

What are the prospects that the rulers of the world and the peoples of the world will restore the leadership of Christ? A few years ago our present Prime Minister publicly declared that the principles of the Sermon on the Mount would save the world, and at or about the same time the ex-Prime Minister, Mr. Bennett, publicly declared that "only the grace of God can save the world." In a truly Christian country such statements from such men would surely arrest attention: here they seemed to be taken as mere conventional phrases—and were perhaps so regarded by the men who uttered them. A few years ago the important Ottawa Agreements were entered into, and I am told that God's name is not mentioned in any of the documents, and that it was not mentioned during the Conference discussions, except once, in an incidental manner, by Prime Minister Baldwin. I think God can be dishonoured, as far as man can dishonour Him, by being ignored by His creatures.

Leaving our own country and going into foreign fields, I am told that when the Treaty of Versailles was being arranged, not only was God's name not mentioned, but precautions were taken to see that it was not even whispered. I am told also that not even once has God's name been brought up at any of the meetings of the League of Nations in either the Council or the Assembly. Canada had and still has delegates at these gatherings, and they can tell me, if they deem it worth while, whether my information in this regard is correct. The League of Nations is not the first Tower of Babel that man has tried to build without consulting God. Man's repeated failures do not seem to have given him wisdom. Again I ask, what are the prospects for a change?

Coming back again to the home field, I find some things which I think should be mentioned here and now. Sir Herbert Holt, giving evidence before the commission inquiring into the operations of the Dominion Textile Company, stated upon an investment of \$500,000 the company had in thirty years paid to its shareholders \$15,000,000 in dividends, and had added \$10,000,000 to the value of the original investment. As is well known, while the company was doing this it was telling the public that it could hardly make ends meet; that if the protective legislation which enabled it to make these enormous profits were reduced it would have to close its plants and go out of business. The Financial Post was one of the leading newspapers that defended this wholesale exploitation of the public by saying, for instance, that for every three dollars paid in one year by the company to its shareholders

it paid two dollars in taxes to governments, besides employing hundreds of men and women in its factories.

I remember reading some years ago, in English and Canadian publications, that the sultans of Turkey had been in the habit of farming out to their favourite underlings the collection of the taxes, permitting these underlings to get all the money they could out of the impoverished people if they gave the sultans, their masters, part of it. The practice was very severely condemned, and the inference was that nothing like that would ever be allowed in any British country.

During the session of 1931, to be exact as to the date, the then member for Labelle, speaking in the House of Commons, said that the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, which is an amalgamation of several companies, could legally pay to its shareholders no more than seven per cent in dividends, but that it got around the law in this respect by splitting its stock fourteen times, and was therefore paying to its shareholders 98 per cent. In the same speech he stated the Sun Life Insurance Company was paying its shareholders from 50 to 75 per cent in dividends on its share capital. These are samples of the kind of thing that is going on all over the world and has brought the capitalistic system into disrepute everywhere. It is the kind of thing that has bred Communism, Socialism and all the other "isms" that plague humanity. It is the horse-leech that is never satiated; and in its own destruction it may bring down civilization as we have hitherto known it.

Is there any force or power in the world that can meet and overcome this insatiable spirit called mammon? Doubtless a united Christendom and an unimpaired Christianity could meet the challenge. But there is no such thing as a united Christendom. And has the spirit of mammon affected Christianity? "If the salt lose its savour, wherewith shall it be salted?"

Quite recently I read a book written by Adolf Keller, professor at the universities of Zurich and Geneva, entitled "Religion and the European Mind." The book, which contains the substance of a series of lectures given by the professor at Princeton University, has been highly praised by many English writers and by several of the book reviewers of two continents. It gives a lengthy and detailed account of the multitude of opinions held by the distinguished theologians and professors in the leading universities of the world, particularly in Germany, upon every conceivable aspect of Christianity, even upon its very foundation, namely, the divinity of