Pittsfield, Mass.

August 2'08/ For the fry of biring

Subject .-- You all feel that life should be joyous; that the KE feelings, the thoughts, and the activities of each day should bring to you a deep and abiding satisfaction in the very fact thet you are living. You like to feel at the close of each day a certain sense of thankfulness at the very joy of drawing the breath of life, of feeling human feelings, of thinking noble thoughts, of useful things. You like to lie down to rest at night, filled with the joyous expectancy of the day to which you shall awake from a restful and refreshing sleep. You would like always to feel that deep peace in life that is said to pass all understanding.

Some how you feel that such a rich satisfaction in life be-

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is a conviction that cannot be drimen from or crushed out of the mind of man.

The truth of your convictions is confirmed by all that we know of the history of humanity. That legend which tells us that Moses went down into Egypt and fredd the children of Israeal from from Egyptian bondage, and led them up into the promised land, is a great human document. Whether it MXXXXXXX relates the true history of actual events does not matter. It does give a glorious and an enlightening picture of the deepest instincts of humanity. Carrol D. Wright understood the meaning of the story and understood meaning of our modern life when he spoke of Moses as the great walking delegate and the flight of the children of Israeal as a great strike. Both the legend of the children of Israeal and the unrest of modern times together with all the intervening history

of the human race go to convince you that your conviction that growth also show you that all the events and the conditions that make life unhappy, that bring unnecessary suffering, that produce the fruits of evil, discontent and cruelty in our times as in all times are the fruit of this same impulse, this x same MANANA hungering and thirst for that which sqtisfies. But because of ignorance and lack of discipline the ceaseless search for that which satisfies brings many to that which satisfies not, even to that which destroys and crushes life and ends in bitterness, and cruel want.

Browning not only touches the deepest beliefs of the individual, but also he gives expression to humanities ideal, and the very nature of things, in these words,--

m 5 m " All we have willedor hopee or dreamed of good, shall exist: Not its semblance, but itself: no beauty, nor good, nor power Whose voice has gone forth, but each survives for the melodist When eternity confirms the conception of an hour. The high that proved too high, the heroic for earth too hard, The passion that left the ground to lose itself in the sky, are Are music XXXX sent up to Godby the lover and the bard: Enough that he heard it once; We shall hear it by and by."

But there lurks even here in this beautiful passage of Brownings the shadow of that gaunt spectre that is always making mischeif in the life of Man. With what persistancy does the notion that the life we live is, so mean, so small, so evil that we must forever dispense with the joy of living in the present, and postpone the satisfactions of life to some far off time or eternity,,

I hate and dispise that idea that life is so compassed with limitations Xhax that human nature is so base and vile that we cannot live good noble joyous lives WAXXXX each day that we draw the br breath of life. If it were true that there is a devil that is know striving to bring to degredation and distruction the men and women who live this life of ours, he could not have instituted a MXXXX doctrine that would have better served his purpose than the doctrine that human nature is deprayed, and that KK man may come to his own only through the intervention of some supernatural power. We let the ghost of the evil notion still linger with us day after day when we excuse our mistakes and follies and continue to be lead by them saying to ourselves that it is our nature. We do not know what our nature is , if we for one moment think that we are bound to a life that must by necessity express itself in evil.

That is a mock humility, that leads us to think that we render homage to God when like whining curs we declare our incapacity and inability to live decent and satisfying lives. There is not one natural impulse, there is not one ingrained aspiration of human life that has the least tinge of evil or wickedness in it. Only as we fall victim to the accursed notion that we are puppets to be lead hither and you by the chance caprice of those impulses and passions and appetites that should be our servants instead of f our masters, does human life take on the aspect of evil and hidious tragedy. People think that they honor Christ by XXXXXX drawing a sharp contrast between his per ection and their own imperfection, bydeclaring that hhey can live the good life only as they receive help from him. Let us dispense with this evil doing

mock humility, and stand on our feet like the men that we ought to be, and declare our faith not by word but by deed, and a living conviction that that life should be joyous in the living, and the fruits of life should be nobility and strength, and goodness even on earth as in heaven, even in reality of events as in the dreams of moments of consedration.

Your very soul hungers and thirsts for the life that satisfies, for the life that shall bring joy and deep returns as each day passes, and accumulates a potentiality for life that shall make you feel that it is worth while to be immoatal. If you would realize that satisfaction, banish from your mind from this time forth and forever more the idea that you X forever a victim XXX of evil. In you is the divine life to be unfolded and disclosed in days that shall be joyous as they pass, and by their fruitfull-

But there is another aspect of this joyous life that is * very much misunderstood. To be sure it is only another side of that pernicious doctrine that we are base depraved beings. We have been taught that human nature is essentially selfish and self-seek -ing. In the background of all the religious teaching of centuries has SearcheSXIXXX lurked this idea that man is essentially and solely a self seeking animal. Analyse as you will the doctrines of salvation in the cathloic or in the Protestant churches and you cannot find one single suggestion of unselfish generous ideal-The faith was to be accepted in dueform, in order that one ism. might escape the terrors of punishment, and enjoy the felicities One was to acknowledge himself as a believer in salvatioj through C ---

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salvation through Christ for the same purpose. But rarely do you find the evidence of that great a generous conception of an unselfish interest in the human being that breathes in the whole atmosphere of the KAXA early Christian church . To be sure there has always been some place for the deeds of charity that were looked upon as the expression of the regenerate life. But there has XXX always that suggestion of mock piety in connection with these charities of the regeneratebthat has cast a very black cloud of suspicion over them. Were they the kke evidence of a real and human interest in a fellow man or were they a part of the price that one must pay in order assure him of the enjoyment of his own life. Great have been the professions of love for christ

always been free from the suspicion that XXXXX this alleged love for christ has only been a concealed self-love. But I think that those who have appealed to the generous love of a man for his fellow man have been nearer to the gruth of the human soul than than has the church in its appeal to the self-seeking schemes of a personal salvation. Do not your own deeper feelings bear witness to a big generous interest in the life of your fellow man? Is not the record of history writenn quite as much in the blood of those who have given themselves and their all to a large broad and noble minded sergice to the well being of man kind, as it is in the blood of those who have purchased what they thought to be their own good at the sacrefice of others. Is it not true also that X in even those who have sought their own good at the cast of anothers

-72downfall have been compelled to do it under the cover of some KMX alleged disinterested service. . Do not your own feelings of remorse and your sense of your own meanness at your selfishnews be r witness to your natural capacity for a large and generous service for the life of man. ? If you have ever been lead into any kind of activity in which you have entirely forgotten your own interes ests, and given yourself up with a whole souled abandonment to the interest and the life of another ? If you have did you not how much it seemed as if you were completely fulfilling your function in life ?

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In the doctrine of evolution we have been taught that the instinct to self- preservation is the first and primal interest of man. Under the guize of the supposed meaning of this doctrine we have allowed ourselves all kinds of liberties, and excused ourselves for all kinds of follies. The struggle for existance and the survival of the fit in a world of selfish self-seeking has been the patron saint of our modern life. It has been a cruel and a fierce school but it is teaching us not alone the ereor made by theology in assuming that the end and aim of human life is selfpreservation either here or hereafter, but it is teaching us one great and fundamental truth thatXXXXXX is only now coming to be clearly senn. True, indeed, it is that self preservation is a fundamental in stinct of human life, but we must distinguish between the instinct of self-preservation as an end in human life, and self-preservation as the method or means for realization a great purpose. Make this distinction clear in your mind. Self- preservation, EXTREMENTAL IS not the purpose of life, The propagation of the species, to use a term of science, is the purpose of life, and selfpreservation is the end method by which we realixe that end. To carry the same idea from science of biobgy we do not seek for the health of the body simply for our own end, but that we may the more efficiently carry out our purpose of maintaining a high efficiency of human life. We do not sekk K knowledge for the purposes of self cultue as an end, but we seek knowledge and wisdom that we may the more efficiently propagarte our species. We do not seek goodness as a means of satisfying our own selfish interests but for the greater and more noble purpose or making human life richer and better. Self -preservation

-15m is indeed a primal instinct but it is not an instinct of purpose it is an instinct of method. The primal instinct of purpose in M species. And this instinct of the species when translated into the large language of human life and human relationships becomes the doctrine of brotherly love, which in its best and truest expressionsmeans the recognition of the worth of the individual not for itself as an end, but \$69 as a means and a method of rendering service to mankind as a whole.

Herein lies the second secret of the joyous life. Richness and satisfaction in life comes only in the fulfillment of I lifes functions. The fulfillment of life is measured, not by WM what you accumulate for yourself, but by what you give to MMM the life of man. Your personality is of worth, not because you our

have been training and disciplining yourself for your own good as the end and aim of life, but because you have been disciplining and training yourself for the service of man, in truth, in goodness and in beauty. That which we call brotherly love XXXXXXX or altruism is not a feeling or a characteristic that is foreign to the natural man. It is not an arteficial coat of piety with which we sometimes cloth ouraelves to satisfy a deeper hidden selfishness. It is indeed the high and the fundamental purpose of human life. The primary and instinctive purpose of animmal life which appears under the form of the desire to propagate the species, bebecomes in the process of evolution the large broad and generous feeling of brotherly love. Broadened by an enlightened self-conwciousness, purefied by the power of a sellective reason, trans-

-18there will his heart be also. He who seems greatest and happiest among you, or rather he who is greatest and happiest among you becomes so because he has become the servant of all. Because he kis has become servant of all , he is fullfilling the great purpose function of human life, and in the fullfillment of life's function is the satisfying joy and the peace that passeth all understanding That teaching of Jesus in the sermon n the mount which says that man should seek first the kingdom of God and his rightousness, is is not the dream of a sentimental religious fanatic, but ind ed it is the same and sensible utterance of a same and sensible man. In so far as one follows it , life will be rich and satisfying. and that dismal hungering vacuity which drives us from hiding XI place to hiding place will disaappear. We are sometimes told that jesus was giving the advice of folly to the rich young man who X

had asked him what he must do to inherit the life eternal. Jesus -19told him to go and sell all that he had and give it away. It was sound and same advice. Jesus saw that hte young man had tied himself to a stake in a dismal swamp, and the only way to get out of the swamp was to pull up stakes and get up onto the mountain top. Wealth as a means of increasing the service one may render to the life of man is a great blessing, but wealth as an and and aim in life is certainly the root of all evil. It would be well for the joy and the satisfaction of many if they should take their wealth and dump it into the nearest river, and go to work at something that is worth while for the life of man as a whole.

You think that your life should be joyous and atisfying.
So do I/But if it is not, if you feel that you have been MXXXX
deprived of something that the very depths of your being requires

just remember that the divine law of life is that you must live to fullfil lifes function in the service of mankind, and in that life shall come the peace that passeth understanding.

Do you not feel that the demands of life to-day afford you a great and a noble opportunity to do a work, to make a contribution of your best thought, of your highest consecration, of your noblest self to meet it needs and to minister unto the moral, the social and the spiritual well-being of humanity. ? CanXX you not feel the potential joy in throwing your whole soul and your whole being into the work XX that shall be the work of the ages, that shall free human life from the terrible evils to which I called your attentio last week, that shall make it possible for people to live for the joy of the living. Do you really wish to live the

the satisfying life, throw yourself into glorious service of man that we may purefy the temple, the only t4mple of the living God the soul of man. And I say unto you that whoseever shall lose Xi his life for the sake of humanity, for the sake of the living Christ that is now being crucefied on the cross of our selfishness shall find it. Give yourself body and soul to this eternal work of man / and the satisfying joy that you have been seeking in KX every nook and corner except the right one, will follow as the X your shadow follows you.