The Ethical Significance of the Changing Social Order in its Bearing on the Institution of Education.

Last Sunday morning I called to your attention a fundamental evil of our times, as it appears in them economic injustice.

Doubtless many of you felt, as I finished, like saying, -"Well, what are you going to do about it." In speaking this morning on the function of education, I hope to points out a constructive principle.

Education is the process of finding out how to live. It is in part individual and in part social in its nature. It consists involves the recognition of experience in ourses selves, the observation of experience in other people and things, and the due reflection upon these observations, resulting in the appreciation of certain general principles demanded by the Universe or, if you please, by God. In the following of these principles there is life. In the disregard of them there is dest death.

REPORT that the Universe or God never hands out any ready made, prepared truth. Whatever knowledge we may have of the

great principles of life, xxxxxxx it is a knowledge that has k been wormed out of nature and God through infinite toil, and experience. We sometimes speak of the revelation of truth as if truth were disclosed to us in some spectacular fashion such as described in the beautiful folk story of Moses and the ten-commandments. That is a beautiful story, but it is a story nevertheless. The truth is that it cost humanity hundreds of thousands of years, and millions of human lives to discover and state the principles of life expressed in the ten commandments. The ten commandments are the product of the educational process of humanity. Even now comparatively few people are xidi sufficiently educated to know what the ten commandments mean. The institutions of education, including the University of Life ixist for the x sole purpose of finding out how to xiex live, and, so far as we have yet rearned, the sole purpose of finding out how to live in this life.

We still permit the atmosphere of feudalism to clound our interpretations of God. Home people seem to imagine that God is some kind of an expert head accountant, who spends all his time pouring over balance sheets of individuals and nations. That he

is interested to know how many times we goto to church, whether or not we are thrifty, that he smiles especially on commercial prosperity; that he has his favorites among individuals, and will say to himself. "There is my friend. Smith. I like him especially because he calls upon my name so often. I will just send a rain storm to water his crops. There is my devoted Deacon Jones. I will just stick my finger into the stock market, and give him a boost." or we imagine him as saying ." The American people is my special delight. They are smart, prosecrous, and they give millions to charity. I will just give them a boost by opening up the markets of the world so that they can make money our of the lost heathan. We talk and act as if we really imagined God were such a creature as that, but the rain falls upon the just and and the unjust alike. God is no respector of persons. That man lives who knows k how to live, and that nation lives that knows how to live. That man and that nation that knows not the principles of living fades away. The capacity of life, rich and free, is the measuring rod of individuals and social orders. God, after all, is a symbolic word farxaur, symbolizing our passion for life and/the substantial integrity of the Universe. God is life, and those that wor-4-

ship him , must worship him in life and inreality.

The validity of all education then is determined by its contribution to life capacity of the individua and society. Whether is helps prosperity, or not, whether is is efficient or not, whether it is vocational or avocational or not, whether it leads to patriotism or not, whether is makes for culture or not, does not in the least matter, except in so farms as these things make for the fulness of the life of humanity. The unfoldment of the individual, and the unfoldment of humanity in life are the ends.

Our educational institutions are at best but atteficial attempts to assist in the real processes of the life. They are successful in proportion as they are related to the real problems of common life, and they are failures in po far as they are unrelated to the teeming life of to-day. We have great public school systems, great universities. It is a great acheivment to have conceived of the idea of social education, and to have developed even the possibilities of a socialized equipment of equation. But these institutions are vital and real just in proportion as they are tied into the real, vital problems of every day life as they exist for the individual and for society. They must be tied

They must show the individual the experience of humanity in science, in government, in ethics, in economics, in religion, literature, and stimulate in him the capacity of thought, and action resulting from thought. One of the most striking illustrations of education of man is seen in the great strike going on in Belgium to day. Experience has taught us that every step in the struggle for freedom must be purchased by a conflict with established institutions. We have observed that the institutions of modern society are so delicately adjusted and and that we are so intermendantx that interdependant that the stoppage of the machinery of industry ties up the whole of society. So instead of fight ing for the ballot, the kexxiana workingmen of Belgium are simply taking alittle vacation together. It is one of the most remarkable illustrations of the relation of education to the real fundamental problems of life. In saying what I am going to say . I do not mean that the general strike is the end of education/ but the capacity to profit by experience, and to meet a new situation in light of past acheivments andfairures is edication. The education is vital if it contributes to the furness of rife.