

# DR. SCOTT OBJECTS TO THE BRANDING OF PRESBYTERIANS IN CANADA AS ANTICHRIST

To the Editor of The Mail.

Sir:—The General Council of The United Church of Canada has come and gone without the hoped for disclaimer of the words of its Official Organ, "The New Outlook", on linking Presbyterians with Antichrist.

Who or what is Antichrist has been a query of the curious for nearly twenty centuries; some holding him a man or superman; some an organization or system; some a spirit or influence; all holding him the essence of badness, the supreme of malignant enmity to God and good.

But it has remained for Rev. Charles Clayton Morrison of Chicago, editor of a weekly paper, "The Christian Century", to solve this mystery of the ages, and to discover and proclaim to the world that Antichrist is Presbyterianism.

Dr. Morrison is a minister of one of the smaller separatist bodies in the U. S. A. His pen shows him a "liberal", of the well known illiberal type, who claim liberty for themselves and deny it to others; who announce their own beliefs and denounce "creeds", which are simply the beliefs of others; who decry "sects" and "denominations" and hold their own sect as the goal for all.

Three years ago, in 1925, at the organization of The United Church, when attempt was made in Canada, as in Scotland in the time of the Covenanters, to blot out Presbyterianism, with its liberties and rights of the people, Dr. Morrison was brought to Toronto as a speaker in chief of the occasion.

In early summer of the present year he toured Canada, to see, as he said, after three years, the result. His story of that tour, widely published, is largely devoted to telling the wickedness of Presbyterians who believed it their duty to maintain in Canada their world-wide Presbyterian Church, with its principles, and who would not desert it for a new denomination where those principles have no place. He even pictures Christ passing judgment on them, as follows:—

"Christ looks upon these anti-union Presbyterians through the same eyes through which he looked upon Simon Peter when the cock crew, and He has the same reason for thinking the same thoughts which he thought then for if there is any such thing as denying Christ, these non-concurring Presbyterians have surely denied him."

"The defectionist group in Canada is peculiarly guilty because it proved disobedient to the heavenly vision of a united church."

"It wilfully and proudly and selfishly thrust itself in the path of the fulfilment of the most Christian movement since the Reformation."

"It lowered the Christian banner and caused it to be sullied with shame"—"For itself it carries a different banner. It is not a Christian banner but the banner of Antichrist."

The banner which these Presbyterians have always borne, which they would not lower and which they still loyally and lovingly bear, is the banner of world-wide Presbyterianism, pledged to the great truths of the Christian faith and to the liberties and rights of the people, in unity with all of every name who live the Christian life.

After Dr. Morrison's tour, and his story of it, he was thanked by "The New Outlook", the official organ of the United Church for "the stir and stimulus, which fellowship with him has brought to us, and which the reading of his exceedingly able articles has still further increased". And the General Council of that Church is now past without hint of disapproving those official thanks on its behalf, thereby endorsing them.

Dr. Morrison has just returned from touring Britain, preaching in Scotland, receiving a warm Scottish welcome from those who did not know of his so recent branding as Antichrist their Scottish Presbyterianism, with its liberties and rights of the people, for which many of their forefathers died.

Dr. Morrison's words are, in themselves, unworthy of notice, but his wide official endorsement and his wider self advertisement suggest some questions:—

1. If Presbyterians made no change, but simply maintained their own Church and its principles, while others

deserted that Church and its principles, who are "the defectionist group in Canada"?

2. If Presbyterians asked only religious liberty, freedom to remain peacefully in their own Church, giving fullest liberty to all who might wish to go elsewhere, while others sought by civil law to deny them that liberty, and to drive them out of their Church into a new denomination, who was it that acted "wilfully, proudly and selfishly"?

3. If Presbyterians remained true to their Church, pledged to the Deity and Atonement of Christ and to the great truths that circle around the Cross, and others deserted that Church for a new denomination, having no such pledge, who is it that has opened the door for "denying Christ"?

4. If Canada's coercive attempt was "the most Christian movement since the Reformation"—what made it so? Was it the rejection of all pledge to the doctrines of the Reformation? Or was it the attempt to take away the religious liberty won by the reformation, and to once more compel men and women by civil penalty and loss, to change their faith?

5. If "Presbyterians"—"were disobedient to the heavenly vision of a united Church"—what made that vision heavenly? Was it the refusal by that Church of all subscription to the great truths of the Christian faith? Or was it the rejection of Presbyterian democracy for clerical and official autocracy? Or was it the spirit of that "heavenly vision" as shown in Dr. Morrison's writings against Presbyterians and in official thanks given him for the same?

The saddest feature however is not his childish outburst against Presbyterians, nor even his linking them with Antichrist, but his linking Christ with such calumnies and representing Christ as joining with him in those calumnies. To those who trust in Christ as their Divine Redeemer and worship Him as God such use of that Sacred Name is blasphemy. If Dr. Morrison holds Christ merely a man it will not, of course, seem blasphemy to him, or to those who think with him.

EPHRAIM SCOTT.  
Montreal, 3rd. November, 1928.

## THREE SAVED WHEN LAUNCH CAUGHT FIRE

Ottawa, Nov. 12—When their motor launch took fire on the Ottawa River, ten miles below here yesterday, J. Lyman Perkins, Frederick A. Gollifer and George Duhamel, all of this city, jumped into the tender they were towing but it foundered under their weight and they found themselves in the cold water. They kept up, however, until Moise Beauchamp, a lighthouse keeper, who had seen the flames, rowed to them. His rowboat was too small to endanger hauling the three men into it and had them hold on to the gunwale while he rowed toward the shore. When one of them weakened in the cold Mr. Beauchamp had one of the others reach across the boat and grip his companion's hands. In this way all were brought safely to land.

## CANDIDATE CHOSEN IN JOLIETTE

Montreal, Nov. 12—Charles Edouard Ferland, advocate, was selected today to represent the Liberal party in the Dominion by-election in Joliette county, Dec. 17. The selection of Mr. Ferland was made at a convention held in the city of Joliette and presided over by Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The by-election was rendered necessary by the appointment of the sitting member, J. J. Denis, to the Supreme Court bench. In the General elections of 1926, Mr. Denis was elected over C. Neven, Conservative, by 5,659 votes to 4,202.

# MINERAL DEVELOPMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK LIKELY TO INCREASE RAPIDLY

(Financial Post.)

While New Brunswick has not as yet any metallic mines operating on a commercial basis, yet there has been a decided revival during the past year in mining interest and mining development in the province.

More than ever before, in the past twelve months has active prospecting and preliminary investigation work been carried out in some of the promising mineral belts. It goes without saying that such work must precede greater activity in the mining industry of the province.

A large amount of investigation by way of diamond drilling, trenching and surface work has been carried out on the copper and zinc deposits of Albert County and in the pyrrhotite of Charlotte county. Some work has also gone forward in other areas. All of which is helpful to the province in its endeavor to develop its natural resources more fully. The amount of work which has been carried out indicates clearly that pay ore exists in the province, although a commercial development still remains to be proved by some lucky group of speculators.

**Railways Co-operating.**

Some work has also been completed in opening up the antimony deposits at Lake George as a preparation for more intensive development which it is anticipated will follow shortly.

Both railways have co-operated substantially with the provincial government in its endeavor to prove New Brunswick's mineral possibilities. At the moment, the Canadian National has a party in the field under the direction of Cyril T. Young which is working out the possibilities along the granite contacts in the north-western section of the province.

For many years the province has looked to her farms, her lumber and her fisheries as the principal industries and sources of wealth. True, there were her coal mines, her wonderful gypsum deposits supplying one of the best gypsum mills in Canada, and there was a stable industry in the production of natural gas and crude oil but with a few exceptions there was little effort towards the development of the metallics.

**Valuable Oil Fields.**

Incidentally the company which controls most of the gas and oil fields of the province is doing a satisfactory business. It is said that the quality of the oil produced by some of New Brunswick's wells is unexcelled anywhere and that some of the producing wells have been capped pending a return to better times and better prices in the crude oil industry when the higher grades produced in New Brunswick will yield even more than proportionately higher prices.

Turning to the mineral resources, it may be stated that at no time has so much consideration been directed toward their development as at present.

## NOTICE OF SALE

To the Heirs of Coburn Allen, late of the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, Labourer, deceased, and to all others whom it may in any wise concern,—

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the second day of June, A. D. 1928, and registered in York County Records in Book 206, pages 119-122, the eleventh day of October, A. D. 1928, and made between the said Coburn Allen, of the one part, and Kitchen Bros., Ltd., a company incorporated under the laws of the Province of New Brunswick having its head office at the City of Fredericton in the County of York aforesaid, of the other part, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, and in pursuance of the said Power of Sale, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office in the City of Fredericton in the County of York aforesaid, on Saturday, the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1929, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said mortgage as follows:—

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Douglas, County of York, and Province of New Brunswick at or near 'Burt's Corner' and bounded as follows: 'Beginning at a post at the South-west corner of a lot of land owned by 'Newton Bird; thence running North 'along side line of said Newton Bird's 'lot nine rods, thence at right angles and 'running West fifty three feet to a post 'thence at right angles and running 'South nine rods to the main highway 'road; thence along said highway road to 'the place of beginning, fifty three feet, 'containing one-sixth of an acre, more or less. Being the same lands and premises conveyed by Deed from Thomas W. 'Fowler and wife to Coburn Allen, and 'recorded in York County Records in 'Book 185, pages 185 and 186, under official number 74354, and bearing date 'the 22nd day of August, A. D. 1922.'"

Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining.

Dated this ninth day of November, A. D. 1928.

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ent. This can be set down as the result of the present government's adoption of modern mining laws, to judicious publicity and to some extent to the great expansion of the business of mining throughout the whole of Canada.

**Has Many Minerals.**

A broad range of minerals is known to exist in New Brunswick; these include copper, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, antimony, tungsten, molybdenite and nickel. Perhaps there is no other mineral so widespread, particularly in the southern part of the province, as copper, and today two mining corporations of high standing are carrying on thorough investigations in the copper, lead and zinc-bearing localities in Albert County, some sixty or seventy miles north-east of the city of Saint John.

Another corporation is making a thorough test of an attractive copper deposit near Annidale, about forty miles north of Saint John and several individual prospectors are carefully examining and following up other mineral possibilities in that territory. A syndicate of Saint Stephen businessmen has brought in a professional prospector who for some months has been tracing out nickel and other prospects in Charlotte county and who is now carrying on the same type of work in other parts of the province for one of the great mining corporations of Canada.

**Has Antimony Deposit.**

One of the very few commercial deposits of antimony in Canada is being developed at Lake George, some twenty miles west of the city of Fredericton and it is confidently expected that this will form at an early date one of the province's greatest mining industries. Interesting specimens of zinc and lead come in from the northern part of the province near Bathurst and similar deposits are known to exist in the western part near the town of Woodstock. It is confidently expected that economic development will come from many of these localities. In the meantime, the

# NEW BRUNSWICK HAS STILL VAST RESOURCES

New Brunswick is one of Canada's oldest and richest provinces, famous for its lumber, fishing, ship building, coal mining, agriculture, hunting and fishing. It leads all the provinces in artificial pearl material, grindstones, herring, oysters, and sardines, potatoes and lath and contains some of the best salmon angling in the world.

Crown lands total 11,720 square miles. Seven and one-half million acres are still held by the provincial government. Of these, seven million acres are under timber license, portions of which may be obtained for agricultural purposes.

Fishery production in 1926 was \$5,325,78.

**The Lumber Industry**

In 1926 the total cut of logs in New Brunswick, including those used for sawn lumber, laths, shingles, railway ties, pulpwood, etc., was in excess of 730 million feet, board measure.

**Mining is Encouraged**

Under the new mining act of 1927 the prospector has a fair field free from unnecessary restrictions and will be able to lay hold of what he has found with certainty of tenure. The act is framed to assist the aggressive location and development of New Brunswick's mineral resources and prospectors and mining operators will be backed to the utmost by the alert co-operation of the department of lands and mines.

New Brunswick produces a good quality of bituminous coal for industrial purposes from the Grand Lake region; probably the finest grade of gypsum in Canada, from the mines and quarries of Hillsborough in Albert County; and natural gas which supplies the city of Moncton and vicinity with heat for domestic purposes and power. The highest grade of oil also comes from this locality. In addition to these there are several

provincial government, through loaning diamond drills and similar means, is doing all within its power to expedite mining development.

other minerals of economic value to be found in the province; antimony at Lake George west of Fredericton, copper at various places, also lead and zinc. Tungsten has been found on the Miramichi River above Boiestown, and a large deposit of iron is known to exist near Bathurst. Among the non-metallics are infusorial earth or tripolite, the oil shales of Albert County, the limestones of Saint John County and Charlotte County, the granites of St. George in the southern part of the province used in monumental work and the granites of Spoon Island on the Saint John River. There is also a very fine pulpstone industry at Quarryville not far from the town of New-castle and a grindstone industry at Stoneraven in Gloucester County.

The annual value of the province's mineral production is in the vicinity of \$2,000,000.

Mr. and Mrs. David W. Muir of Bangor, Maine, are in the city today visiting friends.

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