

We have met here to-day to celebrate
the 130 anniversary of the American
Independence.

Never in the history of the United
States has the people of this country
had greater reason to celebrate than
they have on this day.

The heart of

Every one within the sound of my voice
should swell with ~~independence~~ ^{and gratitude} emotion and
joy, when he thinks of the fact that through
the ~~f~~ of bravery, the fortitude, the foresight, the
courage, the statesmanship, and patrotism
of our founders, who founded this

government, and of ~~our~~ ~~fathers~~ who
~~subsequently~~
 preserved it, that we to-day are
 granted the glorious privilege of
 being citizens of the best, the freest,
 and greatest government on earth.
 It is no idle boast to say that
 this is the best, the freest and
 greatest government on earth.
 In human governments we can
 not expect perfection. ~~Under~~ Even
 under the Stars and Stripes, we
 see much of want, misery and woe.
 We see human suffering, privation, and
 poverty. We see bitterness, sorrow and tears

5.

We see the blessings of life unevenly distributed among the citizens of our country. We see some ^{are} apparently doomed to a life of toil; while others with ample wealth are able to command every luxury and seem to be able to take life easy, and are except for ~~the~~ ~~many~~ of the hardships of life, which burden the great majority of the human race.

This there are those who criticize our government; who find fault with the great principles upon which it was ~~of~~ ~~been~~ ~~decided~~; and who assert

The government must be revolutionized
and a new and better system
established.

I am not here to-day to discuss
these questions. I do assert, however,
that, with all its imperfections, and
that we still have the best
government on earth. As ^{else} where, on
earth, are there 80,000,000 of people,
so free, happy and prosperous & well
clothed, well housed, well educated,
the citizens of our beloved Republic,
as are the 80,000,000 people in the
United States.

This is the freest country ~~and~~ in the world. Here the people rule as they do nowhere else. Here we have privileges guaranteed to the citizens of no other nation. The people, through their elected representatives, direct the affairs of this nation. Public sentiment, the voice of the people, rules the land. Representatives may betray their constituents, public officials may abuse their powers, and even ~~be~~ intrusted with power may, for a time, but in due course of time, the

people may assert their power them-selves, and correct drift from the high places all those who have betrayed the trust reposed in them.

We are the greatest nation on earth.
 This is a broad and sweeping statement.
 It is nevertheless true.

We judge the greatness of a nation
 by its wealth, by its industrial progress,
 by its commerce, and by its intellectual
 and moral progress. And by the part
 it is playing in the advancement of
 the human race to a higher plane of
 civilization.

Judged by these high standards
 there is no other nation on the
 globe that ranks with the great
 North American Republic.

We are the richest nation on earth. In 1860, the wealth of this nation was but \$16,000,000,000. Since then we have gone forward with strides which has never been equalled by any other nation.

On and on we have gone. Year by year we have grown ~~growing~~ richer. One by one we have left the other nations behind; and to Russia, Germany, France, England were distanced in the race, and no longer are real competitors.

Our wealth has reached the stupendous sum of one hundred billions of dollars, while England's

wealth amounts to but sixty five billions of dollars. The combined wealth of both Germany and France does not equal the wealth of the United States. Uncle Sam has big pocket-book, and if it keeps on expanding will soon hold all the rest of the wealth of the world.

We excel all other nations in agriculture. Nearly one half of all the food and agricultural products of the world, are produced in the United States.

Our farmers are by far the most intelligent, progressive and successful in the world. The farmer of the United States should certainly feel highly complimented by the fact that one farmer here produces as much as two in England, as much as three in Germany, ~~as~~ as much as four in Austria, and as much as seven in Russia. In the invention, manufacturing and in the use of farm machinery the U.S. leads all the world.

In manufacturing, we stand first among
the nations of the Globe. Indeed, our
manufactured products nearly equals
the manufactured products of all
other nations. The value of our
annual ~~Manufacture~~ ^{Manufacture} agricultural products reaches the
vast sum of a thousand and five hundred
millions of dollars. In intelligence, in
skill, in productive power, our
mechanics, and ^{artisans} ~~artizans~~, rank first
among the ^{artisans} ~~nations~~ of the Globe.

The railroad mileage of a nation is an indication of its ^{industrial} ~~greatness~~ greatness. Here again we exceed the four in the United States nearly 280,000 miles of railroad trackage. This is nearly one half of the railroad mileage of the world. This means that the inland commerce of the United States is nearly as great as the inland commerce of all the other nations. It means that the 80,000,000 of people in this country travel as much as all the rest of the human race.

So judged by its wealth and industrial interests, the U.S. is by far the greatest nation on the globe.

Judge from an intellectual development the United States stands first.

In the world there are about 4,000 news-sheets and periodicals. Nearly one

half of this number are published in the United States. This indicates that the American people read as much as all the rest of mankind.

Think of it, one half of the printing presses of the world are turning out books,

government in

forward.

In our system of public schools, providing for universal education, and the general diffusion of knowledge we stand first. Nearly twenty-five per cent of our population are annually enrolled in the schools of the land. No other nation has so large a per cent of its population in its schools.

In the number of free public libraries we excel all other nations. The world is indebted to our citizens for many of the most important inventions which have contributed so much to the progress of the world. Fulton gave the world the Steamboat, ~~the~~ the
 the Coulter Jigging, Morse the Telegraph,
 McCormick the Reaper, Howz
 the Sewing Machine, and ~~Edison~~,
 Bell the Telephone, Edison the phonograph
 and scores of inventions for the use

electivity.

In the moral character of our people we are unsurpassed. There are more than 180,000 church houses in this country - a greater number than can be found in any other country in the world. Nearly one third of our population are church members. One half of all the Sunday Schools of the world are in the United States. We have in the United States a million Sunday schools

offices and Teachers and ten million
Sunday School scholars.

Mr. Lam
I Ho Cheng

Judged by intellectual development
and moral character the people
of the United States the average
citizen of the United States ranks
above the average man of any other
nation on the globe.

The mighty power of this nation is now felt throughout the world. The sphere of its influence ^{extends to} is ~~reaches~~ the remotest parts of the world globe. There is no nation so great that takes any important step without knowing what this Republic would think of the movement. There is no country so powerful that does not covet our own and good will. On the other hand, there is no race, tribe or people, so poor and weak, that in the fifth of the popular world. In other words for every man in the United States, there are twenty outside of it. And yet the Republic is doing about as much as all other nations for the advancement of the human race.

To illustrate: If the average man of the world is five feet tall, the average man in the United States would be ¹⁰⁰ twenty feet high. If the arm of the average citizen of the world is two feet long, the average citizen of the United States would have an arm forty feet long. If the average man of the world had a foot one foot long, the foot of the average American citizen would be twenty foot long. And if the

hat of the average citizen of the
world would hold a peck
of wheat, the hat of the
average citizen of the United
States would contain a whole
ear hood of wheat.

We are to have a great state, great in area - great in resources, great in wealth, great in inland commerce, great the variety and extent of business, great in the number and character of our institutions, great in the intelligence and progressive spirit of our ~~the~~ citizens.  The ^{true} greatness of the future Oklahoma does not depend upon our material resources, upon ~~ours~~, but upon the character of our citizenship. Providence has given

as the ~~oppo.~~ all the great climate,
the soil, and the mineral resources.
These are secure. But we must
to a large extent be the architects
of the future citizenship of our
State.

Like good citizens

The danger is that we do not
feel our individual responsibility.
~~So that~~ We are to ordain and establish
a free government. The people
are to be supreme. ~~But~~

~~then~~ The question is as to where the
average citizen stands. What ~~and~~ is
 his character? What are his views upon
 the great moral questions of the
 day.

The farmer is apt to be interested
 solely ⁱⁿ upon his crops; the merchant
 is prone to think only of his
 trade; the lawyer of his clients,
 the doctor of his patients, and
 the mechanician of his trade.
 Necessary the each of us much

devote a larger part of our time
to our private business. No one
fully does his duty as a citizen
of this country who does not
give some of his time, some
of his means, and some of his
~~thought~~ to the common welfare
of his country.

There will be many important
questions arise in forming our
new state. There will be great
problems to be decided in the

future. The solution of all of these questions will depend upon the average citizen.

Every well-wisher of our country is therefore interested in the character of our citizenship.

In organizing our new state, in making our constitution, in enacting laws, in providing the machinery for the control, management, and government of our new state, we should let it all, by considering

the effect ~~that~~ the provisions of this Constitution and laws will hold up on ~~on~~ the character & quality of our citizenship.

To be more specific, few people realize, few tax-payers comprehend ~~that~~ one class of citizens cost the tax-payers. I refer to our criminal classes. This nation spends as much money to arrest, prosecute, find, convict & house its criminals as it does for educational purposes. The government is providing for our admission as a

State has made remificent grants
 in lands to provide a fund to
 support our common schools and
 higher institutions of learning. But
 no provision is made for a fund
 to support our criminals. And
 yet, the ~~new state~~ city, county,
 and state government, the police
 force that we are a state, is
~~police~~ in guarding, arresting, prosecuting,
 clothing, housing and feeding, will spend
 a million dollars the first year of our
 statehood. If we had no criminals

The I believe in good citizenship. I
believe that we should aid, encourage
and support any organization, movement,
and society which seeks to improve
our citizenship and that we should
oppose any organization, movement,
class or business which tends to
deteriorate the character of our
citizenship, or increases the criminal
classes.

In my own mind, I have formulated
five Rules which I think may
be useful to us in becoming

and remain good citizens. These rules I call "The ¹⁰" R's of Good Citizenship."

The first is:

1. Refrain from idleness.

No lazy man is a good citizen. Industry is a great virtue. Sloth breeds crime. ~~Even~~ It's com-
not as a good people unless we are industrious.

2. Resist Evil.

Evil is a comprehensive term. It includes all forms of sin, vice, vice, and ~~unrighteousness~~. To resist evil means to openly oppose it. ~~So often~~ Our opposition to evil should be active & positive.

3. Respect the Rights of others.

In becoming a member of organized society; we must surrender some rights to others. In any organized government, we can not always do as we please. Others have rights as well as ourselves. The law gives each person rights. They have certain rights under the Constitution of the U. S., certain rights under the laws of the U. S. ~~and~~ We will all have certain rights under our state Constitutions and laws. No good citizen will deprive another citizen of any right the law gives him by law.

4. Respect the Law.

Every good citizen will respect law. He will obey it. He will aid in its enforcement. He will assist his fellow. He will stand up for no particular class. Millions, corporations, Trusts, and Tycoons - shall be made to obey the law as well as the humblest citizen of the land. He who obeys the law of the land is a good citizen. But this is the law an her King & Law, the human and divine. The ideal citizen will obey the law of man, and likewise obey the Higher Laws of God.

13.

5. Run the Flag.

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Duties & Responsibilities.

According to my conception there should be two main objects in holding 4th of July celebrations.

1. To give us a higher conception of our country and its institutions.
2. To awaken a deeper sense of gratitude to our forefathers who founded and preserved this nation.
3. To give us a higher conception of our duties and responsibilities as citizens of this country.

Two of these points, I have covered.

I have endeavored to awaken in your hearts a higher conception of ^{the greatness of} our County and its institutions. And as we comprehend the greatness of our county, and reflect upon the rich heritage received from the Past, we certainly have a deeper sense of gratitude toward those to whom we are in debt for these great things.

From a practical stand-point these
celebrations are valuable, unless we
are made better citizens thereby.
On these occasions, we much study
our duties and responsibilities,
as citizens of this great nation.

By a recent act of Congress, the
people of Oklahoma and the Indian
Territories are authorized to adopt
a Constitution, establish a government
of their own, and become one of the
sovereign states of this Union. The people
of the two Territories will, therefore, soon