

It is not necessary to illustrate by many examples the results. Probably nowhere else in the world to-day are there 85,000,000 people working as hard as those on the northern half of the North American continent. The United States alone not only supported a population of sixty-three, increasing to seventy-six millions between 1890 and 1900, but increased its products sold to other countries from \$1,558,000,000 to \$1,987,000,000, or by \$429,000,000, while Canada has shown not only her productiveness but also the energy and activity of her people by increasing her population in round numbers from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 between 1900 and 1906, and also extending her trade with foreign countries from \$336,018,000 to \$518,800,000, or by some one hundred and eighty-two million dollars. When we seek to understand the bearing of such facts upon the subject under discussion, we must necessarily remember that the 3,687,564 immigrants who entered the United States between 1890 and 1900 were, according to the ordinary value set upon a man's labor, as if \$1,843,500,000 had been added to the capital of the nation. It is safe to say that it was in large measure their labor representing capital which has made the millionaire a multimillionaire, which has performed the rougher, cheaper work of railroad construction, increasing mileage from 166,703 to 194,262 in ten years, which has stimulated the development and growth of every kind of industry, such as the iron and many other similar industries, thus increasing the accumulation of wealth and comfort at home and abroad.

We have thus illustrated briefly the forces which have been at work, we have seen peoples multiply by millions in every decade, have measured their labors by their results, have illustrated the conditions under which fabulous individual accumulations of wealth have taken place through the facilities for the organization of capital made possible by modern inventions and through the exploiting of the natural resources of the country. We ask ourselves as we contemplate the situation, awestruck at the immensity of the problems which present themselves to the human mind — "What is the meaning of it all? Is some blind fate leading these enormous aggregations of men, energy and capital to the brink of some precipice, there to be hurled into chaos and darkness, or has it another meaning?" The populations of Europe and America and Asia have greatly increased during the past century, owing in large part to fewer wars, greater security of life and prosperity at home, with a notable improvement in sanitary conditions of living, by some 300,000,000 in fifty years, (according to Sir William Crooks) of the wheat-eating peoples of the world, while wages have notably increased and modern inventions have brought