

**AMERICAN POLITICAL
PHILOSOPHY: AN INQUIRY AS
TO THE REMEDIES FOR SOCIAL
AND POLITICAL EVILS PROPOSED
BY HENRY GEORGE AND OTHERS**

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American Political Philosophy: An Inquiry as to the Remedies for Social and Political Evils
Proposed by Henry George and Others by James Taylor

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JAMES TAYLOR

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PROPOSED BY

HENRY GEORGE AND OTHERS.

BY JAMES TAYLOR.

COLUMBUS, OHIO:
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By JAMES TAYLOR,

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ADVERTISEMENT.

The intent of the author of this work is to discuss the questions of Land Tenure, Transportation, Elections, Education, etc., from an American standpoint. The principal part of the work is now ready for the press; but, taking the advice of friends, I have concluded to print Part I (so much as pertains to the land question) in a separate pamphlet.

J. T.

Columbus, Ohio, July, 1883.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and government operations. The text highlights how detailed records can help identify inefficiencies, prevent fraud, and ensure that resources are used effectively.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of technology in modern record-keeping. It explores how digital systems and databases have revolutionized the way information is stored, accessed, and managed. The text notes that while technology offers significant advantages in terms of speed and accuracy, it also presents challenges such as data security, system integration, and the need for ongoing training and maintenance.

3. The third part of the document addresses the legal and ethical considerations surrounding record-keeping. It discusses the importance of ensuring that records are maintained in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, as well as the need to protect sensitive information and respect individual privacy rights. The text also touches upon the ethical implications of data collection and storage, particularly in the context of surveillance and the potential for misuse of information.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a detailed overview of the various types of records that are typically maintained by organizations and government agencies. This includes financial records, personnel files, legal documents, and operational logs. The text explains the specific requirements for each type of record and the best practices for their management and retention.

5. The fifth and final part of the document offers practical advice and recommendations for implementing an effective record-keeping system. It suggests that organizations should conduct regular audits of their records, establish clear policies and procedures, and invest in high-quality record-keeping software and hardware. The text also emphasizes the importance of fostering a culture of record-keeping awareness and responsibility among all employees and staff members.

AMERICAN POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Measured by the life time of the great nations of ancient and modern times we are yet a young people, though for full two hundred years we and our fathers have maintained characteristics distinguishing us from the other peoples of Christendom; for, be it remembered, liberty and self-government have been the heritage of the American people from the earliest colonial days. The founders of Virginia, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, Pennsylvania and other colonies were born in nominal freedom, but in a land in which their equal right to participate in the affairs of government was not recognized. They braved dangers and privations of the sea and the wilderness to emancipate and enfranchise themselves and their children. They suffered and struggled for liberty—not only liberty of action—but liberty of *thought*. Our fathers were self-governing freemen before the Revolution. Up to that period they acknowledged the nominal sovereignty of the king of Great Britain; yet before the northern breeze carried to the ears of Patrick Henry the din of resounding arms several generations of native Americans (who in theory and practice were as pure democratic republicans as any now living) had appeared on the stage and had passed away. Liberty was the birthright of our fathers. The surrender of Cornwallis secured for them independence and national sovereignty.

We, the American people, are the heirs of humanity—the heirs of all the generations of time. The original settlers

C. H.

of the American colonies were English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, French, Dutch, Germans, Swedes and Danes—substantially one people, though of differing political nationality and speaking different but kindred languages. Who were these people? They were a compound of the Celtic tribes of Western Europe and of Romans, Greeks, Hebrews and Carthaginians, with a preponderating admixture of the blood of the Goths, Vandals and other Teutonic nations and tribes which, age after age, during the gradual decadence of the Roman empire,

—“the fertile North
Poured ever from her frozen loins, to pass
The Rhine and the Danube, when her barbarous sons
Came like a deluge on the South, and spread
Beneath Gibraltar and the Libyan sands.”

The Teutonic conquerors of the Western empire were themselves a mixed people—a people, compounded by the commingling of the blood of all the nations, tribes and families which, thirty centuries ago, dwelt between Eastern Asia and Western Europe; between the Indus and the Arctic Circle—remnants of the notable nations of antiquity—Babylonians, Medes, Persians, Egyptians and Hebrews, as well as of the nameless and almost numberless tribes of barbarians subsequently known as Scythians, Sarmatians, Slavs, Finns, etc. The conquest of Western Europe by these people and their incorporation with the subjects of the falling empire “made new nations”—Saxons, Anglo Saxons, Franks, Danes, Normans, etc., and finally English, French, Germans, Dutch, etc. To the “noblest, the best and the bravest” of all these nations the American people can trace their origin. The ancestors of millions of our people were present at Marathon, at Trasimenus and Cannæ; they upheld the banners of Charles Martel at Tours, when three hundred thousand infidels bit the dust, and the Christian world was redeemed from Moslem oppression; they participated in the “doleful rout” of Charlemagne and his peers at Fontarabia; victorious and vanquished, they fought in opposing ranks at Hastings with William and with Harold; at Crecy with Edward and with

Philip; at Bosworth Field with Richmond and with Richard; at Marston Moor with Fairfax and with Rupert; at Dunbar with Cromwell and with Leslie; at Aghrim with Ginkell and with St. Ruth. Transferred from Europe and its narrow prejudices, the founders of our Republic forgot the factions and quarrels of their native land. Men who, believing that they were fighting for principle, had encountered each other in mortal combat in the civil wars of France and Britain, met in America as friends, and agreed to consign all past differences to oblivion, and to dwell together in peace. The free air of America imparted to them not only a love of political liberty, but a keen sense of personal independence; and, anticipating Jefferson by more than a hundred years, they knew without the teachings of a written declaration that God had created all men equal. In vain did the ruling powers in England, France and Holland attempt to impose upon them the odious principle of feudalism and the subordination of man to man. All such attempts, except in the matter of negro slavery, were firmly and successfully resisted. But slavery, appealing as it did to cupidity and the love of wealth and power, proved too strong for that sense of justice which is inherent in all liberal minds. In an evil hour the fathers consented to make the black man an exception as regards the rights of humanity; and for that error their posterity paid a fearful penalty. May not our children pay a like penalty for our own errors?

If any people ever had a right to glory in their ancestors, surely Americans have that right. For a hundred generations the progenitors of the American people have been the "choice and master spirits" of each and every age. We belong to (and constitute the leading member of) the progressive and conquering race of mankind. We stand at the head of the great Teutonic family. We are more Anglo-Saxon, than the English of the present day; we are more German than the subjects of the Emperor William; we have with us more men of Swedish descent than reside in Sweden; more Dutch than in Holland; more Scotch than in Scotland; more Irish than in Ireland; more Welsh than in Wales; and yet