The Weekly Ontario

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914.

BUY CANADIAN GOODS.

This is no longer a commercial appeal. perial and national patriotism. We must furlar at home during the war. Sending money lesson. abroad in payment for foreign goods indirectly helps the enemies of Britain, because such ac- sterburg and Professor Richard make so much sion. He was in high spirits. tion weakens ourselves. Campaigns should be of, there are very few shivers running up Ameriorganized by the citizens of every community. can backs on account of that. The Slav peril pass through its entire length at high speed. It The support of the local press, public officials is remote; the German peril was imminent, and has a depth of 34 feet, its width at the bottom and consumers should be enlisted. It is evident Europe was justified in taking counsel from the is 140 feet, and its width across the surface of that a flood of goods, from neutral countries copybook and doing the next thing. deflected from the ports of belligerent nations, will threaten to overwhelm our markets. While our fellow-countrymen fight in Europe, let us tional wealth so that they may strengthen us nection with the war is the attitude of the A-basins, of 900 feet width at the bottom, in which in time of need. All that stands between our merican press which with remarkable unanimisafety and prosperity and the colony-hungry ty takes the side of the Allies as against the may enter the Canal from the North Sea and, Germans is a group of ships in the North Sea. Kaiser. There is scarcely a newspaper in the instead of emerging in Kiel Harbor, turn in the The tremendous struggle is only begun. The United States of first rate importance which Canal and come back into the North Sea, while end is shrouded in uncertainty. The struggle approves or supports either the diplomacy or the enemy is racing round Skagen to the Baltic. and its after-effects will tax us to the limit of the war methods of Germany, and the position Numerous sandbanks lie in front of the endurance. Canadian producers and consumers of Great Britain in this contest is as strongly North Sea shore, which is protected by powerful must stand together watchful of one another's supported by most of the leading American fortifications. The strongly-fortified rocky interests, ready to sacrifice personal inclination newspapers as it is in any part of the world. island of Heligoland is also relied on by Gerwilling to incur inconvenience. This is no time As a result, Germans in the United States, who many as a great protection to the Elbe mouth to indulge whims, prejudices or fancies in favor form a numerous class of the population, are of the Canal, which has been described as alof foreign manufactures. Neither should the writing indignant letters to New York papers most unassailable from the sea. As a commercitizens who have means economize too severely protesting that the press is hostile to Germany cial undertaking, the Canal is scarcely a paying spend now, keep factories going and retrench and is distorting the facts about the war and the undertaking, though the tonnage that passed iater. In such a crisis everything should be causes of the war so as to place Germany in an through it in 1913 was half as large as that done by the manufacturers, wholesalers and re-unfavorable light. Many of these letters are which went through the Suez Canal. The dues tailers, and, if necessary, by the Government, very abusive in tone, and the very fact that they had to be kept low, because the saving in time to keep down to the lowest possible figure the have been given space in the journals to which effected by the Canal is not very great. The price of articles manufactured in Canada which they are addressed is evidence of the fairness dues amounted to \$250,000 in 1896, and to \$1,-Canadians are asked to buy for patriotic reasons of the newspapers towards Germany. 175,000 in 1913, or not much more than one per Manufacturers and other producers must show The American newspapers have explained cent. of the \$95,000,000 expended on the conconsumers that they are willing to dispense in reply that they are publishing the war news struction of the Canal. temporarily with profits and will be satisfied to just as they receive it, but these explanations But, of course, the economic value of the make ends meet. By restricting their purchases have not prevented the continuance of these canal was of minor importance. It was built to Canada, consumers are bound to reap the ad- abusive letters; and the newspapers, believing for strategic purposes primarily, and it ought vantageous lowering of prices which is the natu-that patience under these accusations have to appear before very long how far the Bismarck ral result of large outputs, and they will escape ceased to be a virtue, are beginning to express theory is justified in practice. Up to this time the inevitable levies and possible confiscations themselves in direct and forcible fashion in re- the canal seems to have been chiefly useful as which must follow wide-spread unemploymet. ply. The New York Evening Telegram, for ex- a safe hiding place for the Kaiser's fleet.

Fight the enemy by buying at home. -Industrial Canada.

"BACK TO BARBARISM."

"Life" the New York illustrated weekly, is perhaps in as good a position as any American journal to impartially "size up" American opinion on the war. The current issue contains a cartoon entitled "Back to Barbarism," together with the following editorial comment:

The unanimity of sentiment in this country against Germany is surprising. It is not anti-German, and it is not pro-English. It seems to be the judgment given promptly and spontaneously on the merits of the case as seen by American eyes. As a people we have come in the last fifty years to be almost as near kin to the Germans as to the English. We respect the German ability and value German friendship; nevertheless, the American mind records of the highest type of Germans who deplore and have, as the Ottawa Free Press says, is now givand discloses with hardly appreciable dissent the action of the German Emperor in en Canadian manufacturers. It will be their impression that the English, French and Rus-bringing on this war, says that the Germans in own fault if they do not take advantage of it. sians are fighting in this war on behalf of the New York-not of that class, who believe that liberties of all the world, and that Germany the Kaiser can do no wrong and that all the and Austria are seeking to impose on the world other nations in Europe conspired to draw Ger- tion between the Kaiser and Mr. John Burns a despotic authority to which it would be ruin- many into this conflict-should devote their en- during one of the former's visits to England ous to yield.

fight has been going on against commercial des- succour to their much braver brethen at the potism. It has been a hard fight, the harder be- front." cause it has seemed to many to be a night against efficiency. We think we have won it, and we hope that in the long run the result will prove to be prejudicial to efficiency. But however it may turn out, this fight against powers that goland, in which it has been shown that in have too much drill, and that your idea of stock were, and seemed indomitable, has perceptibly daring and enterprise the men of the Navy are tactics and close formation is all out of date. trained and educated the American mind. In worthy of the best traditions of the old days And I think you rely too much on numbers and many particulars we think differently from what when Britain's breed of sailors swept the seas, not enough on morale." "Indeed," said the Agnes Maule Machar (Fidelis) in Toronto we thought fifteen years ago. What was radical lends fresh interest to the strategic value of the Kaiser good-humoredly, and repeated Mr. Globe.

thrown off the yoke of the railroads and the fortress at the mouth of the Elbe guarding the tinguished person shook his head, and hinted THE WEEKLY ONTARIO and Bay of Quinte Chronicle is published every Thursday morning at \$1.00 a year, or \$1.50 them, but hope that in the end they will pros-ider the pecceptive of maintain to purseives that tance.

Would inevitably result from serious harm to Before it was constructed, Germany was un-MODERN DIPLOMACY, or HOW THE WAR a year to the United States. been put in their place.

It to take it." With that spirit in control of her Holstein, thus uniting the North Sea and the is the rallying cry of combatants fired with imnish Britain and our friends with food and sup- As to that, we shall know in due time, but the double the striking power of the fleet. plies. More land should be brought under culti- instant Europe wins, if she does win, it will be The Kiel Canal, which connects the spacivation, and part of our urban population trans- a case like our case of the railroads and the ous Kiel Bay, on the Baltic, with the mouth of ferred to the task of bringing wealth out of the trusts. To destroy them would be only a shade the Elbe, was built, in its original form, in the soil. The money received for our products will less bad than to be ruled by them. Germany years 1875-95, at a cost of \$39,000,000. Its engo far to provide for our necessities and, if wise-zation. The moment it has been drubbed into only two months ago, at a cost of \$55,000,000. ly circulated in our own country, will alleviate her that she is not the whole wheel it will be British warships were present at the festivities distress from unemployment. This is the per- necessary to help with such repairs that she which accompanied the formal opening of the fect circle that will benefit our farmers, keep can go on with her work. As much as these enlarged waterway, of which the official name our factories in operation, provide work, main- States are anti-German because Germany seems is the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. The Emperor, with tain credit and retain money. It is the duty to need the illumination of defeat, so they will a number of the highest of his naval officers, of Canadian citizens to spend every possible dol- be pro-German just as soon as she has had her was a guest on the battleship King George V.

PLAIN TALK.

ample, prints an editorial in double-column width, which begins as follows:

sincere in publishing the news of the European war just as they receive it, to inform threats are not worth the paper on which sympathy. they are written.

intimate that the reputable newspapers in tance to her is as great as to England. New York have any ulterior motive whatsobacks or Russian triumphs."

In conclusion, the New York paper, after millions of business with Britain. repeating that there are in New York thousands For fifteen years in this country a steady huge Red Cross fund which can be used to give

THE KIEL CANAL.

The naval engagement in the Bight of Heli-

opinion then is public opinion now. We have Kiel Canal. Heligoland is the mighty island Burns's criticism to one of his officers. A distrusts that had dominion over us. How we shall approach to the strong forts which protect the that the advice was indiscreet. "Not at all," get along without the guidance they were used Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. From the German naval was the reply, "in a week the Kaiser Will have to give us we do not know, but we not only hope standpoint this is believed to be of vast impor-forgotten all about it."

per better and be more serviceable from having in the North Sea and the other in the Baltic Sea. The only way by which these fleets could unite Germany, with her stout insistance on hav- was by passing through the narrow passage ing her "place in the sun," no matter who must around the north of Denmark, by way of the be crowded out of it, has seemed to Americans Skager Rack and the Kattegat, which could be to personify the commercial despotism that they easily obstructed by the enemy's ships. It was have fought long and finally beaten at home. Bismarck, the shrewdest of German statesmen, Her word to Europe and all the world has been, who conceived the project of cutting a canal "I shall have what I want, and I have the power through the narrow neck of land in Schleswigpeace until it had been settled by arms whether strength quickly in one of other sea, free from Germany or the rest of Europe was the stronger. hostile intervention, that is to say virtually to

and the account in the London Times noted the As for the Slav peril, which Professor Mun-fact that he was more than genial on that occa-

the water is 310 feet. It has a number of passages of double width. The locks are few, and are exceedingly roomy, being more than a thou-One of the most significant things in con-sand feet in length; and there are four turning-

English business houses as we noted the "It appears to be about time for the news- other day, have declared a trade war upon Gerpapers in New York, which are perfectly many. A campaign for ousting German trade and replacing it with British trade has been a lot of letter-writing, bombastic Germans launched, and press despatches declare that the that all their abuse and vituperation and movement has met with whole-hearted public

Such an aggressive step in the Old Country "The Evening Telegram does not care a should lend incentive to a similar movement rap for the individual opinion of any one here. Canada is in a splendid position to assist person or group of persons who are so un- the Old Country in this trade war, just as she fair and biased in their opinions as to even is in the more serious armed conflct. Its impor-

German manufacturers have been selling ever in publishing news and displaying this to Britain millions of dollars worth of goods news prominently, whether it be about Ger- every year, a large part of which might just as man defeats, French victories, Austrian set- well be manufactured in the British Empire. In motors and dynamos alone Germany does twelve

The greatest opportunity they can ever

The Nation tells a good story of a conversaergies in the United States to "the raising of a Mr. Burns is an ardent observer or soldiering and few manoeuvres go by without his sharing the soldier's marches. One year he transferred this voluntary service to Germany. The Kaiser heard of it, and asked him what he thought of the German army. Mr. Burns replied with his accustomed directness: "I think, Sir, you

Said Austria-"You murderous Serb, You the peace of all Europe disturb; Get down on your knees, And apologize, please, Or I'll kick you right off my front curb." Said Servia,-"Don't venture too far, Or I'll call in my uncle, the Czar; He won't see me licked, Nor insulted nor kicked,

So you better leave things as they are."

Said the Kaiser-"Push in that Serb's face It will teach him to stay in his place; If Russia says boo,

I'm on the game too, And right quickly we'll settle the case."

The Czar said-"My cousin the Kaiser, Was always a good advertiser; He's determined to fight, And insists he is right, But soon he'll be older and wiser."

"For forty-four summers" said France "I have waited and watched for a chance To wrest Alsace-Lorraine From the Germans again, And now is the time to advance."

Said Belgium-"When armies immense Pour over my boundary fence, I'll awake from my nap, And put up a scrap They'll remember a hundred years hence.

Said John Bull-"This 'ere Kaiser's a slob, And 'is word isn't worth 'arf a bob. (If I lets Belgium suffer, I'm a blank bloomin' duffer) So 'ere goes for a crack at 'is nob."

Said Italy-"I think I'll stay out Till I know what the row is about; Its a far better plan Just to sell my banan', Till the issue is plain beyond doubt."

Said our good uncle Samuel-"I swaow I had better keep aout of this raow, For with Mormons and Niggers. And Greasers, I figgers, I have all I kin handle just now."

OUR LADS TO THE FRONT.

No foe besets our gates, No armies meet our ken: Why echoes through our peaceful streets The tread of armed men? Why rings the British cheer With such a proud acclaim? The "true North" sends her sons afar To fight in Britain's name.

They go, as went their sires of old, Across the surging seas to fare, Not for the lust of fame or gold, But for the British hearts they bear! They hear the mother land, afar, Calling her children, scattered wide: They haste, as wakes the note of war, To face the conflict at her side!

We follow with our thoughts and prayers, The richly freighted vessels' wake; Through blinding fogs and hidden snares, Winds! bear them safely for our sake. They hold the hopes of hearts that bleed With parting pangs, with nameless fears; Their devious course in safety speed, Thou who must guide where duty steers.

What years of peace essayed to do Danger and sorrow swift complete-Unite our Empire through and through, Till, with one throb, its pulses beat! One prayer is breathed on sea and land. From King and peasant, cot and hall, From snow-capped hills to coral strand, God guard our lads, and bless them all!

Oh God of Justice, Truth and Right, Who seeth as no mortal may-Whose hands can guide through passion's

night To dawning of a glorious day! Grant victory as Thou deemest best; Turn hate to love, bid slaughter cease, Lay sword in sheath and lance in rest, And bring our warriors home in peace!

No foe besets our gates, No armies meet our ken! Yet echoes through our peaceful streets The tramp of marching men! Ring out the British cheer With more than proud acclaim! The "true North" sends her sons afar To fight in Freedom's name!

Lesson XII. Third Quarter, Fo Sept. 20, 1914.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xxv. 31-46. Memory Verses, 34-36-Golden Text. Matt. xxv, 45-Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

To understand this lesson as to the interpretation of it, the time when and the parties concerned, we must notice carefully the first verse and the words, "When the Son of Man shall come in His glory and all the holy angels with Him, then shall He sit upon the throne of His glory." That defines clearly the time when, and also that the judgment referred to is not the judgment of the saints. His redeemed ones, for when He shall come in His glory they shall come with Him, the Old Testament as well as the New Testament saints, if we may make that distinction. Let the Holy Spirit tell you about this as you read Zech. xiv, 5; Col. iii, 4; I Thess. iii, 13; Rev. HL 21.

Then, as to the people to be judged, note the second verse of the lesson, "Before Him shall be gathered all nations." Could anything be more clear and plain in this connection than the statements in Joel ili, 1-2, that in connection with the restoration and deliverance of His people, Israel, He will gather all nations in the valley of Jehoshaphat and judge them because of their treatment of Israel? In Zeph. iii. 8, He says that it is His determination to gather the nations and pour upon them His indignation, and in the rest of that chapter He calls upon Israel to be glad and rejoice, for He will be mighty in their midst and get them praise and fame in every land where they have been put to shame.

In Zech. xiv, 2, He says that He will gather all nations against Jerusalem tobattle; in verse 4 that He will stand again upon the Mount of Olives, and in verse 9 that after that He will beking over all the earth. Let us thenbe clear about this-that in this judgment among those to be judged will not be found His body, the church, for she shall be with Him, nor Israel, for she is not reckoned among the nations (Num. xxiii, 9). There is no mention of any resurrection of the dead, just or unjust, so it is not the judgment of the saints who shall never come intojudgment for sin (John v, 24), because that was settled on Calvary, but shallbe judged for their works after the first resurrection at the judgment seat. of Christ for believers only (I Thesa. iv, 16-18; I Cor. x*, 51, 52; Rom. xiv,

10; II Cor. v, 10). It is not the great white throne judgment of Rev. xx, 11-15, where the unrighteous shall appear after their resurrection a thousand years later thanthe resurrection of the just (Rev. xx,

It is simply, as the record says a judgment of nations, as such, by their respective armies, and the question is their good or ill treatment of His people, Israel. As all individual salvation is through Jesus of Nazareth of the tribe of Judah and king of the Jews; so the salvation of nations will be through Him also, but in connection with a righteous Israel, who will receive Him as their Messiah when they shall see Him coming in Hisglory to the Mount of Olives for their deliverance. They shall then say, "Lo, this is our God; we have waited for Him, and He will save us; this is Jehovah, we have waited for Him; we will be glad and rejoice in His salva-

After that "Israel shall blosson and bud and fill the face of the earth with fruit" (Isa. xxv. 9; xxvii. 6). Then shall the saved nations who shall hear Him say, "Come, ye blessed," inherit the kingdom when the kingdoms under the whole heaven shall have become the kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ and shall walk in the light of the new Jerusalem and bring their glery and honor into it (Rev. xi, 15; xxi. 24).

The others shall hear Him say, "Depart, ye cursed," and shall be punished with everlasting destruction fromthe presence of the Lord and from the glory of His power (II Thess. i,

Any one who denies the truth of everlasting punishment, according to the last verse of our lesson, must reject the plain words of the Lord Jesus in this passage and elsewhere, as in Mark ix. 43, 45, 47,

In this last verse of our lesson the same word is applied to punishment as to life (revised version). I have endeavored to show the teaching of the Bible concerning the judgments in a tract entitled "The Four Judgments," which may be obtained from Mr. Fred Kelker, box 216, Harrisburg, Pa. If you send for it ask also for "The Secret of Missionary Interest" and see how God honors the simple exposition of His word.

If this lesson does not refer to the church except as seen with the Lord on His throne, where is the heart lesson for the believer? Here is one, at least, the great "inasmuch" principle, which always holds good. Whatever any believer does in His name He counts as done to Himself and wall reward it accordingly. Opportunities missed will bring us loss.

General Von

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