

"Moral" ends can be attained only by "moral" means. The co-operative commonwealth must be founded on justice and good will. It presupposes the "consent of the governed." Democracy that is maintained by coercion is not worthy the name. Education, then, not the sword is to be the instrument of our emancipation.

THE EVOLUTION OF RELIGION

Religion, in so far as it is vital, changes and grows. That is true of the individual. When I was a child I thought as a child, spoke as a child, understood as a child; but when I became a man I put away childish things. Some people never grow up spiritually—and pride themselves on their childishness! Rather, ours should be the experience of the *Chambersal Nautilus*: "Build ye more stately mansions, oh my soul, as the swift seasons roll." The man who thinks today as he did before the war must surely have an ossified brain and hardened heart!

As with the individual so with the race. The religion of any period usually expresses itself in a certain creed or institution or set of ceremonies. Then the expanding forces of a new period burst the narrow confines of the old creed or institution and express themselves in new forms.

Religion in this broad sense is simply the utmost reach of man—his highest thinking about the deepest things in life; his response to the wireless messages that come to him out of the infinite; his planting the flag of justice and brotherhood on a new and higher level of human attainment and purpose.

THROUGH THE SPECTACLE OF EXPERIENCE

Men look upon life through the spectacles of experience. The world in which we live is limited and colored by what we are. In the brilliant sunset the farmers may see only a fair day for haying; the artist sees a poem. Religion then, like all ideas and institutions, is closely related to the every-day experience of mankind.

The human race has passed through several more or less clearly defined stages of development: (1) the Hunting Age, when our Savage forefathers lived by the chase, as until recently did the North American Indians; (2) the Pastoral Age, when wild animals were domesticated and then more easily caught and killed—the Patriarchal Age of Abraham and Isaac and Jacob; (3) the Agricultural Age, when man learned to grow and use more extensively the