

EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

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He that hath no rule over his own spirit is like a city that is broken down and without walls.
—Proverbs.

MR. SCOTT'S DENIAL.

HARVEY W. SCOTT denies the alleged bargain between himself and Jonathan Bourne whereby the latter, in consideration of \$25,000 and certain political promises was to throw to Mr. Scott for United States senator all the votes which he controlled in the legislature of 1903. Mr. Scott's denial is in offset by the statements of a number of other people of hitherto unquestioned veracity who say that such a deal was made.

It may be true, as asserted by the Oregonian's editor, that the bargain with Bourne was not consummated by a telegraphic dispatch, but that there was a bargain will be widely believed. It is well known that Mr. Scott had a representative at Salem during the closing days of the session of 1903 who was authorized to make promises in the editor's behalf in order to accomplish his election. It is a well known fact that although Mr. Scott professed that he was not a candidate for senator and even stated on the morning after Fulton's election that he had never sought nor desired the office and had never asked any member of the legislature to vote for him, he did send a telegram to George C. Brownell on the last night of the session saying: "Now is the time. If you can help me it will be appreciated."

It is asserted on authority that seems reliable that when Bourne was a candidate before the people for election as United States senator in 1907, the one influence that deterred the Oregonian from assailing him was the threat that any attack upon him would be followed by a full exposure of the deal in 1903 to which Mr. Scott is alleged to have been a party.

It is known that before Bourne consented to throw to Mr. Scott the votes he controlled in the legislature of 1903 he insisted upon being reimbursed for expenses incurred during the session and that he was so reimbursed.

The charge that Mr. Scott or his representatives entered into a bargain with Bourne in order to secure the editor's election as senator is not a new one. The terms of the alleged contract were published more than two months ago in the Medford Tribune and passed unnoticed and uncontradicted by the Oregonian.

For years the Oregonian has sought to govern the course of political events in Oregon. According to its own professions it has acted only from the purest and most unselfish motives. The charges made by Lincoln Steffens give the lie direct to these professions. A question of veracity has been raised in which the people of Oregon are profoundly concerned. Without desire to distort or color the facts in the slightest particular, The Journal proposes to ascertain the truth as far as this is possible, and to make it public. It certainly has a strong bearing upon the present campaign, when the Oregonian is striving to induce the people to return to the methods which prevailed when Mr. Scott was an aspirant for the senatorial toga.

NOT A PART OF THE CURRICULUM.

IF THERE is one class more than another with whom drunkenness should be out of fashion, it is university students. Higher education trains the mind in the economies of life. Nowhere, between the lids of any known text book, is it laid down that drunkenness is an accomplishment of the really real young gentleman. Nor is it anywhere laid down in these books that the stupidity induced by overuse of intoxicants especially prepares a young man for the exigencies of life. Nor, is it anywhere specified by any authority that the drink habit in any way contributes to a successful career. On the contrary, it is widely known that important railroad, industrial and commercial enterprises no longer give employment to young men who use intoxicants. One great railroad system on the first of last January required each one among its thousands of employees to walk into the office and sign a pledge not to use intoxicants, either on or off duty. The business brains of the country has discovered and is putting into practical use,

the significant information that young men who drink are unsafe and unreliable. More and more, it is becoming the spirit of the age to drive them from the ranks of the employed. The time is fast coming when the doors of important employment will be closed to those who think the flowing bowl a necessary part of a gentleman's accomplishments. That this information should not have penetrated into the fastnesses of Stanford university, and into the jungles of all universities, in fact, is amazing. Yet, it is so far from being understood at Stanford that the faculty of that institution is confronted with so much drunkenness on the campus that it has been driven to the extreme of inaugurating a crusade against it and several students have been expelled.

It will be well when laws of the most drastic type hedge about all educational institutions and make the habit of drinking as nearly taboo as possible. It will be well, too, for faculties to promptly send to their homes such young men as practice drinking with the idea that it is a fashionable habit for a gentleman or a gentleman's son. The habit is wholly discordant with the spirit of higher education, and should have no place where learning is sought to be inculcated. Everything in education is hostile to it and if students at universities have not brains enough to comprehend this first fundamental, it is hopeless for them to pursue the curriculum further.

WASHINGTON.

AMERICANS will never tire of admiring and praising George Washington, the anniversary of whose birth was celebrated yesterday. All the world has long since acknowledged that he was one of the great and greatly important characters of human activity and development. Washington was an especially interesting character because, though by nature and disposition, and in his ideals, he was what we call an aristocrat, he yet became the leader and notable exemplar of a great republican movement. He did not have the warm, democratic sentiment, the personal love for the common people that Lincoln had, yet he was animated by high democratic ideals and believed thoroughly in the advancement of the common people and in their divine right of self-government. Washington will always remain one of the world's great figures. His inflexible determination, his persistence in the face of what except to a great and heroic figure would have been despairing circumstances, his serene faith in the outcome of truth and right, his spirit of self-sacrifice, all combine to make him one of the world's greatest characters. He was great as a statesman and as a soldier. He is held by critical students as one of the world's greatest military captains; and turning from war to peace, he aided greatly to guide the raw new republic and start it right on its great national career.

In some respects Hamilton was perhaps a greater man; Jefferson was greater in some aspects; yet that Washington was truly and greatly great is universally acknowledged, and will always be asserted and rejoiced in by the students of history. He became, indeed, so great a figure that by common consent he stands without a rival in greatness, though in some points a few others may exceed him.

It is well therefore for American youth to study Washington's character and services, and on his birthday to contemplate his life and its mighty work; and it would be well if every voter would once a year read Washington's Farewell Address and ponder for awhile the great lessons of public duty and civic virtue which it inculcates.

OUR NAVY.

THE JOURNAL has little sympathy with arms and armaments. It loathes that policy by which this congress is asked to appropriate \$28,000,000 for four floating monsters of human slaughter, called battleships. It detests that policy by which this congress grants nearly \$20,000,000 for two of these great engines of destruction, but gives not a penny for great constructive purposes, like the improvement of the inland waterways of the country. It rejects as the acme of folly that doctrine that the way to make a boy peaceful is to put a cocked revolver in each of his two hands and tell him to point it at his playmates with the stern order that if they do not behave he will shoot. It is a policy of peace that is not peaceful and a plan of civilization that is not civilized.

But we have some battleships and in a majestic naval pageant they are moving northward along the western coast of our hemisphere. It is a movement whose daily progress gives flat contradiction to those eastern newspapers that declared the fleet should not be sent to the Pacific. Our domination of the hemisphere rests on a firm and lasting foundation as a consequence of this fleet movement. The braves and salvos of the South American republics, their welcomes and their hospitality, their plaudits and their courtesies to this floating token of our naval power—all these are freighted with an unmistakable significance. Here is a new tie to bind the volatile southern republicans to their powerful northern champion, to whose

powerful arm their integrity as nations and their safety as free people is due. Here is the Monroe doctrine presented to them in the stern garb of men-of-war and its entity and power as an international philanthropy made apparent. Here, following closely Secretary Root's diplomatic journey around their circle of nations, is an ocular demonstration that the country that maintains the Monroe doctrine has a friendship that is as forceful as it is free, a fact to command the admiration and kindle the enthusiasm of the South Americans for our country. Whatever may have been said in the east of the dash of the fleet into the Pacific, its progress so far has been crowded with felicitous events that have many times proven the wisdom of the journey.

NEWSPAPER DISHONESTY.

IT IS ONE of the most sacred canons among newspapers that matter sent to a paper with the stipulation that it is not to appear before a given date shall not be published in advance of that date. Relying upon this recognized principle which is supposed to be religiously observed by every paper which makes any pretense of honesty and good faith, it is customary among public men and public officials to send to the press, by mail, advance copies of reports, messages and other documents, with the stipulation that they shall not be published until the date of release.

In this manner, Senator Fulton sent to The Journal and the Oregonian by mail, advance copies of his reply to the charges of F. J. Heney. The Journal's copy was received early Saturday morning and was placed at once in type, but was not published Saturday, owing to the fact that Senator Fulton stipulated that it should not appear in any paper until Sunday morning. The Oregonian's copy was received with the same stipulation and was also placed in type.

At noon Saturday The Journal received by United Press wire a brief summary of the article and by express permission from Senator Fulton it was authorized to publish this summary in yesterday's issue. It accordingly appeared in Saturday's Journal, but the full text of the reply was withheld from publication until this morning, in accordance with the condition on which it was sent. But the Oregonian pursued a different course. No sooner had the first edition of the Saturday Journal, with the above mentioned summary, appeared on the streets than the editor of its evening edition to publish the article in full, utterly disregarding the release date imposed by Senator Fulton. This was done. This is the fourth instance within three months when the Oregonian, in either its morning or evening edition, deliberately violated an obligation of this character by publishing advance matter before the date of release. Self-respecting newspaper men regard such conduct as grossly dishonorable.

IS OREGON A DOUBTFUL STATE?

THIS may seem to many a foolish query, yet various historical incidents, especially if considered in connection with an undoubted tendency toward independence of party ties among the people, make the question less unreasonable or ridiculous than it might at first seem.

According to the registration record about three fourths of the voters of Oregon are Republican. Roosevelt carried the state in 1904 by about 43,000 plurality, and the present representatives in congress were elected by about 30,000 majority. So far, then, Oregon would seem to be very safely and in fact overwhelmingly Republican. And if Roosevelt were to run for president again he would carry the state by a large majority. But it is not certain that Mr. Taft, nor Mr. Hughes, can hold all the Roosevelt vote. Bryan, who will probably be the Democratic nominee, more nearly represents the "Roosevelt policies," in the estimation of many voters, than any Republican candidate except La Follette. While it may be assumed that most Republicans would prefer a Republican to a Democratic president, yet it is uncertain how many Republicans may take a notion that the thing is more important than the name, and that a Roosevelt Democrat is preferable to an anti-Roosevelt Republican.

It is assumed that Mr. Taft, who seems pretty sure of getting the Republican nomination, is in favor of the "Roosevelt policies," and will give the country a Rooseveltian sort of an administration, yet nobody can be very sure of this. Mr. Taft can not be Roosevelt, and while he is a man of admirable points and traits there is nothing in his record or his speeches that gives the people assurance of just how he would act with reference to what have come to be the leading issues of the time. Oregon has taken an advanced position in several respects. Its people are trying to carry the principles of Democratic self-government to their logical conclusions, and in doing so have necessarily become rather independent of party lines and ties. They have shown this on several occasions by electing a governor of the minority party. The party name is not in all cases a controlling factor at the polls, and it may be

rather less so this year than in any preceding national election.

Bryan came close to carrying Oregon in 1896; indeed, some think that he did so, if the votes had been honestly counted, and there is no doubt that he is more popular now in Oregon than ever before. The state would like to reelect Roosevelt, no doubt; but since this is impossible, why should it be thought incredible that a good many Oregonians—men who are trying as the people of few states are doing, to work out their own political salvation—should turn to the man most nearly like Roosevelt, the one who if president would to the extent of his power carry out the "Roosevelt policies," and perhaps improve on them a little?

When we study the trend of popular sentiment and observe how voters are breaking over party lines and refusing to be bound by party strings, it need not be considered an absurd query to ask: "Is Oregon a doubtful state?"

DAIRYING VS. GOLD MINING.

THAT the dairying interests of the country grow weary of the public's continued devotion to pursuits of a more speculative nature, is not surprising when the facts relating to productive energy are considered. It has recently been said that all the mineowners of the great Tanana district in Alaska could they secure the services of 7,000 men, would be able this year to push the total gold production of the Tanana up to \$16,000,000.

The glitter of this statement attracts the public eye. The figures are enormous. Yet the dairy farms of Oregon last year produced \$17,000,000 and it is doubtful if there are 7,000 men engaged on the dairy farms of Oregon. The Tanana region comprises an area of about 175 by 225 miles, gridironed by gold-bearing streams. The strictly dairying area of Oregon does not exceed these figures. But the meek-eyed cows that feed thereupon produce more gold than the sum of Tanana's wildest dream. Nobody gets excited over the cow. There is no stampede to the dairy farms. Why is it?

It is not a question of work. The most industrious dairymen do not put in harder or longer hours of toll than does the miner who works in the mines of Tanana. Conditions up there are said to be so oppressive that human endurance is tried and the miners have gone on a strike. The people of the dairy farms evidently are better situated, for they never go on strikes. The main reason why men go to the mines is because of the lust for adventure. If an atmosphere of romance and danger could be introduced into the cow pasture they would go into the dairy business.

It is a fact beyond question that an Oregon farm is a better producer than the average gold mine. The Alaska miner works assiduously from morning till night at the hardest kind of toll. The same amount of manual labor put into an 80-acre farm in Oregon will produce more wealth than the average mining claim in Alaska or anywhere on earth. Possession of a farm brings to a man one thing of value above all others—a feeling of peace and security against the inevitable day when old age touches him with its palsied hand and bids him rest from his labors. His farm is a "claim" that he himself can work or that he can employ others to work. And it will always produce. The pay streak never "plays out."

STOEESSEL.

LITTLE significance attaches to the findings of a military court. Dreyfus, and what happened to him, are a memorable example as to injustice in military circles. Brass buttons and gold braid are not always a guarantee of good faith. The sentence of death, "with mercy," pronounced against General Stoessel would have more tangible meaning if imposed by others than those in uniforms. The vicissitudes of war and the jealousies of the camp must have their vicarious sacrifices. The haughty air of superiority with which the general contemplates the colonel, with which the colonel views the captain and with which, in turn, the captain looks far down upon a mere lieutenant is country-wide information. Its effect as an asset for intrigue in the camp, for conflict of hopes and ambitions along the firing line, and more especially in the verdicts of the military court, is tradition. If it has its place in democratic America, and it has, what must be its influence in aristocratic Russia? Especially what is this effect when there must be blood atonement for the loss of battle fleets and for the loss of the war?

If General Stoessel's defense of Port Arthur was cowardly, ask the Japanese veterans who mourn dead comrades by the tens of thousands. If he was a craven at Port Arthur,

ask the honest survivors of the beleaguered garrison, shrunk to a mere handful of attenuated beings, by more than a year of horrible and bloody resistance. They and the humanitarian side of the world know that he resisted as long or longer than he should and that his sentence of death "with mercy" is probably a crime against a brave and soldierly soldier.

SUBSIDIZING NEWSPAPERS.

NOT long ago the country beheld the unusual spectacle of a president of the United States almost directly charging in a message to congress that a part of the public press is purchasable and purchased. He used other terms but between the lines that was his terrible indictment. He referred, of course, to certain great newspapers that have charged that the panic was brought about by his administration. The same charge with respect to great newspapers has been frequently made. Mr. Bryan has asserted it from many a platform and with oft-recurring iteration. He has often claimed that the country press is more directly concerned in the welfare of the masses and more reflective of the desires and hopes of the commonality. From many other quarters the selfishness and plutocratic subserviency of the metropolitan press has been asserted, but until Theodore Roosevelt, delivering a sweeping indictment against the lawless and dishonest interests of the country, sent his famous special message to congress the charge with a minimum of credulity.

It is, however, a fact that many of the great newspapers are "controlled." Some are boldly owned. Henry Watterson said recently that the day of great editors owning their newspapers and directing their editorial utterances in the behalf of the general welfare is a species fast passing in this country. For it has been substituted an over-commercialized and proprietized newspaper. Editorials are over-frequently reflective of the interests of the stock gamblers and great holdings of the swollen fortunes. The policy of the paper is asserted from the counting room and editorial writers are directed from the business office. The truth of it all is mightily confirmed by the era of corporation control of the country through which we are passing. Hannaism could never have risen to the heights and power it reached in this country if there had been an independent and virtuous press to denounce it. The monstrous operations in the Oregon railroad land grants could not have been carried on for more than 30 years in complete violation of law if there had been newspapers to lift the voice of protest. The unwholesome status of American social and economic organization, with a few families controlling 55 per cent of the country's wealth and the millions toiling unremittingly and unrewarded beyond the necessities for their existence is not the idea that nine tenths hold of what it should be. The wide popularity Theodore Roosevelt has won by denouncing the dishonest processes by which such conditions are brought about is substantial proof. The forces represented in the desires and hopes of these millions of people could never have been held in subjection except through the silent cooperation of a mighty portion of the press with the forces of Mammon.

A united protest by a united and virtuous press would long ago have brought about the public sentiment that it has remained for the dauntless man in the White House to vitalize and awaken into action. The same voice of the same press could quickly drive from the United States senate the men who stand as a bar to legislation that does not serve the trusts and could speedily reform that body by compelling it to yield to popular election of senators, but even here in Oregon we have a few newspapers opposing such reform. The spectacle recalls Theodore Roosevelt's special message on the subject of a venal press and Mr. Bryan's assertion that after all the country press is the surest and best friend of the masses. The attitude of the country press in Oregon at the present time seems to prove it.

ANOTHER THIRD TERM CAMPAIGN.

UNDER the seven-column caption "Keep Roosevelt in the White House," the Sacramento Bee calls upon the voters of California to unite in petitioning the president to become a candidate for renomination. The arguments advanced are the familiar ones which have been published in every paper in the land. Undoubtedly the Bee will meet with a considerable response from the voters of the state but it is difficult to understand how the petition can be effective. Roosevelt must be credited with sincerity in his oft-repeated declaration that under no circumstances will he allow his name to go before the national convention. He has set his heart upon the nomination of Taft and Washington dispatches indicate that Taft's victory is new regarded by the president and his advisers as assured. In any event he will go to the convention with a larger number of delegates at his back than any other candidate. Under such circumstances it would probably be impossible to convince Roosevelt that

Nearly Killed the Editor.

From the Condon Times.
It is bad enough to be asked to publish bad verse as a compliment, but to be asked to pay for it took our breath away. A lady, nice looking and apparently sane, who has been traveling in the interior, brought in a poem last Friday which we politely read and smiled at. We were not minding the poem itself, but were gazing away back in our fertile brain bow to get the whole matter. When the fair poet up and said, "Well, Mr. Editor, what is it worth in cash?" This was much, in fact it was the last straw, and summoning all the courage we could muster, we told her her poetical production was a peach in its way, but we really hadn't the room for such matter.

Portland's Position.

From the Pendleton East Oregonian.
If nature has favored Portland as an export point for the north Pacific coast, by giving her a port of refuge from the rich wheat fields of the interior, the Washington railroad commission has no right to question the arrangement. The Washington railroad cannot haul wheat as cheaply as the O. R. & N. to tidewater, that is not the O. R. & N.'s fault and the long haul to the coast makes a river grade railroad and a mountain grade railroad equal has ended as it had been expected—by declaring that the commission has no power to change the nature's arrangement of the plan of the northwest. Portland is the logical gateway to the westward and the Pacific coast her own enjoying this distinction.

the big secretary cannot be nominated. It would be alien to Roosevelt's character to abandon a fight or to concede the possibility of defeat. He will stand by Taft until the last gun has been fired. We do not believe his course can be changed and the Bee seems to have undertaken a hopeless task.

THE WEATHER.

OYES, it is very fine, this weather, and it may seem ungracious and ungrateful to make any complaint about it, but we could excuse a grumbler for saying that it is just a little bit too fine and Maylike. It is a week yet till the first of March and there is time enough yet, even in balmy Oregon, for the weather gods to send us some little touches of winter weather. But we will make our complaint very small and brief, and stick to our stereotyped advice to everybody not to worry about the weather but to enjoy whatever comes and make the best of it. The experience of many years proves that on the whole it is about the best weather in this broad land and that in it and by its means many kinds of valuable crops are always sure to mature and yield after their kind bountifully. And if March should bring some rude and blustering days we can at least remember that January was for the most part like a spring month and that these February days are simply surcharged and overflowing with climatic delight.

Many people in Portland learned yesterday with deep regret of the death of E. M. Brannick. Generous, openhearted, approachable, sensitively honorable, he had endeared himself to thousands with whom he came in contact in the ordinary relations of life. Occupying as he did a position of importance in the business community, he had gained the confidence and good will not only of his immediate associates but of all with whom he had dealings. Mr. Brannick, far more than the majority of men, had a kindly disposition and was always ready to respond to an appeal to his sympathy or to do another a good turn. He will be sorely missed and his memory will be cherished by hundreds in the humbler walks of life as well as by his more immediate friends and associates. Portland has lost a good citizen and an honorable and generous man.

The attitude of the city council toward lawbreaking saloons is equivalent to notice that the lowest dive in the city need have no fears that its license will be revoked. The license committee is well named, for the governing principle of a majority of members in their official conduct.

Hymns to Know

The Shepherd Psalm.
By Joseph Addison.
[You will find this hymn in the Spectator No. 441, 1712. It is one of the fine hymns, five in number, which Addison wrote for the Spectator. He offers it as a translation of the Twenty-third Psalm.]
The Lord my pasture shall prepare,
And feed me with a shepherd's care;
His presence shall my wants supply,
And guard me with a watchful eye;
My noonday walks he shall attend,
And all my midnight hours defend.

When in the sultry globe I faint,
Or on the thirsty mountain pant,
To fertile vales and dewy meads,
My weary wandering steps he leads,
Where peaceful rivers soft and slow,
Amid the verdant landscape flow.

Though in the paths of death I tread,
With gloomy horrors crowded head,
My thoughts ungodly shall be still,
For thou, O Lord, art with me still;
Thy friendly crook shall give me aid,
And guide me through the dreadful shade.

This Date in History.

- 1632—Birth of Samuel Pepys, the diarist.
- 1686—Stanislaus I of Poland died.
- 1816—American sloop Hornet captured the British brig Penguin off Brazil.
- 1823—Discovery of Alamo by the Mexicans.
- 1847—Americans defeated the Mexicans at the battle of Buena Vista.
- 1852—Federal troops took Nashville, Tennessee.
- 1870—Mississippi readmitted to the Union.
- 1900—British under Lord Roberts defeated the Boers under General Cronje.
- 1902—United States senate ratified the Panama canal treaty.

Frederick Warde's Birthday.

Frederick Warde, the well-known tragedian and Shakespearean scholar, is a native of England, born in Oxfordshire, February 23, 1851. In 1867 he made his first stage appearance in a minor part in "Macbeth" at the Lyceum theater, Sunderland. In the several years that followed he was a member of the company playing at the Lyceum, Royal, Glasgow, and at theaters in Leeds and Manchester. In 1874 he came to the United States and for three years was leading man in the celebrated company playing at Booth's theater in New York. Subsequently he supported other companies in various parts of the country. In 1881 he began his career as a star, and for a number of years he appeared with great success in tragedy. Much of this time he was associated with Louisa Lane. Several years ago Mr. Warde retired from the stage and has since become famous as a lecturer on Shakespeare and kindred subjects.

A Sermon for Today

Looking for Life.
By Henry F. Cope.
"Good master, what good thing shall I do that I may have eternal life?"
—Matt., 23:10.

IN the light of the new day a man leaves the religion of his fathers, is there any religion for him in this, the day of a new generation? Is religion something of which one may have either the old familiar form, now at all times recognized by all men, or have none at all?
Many tell us that the world is becoming irreligious; they lament what they call a tendency to secularization—a forsaking of old customs and beliefs. They miss the familiar forms and landmarks of their childhood, and therefore imagine that the moral universe is simply man's search for the larger, more complete life. Its restlessness, its change, its continual newness, its business proof of its development and its vital energy, is a life that men want they will find it not by looking back to ideals and standards that have remained unchanged but by looking forward to the new.

For the developing life there must be developing ideals, enlarging conceptions, the justifying and elevating of old standards. The new life must be a strength that were sufficient for one level of this life will prove inadequate for any other. If a man is not a better, larger saint than his fathers he is falling far below them.

The greater part of the skepticism of today is the skepticism of the opposition to religion is but man's demand for higher types of faith, for religious ideals and characters suited to this day. The fact that you find nothing in the phrases and exercises, the services and the consolations that mean so much spiritually to others, so far from proving that the love for truth, the sense of duty, may be indicated that you cannot content yourself with the forms that once had yesterday's vitality, you demand the fact for today.

We are told that there is a lack of reverence for ancient institutions that look only to the future, that the old foundations are being swept away because men no longer regard with superstitious fear the customs and practices which have been handed down to their sons. Does it not seem to you that what has happened in every place is happening now, men are seeking a religion that will give them reality by its relation to our own day.

We are dropping pious phrases and obsolete forms of expression. If our faith is to be anything more than a word to be intelligible to the street it will have to have a meaning that the modern mind can grasp; it will have to manifest itself in a sincerity for the real problems that confront us individually and socially.
Better to have nothing to do with the faith that is not living, than to wear the grave clothes of the past, in worshipping the dead; your business is living, your faith is to be a larger life. Searching, striving, serving, for this is a religion that justifies itself in any age.

The question whether one has religion or not is to be determined by whether he has not a sincere, earnest emotional experience common to men of yesterday, nor by whether he sees the truth in the teachings as they did. It is to be known by whether he sets his face toward more life.

It makes no difference if he is labeled an unbeliever, or what, if he is living for the best life in himself and the best terms of life for all he is setting his life in harmony with, the all inclusive divine life, he is finding life. If we really desire to make the most of ourselves and our world's best we soon develop the passion for reality, the love for truth, the sense of the need of every good thought, aspiration, example, impulse and force that the world has known.

A new life comes to every seeker after life; he enters a world of kindred spirits, the good and the great of every age, he finds a daily life in new terms; he feels on the bread of heaven, nor cares what may be the estimates or criticisms of the world; he seeks to prefer truth's garments yesterday to truth and life itself today.

Sentence Sermons

- By Henry F. Cope.
- Faith easily dies without fellowship.
- Many mistake faultfinding for fidelity.
- Envy is a confession of inner destitution.
- Sound doctrine does not cure a diseased heart.
- What is given in love never is lost.
- The pursuit of truth is the secret of eternal youth.
- The richest gifts come out of the poorest pockets.
- The life of service has few difficulties of conduct.
- A man's title to glory does not depend on the glory of his title.
- You never lose your own joy by lending an ear to another's woe.
- It doesn't take much fortitude to bear another's misfortune.
- Happy is he who is too rich in faith to worry over a fortune.
- The cross is irksome only when we try to climb it as a pedestal.
- The man who cannot find a god in the universe discovers one in a mirror.
- Only the morally astigmatic see lying as the only refuge in time of trouble.
- Some men are ready to forgive their enemies when their enemies have them down.
- Too many giving the poor crusts on the street are stealing their bread in the alley.
- He who believes nothing until he understands it fully must have a limited range of knowledge.
- Religion never makes a permanently powerful impression without steady practical expression.
- When you hear a man decrying the good you may know he is discounting what he cannot acquire.
- There would be little religious infidelity in this world but for our attempts to force the forms of one man's faith on other men.