

hovered over the national horizon. The American people have always been equal to the occasion. They have met every emergency. They will not fail now. Our people will make any sacrifice that is necessary to conduct this war to a successful conclusion. Abraham Lincoln in his immortal Gettysburg speech, expressed the hope "that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom." May it be the earnest prayer of all our hearts, that through this war, all the nations of the world shall have a new birth of freedom, and that, forever thereafter, peace shall reign among them.

POPULATION.

In these years our population has increased from about 40,000,000 to 100,000,000. Our population has not only grown in numbers, but ~~foreign immigration has~~ changed its character. Since 1860, 27,000,000 immigrants have come to our shores. These people and their descendants constitute more than one-third of our population. This influx of foreign born citizens, has put new blood in the veins of our people, changed their ideals and aspirations, modified our institutions, and developed new moral, social, political and economic forces, which have influenced the life of our people, changed the character of our citizenship and written a new chapter in the history of the nation.

OUR WEALTH.

Within four decades our wealth has increased from \$25,000,000,000. to \$200,000,000,000. In that wealth there is national strength, national efficiency, and nation<sup>al</sup> prestige. In it, there may be national peril and national danger. Dollar signs may multiply until they become danger signals.

Within the last ten years, Congress has enacted laws which have to do with the conservation of wealth, the taxation of wealth, the regulation of wealth, the dissemination of wealth, and the creation of wealth. At the present time the measures before Congress attracting the greatest attention are those pertaining to wealth. (Par 9) Wealth presents two main problems: How to produce it successfully and how to distribute it equitably.

Our economic policies have been favorable to the production of wealth. We have not succeeded so well in its equitable distribution. Official records show that we ~~have~~ one hundred and twenty persons, each of whom ~~have~~ had a net annual income in excess of \$1,000,000; three hundred and twenty-nine persons each of whom ~~have~~ had a net annual income in excess of \$500,000; and 3874 persons each of whom ~~have~~ had a net annual income in excess of \$100,000. These records show that 336,662 persons ~~have~~ had an aggregate net annual income of \$6,794,359,400.00, a sum larger in amount than the value of the annual crops produced by the 6,000,000 farmers of the United States, and a sum double in amount the total wages paid, in 1910, to more than 7,000,000 persons employed by our manufacturing establishments.

The college graduate of 1917 will be confronted with Par. This wealth this wealth. Its influence permeates society, business, and politics, affects every calling, profession and avocation of life.

touches every avenue of human activity, extends to every portion and section of the country, and is felt around every fireside, ~~in~~ and <sup>in</sup> around every home in the land.

I am not here to denounce wealth, to criticise those who possess it, to belittle its importance to the nation, or to underestimate its benefits and blessings.

I am here to express my earnest hope that this great wealth shall not become a menace to the nation, that it shall not be made an instrument of oppression, but that it shall be used for the glory of our country and <sup>for</sup> the good of mankind.

#### FOUR DECADES OF PROGRESS.

The four decades which have just passed cover nearly one-third of the history of the United States under the Constitution. If these years were measured by the progress that has been made and by the changes that have been wrought, they would constitute two-thirds of the history of the nation. The United States of 1917 is not the United States of 1877. In the period spanned by these years, there have been marked and marvelous changes -- changes in the occupations and pursuits of the people, changes in the methods and instrumentalities of business, changes in the mode of transportation and communication, changes in the industrial, political, and social forces of the nation, changes in the spirit of the church, in the character of the school, and in the power of the press, and changes in national problems, in national duties and responsibilities and in national dangers.

In these years the unerring and invincible hand of time has made alterations and transformations in our national structure. The great sculptor of human events has conceived and carved a more imposing statue of the nation, and the master artist of history has painted a more beautiful, attractive and inspiring portrait of the American Republic. Silently, and yet as irresistibly as the universe rolls through unbounded space, these changes have been wrought. In them, through them, and by them, the old nation has been buried in the silent tomb of the past and a new nation has been born into the world.

THE NEW BUSINESS WORLD.

In these years, we have had a revolution in the methods and instrumentalities of business. The modern business corporation has been invented. It has become the chief instrumentality in the business world. Our great industrial corporations possess immense capital, employ large numbers of men, control a large percentage of the business in their respective lines and combined, they dominate the business interests of the nation. The rise of the big business corporation has been the source of political agitation. I shall not enter upon a discussion of the trust question. I will say that our large industrial corporations should be the servants and not the masters of the people. More and more, the sentiment prevails that our great industrial corporations are "impressed with a public use;" that the owners and managers should regard themselves, in a way, as trustees for the public; and that, in the administration of this trust, they should have in view the rights of the public, the prosperity of the country and the welfare of the millions of men they employ.

DECLINE OF AGRICULTURE.

Forty years ago agriculture was the chief occupation of our people. Two-thirds of our people resided on the farm. To-day, two-thirds of our people reside in our towns and cities.

The sun of agriculture is no longer the center of our industrial universe. Like an immense magnet, the city has drawn the people of the country to it. The tide of our population has poured into our towns and cities like the waters of the Mississippi Valley have flowed into the Gulf. Urban interests dominate rural forces. Factories, mills, and manufacturing plants, stores, mercantile establishments, and commercial hours, trade, transportation and financial institutions overshadow agriculture. The country, which God made, is an adjunct of the city which ~~MAM~~ made, into which for a full century the country has sent the flower of its population and the cream of its wealth.

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THE LABOR WORLD.

Concentration in business has had its counterpart in the organization of labor. The American Federation of Labor has a membership of more than 2,000,000 persons. It is a national organization of great activity and influence. Under it, are state and local organizations. Our labor organizations have not attained the zenith of their power. Neither have we determined how we shall settle controversies between capital and labor.

Public sentiment, the great arbiter in labor disputes, recognizes that both capital and labor have rights, and that justice should be done both. It demands that capital shall be protected and rewarded, and that wage earners shall have adequate compensation, favorable working conditions, reasonable hours of labor, and such other advantages and opportunities as comport with the rights and dignity of American citizenship.

INVENTIONS.

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THE PRESS.

The press has kept pace with the progress of the world. It constitutes one of the great educational forces of the nation. Newspapers and magazines have multiplied in number, improved in character and grown in influence. They disseminate information and knowledge, publish the news of the day, record the events of the world, print editorial comment and criticism, discuss the questions of the hour, and are welcomed as friends and companions in practically every home in the land. They are all powerful in the political world. They mold public sentiment and public sentiment rules the world. The press has contributed largely to the progress of the nation and has been one of the great lights which has guided the American people to higher attainments, to greater achievements and to a loftier civilization.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

In these years the religious world has changed. Our churches are more liberal toward each other. The spirit of Christian union prevails. The missionary spirit is more pronounced. The Men and Mission movement has been nation-wide in its influence. Christian colleges and universities have multiplied, their equipment has been enlarged and improved, and vast millions have been given for their endowment. A philanthropic wave swept over the country and touched the hearts of many men possessed of great wealth. During the last twenty-five years, more than \$3,000,000,000. have been given for educational, religious, and philanthropic purposes. In the centuries to come these gifts will be a perpetual power for the extension of Christianity, <sup>for</sup> the promotion of Christian Education, and for the enlargement of the influence of our benevolent and philanthropic institutions.

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We lead all other nations in agriculture, in mining, in manufacturing, in our means of transportation and communication, and in our internal commerce. Our resources surpass by far those of any other nation. Our educational facilities are of the highest character. We have attained eminence in art, science and literature. Our people excel all others in inventive genius, and our citizens are the most intelligent and progressive in the world.

WHAT MADE US GREAT.

The question arises, What made this country great?

It may be asserted that the building of this new nation has been due to climatic conditions, to the extent of our area, to the fertility of our soil, to the wealth of our mineral deposits, to the gold and silver hidden in the mountains of the West, to the vastness of our forests, to our great lakes, our mighty rivers, and our splendid harbors. But all these things were here throughout the centuries of the past, while this continent remained a wilderness inhabited by an uncivilized race. All these things were here during the three hundred years following the discovery of America, and still there was no great nation on the American continent.

Again, it may be said that our economic policies have been the chief factors in the promotion of our industrial growth and that the free homestead policy, and the construction, through the aid of the Federal Government, of the first transcontinental railway, were responsible for the rapid settlement of the West and for the building of the great, rich, progressive, commonwealth in the region beyond the Mississippi River.

Behind all these stood the typical American citizen, with muscle, brain and heart, with industry, energy and perseverance, with faith, imagination, and vision. To him we are indebted for our inventions, our discoveries, and our national policies. He has been the author and maker, the architect and builder, of this new nation. Garfield recognized the importance of good citizenship and the institution

which produces the typical citizen, when he said:

"The three great forces which constitute the strength and glory of a free government are the family, the school, and the church." And he added: "the glory of our country can never be dimmed while these three lights are kept shining with an undimmed luster."

Our reliance in the future should not be placed in our natural resources, in our great wealth, nor in the strength of our naval and military establishments. Our safety is in our citizenship. Should the time unhappily ever come when this citizenship shall materially deteriorate in physical strength, in intellectual vigor, or in moral stamina, the American republic will decline, its power will recede, its strength will weaken, its influence will wane and its glory will fade.

#### DUTIES OF CITIZENS

On March 4, 1909, for the first time in my life, I witnessed the inauguration of a President. I saw William Howard Taft hold out his hand and touch the Holy Bible held by the Chief Justice of the United States. I heard him repeat the solemn oath of office which made him the Chief Executive of the nation and placed in his keeping the welfare of 100,000,000 American citizens. This oath gave to one man immense power, placed upon him tremendous responsibility, imposed upon him the most arduous duties, and placed him in a position where his influence would be felt throughout the world.

A few days later I saw the Representatives-elect assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives. I saw them, in groups by States, march down in front of the Speaker, hold up their hands and take the oath of office which gave to each of them power in the national government and gave to them new duties to perform and additional responsibilities to bear.

The President and Senators and Representatives in Congress should be true to the trust reposed in them and should faithfully and diligently discharge the duties of their offices. It should be borne in mind however, that the same Constitution and laws which give power to these high public officials, also give power to every voter and impose duties and responsibilities upon every citizen. The voter and the citizen are under the same obligation to perform their duties as the President is to perform his duties. Fundamentally,

it is not the public officer, but the citizen who holds the  
destiny of the nation in his hands.

## GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

Good citizenship is the basis of good government. Good laws contribute to good government, but good laws do not necessarily make good government. With good citizens and bad laws there will be better government than with bad citizens and good laws. The laws do not make the citizen, the citizen makes the laws.

Then, what are some of the chief characteristics of good citizenship?

1. Industry is one of the elements of good citizenship. No one can be a good citizen who is not industrious. Every citizen should have some useful and honorable business or profession or engage in some work which will contribute to the good of society.

The selection of a calling for life is sometimes a difficult problem for young people. As a matter of fact, it is not so important what you do as how you do it.

I saw a Representative resign his seat in Congress rather than face charges which had been filed against him. I saw a United States Senator expelled from the Senate -- said to be the greatest legislative body in the world -- on account of alleged fraud in his election. I saw a United States Judge impeached by the House of Representatives. I witnessed his trial before the Senate sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, under the Constitution, and I heard the judgment of conviction which drove him from his exalted position, robbed him of his power and sent him out into the world in disgrace and dishonor. These incidents, and others like them which might

be mentioned, show that it is not the office one holds but the conduct of the incumbent in office which brings distinction, credit and honor. So it is in private life. It is not what you do, but how you do it, that brings success in life, recognition in the world and earns for you the gratitude of your country.

Benjamin Franklin said: "He that hath a calling hath an office of profit and honor." Franklin was right. Every good citizen will regard his trade, his business, or his profession as an office -- an office of dignity, trust, and honor, with obligations as binding and with duties as sacred as are the duties and obligations of any office under the Federal or State Governments.

When a life work is selected it should be pursued with industry, energy, and persistence. There can be no national success, there can be no individual success, without industry. Industry is the master key which unlocks the door of success for the nation as well as for the individual. Failure is the inevitable penalty which idleness imposes; success is the reward, the golden crown of life, which industry bestows. There is no demand in any business, calling, or profession, for the idle, indolent, lazy man. He is a dead weight to his community and country, a stumbling block in the way of progress, and a promoter of disorder, mischief, immorality and crime.

2. Morality is an element of good citizenship.

There are two great forces in the world, - good and evil. They are antagonistic in their nature. Between these forces there can be no "peace without victory" -- no compromise, armistice, or truce. You cannot be neutral between these forces. You must align yourself on one side of the other. It is your duty to enlist under the banner of righteousness and resist evil in all its forms, phases and aspects. There are many ways this may be done. We may resist evil, first, by our words, by what we say, by the wrong we denounce and the right we uphold; second, we may resist evil by the lives we live, by the deeds we do, and by the examples we set; third, we may resist evil by giving our time, talent and money for the advancement of every good cause; fourth, we may resist evil by co-operation with others -- by co-operating in the building and supporting of churches, in the founding and maintaining of Christian colleges and universities, and in organizing and promoting various kinds of societies, institutions and movements which will uplift the world and increase the sum of human happiness.

RIGHTS OF OTHERS.

3. Regard the rights of others. The Government, which imposes duties, also confers rights and privileges. These rights are valuable. Under our free government, the rights and privileges of citizenship are sacred and priceless. Under no conditions, should a citizen be deprived of these rights and privileges. To do so, violates the fundamental principles upon which organized society is based and upon which civil government is founded. Young people, make it a rule to regard the rights of others. By doing so you will add to your personal popularity, promote your success in business, contribute to the peace and good order of your community, and illustrate by your conduct the most valuable trait of citizenship.

To give to others all their legal rights, meets the requirements of good citizenship. But beyond this, there is a higher realm within our attainment. The ideal citizen, is one who relinquishes his own right in order that he may aid others. The brightest characters in the worlds' history are those who have given their lives for others. Rene Viviani, the head of the French Mission which recently visited this country, in one of his speeches said: "No man has a right to live for himself alone, to die for himself alone." The ideal citizen is one who lives for others and who, if needs be, is ready to die for others.

In our National Capital, there are many statues, monuments and memorials, erected in honor of American citizens who have rendered conspicuous service for their country. Two

of these monuments tower above all others. One is the Washington Monument, the other is the Lincoln Memorial. Washington and Lincoln did not live for themselves alone; they did not die for themselves alone. Washington was the founder of this Republic; Lincoln was its preserver. We cannot be Washingtons; we can be Lincolns. We can be preservers of this Republic. We can live unselfish lives. If we have wealth, we can use it in the service of others. If we have talent, we can use it for the benefit of humanity. If we hold high positions in life, we can render patriotic service to our country and our fellow citizens. Whether we have little or much, we can contribute something for the good of others.

INVENTIONS.

The human mind cannot comprehend the influence which modern inventions have exerted. In the earlier days came the cotton gin, the steamboat, the railway, the telegraph, the sewing machine and the reaper. In later years, we have added the typewriter, the telephone, the phonograph, the electric light, the electric railway, wireless telegraphy, <sup>The linotype</sup> the automobile, the aeroplane, and thousands of other inventions which have multiplied the man-power of the nation, ~~many times~~. In their combined influence these inventions have revolutionized trade, transportation and commerce, changed the habits, customs, and occupations of our people, opened new fields of employment, made new opportunities for our people, and contributed <sup>in a</sup> ~~immovable~~ <sup>innumerable ways how</sup> thousand ways to the building of the new nation of 1917.

RESPECT THE LAW.

4. It is the duty of every citizen to respect the law. There can be no organized society -- no civil government without law.

We have nearly 100,000 men and women in our Federal and State penitentiaries; we have double this number in our minor prisons; and we have a still larger number of criminals who have escaped arrest, conviction and imprisonment. We spend more money on our criminals than we do in educating our children. There is no limit to the supply of our criminals. Drought, floods, and insects may destroy our crops, but the annual harvest of criminals never fails.

But these are the criminal classes. Among our citizens generally, there should be a higher respect for the law. Too many so-called respectable people do not have the proper regard for the law. This condition should be corrected. Respect for the law should be taught in our homes, in our schools, in our churches, on the rostrum, and in the press.

I appeal to the young people in this audience to go forth into the world determined in your hearts; first, that you will respect the law; second, that you will recognize its supremacy; third, that you will render true and faithful obedience thereto; fourth, that in every appropriate way you will aid in its enforcement; and fifth, that at all times and under all circumstances, you will uphold law and order, a good government and civic righteousness.

There are two kinds of laws: Human and Divine. Respect for the human law meets the requirements of good citizen-

ship. The ideal citizen, however, respects the Divine Law. He selects the Book of all Books for his guide, conforms his life to its teachings and principles, and takes the Chief Character therein revealed -- the lowly Nazarean -- as his friend, companion and Saviour.

PATRIOTISM.

5. Patriotism is one of the essential elements of good citizenship. It is the duty of every citizen, to revere the flag. The flag is the emblem of our country. The Stars and Stripes symbolize the nation -- with all its people, with all its power, with all its wealth, with all its resources, and with all its institutions. Any insult to the flag is an insult to the nation and to all its citizens, individually and collectively.

Reverence for the flag means patriotism. Patriotism is the supreme test of citizenship. It has been said "Love of country is one of the loftiest virtues." It matters not what other virtues a man may have, he is not a good citizen, if he does not love his country. The flag should have a place in the home, in the school, in the church, and in the heart of every American citizen.

The unexpected has come to our nation. We are engaged in war with the foremost military power of the world. On the fifth of this month, ten million men, the flower of American manhood, will register their names, subject to call for service.

Our Navy is already on the high seas participating in the contest. Thousands have volunteered for service and are now wearing the uniform of their country. Everywhere our people are responding nobly to the call of our country. No one can foretell the end of the war, or the conditions upon which peace will finally come. In this crisis I put my faith in the character of American citizenship. Hitherto dark clouds have

hovered over the national horizon. The American people have always been equal to the occasion. They have met every emergency. They will not fail now. Our people will make any sacrifice that is necessary to conduct this war to a successful conclusion. Abraham Lincoln in his immortal Gettysburg speech, expressed the hope "that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom." May it be the earnest prayer of all our hearts, that through this war, all the nations of the world shall have a new birth of freedom, and that, forever thereafter, peace shall reign among them.

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One of the political ~~changes~~ <sup>reforms</sup>, scheduled to take place at no distant day is the extension of the right of suffrage, to ~~in every~~ state in the Union, to the women of our land.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

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The character of our citizenship is therefore, will be

which produces the typical citizen, when he said:

"The three great forces which constitute the strength and glory of a free government are the family, the school, and the church." And he added: "the glory of our country can never be dimmed while these three lights are kept shining with an undimmed luster."

Our reliance in the future should not be placed in our natural resources, in our great wealth, nor in the strength of our naval and military establishments. Our safety is in our citizenship. Should the time unhappily ever come when this citizenship shall materially deteriorate in physical strength, in intellectual vigor, or in moral stamina, the American republic will decline, its power will recede, its strength will weaken, its influence will wane and its glory will fade.

In groups by States, march down in front of the Speaker, hold up their hands and take the oath of office which gave to each of them power in the national government and gave to them new duties to perform and additional responsibilities to bear.

The President and Senate and Representatives in Congress should be true to the trust reposed in them and should faithfully and diligently discharge the duties of their offices. It should be borne in mind however, that the same Constitution and laws which give power to these high public officials, also give power to every voter and impose duties and responsibilities upon every citizen. The voter and the citizen are under the same obligation to perform their duties as the President is to perform his duties. Fundamentally,

it is not the public officer, but the citizen who holds the destiny of the nation in his hands.

Good citizenship is the basis of good government.

Good laws contribute to good government, but good laws do not necessarily make good government. With good citizens and bad laws there will be better government than with bad citizens and good laws. The laws do not make the citizen, the citizen makes the laws.

Then, what are some of the chief characteristics of good citizenship?

1. Industry is one of the elements of good citizenship. No one can be a good citizen who is not industrious. Every citizen should have some useful and honorable business or profession or engage in some work which will contribute to the good of society.

The selection of a calling for life is sometimes a difficult problem for young people. As a matter of fact, it is not so important what you do as how you do it.

I saw a Representative resign his seat in Congress rather than face charges which had been filed against him. I saw a United States Senator expelled from the Senate -- said to be the greatest legislative body in the world -- on account of alleged fraud in his election. I saw a United States Judge impeached by the House of Representatives. I witnessed his trial before the Senate sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, under the Constitution, and I heard the judgment of conviction which drove him from his exalted position, robbed him of his power and sent him out into the world in disgrace and dishonor. These incidents, and others like them which might

RIGHTS OF OTHERS.

of these monuments to others. One is the

3. Regard the rights of others. The Government, which imposes duties, also confers rights and privileges. These rights are valuable. Under our free government, the rights and privileges of citizenship are sacred and priceless. Under no conditions, should a citizen be deprived of these rights and privileges. To do so, violates the fundamental principles upon which organized society is based and upon which civil government is founded. Young people, make it a rule to regard the rights of others. By doing so you will add to your personal popularity, promote your success in business, contribute to the peace and good order of your community, and illustrate by your conduct the most valuable trait of citizenship.

To give to others all their legal rights, meets the requirements of good citizenship. But beyond this, there is a higher realm within our attainment. The ideal citizen, is one who relinquishes his own right in order that he may aid others. The brightest characters in the world's history are those who have given their lives for others. Rene Viviani, the head of the French Mission which recently visited this country, in one of his speeches said: "No man has a right to live for himself alone, to die for himself alone." The ideal citizen is one who lives for others and who, if needs be, is ready to die for others.

In our National Capital, there are many statues, monuments and memorials, erected in honor of American citizens who have rendered conspicuous service for their country. Two

ship. The ideal citizen, however, respects the Divine Law. He selects the Book of all Books for his guide, conforms his life to its teachings and principles, and takes the Chief Character therein revealed -- the lowly Nazarean -- as his friend, companion and Saviour.

Nations should respect International law. The war in which we are now engaged has been forced upon us because the Imperial government of Germany violated well established and universally recognized principles of International Law.

### PATRIOTISM.

5. Patriotism is one of the essential elements of good citizenship. It is the duty of every citizen, to revere the flag. The flag is the emblem of our country. The Stars and Stripes symbolize the nation -- with all its people, with all its power, with all its wealth, with all its resources, and with all its institutions. Any insult to the flag is an insult to the nation and to all its citizens, individually and collectively.

Reverence for the flag means patriotism. Patriotism is the supreme test of citizenship. It has been said "Love of country is one of the loftiest virtues." It matters not what other virtues a man may have, he is not a good citizen, if he does not love his country. The flag should have a place in the home, in the school, in the church, and in the heart of every American citizen.

The unexpected has come to our nation. We are engaged in war with the foremost military power of the world. On the fifth of this month, ten million men, the flower of American manhood, ~~will~~ register<sup>ed</sup> their names, subject to call for service.

Our Navy is already on the high seas participating in the contest. Thousands have volunteered for service and are now wearing the uniform of their country. Everywhere our people are responding nobly to the call of our country. No one can foretell the end of the war, or the conditions upon which peace will finally come. In this crisis I put my faith in the character of American citizenship. Hitherto dark clouds have