

"which may have to be endowed like a college to start,"—but a paper which may be published simultaneously at the large centres of population—is his belief. From such journals, scandals, prize fights, betting and gambling news, drink and other objectionable advertisements would be excluded.

"There should be nothing insuperable in the way of simultaneous publication; and such a great daily would be of incalculable service as an ally to the church."

Questioned for suggestions as to how we might most effectively attack the saloons in Canada, Dr. Sheldon said: "The way we won out in Kansas was because we had the newspapers with us from the start; the newspapers and the churches worked together, and that is the reason we fought and won Prohibition in Kansas."

On the saloon question Dr. Sheldon speaks in a clear, unqualified way and with such force of reason, that one cannot help recognizing that he has a strong case, though in Canada and still more so in some parts of the Old Countries, christian people seem to awake but slowly to the only attitude open to those who would see the christianity of Christ dominant. "It is a case for christian education of the masses, and that takes time, of course; but the churches must begin to agitate the question and present it in its true light."

In connection with the subject of war, Dr. Sheldon mentioned how at his Monday night meeting in Vancouver he had said that for every keel Germany laid down, Britain would lay down a bigger. The audience, he added, had applauded that statement which showed the state of public feeling even here. From his point of view the war spirit was deplorable. One also gather-

ed that this advocate of sane, christian socialism thinks that the United States' war with Spain was unnecessary. The tendency to increase armaments on the part of the nominally christian nations, was a policy to be regretted as contrary to the teaching of Christ. Nevertheless, he thought the demand for world-wide peace was growing; and in spite of what was at present happening in the Balkans—where racial feeling tendered to generate strife—he believed the sentiment of the christian peoples would make for world peace.

"What would you say is the first question for young men, Dr.?"

"To start with some great beliefs in the Kingdom of God. For everything that is to be done, there must be the foundation of overmastering love for God and man; you cannot put it better than by saying that christians are to start things. We want to have christian men editing our newspapers, and in positions of that kind. Young men have need to have strong convictions on these questions. That is where education should come in. Many of our young men do not think enough; they go with the crowd."

In this respect the universities and schools, in the view of the author, formed a training ground of promise to-day for the production of thinking men. "In our time the world demands not only guidance, but intelligent guidance. It is not enough for a man to be good now-a-days; he must know how. A christian education is a necessity for young men that they may grapple with these great questions in an intelligent manner for to deal with them requires brains. If a man is to be a journalist, he has not only to be a good christian man with moral ideals, but must know how to grapple with the great prob-