

ADDRESS.

(Not used).

No. 13, Vol. 10.

SUBJECT.

Past Successes and Present Needs.

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No. 12, Vol. 10

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Printed by the Government of Canada

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Dear Young People:-

I do not think I can do better on an occasion which means to you so much, than to present to you some thoughts upon the past successes of the United States, supplementing them by some suggestion as to present needs. To relieve these needs you yourselves will bear no unimportant part.

Past Successes -- The Revolution.

It is of interest to those who come after us to learn how we summarize the principle events of our lives. It is like the merchantman transferring his stock in trade to successors. People like to know how he progressed step by step, marking the milestones of progress.

When I use the words "Past Successes of our Nation", my mind reverts first to our American Revolution. That was our beginning. I saw veterans of the Revolution everywhere, in my youth, and heard them talk with shining faces of events from 1776 to 1783, as children now hear stories of veteran actors from 1861 to 1865. My first ideas of comradeship were due to the cordial fellowship of Revolutionary soldiers. As soon as peace came our Nation was well on its way in developing the Republic which our Fathers had founded. Their success was immense in view of the difficulties overcome, but very limited in view of what had already been attained.

2nd. The War of 1812 and '14 affords a sad picture of our young Republic. Its capital city destroyed, its resources crippled, but out of it came a new beginning like that of the new Chicago after the Chicago fire. The Nation after that foolish war took on a new life. The right of search by any nation against our Marine was forbidden; its foreign trade and domestic commerce were assured.

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Next, the Mexican War, however we may regard the cause

of it, gave us a generous extension of our domain. We began to call ourselves Americans. A teeming population commenced its expansion from river to river and from mountain to mountain until our country's flag was unfurled from Maine to California and from the British possessions to Mexico. I do so love to be an American that I often wish that Canada and British Columbia would adopt the stars and stripes and join their fortunes with ours then nobody could dispute our claims to be Americans.

4th. The Civil War. At last we have settled upon these words "Civil War", and I am willing to call it Civil War, though at times the participants were not always as civil and polite as they might have been. Even Sherman, very like Chevalier Bayard, was not always polite. He said to me once in apology: "Howard, war is war and you cannot refine it.

As we sum up the results of the conflict we can simmer them down to this residuum, namely, they gave the Republic a riddance forever of State supremacy; and they brought also the riddance of American Slavery. Good or bad, right or wrong, it caused while it lasted a perpetual conflict involving untold suspicion and malice.

5th. The Spanish War. We have just buried our Senator Proctor of Vermont. Returning from Cuba he made a brief speech in the United States Senate. One statement told us that a large body of non-combatants had been shut up in little forts called "trochas" throughout Cuba, and that they were forced to remain there without proper food till 250,000 of them had perished and that 250,000 more were doomed in the same manner to a similar death. This speech as much as anything else caused us to intervene, and the results of the ensuing war have enlarged our domain and heaped upon us new responsibilities, - touching Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

6th. Industries. Our Industrial development has been too rapid to be gauged by any process. Think of steam, electricity, telephoning, the phonograph, photography, the bicycle and the automobile, and steno-

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graphy and typewriting. Each name suggests a whole volume of development and progress. Progress is noticeable in the employment of women. Fifty years ago their work was hard enough, - really too hard in home life and in the factories; but now we find them skilled workers in counting rooms, in picture-taking and type-setting, in telegraphy, and almost monopolizing the telephone system of the land.

7th. Specialities. It may not be possible for children to begin where their fathers and mothers left off in educational lines, but there has been an extension of privileges which a part of the children of the country did not formerly enjoy. The schools are reaching all children of the United States. Again there has been great advancement in every profession from specializing. The young man or young woman can now pursue a special course until perfected in it. Our physicians have divided up their profession so that there is a thorough study of each class. This specializing has increased knowledge and marvelously diminished suffering. The medical profession has taken decided steps in advance in discovering the causes of disease and in preventing them, in curing dreadful fevers, and preventing contagion.

8th. There is progress in the restriction of all sorts of gambling, and a strife going on to rid the world of betting on races. There is increased control of liquor dealing for the betterment of the town, the city and the state.

9th. The ballot. The improved ballot has come to stay, and progress every day is noticeable in our courts of justice, in the criminal courts, and in courts of equity.

10th. Missionary movements. Indeed our people are going out as missionaries into every part of the world, and missionaries are getting the credit, which is their due, of securing an open door to countries which had been before this age shut off from the developments of civili-

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zation. But after all our progress has been noted we cannot help seeing that tares have been very often sown broadcast in fields of good grain. Of course the grain must grow till the harvest, but we long for the time to come when there shall be abundant resowing of good seed without the tares. So much for successes,- just an indication of a few of them since Columbia became a Nation.

Let us now turn to our needs.

(a) Confidence.

I asked the head of a firm to tell me what he thought was the foremost need of our people. He answered at once: "For daily newspapers and individuals to stop pessimistic talk." If we only could - why not?

I turned to another business man present, and he said: "Secure a restoration of confidence in business." Down with pessimism and up with confidence! Let every soul try; every little helps.

(b) Generosity.

Another extensive business manager answered the same question: "What I think we need just now is more generosity on the part of the people, especially of the national banks, towards each other." After a few moments he added thoughtfully, "I wish we could have a new law regulating interest, especially to prevent enormous prices, really usury, on call loans;" then he added another thought, "Is it not possible for our people to so regulate our revenues as to keep them outside of politics?" These answers seemed to me to be strong prayers for altruism among business men, a call for mutual trust and help.

(c) Ret Rid of Anarchy.

Another man, gray-headed, and working in the insurance line, answered my question, "What do you think our people most need at this time?" He said, "We must expunge from our country the spirit of anarchy, to

action. But after all our progress has been noted we cannot help seeing that there have been very often some progress in fields of good grain. Of course the grain must grow till the harvest, but we long for the time to come when there shall be abundant reaping of good seed without the losses. So much for successes. - Just an indication of a few of them since Columbia became a Nation.

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(c) Not Sir of Anarchy.

Another man, very modest, and working in the telephone line, answered my question, "What do you think our people most need at this time?" He said, "We must exchange from our country the spirit of anarchy, to

hinder in every way possible anarchistic publications, and to restrain the disposition to take human life for any cause. He referred to the "Black Hand", the account of whose doings is in every daily paper, where the assassination so often is never detected. "Why," he said, "the crimes of today are equal to those of the middle ages."

(d) Newspaper Reform. I turned to another, a reformer. He said we ought to do something to purge the public press, where murders, riots and divorces are served up on the first page of each daily journal. "Isn't there some way," he asked, "to secure a higher tone on the part of newspaper men? Can they not be induced to put forth the good things done in society and make them prominent rather than the crimes committed?" My heart pleads, as it always does, for the indefatigable newspaper men. I spend a quiet hour every day with my morning paper, and I believe that after a while the press will supply us with a quantum of the good. I am expecting the great leaders of the press to call a halt and take a stand; and then before long unfurl the banner of a broad humanity and a true nobility. Pessimism will kill itself in time, and sensation, like a sputtering candle, burn itself out.

(e) No Extravagance. Adopt the Simple Life.

A spectator, who travels much, answered my question, "I would tell the people to avoid extravagance and speculation, and return to the simple life of our fathers;" but I thought that it would be difficult to make people understand what was meant by extravagance and speculation, or the simple life of our fathers. Thousands of our countrymen have been reading Wagner's Simple Life, and I hope to their profit. Yet no two persons will ever come to the same conclusion about simple life. We earnestly desire our friends to make an earnest effort to avoid the evils of extravagance and speculation on the part of those who have enough

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A speaker, who travels much, answered my question. "I would tell the people to avoid extravagance and speculation, and return to the simple life of our fathers; but I thought that it would be difficult to make people understand what was meant by extravagance and speculation, or the simple life of our fathers. Thousands of our countrymen have been reading Wagner's simple life, and I hope to their profit. Yet no two persons will ever come to the same conclusion about simple life. We earnestly desire our friends to make an earnest effort to avoid the evils of extravagance and speculation on the part of those who have enough

worldly goods to expose them to these two evils. Their example will favorably affect the rest of us. So far as food, and drink, and clothing are concerned the most of us are obliged to lead the simple life. Probably the simple life will follow contentment and the care for one's neighbor. Socialists or not socialists, in fact, all good people, must contend for a better distribution of what is earned and of what is produced.

(f) The Old Constitution.

I asked a political leader, "What are our political needs?" He answered, "Adhere more strictly than ever to the old Constitution of the United States. Stick firmly to our territorial system and all our territories." And he added with emphasis, "Endeavor all the time to preserve the independence of the three co-equal branches of our Government, the Legislative, the Judicial and the Executive." Indeed this is my own political creed. Of course the Constitution is for the people, for their benefit, and not the people for the benefit of the Constitution. Indeed, we must give our Constitution, as we have done, a liberal interpretation. When amendments come they must be for the benefit of the whole people.

(g) Education.

A distinguished educator answered me, "See to it that the children, all the children, are properly taught. It were better to have fewer books put into their hands, and more thoroughness of instruction-, more thorough mastery of the books given them." My friend called for a higher standard of culture. He said there was a downward tendency in culture. Surely the remedy is in good weekly and monthly publications and good books to correct such a tendency. I believe that there has been a lowering of the standard of education in our colleges and higher institutions of learning, with a view of securing a larger number of students, but

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this has been remedied in many parts of the country by securing facilities for post-graduate courses.

(h) Union in Heart of All Good People.

At last I met a learned clergyman. He said, "The greatest need of our people is the greatest need of the world. It is to turn away as quickly as possible from material considerations to spiritual." Agreeing with him, I would say people need, as always, faith and love. Can we not make these the basis of a sympathetic union among all who hold to a Heavenly Father? Indded, good men and good woman, multitudinous in our land, may not come together intellectually, but they can get together, and are getting together, in loving kindness, in forbearance, in human sympathy and positive action where human sorrows and human wants are to be alleviated. As I understand it, our Saviour, through the lawyer, epitomized the whole in his interpretation of the Commandments, namely, "Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself."

Now, dear young people, in closing permit me to say that you cannot do better for yourselves than to bear in mind that every good thought, every good word, and every good deed will as surely bear fruit as will the good tree, in a good climate, planted in good soil by the river of water. You will find that the truest philosophy of experience is this, to make somebody happier and better every day because you live in the world.

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Then the war of 1812 and its effects a new chapter of our
young Republic. Its earliest days destroyed, its resources depleted,
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broken; its foreign trade and domestic resources were expanded.
And then, the Mexican War, however we may regard the cause

of it, gave us a generous extension of our domain. We began to call ourselves Americans. A teeming population commenced its expansion from river to river and from mountain to mountain until our country's flag was unfurled from Maine to California and from the British possessions to Mexico. I do so love to be an American that I often wish that Canada and British Columbia would adopt the stars and stripes and join their fortunes with ours then nobody could dispute our claims to be Americans.

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the credit, which is their due, of securing an open door to spiritual
which had been before this age and from the development of civil-

zation. But after all our progress has been noted we cannot help seeing that tares have been very often sown broadcast in fields of good grain. Of course the grain must grow till the harvest, but we long for the time to come when there shall be abundant resowing of good seed without the tares. So much for successes,- just an indication of a few of them since Columbia became a Nation.

Let us now turn to our needs.

(a) Confidence.

I asked the head of a firm to tell me what he thought was the foremost need of our people. He answered at once: "For daily newspapers and individuals to stop pessimistic talk." If we only could - why not?

I turned to another business man present, and he said: "Secure a restoration of confidence in business." Down with pessimism and up with confidence! Let every soul try; every little helps.

(b) Generosity.

Another extensive business manager answered the same question: "What I think we need just now is more generosity on the part of the people, especially of the national banks, towards each other." After a few moments he added thoughtfully, "I wish we could have a new law regulating interest, especially to prevent enormous prices, really usury, on call loans;" then he added another thought, "Is it not possible for our people to so regulate our revenues as to keep them outside of politics?" These answers seemed to me to be strong prayers for altruism among business men, a call for mutual trust and help.

(c) Get Rid of Anarchy.

Another man, gray-headed, and working in the insurance line, answered my question, "What do you think our people most need at this time?" He said, "We must expunge from our country the spirit of anarchy, to

million. But after all our progress has been noted we cannot help seeing that there have been very often some broadcasts in fields of good grain. Of course the grain must grow till the harvest, but we long for the time to come when there shall be abundant reaping of good seed without the labor. So much for ourselves. - Just an indication of a few of them since Columbia became a Nation.

Let us now turn to our needs.

(a) Confidences.

I asked the head of a firm to tell me what he thought was the first need of our people. He answered at once: "For daily newspapers and individuals to stop pessimistic talk." "If we only could - why not?" I turned to another business man present, and he said: "Secure a restoration of confidence in business." Down with pessimism and up with confidence! Let every soul try; every little helps.

(b) Generosity.

Another extensive business manager answered the same question: "That I think we need just now is more generosity on the part of the people, especially of the national banks, towards each other." After a few moments he added thoughtfully, "I wish we could have a new law regulating interest, especially to prevent enormous prices, really heavy, on call loans; then he added another thought, "It is not possible for our people to so regulate our revenues as to keep them outside of politics." There was no need to me to be saying further for I think some business men, a call for mutual trust and help.

(c) The Aid of America.

Another man, first-classed, and working in the insurance line, answered my question. "What do you think our people must need at this time?" He said, "We must arrange first our country the spirit of anxiety, to

hinder in every way possible anarchistic publications, and to restrain the disposition to take human life for any cause. He referred to the "Black Hand", the account of whose doings is in every daily paper, where the assassination so often is never detected. "Why," he said, "the crimes of today are equal to those of the middle ages."

(d) Newspaper Reform. I turned to another, a reformer. He said we ought to do something to purge the public press, where murders, riots and divorces are served up on the first page of each daily journal. "Isn't there some way," he asked, "to secure a higher tone on the part of newspaper men? Can they not be induced to put forth the good things done in society and make them prominent rather than the crimes committed?" My heart pleads, as it always does, for the indefatigable newspaper men. I spend a quiet hour every day with my morning paper, and I believe that after a while the press will supply us with a quantum of the good. I am expecting the great leaders of the press to call a halt and take a stand; and then before long unfurl the banner of a broad humanity and a true nobility. Pessimism will kill itself in time, and sensation, like a sputtering candle, burn itself out.

(e) No Extravagance. Adopt the Simple Life.

A spectator, who travels much, answered my question, "I would tell the people to avoid extravagance and speculation, and return to the simple life of our fathers;" but I thought that it would be difficult to make people understand what was meant by extravagance and speculation, or the simple life of our fathers. Thousands of our countrymen have been reading Wagner's Simple Life, and I hope to their profit. Yet no two persons will ever come to the same conclusion about simple life. We earnestly desire our friends to make an earnest effort to avoid the evils of extravagance and speculation on the part of those who have enough

hinder in every way possible materialistic publications, and to restrain the disposition to take human life for any cause. He referred to the "Black Hand", the account of whose doings is in every daily paper, where the assassination so often is never detected. "Why," he said, "the crimes of today are equal to those of the middle ages."

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(e) No Extravagance. About the single life.

A speaker, who travels much, answered my question. "I would tell the people to avoid extravagance and dissipation, and return to the single life of our fathers; but I thought that it would be difficult to make people understand what was meant by extravagance and dissipation, or the single life of our fathers. Thousands of our countrymen have been reading Warner's 'Single Life', and I hope to their profit. Yet no two persons will ever come to the same conclusion about single life. We earnestly desire our friends to make an earnest effort to avoid the evils of extravagance and dissipation on the part of those who have enough

worldly goods to expose them to these two evils. Their example will favorably affect the rest of us. So far as food, and drink, and clothing are concerned the most of us are obliged to lead the simple life. Probably the simple life will follow contentment and the care for one's neighbor. Socialists or not socialists, in fact, all good people, must contend for a better distribution of what is earned and of what is produced.

(f) The Old Constitution.

I asked a political leader, "What are our political needs?" He answered, "Adhere more strictly than ever to the old Constitution of the United States. Stick firmly to our territorial system and all our territories." And he added with emphasis, "Endeavor all the time to preserve the independence of the three co-equal branches of our Government, the Legislative, the Judicial and the Executive." Indeed this is my own political creed. Of course the Constitution is for the people, for their benefit, and not the people for the benefit of the Constitution. Indeed, we must give our Constitution, as we have done, a liberal interpretation. When amendments come they must be for the benefit of the whole people.

(g) Education.

A distinguished educator answered me, "See to it that the children, all the children, are properly taught. It were better to have fewer books put into their hands, and more thoroughness of instruction-, more thorough mastery of the books given them." My friend called for a higher standard of culture. He said there was a downward tendency in culture. Surely the remedy is in good weekly and monthly publications and good books to correct such a tendency. I believe that there has been a lowering of the standard of education in our colleges and higher institutions of learning, with a view of securing a larger number of students, but

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then amendments come they must be for the benefit of the whole people.

(8) Education.

A distinguished educator remarked to me, "See to it that the children,
all the children, are properly taught. It will better to have fewer books
put into their hands, and give them more of instruction, more the
rough mastery of the books they read." He talked of a higher
standard of culture. He said there was a downward tendency in culture.
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of learning, with a view of securing a larger number of students, but

this has been remedied in many parts of the country by securing facilities for post-graduate courses.

(h) Union in Heart of All Good People.

At last I met a learned clergyman. He said, "The greatest need of our people is the greatest need of the world. It is to turn away as quickly as possible from material considerations to spiritual." Agreeing with him, I would say people need, as always, faith and love. Can we not make these the basis of a sympathetic union among all who hold to a Heavenly Father? Indded, good men and good women, multitudinous in our land, may not come together intellectually, but they can get together, and are getting together, in loving kindness, in forbearance, in human sympathy and positive action where human sorrows and human wants are to be alleviated. As I understand it, our Saviour, through the lawyer, epitomized the whole in his interpretation of the Commandments, namely, "Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself."

Now, dear young people, in closing permit me to say that you cannot do better for yourselves than to bear in mind that every good thought, every good word, and every good deed will as surely bear fruit as will the good tree, in a good climate, planted in good soil by the river of water. You will find that the truest philosophy of experience is this, to make somebody happier and better every day because you live in the world.

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(B) Union in Heart of All Good People.

At last I met a learned scholar. He said, "The greatest need of our people is the greatest need of the world. It is to turn away as quickly as possible from material considerations to spiritual." Agreeing with him, I would say people need, as always, faith and love. Can we not make these the basis of a sympathetic union among all who hold to a Heavenly Father? Indeed, good men and good women, millennium in our land, may not come together intellectually, but they can get together, and are getting together, in loving kindness, in forbearance, in human sympathy and positive action where human sorrow and human wants are to be alleviated. As I understand it, our Saviour, through the lawyer, epitomized the whole in his interpretation of the commandments, namely, "Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself."

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