

reason above all the rest of the animal creation, but he does all kinds of unreasonable things and brings all kinds of trouble on himself. Original sin is probably the cause.

I shall close these remarks by a brief quotation from a short chapter in "Philosophy of the Bible Vindicated," by the late Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax. The quotation is as follows:

It is quite evident that the whole irrational creation constantly glorifies God; but what about man, the high-priest of nature? Some may doubt whether God attains the intended end in his regard. The absolute end of man's creation is God's glory. But there is another conditional end of man which more immediately concerns man himself; it is to glorify God by good deeds in life, and to receive eternal happiness in heaven. This latter end is, we say, conditional, dependent on the free will of man assisted by the grace of God.

And here allow me to remark that the Prime Minister's declaration as respects the world is in accordance with this philosophy and teaching. The Archbishop goes on:

If man glorifies God by virtuous actions, he will attain his final and personal end; if he does not, he will lose his personal end, but the absolute end intended by God will be gained despite man's malice. God can be glorified externally by manifestations of His infinite goodness or by manifestations of His infinite justice. If man be virtuous, God is glorified in His goodness; if he be impious, God will be glorified in His justice by condemning him. To man only will there be a loss if he be wicked, and a gain, if virtuous; in either case God will have His glory. Hence the absolute end intended by God in creating will be always attained.

In conclusion, may I add that the responsibility resting upon those of us who have something to do with affairs of church and state, and who know Christianity to be true, is very great and cannot be evaded without the most serious consequences. It is our responsibility to see that our belief is not belied by our words and actions—particularly our actions. "Not every one that saith to me Lord, Lord, shall enter the kingdom of heaven" either here or hereafter, "but he that doth the will of my Father Who is in heaven, shall enter the kingdom." Not many of us err through ignorance: we are enlightened enough, but we do not like the restraints Christianity puts upon us, and we therefore really try to make a religion to suit ourselves, in the hope that it will do. But I do not think we can pick and choose in this way; it is, in the end, either Christianity as Jesus taught it or the law of the jungle, which is Antichrist; and everything indicates that ere this century closes Christendom, at least, will have to decide which leader it shall follow. Events are crowding fast upon

Hon. Mr. HUGHES.

one another, and the axe appears to be laid to the root of the tree.

Right Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN: Honourable gentlemen, there is certainly no reason why the discourtesy of inattention should be offered to the honourable gentleman who has just delivered his address. The question, in accordance with the custom of this House, ends with an inquiry of the Government. Its substance relates to the causes of the present depression, and the speech of the honourable senator appertained entirely to the substance rather than to the closing inquiry.

In offering any expression of opinion on the main part of the question I should have to descend to more mundane matters than those referred to by the honourable gentleman. Leaders of thought in the world are not unanimous as to causes of the distress into which the world plunged towards the end of the twenties, and they are still less agreed as to the remedies to be applied. About all agreed upon is that conditions are world-wide; that whatever may have been in the ground out of which these tares grew, it was universal, and all countries appeared to suffer more or less alike.

Economists have addressed themselves with vigour to an analysis of causes, as well as effects, but they are just as opposed in their opinions as are politicians in the various parliaments of the world. I recall the Secretary of State for the Dominions in the British Government saying that in a certain matter of very high consequence that Government decided to call in the leading economists of the nation. Those gentlemen came, fourteen professors of great eminence, men whose minds had been absorbed with this topic; and after a long and arduous review and many discussions, the result of their deliberations was a tie vote, seven to seven. To use the words of the colourful Secretary of State for the Dominions, the conference was a complete washout.

That is a fair reflection of the condition that exists the world over; and in the face of such a conflict of views it is perhaps impertinent, rather than courageous, to venture in with a suggestion where angels have fallen. I have already stated in the House that I think the new factor in the collapse of the last cycle, the impact of which was felt with greater force than any experienced before, is the factor of machine and power production. Facilities for production have been multiplied, but not facilities for consumption. The consequence is a lack of balance. Not only has there been a failure to multiply facilities for consumption, but the