that you yourselves possess as to our national safety. So far as I can integrate the resultant sentiment, their children love this land next to their God, and revere its principles as expressing the very best human effort to realize his own. Do not, therefore, for one minute, imagine that a regular army officer or a regular soldier ever loses sight of this.

As the son of one and the brother of another, all of whom honor West Point as our common alma mater, I feel that I am qualified to take oath in these premises, and I do most

solemnly affirm thereon my inbred idea that a regular army duly related to this republic is as intimately related to and as resolved upon its permanent safety as were the sires themselves from which it sprang; nor can you define this too carefully to suit the class to whom I refer.

"I believe our destiny is great because as a people we have manifestly been reserved for action in these latter times. Yet we are a dual people, and can trace our double descent back to the very eldest ones. We are but just at the threshold of this predicted greatness. Let us teach our dual eye to be singular, so that our body politic may be full of light. Our two great parties must learn to focus as one upon all outside matters. Experience has been our 'spectacles' long enough; let us become a spectacle ourselves, and of another sort hereafter.

"As a republic we have a Republican party, and as a democracy we have a Democratic one. They are pretty fairly balanced. The safety of this nation depends upon their not being cross eyed, or in other words, seeing double, as to things beyond. It is about time for us to begin to keep them focused at least upon international affairs. If we go into them together let us come out of them as one. We may then discuss subsequent things at home and settle them squarely among ourselves.

"A clear evidence of the will of Providence in these premises was the tornado at Manila the very day before the vote upon the treaty. It cleared the atmosphere at Washington. Nothing short of that would have sufficed. A day late would have been fatal to the treaty. A few days earlier equally fatal, for its foes could have rallied! Providence never makes a mistake—it is satisfied with a majority of one. Give him a regulation yell! He saved the day and scored a point on some men from Maine and Massachusetts, and his name is McLauren—thank God that he was from

South Carolina and a Democrat, but above all, that he was a red hot American. What's the matter with that in the matter of a row outside?

"But to return to our topic. There is no danger to this republic from a regular army drawn out of its own loins. The very fear is incongruous. Let me relate a proof: As a college undergraduate I visited my parents one vacation and found my younger brother, then but 12 years old, seated daily at a desk in my father's regular army office, learning the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, day by day and section by section, until he knew them by heart. I have the textbook yet. It is interleaved and annotated, and was printed before I was born. Am I likely to fear for the safety of this republic at the hands of men whose children are similarly reared? Or are you? Be not deceived. An American under arms is covered by the same eagle that holds the olive branch in its dexter talons!

"We live in a locality and at an hour when men are blessed with sons they do not fear to put on deck. And if you, too, have reared your children in the eagle's eyrie, then you also should know that the atmosphere at such lofty heights is far too invigorating nowadays to foster what is dangerous to our safety. If we arm some of our sons specifically for war (not aggressive, but defensive, and not merely passive, but active and ready for offense in the day of need,) what have we to fear? Is not blood thicker than water here at home as well as across the seas?

"To prepare properly for war in time of peace, our regular army must expand with our population and accumulated wealth. The average ratio for regulars is but 1 in 1,000, and what have the remaining 999 'minute men' to fear even from this single, the educated unit? This is by no means a case of 16 to 1, and it is 62 times safer!

"The world is moving into deep

waters, and America, too, must take up 'the white man's burden.' With Anglo-Saxon courage we must do our duty at the front. We therefore need a regular army at both the front and rear for safety. 'The old order changes.' A motto on our great seal anticipates this, 'Novus Ordo Seclorum,' to wit: America is 'a new order of the ages.' We must take them at the flood. The crest of the comb of the top of its very front wave of advance is beneath this ship of state. It is beneath the keels of the Anglo-Saxon navies everywhere. Shall we of all who sail so free stop ship, reverse or even dare to breast the tidal wave, or say we have no need of a native crew of regulars; regulars in the whole craft of national self-defense? You are the voters and shall decide—and there be others in this democracy that are with you, for they, too, see eye to eye.

"We live in the very last nick of international opportunity. Now America herself has been termed 'but onother name for opportunity,' and we have a last chance and a recent spur to hasten (if we intend to improve upon the suggestion of a name) 'and make it so'—as they say in the navy, so once more, God bless our navy, and give a double portion to Commander-in-Chief Dewey!

"A military flood is spreading everywhere among the nations, and it behooves us to strengthen ourselves against any possible disaster should the tidal wave of the coming inevitable international war set perchance towards our shores. Are we ready? Hardly! I believe in taking up the 'double time' when it is necessary; we can get there, yet only in that way!

"The closing chapter of current universal history is to be largely military. The ultimate aim is peace, but there is none, save through the storm belt that now literally surrounds the world. There is not one single guarantee of peace in sight, and no Anglo-Saxon country can afford to watch this brew-

ing hurricane with idleness, or with inadequate preparation. The winner in the coming conflict will be the moral ruler of the world. And if, as another has said, "Our whole history appears like a last effort of Divine Providence in behalf of the human race," why in the name of that Divine Providence should we still stand in this very last hour of opportunity so idle in the market place?

"This conflict is in reality the outgrowth of commercial competition. It is a thing of markets and market places, and of international lines of communication, ocean highways, distant ports of entry, and of passage ways between the seas. We should get ready for the most serious contingencies; for so only will we be prepared to defend not only our own independence, but to have a due share in the world's resultant "balance of power" and maintain ourselves in safety. For the Founders' sake, therefore, "arm some of yourselves for war!" Rear unto yourselves children in the lap of Bellona; make regulars of them—accept nothing short of the very best; and make reserves of your National Guard, to back them up in the day of need!

"From the standpoint of an educated soldier and a somewhat well read student in history, I cannot conceive of the possibility of universal peace and disarmament save as the ultimatum of a universal conqueror! Some one of the nations must win out in the solitary supremacy of its own arms, and then dictate disarmament and a just peace to all the rest. Furthermore, as I recall the history of the past in the light of what the Oracles of all nations promise for the golden future, my conviction is confirmed that the elected nation will be of 'Israel,' wheresoever her descendants now may be, and that the most enlightened race will be identified as such, will have to bear 'The White Man's Burden,' and will be found to have been consummately schooled for this special mission as God's battle axe. This is my faith—and my conviction is that two sections of this victorious race will talk English, and all of it Teutonic!

"Statistics show that the American nation is the best fed, the best clothed, the best paid, the least taxed and driven, its thirst best quenched, and that relatively it is the most prosperous nation on the globe—and the most insecure, because we are not decently prepared even for a war of defense. The fact is, a defensive war to be successful must be ready to take the initiative and become offensive.

"For 'an hundred and twenty years' foreseeing the military cataclysm due about these days, our wisest statesmen and patriots have assured us that a policy of military neglect is fallacious. Time and again experience has borne out the wisdom of their warning. Its burden is prepare for war 'in time of peace.' Shall we then wait at this late day to botch such business on the very battlefield, await for events and then experiment with meat and men?

"We were once physically isolated from the rest of the world and hitherto have been so politically, and we were far removed from foreign strife, but we are so no longer. At the dawn of the twentieth century it will require less time for one to go around the world than at the beginning of the nineteenth it took our ancestors to cross the 13 colonies. Indeed, during the recent war we ourselves have broken the century's record as to number, quantity, time and distance in transporting troops and military stores and fleets—this in spite of our admitted lack of preparation. But what had the record been had we but been prepared for war? Why, in that case there would have been no war, and no debt of blood and treasure. Spain would have 'relinquished' Cuba just as France did Mexico when we were well prepared and willing, both North and South, to say and did say 'Go'—and they went! And we would have had no scandals and no constitutional controversy. The trouble is the fault of Congress—and it is but a weak subterfuge for the Senate's own shortcomings in the past to

shunt the present emergency on to a discussion of the Constitution. The Constitution is not dead, and will not die, expansion or no expansion, for it is the republic, and its real safety is as much directly related to a regular army as to anything else whatsoever. We have foes without far more aggressive than we need to fear within, and rest assured you have no foes in the regular army."

National fire insurance, war risk, is so great that a people have to decide between four methods of policy. The first is the foolish one and denies the risk. The second the reckless one, admits the risk and forgets that history repeats itself. The third a short sighted one, trusts to half measures, buckets and a volunteer fire department. The fourth alone is a wise nation's method, and supports a well organized, well equipped, well drilled and well paid military department.

"Peace is the dream of philosophers,
War is the experience of men."

There was war even in heaven: I believe there will be war on earth until the Millennium, and that the latter will come, on the ground plane at least, by means of the sword itself! This also is the "White Man's Burden"—call it cross or sword, I care not which, and take it up if your heart is white, for it is the heart alone that makes a man a gentleman, even when armed and a victor.

Only such insurance as I have outlined is efficient, its moral emblem is "the bundle of arrows" found in the secondary place upon our national coat of arms. It exactly balances the olive branch, barb against fruit, flower against shaft, and fledgings against leaves. It is balanced in our heraldry and we must balance it in our inheritance.

"To me the Seal of the United States is eloquent as to the relation of a regular army to the safety to this republic. In its right talon the Aegis of America offers the olive branch of peace to all. The offer is bona fide

and the opportunity to find it here is *de facto*. But to make the guarantee safe, the Aegis holds in its left talon an equivalent bundle of arrows! I insist upon the exact artistic balance of the twain, but herein practically we are weak, for we have not learned the lesson nor fulfilled the implied pledge of safety to the olive branch. The teachings of the emblem are that every expenditure for peace should be balanced dollar for dollar by an equal one to insure it. The double money in our pockets, and I believe that I can prove it.

We have taxed ourselves some thirteen billions of dollars to run this republic during the past one hundred and ten years. Of this vast amount only three billions have been expended for the olive branch. I include all our civil expenses. But upon these we have netted the seventy-five billion of accumulated wealth now distributed among our seventy-five million inhabitants. Now had we from the start spent an equal amount in studied preparation for war rather than been forced to expend more than three times the amount in a belated waste and in the reparation thereof, we not only had escaped most of it altogether but undoubtedly been doubly rich, if not perhaps doubly populous. You will find all this worked out in the souvenir which I ask you to accept and to examine at leisure.

"You will see that once we were spasmodically wise. In 1836 we had no public debt, no threatening war prospects, and derived but little income (only about 1,100 dollars) from internal revenue. It was a central year of high prices and much financial depression. That year it cost us 31 million to run the republic, and we put more than one half (17 million) of them into preparation for war—call it rather, Insurance for Peace. We paid out 8 mil-

lions as the consequence of former wars, 5 millions only for civil affairs, 6 millions for naval and 12 millions for military matters.

We were only worth 3 billions of dollars in those days. Yet we were wise enough to insure ourselves among ourselves—and note the significance of this—at 1 per cent. We were only 14 millions of people then but the investment paid. We had no war for a decade. Then the Mexican matter was a mere walk-over, and it certainly paid well for expansion. If I mistake not, that was the outcome of a Democratic policy of expansion. It was a mere compromise, yet it paid all concerned, and led us to California and to Klondike and to Hawaii and beyond, and points the way further if God wills!

We are worth 25 times as much today as we were in 1836, and are more than five times as numerous a people, 25 times 5 and 125 times better off. Moreover the situation, due to expansion everywhere, and a converse contraction of distance, is one thousand times as critical the world around as it was then. The chances now are 100 to 1 that this republic, as at present conditioned, will be involved inevitably in the coming universal conflict. We must prepare for it! and as figures and ratios do not lie, we can therefore afford to appropriate anywhere from 25 to 125 times as much or from 425 to 2175 millions of dollars in a lump sum just as easily as we did the then vast sum of 17 millions in 1836! Some such an appropriation as that would at least, and at last prepare us for war, perhaps even successfully insure our armed neutrality. A nation prepared for war should quench most of its wars at the very start with a mere "Still Alarm," and that is where the value of a regu-

lar army comes in! Shall we continue to save dollars and lose sons and daughters?

If, inspite of our vast resources, the interests of this nation would be jeopardized did it by itself attempt to champion bi-metallism (as a popular ballot has recently admitted) then certainly we cannot afford to pose for peace, in a military age like this, with but a few blunt Indian arrows in our bundle. Commercial and financial expansion are already facts. We already realize that we are tangent to the international world, are involved in its commercial conflict, and must defend ourselves in the exchange. But that world is armed to its very teeth, while we have not yet even cut our permanent set—a stomach tooth or so is not a regular army. Let us have a full set of grinders—and be fully set for peace whose mills grind slow and sure.

Why, my friends, Providence itself has had to make special milito-naval exception in our favor half a dozen times within one year, as if to excite us to jealousy and to a better preparation to defend the blessings we seem not even yet to have valued at their premium! and that is just the word, "premium." The maintenance of an adequate regular army with all collaterals implied, is the only "premium" that pays its policy in the coin of lasting, everlasting peace! Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Look at Greater New York. There is as much perishable property there exposed to the average war risk as our whole nation owned in 1836 (a value of three billions of dollars) with but a fifth as many people right at hand to defend. Defend it? How? With tomatoe cans full of dynamite floated at the mean of where the tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours? That of course is not quite the method of our defense, but it closely expresses an idea of its ratio to a rational one. Abbot's formula for war premium shows that New York city can afford to insure itself—if the nation will not insist—at an annual war

premium of 1-577th, that is, at \$4,610,000. But is not such a port of entry and departure worth a far higher premium than that to the nation at large? What for instance would the West do without New York city?

Finally in closing let me remind you of a few trite facts. A passive defense has no guarantee of success on land or sea. We cannot beat back the engines and armaments of modern war without possessing superior ones. It takes about 18 months to fabricate a single first class sea coast gun. No military authority has named less than one whole year for training even a force of infantry. Now my friends are we then prepared for war? What of sufficient muniment and personnel have we stored up? Nothing! We are now paying—and paying justly—seven fold more for experience than what had been amply adequate for prevention. What kind of prevention? A regular plan of preparation, previous and permanent enough to prevent loss. One of the earliest aphorisms that you can recall is that “a stitch in time saves nine.” Verily it is high time to begin stitching. A dollar for preparation has demonstrated its ten fold value against time, \$10 are worth \$10,000. What is it we are defending anyway? A Republic? Yes! and a Democracy? Yes, or a Mob? By no means! Yet to this date we have indeed been but “mobilized” for war, and I for one do not fancy the suggestion—However everything is relative and an American mob is somewhat of a storm—but what I advocate is a regular tornado with all the electoral and electric attachments! I hope to see this country safe, and I believe that it should have a full sized Bundle of Modern Arrows in its talon.

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