Pittsfield, Mass. Sept, 19, 1909.

Subject, -Two Great Pirnciples of the Modern World.

From the decay and disintegration of the ancient and the midapval order of society, there is slowly and steadily developing that which we call the modern world. It is the child of the ancient, but a child that shows marked and clear-cut differences that have alienated it from the mother that gave it birth, and in whose midst, as a way ward child of genius it has grown thus far on its way to maturity. Two of these distinguishing characteristics I wish to speak of this morning, for they seem to me to be very important to those who are attempting to grow up in this modern world, and are ahxious to see it advance to a healthy and well wind regulated maturity. Further I speak of these principles this morning for they are a sort of a father confessor, or rather

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a standard of measure by which we may determine whether or not we are in true accord with the cause that we would MENE espause. Many there are, who would be zealous promotors of the ideals of the modern world, but whose influence goes all in the direction of maintaining the old and decaying debris simply because they become confuded in their principles, and put their energies into maintaining the old, when at heart they really wish to devote themselves to building the new. Still more the intnsity of the times is fast making it impossible for us to work half of the day in rebuilding the crumbling and the other hald in upbuilding the new. We must decide whom we will serve, the God of the living or the God of the dead, the God of antiquity, or the god of Modernity. The km boasted days of a broad toleration are disappearing. Lines are being drawn, and we are being asked on which side of the lines we stand. Therefore I wish to present with as much

clearness as possible the two great faith principles in the faith of the modern man. Then let us ask ourselves whether we are striving to serve one God or two, whether we are playing a straight fair open game or are we hedging, playing now on one side and now on the other. The hedger is taboo. We cannot serve faithand two gods.

The first of these two principles is faith in the substantial integrity of the universe. It may seem foolish to raise that question, but as a matter of fact I find mighty few who really have an abiding faith in the integrity of the universe. Somehow they cannot free themselves from that old notion that in making the world there was somekind of a slip made with the result that the world and all things therein are undesirable. That life is undesirable, and the only thing for men to do is to plog along solemniny and piously through

this vale of tears, waiting patiently for the life line of death to save them from the mud a scum of things, and take them away from the world of evil into the world of good. If by chance such people happen to have a good time for a few moments, and the smile of satisfaction appears on their face they begin to shake with fear, lest having some pleasure in life, they may forfeit the happiness of death. There is still sense in that line Omar, -Take the cash and let the credit go. Nor hear the roar of the distant drum."

That type of person who believes that somehow this world is a fraud and a delusion, a cheerless cell, lined with thongs, varies in the intensity of his convictions. We find hi high up in the mountains, dwelling in some cave apart from the world and from men, praying to God for salvation, syruggling against the flesh, hoping that somehow amid the general smashup of things he may escape destruction.

If he feels his body calling for food, he starves himself, if he feels happy he toratures himself; Every thing that is natural and pleasant is of the devil, and must be crushed, ajd put to one side.

We find him going along the streets, his nose in the air, financing fearing to come in contact with the common heard lest he lose his standing in the little heaven of mud-huts that he and his cronies. We find him every where among those who say ,- I thank God that I am not as other men are. To him thw world is all wrong, except himself, God and a few others. Every where is sin , every where is that which is not to be trusted, everywhere the eveidences of the great cosmic blunder which took place when some fool God tried to make the ideal a living reality.

All this distrust in the integrity of the world, in

the substantial reliability of experiences is part a parcel of the old world ideal, which with all the might a vigor of conviction we should try to forget. Upon it as a foundation rests the ancient doctrines of depravity of man, the ideals of class rule, and the notion that religion is somekind of supernatural vaccination, which will prevent those upon whom the vaccine acts favorably, from sufferring the disease of sin, and assurring them immunity from eternal damnation.

On the other hand the madern man has a substantial kind of faith in the world as it is. He thinks that we can depend upon it. To be sure he relizes that there is enough variation and uncertainty from his limited finite point of view to make life interesting. But when he plants his crops in the spring, he feels comparatively sure that if he takes proper care of them, he will get a harvest. When he goes into

his labratory, he is backed by the faith that there is in the universe an ordered system, sufficiently trustworthy for him to investigate. He relies upon the validity of the truths that he discovers. If things do not work out as he expected or to suit his notions, he does not berate the universe, or declare that the thing is made wrong. He continues his work confident that if he seeks, he will find, and if he knocks, the door of truth will be opened unto him.

When the modern man goes about among men, he does not hold his nose in the air, condemning man for his depravity, and withdrawing from contact. In spite of the fact the conditions in the labratory of human life do not come up to his notions, he keeps on working, confident if he seeks in all honesty he will find the truth, confident that the appalling conditions are not the evidence of a blunder, but

the evidence of immaturity, and that as man goes on honestly seeking for the truth that shall make men free, he shall find the truth, XXXXX. Faith in the substantial integrity of the universe means above all else, a faith in the substantial integrity of men, and the possibilities of human life.

As the man in whom the modern spirit is keen faces the world, hexeexxherere he never uestions the substantial integrity of its orderliness, Whatever is unexplained, is not dowto a blunder, but to incompleteness either in the evolution of the world, or in the fragmentary nature of his own wisdom. He feels the swing of the world process, and he feels himself a thinking, animated mark contributing factor in its developement. The universe, or the world is not an eveil, from which he should escape into salvation, but the place, the opportunity for life, for growth, for acheivment , the eternal sea of glorious exhileration in the restless

Have you xkxxxxxxx faith in the substantail integrity and reliability of the world, and life., in the substantail integrity of mankind, not in the few, whom you know, but in the unnumbered millions, in the great rak and file of humanity., -- have you faith there ? If so , you belong to the mod? ern world, with all its daring idealism, with all its glorious hopes, with all its rightous purposes, with its faith in man , and its love for and faith in the eternal worth of human life and human living. If so you believe in Freedom.

If the first article waxxwike in the faith of a modern man, may be described as faith in the integrity of the universe, faith that the common ans well as the exceptional experiences of human life are realities, and not shams and deceiving delusions, then the second article of faith may be

spoken of as that of growth. It would seem strange that this MEXICE should be questioned. Yet every notion of a ready m made revelation of truth, of a ready made from of government. of a ready made example of human perfection, is a denial of this principle of growth. Every one , who hakkaxkakk attempts to hold back the gwowth and developement of humanity, every formal one who rests upon the basis of/authority, either in religion or government, in thought or in action, denies this great fundamental principle of modern life.

It is only begause men fail to have faith in the principle of growth, or developement in the universe, in man, and in human life, they they think that the world is one great blunder. If we can stand where ever we happen to be, and look back over the past, and compare conditions of life to-day, with the general conditions one hundred years ago.

two hundred years ago, a thousand years ago, tenthousand years ago, we shall see that the passage of time and the making of history, has been something more than a mere cycle of events. Seeds, powers, capacities of men for life and living, have spriung from the fertile soil of human possibility. Old pos powers have taken on new forms, have left behind them crudities and barbaraties that would shock even the barbarous mi mind of to-day. In all the powers and the capacities, in all the functions and activities of human life and living, the passage of tire has been the witness of growth, of evolution from the imperfect to the less imperfect, if not to the more perfect. History is not the treadmill in which some God keeps us wooking to no purpose. Thexwarkt The universe is filled with thought possibilities, as the leyden jar is charged with electricity. The thought possibilities are discharging them selves in the events of history. In the

long run change in life and in humah affairs is in the xixe direction of progress. Purpose of some kind is inherent in human life, and if human life, and its highest aspirations are the finite registrations of eternal principles, then this progress is in the direction of realizing some pirpose, some purpose that we may call the universal purpose, that towards which all cr4ation, gods, angels, archangels, as well as living human beings tend. Granthantifexia: The world is not complete, Only the dead thing is finished, and humanity is not dead.

I know that there are many that will tell us that all this progress is but a mere delusion. But I think that such a remark is but spperficial. We feel ourselves under the pressure of a tremendous social unrest to-day. We are told that it is due to the fact that conditions of life are much

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ness in human life. The function of the ray of form the form the first work the form the faith of the modern this is the second article in the faith of the modern man, growth, developement, progress, in truth, in the power to appreciate beauty, and in goodness and rightousness. The moral vigor of our time is consecrating itself to the work he that grows out of the conviction htat human life is not entered what it ought of be.

Are you modern, or do you belong to the ancient or midaeval world, with its priest-ridden, nobility ridden past? Are you standing pat, for things as they are, or are you pressing with all the vigor of life for the things that who should, and must and with what shall be. Is the garden of eden behind you or before you.

The lines are being drawn, we have to choose. Do we belong to the modern world, with its faith in the integ-

rity of the EMMRE universe, in freedom, and honor among men.
Or do we belong with the old who hope to escape from the EM catastrophe of a blundering creation.

Do we believe in growth, in progress, that amid the conditions under which we live, we still cherish convictiond for the morrow. Or do we belong to the dead past, whose only effort is to build a life boat, on which a few may escape to some isolated heaven of piety or money, god knows which is worse.

To bring these ideas down to a clear ending, let me quote a passage from Prof. James.

" A comception of the world rises in you somehow, no matter how. Is is true or not?you ask.

It Might be true somewhere, you say, for it is not self contradictory.

Shall be as if true, for you.

It may may be true, you continue, even here and n new.

It is <u>fit</u> to be true, it would be well if <u>it were X</u>

true, it <u>ought</u> to be true, you presently feel.

It <u>must</u> be true, someting persuasive inyou whispers next; and then-- as a final result-
It shall be <u>held for true</u>, you decide, it 666666666

And your acting thus may in certain special cases be a means of making it securely true in the end.

Horr yn faith the? In faith and hope shel we down work, Infaith in life to in growth