

obeying the principles of morality, equality is established among men. Now this is one of the first principles of freedom. It was the violation of this principle which led to the social and political struggles of the past, which struggles, unhappily, are not yet ended. Again, consider man as a social being. How does he obtain social freedom? Is it by the violation of the laws of society? It certainly is not. It can only be by acting in accordance with these laws. Thus we have seen that man obtains freedom by obedience to law.

The question, how can man obtain the greatest degree of freedom, now presents itself. First, by the observance of the physical laws of nature, and applying the knowledge thus gained. No man really compels nature to serve him except by obeying her. We see this in every department of life. The great force, electricity, for ages held a place in the number of curses. We knew it only by the dreaded effects of lightning. But now we employ it to transmit our messages, reproduce our works of art, and shall soon in a thousand ways compel it to perform other duties. The same is true of all the mechanical arts. And judging the possibilities of the future by the progress of the past, may we not hope for great advances along this line of action? It may not be long before air ships shall navigate the blue skies above us, before signals shall flash from world to world, and man thus be made master of space.

Again, in regard to the laws of health. This is a department in which great progress has been made. When we compare the history of the past with the state of affairs at present, this progress is clearly seen. Take England for example. During past ages it was frequently visited by scourges of different kinds. But during the last few years while cholera has been raging on the continent, England has escaped. This is due only to sanitary precautions and other preventive means being taken. By observing the laws of health the power of disease may be reduced to a minimum and thus both the length and happiness of life increased.

But all these advancements necessitate labor. Without this nothing is gained. It is the key note of all progress. We cannot estimate the advantages we owe to this one source. When we think of the great inventions, of the works of literature and art, of whole continents being converted from pathless forests to thriving villages and populous cities, we have some idea of the power of labor. Neither can we accurately estimate the value of labor. The