

of individuals that is the strongest power in nature, but that, on the contrary, it is when individuals combine and sink their selfishness and work for a common cause, that they become the fittest to survive in the struggle for existence. And so it is in human life. One of the most interesting works on social evolution in recent times is designed to shew, what has been more or less familiar, that it is those societies in which there is the most disinterested spirit of patriotic devotion that are the most successful. That has long been a familiar fact, even if its full significance has not been completely interpreted. And what is that fact? It is only another way of stating that the power which is set down at the right hand of the Throne of God is not the power of every man for himself, not the power of every man selfishly competing for what he can gain for his own aggrandizement, but rather that power of unselfish sacrifice for the benefit of others, of which Christ's life is the immortal type.

I may say in conclusion that we cannot notice the facts of industrial life at the present day without seeing that a complete revolution is in progress. The scientific writers who have dealt with the subject of industrial history in the past, have preached of the benefits of competition in trade, and have seemed to think that the principle of selfish competition is the source of all the splendid progress in wealth that the modern nations have made. But more recent writers and profounder thinkers on the subject have not only questioned the benefits of competition in trade, but are quite openly contending that, if the wealth of the world is to be advanced as it ought, and if every industrial worker is to enjoy a fair share of the wealth which he helps to produce, it can only be by men totally abandoning the selfish plan of competition; it can only be by men adopting the spirit of Christ in trade as in every department of life, by working for others, and not merely to accumulate wealth for themselves.