Letters To The Editor

Editor Ontario;—

We read with interest the letter entitled "Jerusalem and the Jews" in Thursday evening's Ontario, written by Mr Perry, and rejoiced with him in the light and knowledge it contained; but, while seeing some points that we believe we could throw a little more light on, we would say that it is not to be done in a spirit of controversy but with the desire to extend the helping hand to all interested in the fulfilment of prophesy as we can now discern it.

True, we believe the time is very near when the prophesies relating to the restoration of Israel in Palestine will be an accomplished fact. How wonderfully Jehovah has preserved them separate and distinct from the other nations, showing us "they are still beloved for the Father's sake;" and although they were cast off during the Gospel Age, from the first to the second advents of our Lord, during which time the "little flock," "the bride of Christ", "the Church of the first-borns", are being selected. The Scriptures show that God is going to make a new covenant with the House of Israel—Jer. 31:31-34—"Behold the days come saith the Lord that I will make a new covenant with the House of Israel, not according to the covenant that I made with their fathers....But this shall be the covenant....After those days (after the Bride of Christ has been glorified) I will put my law in their inward parts and write it in their hearts and will be their God and they shall be my people." Glorious things are awaiting the Jewish nation.

Mr. Perry in his letter said: "The Antichrist (Satan's man) will appear and make a seven-year covenant with the Jews. In the middle of the seven years he breaks his covenant and sets up his image in the temple, which the Jews will have rebuilt at Jerusalem, and demand that all the world shal worship him." We believe we can show by the Scriptures that "the Antichrist," "the man of sin," has already appeared. We know he must appear and be recognized by the true Church before the second advent of our Lord. The Apostle Paul in 2 Thess. 2:3 says: "Let no man deceive you by any means, for that day (our Lord's second advent) shall not come except there come a falling away first and that Man of Sin be revealed the Son of Perdition. It is clearly stated not only that this "Man of Sin" must first rise, but that he must develop and prosper before the Day of the Lord comes. Before Christ's day, this Antichrist must have reached the climax of its power and be on the decline, and it will be the bright shining of the Lord's presence at His second advent that this "Man of Sin", "the Antichrist", shall be utterly destroyed. Now after eighteen centuries the claim is again made that the "Day of Christ" has come. In St. Paul's first epistle to the Thessalonians he stated that the "Day of the Lord" would steal on quietly as a thief in the night, and though others would be in it unawares, the saints would be in the light concerning it. "But ye brethren are not in darkness that that day should overtake you, as a thief."—1 Thess. 5:4.

The name "Antichrist" has a two-fold significance. The first is against (i e in opposition to) Christ. The second is instead (i e a counterfeit) of Christ. We need not look long to find a character fitting all the requirements perfectly; one whose record written by secular historians as well as by its own deluded servants, we will see agrees exactly with the prophetic delineations of Antichrist. No man is "the Antichrist", "the Man of Sin", described in prophesy. Popes, bishops and others are at most only parts or members of the Antichrist system. The Church of Rome as an ecclesiastical system is not the Antichrist. A woman is always the symbol used for a church separate from its lord and head. The true Church is symbolised by a "chaste virgin", while the apostate church, which has fallen away from its primitive purity, is symbolically called "a harlot." As the true virgin church continues to be such to the end of the age when she is to be united to her lord and head and take his name,—Christ—so the apostate church is not the "Antichrist", "the Man of Sin", until she is united with her lord and head, the Pope, the claimed vice-regent of Christ, and becomes a religious empire falsely styled Christendom, which signifies Christ's Kingdom.

Since the head is the representative of the body and its mouth speaks for the body, we find this feature of Antichrist prominently referred to in the Scriptures; Rev. 13: 5-6—And there was given to him (Antichrist) a mouth speaking great things and blasphemies.... and he opened his mouth in blasphemy against God to blaspheme His name. In a wory entitled "The Pope the Vicar of Christ the Head of the Church", by a celebrated Roman Catholic, Monsignor Capel, is a list of no less than sixty-two blasphemous titles applied to the present pope. We will quote a few: "Most Divine of all heads", "Christ in unction" "key-bearer of the Kingdom of Heaven", "Vicar of Christ", "Infallible Pope", etc. From Farraris' Ecclesiactical Dictionary, a standard Roman Catholic authority, we quote the following: "The pope is of such dignity and highness that he is not simply a man but as it were a god and the vicar (representative of God). ....Nay, the pope's excellence and power are not only above heavenly, terrestrial and infernal things, but he is also above angels and is their superior, so that if it were possible that angels could err from the faith they could be judged and excommunicated by the pope. ....He is of such great dignity and power that he occupies one and the same tribunal with Christ; so that whatsoever the pope does seems to proceed from the mouth of God. ....The pope is, as it were, God on earth, etc." Rev. 17:5-6 reads: And upon her forehead was the name written, Mystery, Babylon the Great, the Mother of Harlots, and abominations of the Earth. And I saw the woman drunken with the Blood of the Saints, etc.

We could multiply quotations and Scriptures but space will not permit to prove that Papacy is the Antichrist, the counterfeit of the true Chrict and the true Kingdom, and we have the Scriptural assurance of its final end in Rev. 18:21—And a mighty angel took up a stone like a great mill-stone and cast it into the sea, saying, thus with violence shall that great city (religious government) Babylon, be thrown down and shall be found no more at all.

Bible Student.

OLEO-MARGARINE NOW BEING MADE BY TORONTO FIRM

Toronto, Dec. 18.—Within the past week what promises to be a flourishing new industry has sprung up in Toronto. It is the manufacture of oleomargarine for the Canadian consumer, which has been made possible by the recent removal, until the end of the war at least, of the restrictions which have heretofore prohibited the manufacture or sale of this food product within the Dominion.

Two of the largest abattoir firms in the city, indeed in Canada, the Harris Abattoir Company and the Swift Canadian Company—have begun oleomargarine manufacture while one or more new companies are said to be in process of formation with the view of manufacturing it also.

The two big firms which have become the pioneers in oleomargarine manufacture in this city already have more orders than they are able to fill, so instant being the demand for the product throughout Canada.

Prospects Are Bright

"We only began the manufacture of oleomargarine this week," said Mr. McLean, of the Harris Abattoir, "and the prospects for a big trade are bright indeed. We installed at a cost of $20,000 special machinery for the manufacture, and although we are already turning out from six to seven thousand pounds daily, we cannot begin to fill the orders which are pouring in to us from all our branch houses in all parts of Eastern Canada.

"We could sell four or five times the amount we are turning out. From all our branch houses at Montreal, St. John, N.B., Halifax, Sydney, N.S., and other centres big orders are reaching us. Only to day we had an order for one carload from Montreal we couldn't fill, but sent on what we could.

"We already see the necessity of increasing the capacity of our plant to meet the big demand for the product.

Asked to outline the materials which enter into the composition of oleomargarine, Mr. McLean replied they consisted of oleo-oil, cottonseed oil, lard, June butter and milk.

"Why June butter?" asked your correspondent.

"Because it is the best quality of butter made. In the manufacture of oleomargarine only the best butter will be used", replied Mr. McLean.

"What is the proportion of butter to the whole?"

"From 15 to 20 per cent."

"At what price are you offering oleomargarine?"

"We are selling it at 32 cents per pound to the trade.."

"What will be the retail price?"

"I am not in a position to state."

Process of Manufacture

From another source more was learned regarding the process of manufacturing oleomargarine and the constituents of the product, oleomargarine is usually made from refined oleo-oil, churned with "neutral" lard, cottonseed oil, milk and butter. In the process of manufacture the beef fat is cut into small pieces and then "rendered" at the lowest practical temperature in water-jacketed kettles. The scum is taken off from the top and the scraps settle in the bottom of the kettle. The liquid fat is then drawn off and allowed to cool, when it becomes viscuous.

In order to extract the oil this mass is transferred in cloths to hydraulic presses and subjected to a great pressure. The solid portion which is left is known to the trade as "oleo-stearine" and finds many uses, particularly in the manufacture of lard substitutes.

The oleo-oil in the preparation of oleomargarine is a clear amber-colored liquid and, when fresh, it is entirely free from any disagreeable odor or taste. It is a mixture of oline and palmitin.

"Neutral" is made by melting beef lard and allowing it to "grain" by standing at a temperature favorable for the crystallization of the stearine in coarse grains.

These, then the oleo-oil, the "neutral" and usually one of the vegetable oils, such as cottonseed, are mixed with the necessary quantity of milk, cream or butter, with or without coloring matter, and churned in the same way as cream is in the preparation of butter. The product is cooled, drained, salted worked, and packed in much the same way as butter.

Will Offset Losses

In Canada the fight against oleomargarine has been on the ground that it would injure or destroy the dairy industry, but it is argued on the other side that the new demand which the oleomargarine industry will create for milk, cream and butter will quite offset the losses which might occur in butter-making communities, through a possible decrease in the demand for butter for local domectic consumption.

If the Canadian consumption of butter should be less, there would still remain the never exhausted demand for Canadian butter for export at pirces even in advance of those which the Canadian dairymen can secure for his product at home.

NEWS OF THE WIDE WORLD

CANADA

No bran or shorts are to be exported until Canada's needs are assured.

War service badges of four classes are now ready for distribution.

The Toronto Halifax fund now amounts to $18,000

Ontario apiarists concluded their convention at Toronto.

The British Red Cross has contributed $125,000 to the Halifax fund.

Thomas Lewis, Toronto, jumped from the Don bridge, sustaining fatal injuries.

Geo. Bryon Smith, ex-M.P., formerly of Toronto, died suddenly at Los Angeles.

Lord Montagu addressed the Canadian club of Toronto on the future of the airplane.

The chairman of Gordon Waldron's meeting at Toronto collapsed suddenly with a stroke.

The discharge depots for returned soldiers at Halifax and Quebec are to be done away with.

From February 1st, wholesale dealers in fresh fruits and vegetables must have licenses.

Premier Borden has issued a statement thanking Canadian women for their support of Union Government.

Another old citizen of Galt, George H. Stevens, passed away yesterday at the age of 88 years.

Rev. Dr. John Neil, moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly of Canada, urged support of conscription.

Bishop Sweeny, of Toronto, opened a special subscription list in the interests of the animals deprived of shelter by the Halifax disaster.

Elmer and Mrs. Seedley and two children narrowly escaped death when fire broke out in their dwelling at Brockville at an early hour this morning.

Ald. J. S. Dowling yesterday morning announced his candidature for the Brantford mayoralty at the coming municipal elections.

In the province of Quebec, outside of Montreal island, 29,486 subscribers contributed more than seventeen and ahalf million dollars to the Victory loan.

Exemption granted temporarily to a man because his occupation holds good upon his continuing in that employment, but not necessarily with the same employer.

Power to operate street cars with one-man crews has not been granted the cities of Saskatchewan, the bill being killed in committee of the legislature last night.

Yesterday afternoon Engineers Kribs and Johnson, of Toronto, turned on the Hydro-Electric power from the Trent at the Kingston substation, and everything worked satisfactorily.

The late Franklin H. Walker, Windsor, left a $3,762,397 estate.

HOW MRS. CRANWELL MET HER DEATH

The following from the Toronto Star refers to Mrs. (Ensign) Cranwell, a former resident of Lindsay:

"Carrying his baby in his arms and accompanying the body of his wife, a victim of the Halifax disaster, Ensign Cranwell, of the Salvation Army, arrived in Toronto Friday. He broke away from the party of his friends who had gathered to meet him and was alone in his grief.

"He is dazed by his experiences," said Commissioner Richards, who with his wife, Capt. H. Greenway, and Col. McMillan, accompanied Ensign Cranwell as far as Montreal, where the latter caught another train and came on alone. "It will be a relief when we hear from him.

Mrs. Cranwell's funeral will take place Saturday afternoon from the Salvation Army headquarters.

Ensign Cranwell, his wife and two friends were sitting at the breakfast table at their home in Halifax when the crash came. The baby was lying on a couch. The husband was blown through the double doors into another room, but was fortunately uninjured. Hearing his wife cry, "Oh, my baby!" he ran towards her, and found her standing in the room, the baby in her arms. The blood was streaming from the jugular vein, cut from the flying glass. The baby was saturated in its mother's blood. In twenty minutes Mrs. Cranwell had breathed her last. —Post

DROPS DEAD AT NAPANEE

John P. Moore, of Newburgh, Dies Suddenly

Napanee, Dec. 18.—A very sudden death occurred Thursday night about eight o'clock at the Napanee Iron Works, when John P. Moore, of Newburgh, dropped dead. Deceased was apparently in his usual health, and without a moment's warning was cut off. He was about fifty-five years of age and leaves a wife and two children, Miss Elsie Moore, of Hamilton, and Alexander, attending Toronto University.

Much sorrow was expressed yesterday when it was learned that Freddie Miller, youngest son of the late Mrs. (Dr.) Stratton, had died in Kingston at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. H. W. Kelly, Albert street, on Thursday evening. The deceased was about eighteen years of age, and leaves one sister, Gladys, and one brother, Harold. The remains will be brought to Napanee and interred in the family plot at Riverside cemetery.—Napanee Exchange.

LIBEL CHARGE

King's Printer is Served With Summons at Brockville

Brockville, Dec. 19—Arthur T. Wilgress, King's Printer for Ontario, was served with a summons to appear at the Police Court next Friday to face a charge of criminal libel. Mr. Wilgress has been editor of his paper, the Brockville Times, and the information was laid by A. D. McDougall, agent of the Brockville branch of the Patriotic Fund, for the publication on Thursday last of alleged statements insinuating that it would be easy to use the Fund for political purposes.

PROSPER W. RANDALL

Prosper W. Randall, a retired farmer of Lonsdale, died in Thurlow yesterday at the age of 68 years of senile decay. The remains will be taken to Lonsdale for interment. Mr. Randall was a member of the Methodist Church.

NEW YORK HAS NO COAL

Tied Up at Tidewater Or in Snow-bound Cars.

New York, Dec.19—With half of New York's coal yards empty and suffering increasing in the unheated homes of the poor, the fuel administrators today exerted all their efforts to release thousands of tons of coal tied up at tidewater, or in snow-mound cars at tidewater, as the result of the recent severe storm

The general fuel situation is regarded as the most serious in the history of the city. Hundreds of tenements and homes are without heat; some factories have been compelled to shut down, and churches, schools, theatres and public halls are affected. Many of the leading hotels have inaugurated a plan to dim lights wherever possible and to curtail elevator service in order to conserve their fuel supplies.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL CONCERT LAST NIGHT.

The Victoria Ave. Baptist Sunday School held their annual Christmas entertainment last night. The church was crowded with the scholars and their parents and friends. The program consisted of the usual happy Xmas selections, and also a unique feature entitled "White Gifts for the King," during which Xmas gifts were presented by the classes to be given to charity. Previous to the concert the scholars enjoyed a good war-time Xmas supper, 225 hungry diners sitting down to well-filled tables. The supper was in charge of the Ladies' Bible Class. Rev. Chas. G. Smith presided at the concert in the absence of the superintendent, Mr. P. C. MacLaurin, from whom Xmas greetings were read. Rev. A. M. Hubly opened the proceedings with prayer. Xmas messages and greetings were sent to Mr. P. C. MacLaurin, Mr. W. B. Riggs, a former superintendent, Miss F. Hitchon and the overseas soldier members, the scholars signifying their approval of these messages by hearty applause and in the case of the soldiers, by singing the soldiers' verse of the National Anthem, "God save our Splendid Men."

Following is the program:

Chorus by the primary class (2) numbers; Beginners' class two numbers.

Recitations by Aileen Cook, Ida Cook, Orlin Lloyd, Marjorie Doolittle, Ralph Smith, Mrs. Alice Lott.

Solos by Evelyn MacLaurin, Neva Deeton with violin obligato by Lorne Deeton; Miss Forman with chorus by little girls.

Dialogue by Miss Gastrell's class of boys.

Candle Drill by 8 little girls

Club Swinging by four members of Mr. Ellis's class

Flag Drill by 12 girls.

Chorus "Holy Night" with pantomime.

Presentation of white gifts by representatives of the beginners, primary, junior, intermediate, senior, organized and Bible Classes of the school.

The following 22 pupils received handsome book prizes for perfect attendance throughout the year—Elsie Johnson, Dorothy Smith, Rita Cook, Gertie Fisher, Aileen Cook, Aileen MacLaurin, Mary Cook, Evelyn MacLaurin, Florence Kelly, Florence Copeland, Violet Kelly, Kathleen Clark, Ralph Smith, Joe Blackburn, Leo Barlow, Irene Clark, Laura Cook, Marjorie Smith, John Fisher, Joe Copeland, Bert Orr, Edna Blackburn.

The secretary of the school, Miss Anna Lounsberry gave a brief report of the year's work, showing that 230 scholars were on the roll and that the average attendance for the year had been 143. Over $400 was received from all sources for the work of the school for which nearly $300 was for benevolence and supplies, including offerings for the Belgians, overseas Xmas parcels, Missions, Y.M.C.A. overseas work, Chaplains' overseas fund, the Toronto Sick Children's Hospital and needy persons. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Miss Lounsberry for her splendid services during the year. The Xmas committee composed of Mrs. Wm. R. Deeton, convener; Miss Claire Hitchon, Miss F. Hitchon, Miss Nurse, Miss Gastrell and Mr. Harry Ellis were heartily thanked for their splendid labors which resulted in such a fine program. The large concert platform was used and it was prettily decorated with white and green. The service closed with the Doxology.

Hog Charcoal—Perry
Pratts Poultry Regulator—Perry
Hens Leg Markers—Perry
Meat and Bone Meal—Perry
Grit and Oyster Shell—Perry

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All At Cut Rate Prices
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BRITISH EMPLOY CHINESE WORKERS

(By a Paris Correspondent)

In the fight against Germany the French have drawn heavily for men on their African colonies. The "Turcies" or the Arabs of Algeria, were the heroes of the early mad charges and now there is hardly an offensive in which the coal-black Senegalese are not given heroic work to do somewhere along the line. The British drew on their trained troops in India during the critical days three years ago. Now these troops are employed elsewhere except some Hindu cavalry, the Ghurkas, who patrol the roads in parts of the army zone.

It is, however, chiefly as paid laborers that the British armies in France employ the colored races. In the summer, the Egyptians are used, but as they are not accustomed to the cold climate they have to be shipped south for the winter, just as the French Senegalese fighters are. There are also gangs of natives from South Africa who do common labor for wages, and the French employ Anamites, who are natives of the French portions of Indo-China.

The most satisfactory of all the Asiatic laborers, however, are men from the north of China. They are intelligent, hardy and do excellent work and the British officers who have dealings with them are most enthusiastic about their qualities.

There are at present many thousands of Chinese laborers in the British army zone in France. They are muscular-looking men and their general appearance is much superior to the Chinese one sees in the eastern United States. These men come from the northern provinces. Their skin is brownish, rather yellow. Physically, they are well formed appear extremely strong and decidedly intelligent.

The men brought to France are all young. The cost of transporting them is high and naturally the best only are accepted. The recruiting is done by private concerns, partly British and Chinese. The propaganda consists, oddly enough, chiefly of war photographs. They do not present France in any alluring light but somehow war has a fascination even for the Chinese.

A long contract in English and Chinese is insisted upon. The men who know enough English to be interpreters are highest paid. The contract further pledges the British Government to pay an indemnity in case of death or total disability.

The most interesting part of the contract, however, is the stipulation that while the man is away, the British Government pays to the family or dependents n Chna a certain sum which varies according to the man's pay in France.

MISS J. COLEMAN

Miss Josephine Coleman, of Monteagle, daughter of the late John Coleman died in Thurlow this morning at the age of 64 years. The interment will be made in Belleville Cemetery.

WAS ALMOST ROASTED ALIVE

Georges Andres, the celebrated French athlete, who was taken prisoner shortly after the outbreak of war, has escaped from Germany. He contributes to the Paris Journal an account of his captivity:

"During nearly three years," he said, "I was taken from one prisoners' camp to another. All the camps are alike, consisting of huts, with tarred roofs, erected on sandy soil. Each camp is divided into sections by barbed wire. They are so depressing that long detention produces a peculiar mental disorder termed 'barbed wire psychosis.'

"These vast camps cannot accommodate 10,000 men, but not infrequently 60,000 are crowded into them. Work is compulsory except for non-comers who are, however, harried until they prefer work to camp routine.

"Food is very scarce and the prisoners would perish of hunger if they did not receive biscuits from the French Government and parcels from their families or from prisoners' relief committees. From the Huns the prisoners receive only boiled herbs with a scrap of margarine and occasionally a little barley, with a small ration of uneatable black pudding.

"I was astonished," continued Andre, "to hear everybody complain of the present bread when I reached France. It is cake compared with KK bread.

"When a prisoner arrives camp he is immediately assig any work required irrespect personal attainments and m employed in mines, farms o tories. The kommandos, or men's quarters, are worse th camps.

"The harshest methods ar ployed to make the men work, the least harsh being deprivation of food. In some factories prisoners unwilling to work for the Huns are placed in hot rooms until they submit. Blows with the flat side of sabres are too frequent to merit attention.

"I have seen the burns of a man compelled to remain at attention between two glowing masses of metal. The least movement brought him into contact with the bruning iron. He heroically refused to work against France and finally fell inanimate.

"Naturally the prisoners' health suffers. Tuberculosis is making ravages. There is little or no medicine. High temperature alone is regarded as proof of illness. The Huns require workers, not invalids. Nevertheless the spirit of the prisoners remains excellent, though none of them expect the war to end within another eighteen months, and even then only on condition that France remains united and accepts restrictions as the enemy does.

"The prisoners' worst fate is to be sent to the reprisal camps in Poland or on the fighting line. There he is exposed to death from starvation or shells. I know something about this from personal experience. —London Chronicle.