

sions is in intimate touch with life at home, and, therefore, has real journalistic value. Foreign affairs — trade, politics, sports — are of newspaper value in proportion to the local interest. The recent general elections in Britain were of interest to hundreds of thousands in the United States and Canada who came from Britain, or who, for commercial reasons, were concerned in matters of tariff and trade. For that reason the cables were kept hot with reports of the speeches and of the voting. Is there not interest as widespread and as keen throughout this country in the incidents and progress of world-wide evangelization? Are there not hundreds of thousands throughout the south and the north and the west and the Dominion of Canada who have children or relatives engaged in the schools and hospitals and evangelistic work of foreign missions? And are there not literally millions who give of their means and who intercede in their prayers for the sake of that missionary work? Those facts are indisputable evidence of a widespread and enduring interest which the secular Press cannot afford to minimize or neglect.

(3) Once more, I have said that the newspaper interest of a foreign news item is in part dependent on its bearing on the progress of civilization abroad. The newspaper is an institution of civilization. It owes to civilization its existence, its freedom, and its power. And it is under obligation to promote civilization, to