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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Pension Board

The Dominion Government has appointed a Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada with offices in Ottawa. As the Board wish to cause as little delay as possible in dealing with communications regarding pensions, they wish the public to correspond directly with the Board of Pension Commissioners, Ottawa. A great deal of delay may be caused by communications being sent through other Departments of the Government.

The Patriotic Fund appropriation and the Military Hospitals Commission have kindly consented to give information and assistance to those wishing to write direct to the Board of Pension Commissioners. These societies have offices in certain localities throughout Canada.

In addition, in order to facilitate the granting of pensions, the Board is operating branch pension offices in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Barrie, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax. All information with regard to pensions may be obtained from these offices.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
REQUESTS
THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO
BEGIN NOW
TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE
NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 9, 1917

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA

C.P.R. Solicitor Killed in Action



The Canadian Pacific Railway has lost another of its valued servants at the front. Lieut. J. McNaught, a Scotchman by birth, was one of the company's solicitors, with offices in Montreal, and his death was recently reported in the casualty list. Lieut. McNaught was one of the most popular officers of the C.P.R. He was born at Wetherburn, Scotland, thirty-three years ago, and came to Montreal in 1885, where he qualified as a solicitor. He was married to Miss Elizabeth McNaught, and they had three children. Lieut. McNaught was appointed to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, and was killed on January 7th.

Lieut. J. McNaught was a highly respected and popular officer. His efforts were rewarded by a commission as a Lieutenant on June 1st, 1912. It was nearly three years ago that Lieut. McNaught was made one of the solicitors of the C.P.R., but when the war broke out, like many other Scotchmen, he had the feeling that he was called to the front. He went back to Scotland and entered the army on Nov. 15th, the same year, when he was selected to take on officers' training courses in the Royal Scots as a private. He trained all through the winter of June, 1916, when he was appointed to take on officers' training courses. Lieut. McNaught had no difficulty in qualifying, and in October 1916 he was appointed to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, and went to the front about the beginning of December. He was on the Somme front and was killed on January 7th.

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JAN. 9, 1917

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
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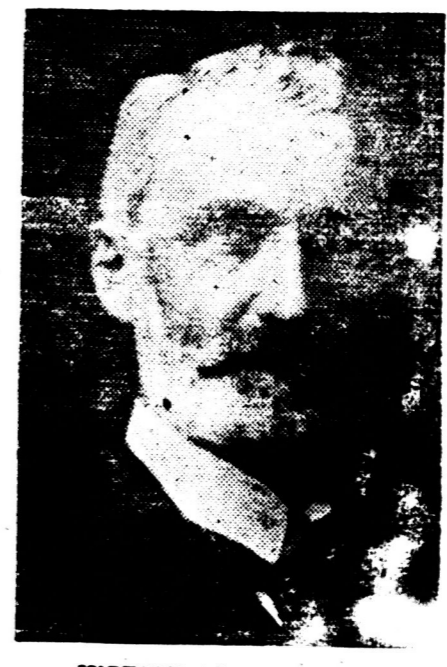
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Give for Health. —Janey Chamberlain.

Legal Aspects of Church Union

By CHIEF JUSTICE ARCHIBALD of Montreal



Under the name of the United Free Church of Scotland, and referred to the money and funds with which Lord Overton and others were invested as trustees in connection with the Free Church of Scotland, Lord Overton being a dissenting member of the union.

The court held that the action of the Free Church of Scotland in entering the Union, could not have the effect of diverting moneys and funds belonging to it to the United Church and that the dissenters were entitled to the control of such moneys. This judgment reversed judgments rendered unanimously by the court of first instance and the Court of Appeals in Scotland. There were two dissenters in the House of Lords, five judges giving the judgment.

The principal ground of this judgment was that the doctrine of the Free Church included the connection of the Church with the State, whereas the United Presbyterian Church rejected that doctrine, and also the Court held that the standards of the church had been modified by the Union by relaxing the binding effect of the Westminster Confession of Faith.

With regard to this case it is to be considered that the Free Church of Scotland, having been formed by the disruption from the Established Church of Scotland on the ground of the abuse of patronage but still professing to hold the principles of connection between the Church and the State, had not proved that there was any authority in that church which that doctrine could be altered in any authorized manner, and therefore held that the identity of the church had not been preserved by the Union.

But it is to be observed that these churches were governed by statutory authority as to their doctrine and practice. Here again this decision was immediately followed by legislation of the Imperial Parliament appointing commissioners whose duty it was to examine and take evidence of all the circumstances of the case and to allocate the property of the Free Church of Scotland to the dissenters and to those who entered the Union, in fair proportion.

It is at once seen that this case does not at all help the anti-Unionists in the present case, because the Act of Union provides for precisely the same action as was followed by the Parliament in both of the above cases, and no union can be effected until Parliament has given its consent to the terms of the union as far as financial matters are concerned.

In this country, churches are merely voluntary associations. They have not and never have had for a long period, even those which belong to the Established Church of Scotland, any connection with the State. The courts will interfere as between individual members of churches and the churches themselves but only for the purpose of carrying out the laws and ordinances which the church makes for the government of its members. There is no authority, outside of the established church courts, which can interfere for the purpose of making any rule to govern church matters. There is no question but that the church courts can, as the result of advancing criticism and interpretations of knowledge give new statutes. This was done by the 45 Victoria, chapter 124 which confirmed in all practical respects the provision made by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland for dealing with the said funds after the union of the churches.

The other case to which I have referred viz the case of OVERTON and the GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND and others, the holding in the House of Lords was that the identity of a religious community described as a church consists in the identity of its doctrine, creeds, confessions, formularies and tests. The bond of union of a Christian association may contain a power in some recognized body to control, alter or modify the tenets or principles at one time professed by the association but the existence of such a power must be proved. In this case concerned the union of the Free Church of Scotland with the United Presbyterian Church and

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

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