

TWO SIDES PRESENTED TOUCHING UNION

Rev. E. Scott Gives a Warning to Presbyterians --Rev. D. M. Ramsay Shows How Mis-interpretations Are Made.

Montreal, Oct. 12.—(To the Editor:—) Will you kindly permit a statement to your Presbyterian readers of a few of the many things that would be lost to them in the proposed new Union Church.

The Lost Eldership. The Rule of the Basis of Union for the formation of the so-called "Session" is as follows: "The members of the session, other than the minister, shall be chosen by those in full church membership, and shall hold office under regulations to be passed by the General Council."

It is true that in another part of the Basis, (Section B. 9 a)—there is an incidental descriptive expression, as follows: "a body of men specially chosen apart or ordained for that work, who shall jointly constitute the Session."

Even if this latter incidental expression were correct, there is no mention of "elder." The men chosen might be set apart, or they might be ordained. There is nothing definite All is left to the General Council of the proposed new Church.

But the word "ordained" has no right to be in that incidental expression; for in the Rule for the formation of the "Session" it is not found. This is an instance of the immature, self-contradictory character of the Basis of Union.

It is therefore absolutely correct to say that in the Basis of Union the ordained Ruling Elder has no place. Further, it is just as absolutely correct to say that if this strong Presbyterian feature could not get into the rules of the Basis, before Union, it would never get into the new Church after Union.

Will Presbyterians consent to surrender the Scriptural office of the ordained ruling-elder; a man pillar of the Presbyterian Church through all her long and glorious history?

The Lost Church Of The People. The proposed new Church is to be incorporated, as a great legal organization, giving absolute power of control to the Church Courts. With Presbyterians the people are the Church. In the proposed Union, the church courts, the organization, the "machine," would be the church, with corporate powers. Will Presbyterians thus surrender the church of the people?

Further, this incorporation, which, on the one hand, would take away the rights of the people and vest them in the church courts, would, on the other hand, bring these same church courts, in matters of temporal and spiritual, into the sphere of the civil law, and a member of the church, suspended by the session for ill conduct, could, if he chose, bring that session before the courts, and perhaps involve them in heavy costs.

Lost Rights In Choosing Ministers. Presbyterians have never the right to extend a call at any time, and no church court has authority to intrude upon them a minister they do not want.

In the proposed Union there is only one time of the year when they can extend a call, viz., at the annual meeting of the Settlement Committee, a body of men absolute powers, mostly at a distance from the individual congregation.

If that call should not succeed, or if the Settlement Committee declines to allow it, the congregation must wait for a year, until the next annual meeting of the Settlement Committee, before they can give another call, and they must take, for the year, such supply as may be sent to them.

Further, the Settlement Committee has power, not only to decline to appoint the minister called, but to appoint any minister they may choose, to any congregation. The words are these—"The right of appointment shall rest with the Settlement Committee."

True, the Settlement Committee "shall comply as far as possible with the expressed wishes of ministers."

What They Have Done. I suffered a great many years with kidney trouble; tried several remedies, and also doctor's medicine, with no result.

Two years ago I read an ad. in a newspaper of "GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS," and sent for two boxes. They did me more good than all the medicine I had ever taken. After I used the first two I sent for two more boxes, and I am satisfied, and also know, that Gin Pills are the best kidney remedy made.

I used to have to rise three or four times in the night; now I can sleep and don't have to get up at all the medicine I had taken.

ALEXANDER LA DUE, Watertown, N.Y. 80c a box at all Druggists. Sample free upon request.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

and charges, "but that same committee is the same judge of how far it should or will comply with these wishes. From that Settlement Committee there is no appeal. Even to the Conference (Synod) that appoints it, it reports "for information only."

Will Presbyterians vote to surrender their rights, and submit once more to the "patronage" and "intrusion" and overlordship, which their fathers fought till victory was won? And especially in such a year as this, when our Empire, with her Allies, is contending against overlordship, and for the world's freedom?

Lost Safeguards Of Scripture Truth. Almost all organizations, secular or sacred; social, political or religious; that have any basis of agreement, are pledged to that basis. It represents what they stand for.

One of the few lonely exceptions is the proposed new Union Church. The doctrine of the basis of Union contains much of Scripture Truth, but no minister is pledged to accept that basis as his confession of scripture teaching, or pledged to adhere to it in his own teaching. It is not the creed of the church. It is now what the church stands for of scripture truth.

There was, in an earlier stage of the Union negotiations such a pledge for ministers at ordination, just as there is now in our own church; but it was taken away, and in the proposed new church a minister might teach any error; and cut and carve the Word of God in any fashion, and do it in the name of the church, claiming it to be his view of the scriptures, and the people would be helpless. The loss in this respect would be more apparent with the passing years, and, as history has repeatedly shown, would be fatal to the religious life of the church.

Such are a few of the losses which would come to Presbyterians.

Where Are The Gains? The only three gains, claimed or promised, are Unity, Economy and Power. There can be no gain in Unity for Unity is of the Spirit, not of name or form; and Christians of different churches can live in Christian Unity, just as well as those of the same church.

There is no economic gain, for in the foreign field, none of the negotiating churches have missions in the same territory; while in the home field, wise and Christian co-operation can prevent and has already prevented, overlapping and waste, and has almost wholly eliminated it in the West.

As to Power, the moment a church seeks to sway the affairs of men by the size of its organization, rather than by its moral and spiritual influence, all history that it means death for the state and spiritual death of the church.

Church Union. Toronto, Oct. 8.—(To the Editor:—) An editor of the booklet, Church Union: An Opportunity and a Duty, I have recently had put in my hands two pamphlets issued by Presbyterian opponents of union, upon which I ask your permission to make some comment.

One of these pamphlets appears to be the first of a series published in Montreal under the title of "The Presbyterian Advocate." The other is written by Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Barrie, as a brief reply to the nine advocates of the desertion of our church for a new denomination, and his endeavors to reply to the writers of the booklet of which I have the honor to be the editor.

I do not propose to make any elaborate answer to these publications. My chief purpose in this letter is to urge readers of the anti-unionist literature to check the assertions therein made by reference to the Basis of Union, or to the union book at already referred to. How important this practice is, I wish to show by a few illustrations.

The Montreal pamphlet affirms that "in the proposed new session of the Basis of Union, there is no mention of ordination, no provision for it." (See p. 4.) Compare with this statement paragraph 9, of the section on the policy in the Basis of Union. There provision is made for "the oversight of the spiritual interests of the charge of the minister (or ministers) and a body of men specially chosen and set apart or ordained for that work, who shall jointly constitute the session."

It should be added that the duties of the new session correspond very closely with those laid upon sessions by the Presbyterian Rules and Forms of Procedure.

The Montreal document also says that under the Basis of Union the presbytery becomes "a shadow of its former self." But in paragraph 30 of the section on polity, the Basis gives a long list of important duties which are to be discharged by the presbytery. Not only are these very largely the same as our presbyteries now discharge, but they are usually stated in very much the same language as our Rules and Forms and Procedure employ. In fact, almost the only duty which is taken from



"THE SYMPATHETIC PEDESTRIANS"

the presbytery is that of deciding whether a call shall be sustained, or again whether a minister shall be allowed to give up his charge—usually a purely formal affair. The induction of ministers is to continue to be a presbyterial function.

The Montreal document gives a fearsome version of other features of the Basis of Union, particularly of the settlement committee, as well as of the proceedings of the general assembly upon the union question. But the reader will already have learned how needful it is to test the accuracy of its representations. Let us therefore pass to a couple of illustrations of Dr. McLeod's methods.

Prof. Kilpatrick, of the union booklet quotes Principal Lindsay's remark that the unity of the church "can never be adequately represented by outward uniformity," and goes on to say that such unity "is an absolute necessity, if the church is to fulfill effectively its great calling."

Evidently he is not here speaking of organic unity, but of a most fundamental "unity." But Dr. McLeod, by the use of quotations, makes him say that "outward uniformity is an absolute necessity of the church is to effectively to fulfill its great calling."

It would be quite improper to put the phrase "outward uniformity" in Dr. Kilpatrick's mouth at this point, even if the idea were a favorite one of his, but the fact is that no unionist ever adopts the words or advocates the idea.

Again, President Falconer writes that "no church has a right to claim that its order of government and life alone has apostolic sanction." But Dr. McLeod quotes him as saying that "no church has a right to claim for its order of government and life apostolic sanction."

It is especially to be noticed that he drops the word "alone" out of the president's statement, and thus entirely changes the meaning of the sentence. Having done this, he proceeds to argue upon the basis which he has laid for himself.

Let Dr. McLeod's readers then set his criticisms of the union booklet in the light of the original articles, and his efforts will do the union cause nothing but good.

The conclusion of the whole matter is, verify all statements made by opponents of union in this discussion, above all those which relate to the Basis of Union. Apply this principle not only to the literature which they have already published, but also to that which they may publish when it is too late to call attention to inaccuracies.

—D. M. RAMSAY.

ARMY VS. QUEEN'S PLAY

The Opening Game of Football at Athletic Grounds.

QUITE LIVELY GAME

THE STARS OF ONTARIO FOOTBALL ON THE GRIDIRON.

"Jack" Williams and Hazlett Had a Rousing Competition — Ketchum And Box Were Also In Service — Quite a Spectacular Game—It Was Much Enjoyed By Spectators.

After watching the rugby game on Saturday afternoon people can realize the kind of men Canada is sending to the front. They were successful in defeating the Queen's University aggregation by a score of 0 to 0 and the game was one of the most spectacular that has ever been seen on the Athletic Field, the scene of so many intercollegiate conflicts.

The game was decidedly free from coarse work but it was played with a sphere too much to bother with that kind of play. Another good feature, from a spectator's standpoint, was the number of bucks made. Queen's three times in succession carried the ball over half the length of the field in a continuous series of bucks gaining yards. Were it not for the wonderful playing ability of "Jack" Williams for the "Army" team, as they were generally called, the ball would undoubtedly have gone over for a touch but "Jack" sent the ball far into Queen's territory.

The game was decidedly not one-sided both teams combining in a way that made individual spectacular plays few and far between. The weather was ideal, the sun shining brightly; a large crowd was present. The bleachers were filled with students and soldiers and they shouted words of encouragement that must have inspired the players.

The game started at three o'clock the Army team winning the toss. Williams kicked close to the Queen's goal but the ball was recovered and Queen's first down was clear of the line. In the ensuing scrimmage Ketchum secured the ball and made a very neat run around the end of the line and secured twenty yards. Queen's however, secured the ball but another kick from Williams well followed up, brought the play into Queen's territory again. In a scrimmage Williams kicked a drop and scored three of the five points of the game.

This was followed by each side bucking for yards. Box carried the ball some distance before being downed. Williams in another scrimmage, in the second down, kicked to the goal line but Cooke recovered, and a minute later Hazlett kicked to good advantage. The quarter finished with the ball close to the Army goal.

By a series of well followed up kicks the soldiers got the ball into Queen's territory and Williams kicked it behind the goal line for another point, Martin being forced to receive. In a very interesting series of good advantage. The quarter finished with the ball close to the Army goal.

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three times in succession. Williams secured the ball and kicked it three-quarters of the length of the field but Box recovered it and by a splendid run brought it to the twenty-five yard line again. In a scrimmage MacLeod was hurt and was replaced by Sinn, a former Queen's student who is now with No. 5.F.C.C.E. at camp.

At this stage of the game the most of the kicking was done, Williams and Hazlett doing the work. Williams kicked within ten yards of the Queen's goal but Hazlett recovered and returned to the soldiers' thirty-five yard line.

At half-time the score stood 4 to 0 in the soldiers' favor. Williams kept the ball in the soldiers' territory until Williams made a nice run. Williams kicked to a nice run. Williams kicked to a nice run. Williams kicked to a nice run.

Box who returned gaining twenty yards before being downed. Wright, at this stage, made a very brilliant play by carrying the ball for twenty yards and to the extreme right of the field before being downed. The ball remained for a number of minutes within a few yards of the soldiers' goal line but the checking was so severe that no score was made. The crowd was breathless with excitement and the play at this stage was as interesting as has ever been seen.

A few minutes after play was resumed in the last quarter the soldiers were able to take the ball out of danger. Ketchum was hurt and was replaced by Smith, another former Queen's player, who is now with the Engineers.

Hazlett caught the ball kicked by the soldiers and made a nice run until downed by Reid in a very pretty tackle. Williams kicked the ball into the line again after a few minutes of play but it was recovered by Hazlett, who made a brilliant run. Williams secured the ball again from the scrimmage, but this time Hazlett was unable to get clear and was forced to rough making the fifth point for the soldiers.

The remainder of the game Queen's worked hard but was unable to register owing to the desperate checking on the part of the "khaki-clad." The line-up was:

Queen's: Marlin, centre, Box, right, Phillips, quarter, Cooke, Fraser, scrimmage, Horne, Allman, scrimmage, Blacklock, Armstrong, inside wings, McCormick, inside wings, Hill, middle, Lyons, Dibble, middle, Donaldson, Lepper, outside, Nicholson, Mallard, outside, Cruse, Prof. Macdonald referee and Cadet Cassels umpire.

POSITIONS MAY BE HELD OPEN.

Three Months' Leave Of Absence In stead Of One.

Ottawa, Oct. 18.—Canadian officers wounded in action have hitherto after one month's absence had their places filled, and when they recovered they had to be sent to some other corps. The Minister of Militia, however, announced to-day that an endeavor would be made to have the rate amended so that an officer would be allowed at least three months of absence before being barred from rejoining his own corps.

Two Divorce Applications.

Ottawa, Oct. 18.—Harry LORIE White Cunningham, Hamilton, Ont., will apply for divorce from Hattie Bell Cunningham, of Calgary, on the usual grounds. Percy Lynn Woods, Vespera, Ont., will ask to be freed from Lucy Woods, Burlington, Ont.

TAKEN ENTIRELY OUT OF MILITARY HANDS

Civilian Bodies Take Over Recruiting Work in Britain—Lord Derby Announces How the Organization Is To Be Operated.

London, Oct. 18.—Recruiting is to be taken entirely out of the hands of the military authorities and entrusted exclusively to civilian organizations. This, in a nutshell, is the scheme by which the Earl of Derby, director of recruiting for the army, hopes to secure a sufficient number of voluntary enlistments to render recourse to conscription unnecessary.

He described the new system at a private conference with the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee and the joint labor recruiting board this afternoon.

"The changes that I propose making," said Lord Derby, "have not been necessitated by any shortcomings on the part of the recruiting staff, but by the exigencies of the present situation which, to my mind, require entirely new methods of dealing with the subject. In the past recruits have been found by the military authorities, assisted by civilians, I propose to make civilians responsible for bringing raw material in the shape of recruits to the military authorities for them to enlist, clothe, equip and train."

"This can only be rendered possible if some thoroughly representative civilian body be willing to make itself responsible for the work, and my most grateful thanks are due to the two bodies—the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee and the

Joint Labor Recruiting Committee—who have made themselves jointly responsible."

"The much-discussed 'pink form' will be used in canvassing, but in conformity with instructions prepared, which, Lord Derby declared, would result in the canvassing being conducted with the utmost tact and discretion."

All the existing recruiting committees will be utilized and the various municipal and civil authorities will be asked to co-operate. Every eligible man will receive a letter signed by Lord Derby, stating briefly the situation which makes an increase in the army necessary, in order, as explained by Lord Derby, "that he may have a direct appeal, and he was unable to say in the future that he was not called upon to join."

At a recruiting meeting in Vice-regal Lodge at Dublin, which was attended by Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, it was decided that the Lord Lieutenant should form a department for recruiting for Ireland, and he himself take the position of director, as chief organizer, being appointed to work in co-operation with the military.

It was stated that the number of Irish recruits was 81,000, exclusive of those enlisted in England and Scotland, and the Irish reservists who joined on mobilization.

NOTHING BUT VICTORY. "No Other Ending Of Struggle," Says Lord Reading.

New York, Oct. 18.—In measured words, carefully chosen and slowly spoken so that all his interviewers might record them, Lord Reading asserted that the British nation would accept no other ending of the present struggle in Europe than victory.

"Whatever happens," he said, "nothing can change the attitude of Great Britain and her Allies in this war. For them there can be only one end. Until that end is reached and we have a decisive victory, there can be no end to the struggle for us. The people of Great Britain are prepared to make any sacrifice to attain that end. Nothing that can be done will be omitted."

Lord Reading's statement was made on the deck of the steamer a few moments before she cast off from her dock.

"As I leave the United States," he said, "I am full of gratitude in all with whom I have been in contact. Everywhere, their expressions of sympathy have been with our nation in her struggle. In departing, I wish to express my gratitude through the press."

DVINSK MUST BE TAKEN. But Army Has Been Forced To Defensive.

Petrograd, via London, Oct. 18.—With the exception of Dvinsk, on the northern end of the Russian battle front, where fierce artillery battles continue, the Germans appear to be on the defensive along the entire eastern front.

Russian military officials say they have obtained information that the German armies have been ordered to take Dvinsk at any cost. German attacks at this point have been made with the utmost impetuosity under cover of a terrific artillery fire, but so far they have been unable to break down the Russian defense. The German losses are reported to have been extremely heavy.

Mission Work In China.

Toronto, Oct. 18.—The General Mission Board of the Methodist Church has decided to release \$31,000 of its funds, tied up since the beginning of the war, thus permitting a continuance of building operations in China, where a \$7,500 school is being built at Cheng-Tu and other educational institutions in various other parts. A proposal to join with the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States for work in China is under advisement. Rev. Dr. Chown will visit China in 1917 if conditions improve, when a class of Chinese probationers will be ordained. Despite the objections on financial grounds of J. W. Flavell, H. H. Fudger, and Dr. Rankin, the board decided to appoint a superintendent of missions for Newfoundland.

Allies Finance Greece.

Milan, Oct. 18.—The Greek Government is co-operating with the quadruple entente by keeping its army mobilized and by this action alone warding off a possible Bulgarian attack on the base of operations of the expeditionary forces. An Athens despatch to the Corriere della Sera says that in exchange for this Greece funds for keeping up its armaments and that the national bank of Greece already has received a credit of 30,000,000 francs (\$6,000,000) from London and Paris.

The keel of the first battleship to be propelled entirely by electricity has been laid in the Brooklyn navy yard. The vessel is the new dreadnought California, one of three authorized by the last congress.

GREECE'S INTENTIONS. It Is Imperative She Should Take A Position.



KING CONSTANTINE OF GREECE.

London, Oct. 18.—The Times in an editorial says: "Almost every hour counts, yet the Allies are still without any clear or definite indication of the intentions of Greece. It is imperative that they should learn without delay if she is with them or against them."

"The hour is too vital for finessing or procrastination, as it is too vital for procrastination."

"The English and French forces have been sent to Salonika on invitation of the late Prime Minister of Greece. They are there to support the cause of Greece's ally. The change, which King Constantine has thought fit to make in the person of his chief advisor, cannot affect these facts. If the Greek Government contemplates the abandonment of the policy on the strength of which we were induced to dispatch our ships and soldiers to a Greek port, we have the right to exact clear, unambiguous announcement of this tergiversation."

Rev. C. H. Buckland, rector, St. James Church, Guelph, has been appointed chaplain of the 24th Depot Battery, now at Carling Heights, London.

At Vancouver, Robert Wright, an Englishman, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for seditious utterances.

OUR YOUNG WOMEN

are so often subject to headache—are languid, pale and nervous—because their blood is thin or insufficient. They are not really sick and hesitate to complain, but they lack that ambition and vivacity which is their birthright. They do not need drugs—but do need the tonic and nourishment in Scott's Emulsion that makes richer blood, fills hollow checks, suppresses nervousness and establishes strength. Nourishment alone makes blood and Scott's Emulsion is the essence of concentrated nourishment, free from wines or opiates.

If mother or daughter is frail, pale or nervous, give her Scott's for one month and see the betterment. It has a wholesome, "nutty" flavor. Avoid substitutes. At any drug store.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

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