Pittsfield, Mass: Sept 26, 1909.
Subject, - What to do.

Last Sunday I pointed out the two great principles in the living faith of the modern man. I said that the first principle is that of faith in the substantial integrity and reliability of the universe in which we live. This includes faith in the substantial integrity of man. The second principle referred to was that of a faith in growth and developenment in the universe, in man, and in all of man's interests and activities. The world is not made, it is being evolved. The process is now going on. Man is not perfect, nor has there ever been a perfect man, but man is growing towards the high standards of his possibilities. Society is not complete, and perfect, but through the long processes of history, it is developing towards perfection. Nothing is

fixed. Growth, developement, evolution is the natural order. Where growth is there is constant change, constant variation This is the point of view from which the modern man works in every department and activity of life. As a matter of fact, theories and philosophies to the contrary notwith) standing, this has been the point of view of live men th through all the ages. It is only when men are on the defensive, only when they are playing a losing game, only when they feel the sands slipping under their feet, that they resort to any other method. At the present moment we take the attitude of progressive growth towards the realization of a purpose. We are not here to bolster up an outgrown institution, or defend from the onslought of developing Inx forces of our time, any fixed system of thought, or any

institution, however endeared it may be by all the associattiens of the past. However much the growing boy may become
attached to his old clothes, yet the time comes when the
demands of necessity compel him to wear clothes of larger
dimensions. So also with institutions, with all men and
things that are alive and growing.

We are here in this fellowship of men and women for a purpose. We believe that through the channels of this group, we are going to make a direct and valuable contributtion to the life and growth of men. We stake our faith on the conviction that we can do something here thas must be done for mankind, somethigg that can be done here, can be done by us and those who shall boin us, something that can be Mi done by no one else, and in no other place. In doing this we relie, not upon the magnitude of our institution, not

upon the the scope of our claims, but upon the unconquered and unconquerable courage of the human will, dominated by the overlordship of a great conviction and purpose. It is z the call of the finite to its universal consecration, the ideal acheiving hope of man stretching forward to the ideal acheiving capacity of the universe, it is fulfilling the gr great and the true function of life. Our faith in the integrity of our purpose, our faith in the integrity of life and mankind, and the universe, is such that we dare to cast the whole body of that which we believe to be the truth into the great melting pot of human experience, into the seething and botling caldron of modern society, without reserve and without restraint, knowing that that which is false will be burned away, and that which is true will be purged mixit from the dress in which it is embedded.

But when we wax worm over the idea of doing some great th thing for the uplift of humanity, we are very much inclined to picture in our imaginations some dramatic scoop, in which we plunge into the rushing torrent of history, and rescue pour drawning humanity from its untimely end. We think of of some Jesus , giving his life for the truth, of some martyr burning at mx the stake, we think of the heroic band that threw off the bonds at by which we were bound to the mother country, we think of Colonel Shaw, marching to the front eading a sturdy regiment of negro soldiers in the fight for the union and emancipation. We think that if we werem only & living in those live and exciting times, when moral heroism was running so high, we should be at the very front the numb hoble work that makes those times sublime. Those are only the dramatic moments, and they become sublime to future

generations simply because the men who did them did not know know that they were sublime, but did them just ans they did all the drudgery, and hard painstaking work of which these glorious incidents are but moments in the long plodding years of consecrated effort, the occasional shooting star that breaks the fixedness maximum in the appearance of the heavens

When we speak therefore of doing something to make the world that we live in better, of reaching and arousing the dormant implieses to nobility that lie buried beneath the burden, the hopemessness of thousands of human lives, we do not mean any dramatic pplurge, but we mean the slow, deliberate work that must be done to realize that purpose. When we speak of uplifting human life, we do not mean that we are uplifted ourselves, and that we condesend and stoop to lift others. We mean that we shall do our part in uplifting the

whole of human life, ourselves included. The world is the z object of redemption, and we are all redeemers. When we speak or uplifting human life, we are not referring to the heathan, or the inhabatants of the Feejee Islands, but we are speaking of the community in which we live, and of ourselves in that community. Jerusalem is always the place to begin. Growth developement, and evolution is the process. The fruits of the tree are the measurements of its worth and its efficiency Underlying all is the faith in the substantail integrity of life, man and the univerwe, and its capacity to grow and to acheive its ideals.

Now I believe that the great purpose of human life is to acheive the highest possibilities of the human personality in ourselves and in all men. To grow in wisdom, to be forever penetrating the and conquering the unknown. To be

forever translating that wisdom into trms of every day life.

To be forever entering deeper and still more deep in the richness and the all absorbing mystery of human life. To be forever growing into that deeper and more abiding preace and power and happiness, that enables us to absord the mean pains of living and life, and feel ourselves ach day bound the more closely to the purer and finer delights of honor-

able manhood and woamanhood. I believe that all men can make acheive this purpose, and acheive it , too, without pushing and crushing, and destroying human life in the process.

Rather I believe that it can be acheived only in conserving human life, only in the co-operative effort towards nobility. That I believe is the purpose of our existance in this fellowship, to stir to action the inherent nobility of the human life, to stir to action the inherent nobility of the human life.

human personality, and to make the world in which we live, and the social order, which is the register of our real purposes, such as to nourish those noble characteristics whe all men recognize as the marks of true nobility and the essential divinity of man.

Now the field of our work is, first of all the city of Pittsfield. What are the facts that we have to deal with. What are the situations and conditions, the base of supplies , the starting point. Is this city all that it should or could be ? I am going to make some criticisms on the general life here. In so doingI want you to watch carefully for any errors that I may make, for I do not want to make untrue statements. I shall however make these criticisms more by implication than by direct attack, for I shall make them in the course of suggesting some of the things that need to be done in the city.

In the first place I want to refer to the mere physical aspedts of the city. We are growing very rapidly, and are fast being transformed from a new England country town into a city of some considerable size. Whenxxxennexher some few years ago the city was spoken of as a city of homes. That is fast changing. The erection of flats, and apartment houses is growing apace. Small four room tentements are in demand. With planty of God's open country about us we are congesting our population. The tendency is apparent to anyone. The proportion of those who own their own houses is growing smaller. We view the situation lightly, but if * the history of other towns is any guide, we are sewing the seeds from which we shall one day reap but poor fruitage. The beauty of the city is being destroyed, the moral tone is being threatened, and the healthfulness of the city as

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place to live, - in short Pittsfield, as a place for human it life, is giving away to Pittsfield as a commercially ridden city, breeding poverty, viciousness, disease, and all its attendant ills. Sime day we shall come to a consciousness of the fact, and shall repeat with Goldsmith, -These were thy charms, --but all these charms have fled.

In stead of planning long lined policies for makingt this city a place physically beautiful, broad, free from congestion, a city of homes made beautiful by healthy PREENERS Self respecting owners, we are allowing it to be disfigured by cheap tenements and flats, eyesores to look upon, a menace to health, destructive of the integrity and self respect upon which the very life og a democracy is dependant. To speak plainly we are sacreficing the interests of human life for the sake of commercial advantage, and that in the interests of comparatively few people.

We should be interesting ourselves in the opening up of idle tracts of land for homes, and God's free air. We should be demanding the extension of our street railway systems so that from larger areas of the outlying districts there may be free and cheap transportation into the city. Mony which is going to the repair of unexcusable blunders in the management of city affairs, should be used in the beautifying of the banks of the river that flows through our midst, and making the waste land of the flats into a park. We should be extending the possibilities of healthy out of door sports by providing places where men may play as well as places where men may work. The possibilities of making this a city beautiful and a city decent are waximited limited only by our greed and shortsightedness.

But I pass from that phase of what I wish to say to
what may be called the intellectual interests of the city.

As a city we are doing nothing in the way of stimulating
the intellectual life of the city, except that which is Managery.

and library.

It is no excuse to say that there is no demand for such a an intellectual life. The demand must be created. It is remarkable how rapidly the leaven of mental activity will spread. I know that there are many small groups that are interested in learning, in music, in art. Their influence in good except in those cases where these interests are simply used as axmeans the power to turn the stone for grinding some ax. I do not mean that as a city we should attempt to provide entertainment, but simply that we should spend money, and time and energy in stimulating the intel1

lectual life of the city, in stimulating the power of thunk thought, in desimating the knowledge, and in holding men & a sense of their intellectual responsibility in the common life. One of the most remarkable opportunities for this kin kind of stimulation is offerred in the political activities of the city. We have recently held caucuses for the comination of men for various political offoces. The town, as well as the state, and the nation are facing large and serious problems. The men whom we shall send to these various bodies are to act in ways that influence us and our posterity. Yet how many of us know what these men believe about the ine questions which they have to decide, and whether their vote, their influence will be for or against the principles that we believe to be right. Not one word has been said. All has been done quietly, no agitation, no

public discussion. We are sending men to the general court They are likely to be called upon to act on the proposition of a federal income tax. How many men in the city of Pittsfield know what how our representatives are likely to vote. In fact how many men know how we want them to vote. A A meansure of the utmost i portance, and yet not a word has been said about it. Yet this one subject might have been made the issue of an intellectual activity that would have elevated the whole intellectual life of the town. As it is for all we know, we may be voting for men who already pledged to vote against the very measure that we wish to see m carried through. I speak of this to illustrate the need of a more keen and active intellectual life in this community. As a city, as a democratic community we ought to be prava providing for the presentation of and the discussion of the big broad live problems of the day.

I hardly feel able to analyze the social life of the town for I am not familiar sufficiently familiar with all the various activities to enable me to speak with any certainty. Yet even here, I am sure that we are not democratic. We move largely in class cirtles. Along the border line of the so-called middle class there xxxxxxxxxx is a certain freedom. Yet in conversation, as well as in fact , I can feel the rather whark hard and fast lines between the so-called upper classes and the laboring class. The strikes during that past year but serve as a violent and pungent example of the actual conditions, and reflect the social distinction that exists. There is a conflict of interests. We may deny it as we will, but the fact exists, and the house divided against itself cannot stand. The conditions are not healthy, as every thinking man knows.

Such conditions do not make for manhood and womanhood.

They do not nurture and foster the kind of men and woman
the kind of human life that every man knows to be desirable e
So I say that there is a pressing need for work along this
line.

moral

These conditions are reflected in what we call the EXEXXX and the spiritual life of the town. The moral and the spiritual life of any individual or any community is the force that makes for unity. The moral man is the man whose life is dominated by a ruling moral ideal.

The confoicting elemnts are all brought around to serve and contribute to the common end. There are no antagonizing and mankkinki waring factions. The same is true in a community life. The perpetual antagonisms of classes is vicious and immoral. It does not make for the realization of the

possibilities of human life, and that is what we are after if there is one trace of soncerity in us. We need and we must strike the right note here.

These i plied criticisms are not violent, but they are true. Now what are we giving going to do. We believe in the substantail integrity of the universe, and in the growth and development towards the expression of the ideal acheiving capacity of the universe. ? ** I said some time since, that we can do nothing dramatic. It requires the hard min but persistant plodding of the unconquered and the unconquer-know what the method of the modern man is. It is the method of science and the labratory. In the first place we find out just what the facts are. Then we find out just what the ends are that we wish to accomplish. Then we find out the conditons

that are incompatable with our purposes. Then we trace back the causes that produce those conditions, and then we try to discover the remedies that well alter and change the conditions. That is our task to-day. The fruits of life are not satisfactory. Wexerexagexpreducingxmenxxenexxenexx Then when we have come to the ppint that we can see something that can be done, we must do it . Education along the lines of life. Agitation and discussion, and out of the turmoil of the sea of honest inquiry shall spring the full developed ideal, whose charms shall carry us through the hard work, an unceasing toil. In it all there shall be grank glorious and exhilerating happiness.

We are not here to learn how to make money, but how to live. We are not here for comfort, ease, landry, and self-indulgence, we are here to fulfill the function of human life

life in realizing its highest possibilities. Let us cease marking time, let us cease wavering, and quibbling, We believe in man, in justice and rightousness, let us march, The time has come to strike, and let us strike hard persistant blows for the truth and the life that makes men free.

In home arried ut on ideal of a wolld of Justice and abundant living, as offused to disjuster and reconsumer, This ideal wight he true somewhere, you say, It was he tree even there and war. It is get to be true, it ought to be two. It wind be true, something provosed It stoll he two yours, and in saying