

DIFFERENT
the Dogmas
ism!

ent of ritual worship.
tempt to hary a man
y of no sin more hein-
of having some relig-
s of his own and dar-
in them in the face of
position. What was
a, a high minded Ger-
with the lefty toler-
tology philosophy, re-
quist such a scene?
matter of wrong or
s, O ye Jews, "he
But if it is a ques-
and names, and for
ye to it, for I will
such matters." It
and drove them from
eat," and, as we may
free to go his way
work.

at Gallio was indif-
ferent to what?

fundamental realism
the basic principles
sition; not to frend-
and brotherhood. No
those things who ever
ity souls have ever
— words and the
dogmas of a sec-
ion? With "the law-
faith," Gallio was
narrowed, if we may
of him which have
in classic sources;
of mind and will
and all similar ab-
ed nothing. And by
so confining the
sympathetic interest
had been more
time? Would that
Gallio's to-day
need of men who
essential in non-
on heights far re-
mianas of star-
strife and confu-
so exclusively to
count" that they
one of these (other)
John Haynes

a square-cut neck,
just as the long
good with a frock
shaped neck was

HESS TATIANA.

May Wed a Daugh-
the Czar.

gested that one re-
ll be the marriage
Wales at an ear-
otherwise have

me to recall, in
to so emphatic a
were two years
Victoria Louise, the
the German Em-
ensure the peace of

ble princesses, so
of Wales is con-
very long one, and
naturally turn to
four daughters of
two youngest of
Duchess Marie and
Duchess Anastasia,
ages are fifteen
not, on account
ness, be consider-
the Grand Duchess
teen years of age
nger than the
— has been "en-
number of times, if
lived. It is said
r marriage to her
Duke Pavlovitch,
been arranged,
death of the King
Prince Carol, the
present King Fer-
now twenty-one
been chosen as
id.
is that up to
Prince of Wales'
ince coupled with
Duchess Olga's,
the Grand Duchess
ow in her eight-

ous, and charn-
prove in several
bride for the
particularly in
she has im-
grandmother, the
Marie, sister of
whose favorite
many English
alliance with
has long been the
English state-
or, has no reg-
at the present
Princess Yula-
teen years of

Prince of Wales'
of Greece
the present King
a nephew of
has also been
to time. The
in years of age,
in the case of
alliance would
as important
ing's advisers.
Little doubt,
may look to
re bride of the

ed every tramp
They never de-
"No," said his
great satisfaction
eat a meal with
with the cook

PUBLIC REVENUE FALLING

The Big Decrease Is Found In the Receipts From Customs

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Dominion revenue continues to fall far below the record of last year. This is the case in practically every department where there is a revenue account, the heaviest decrease of course being shown in the Customs receipts. Inland revenue returns have also declined considerably. The amount of duty collected on goods entered for consumption in October was \$9,657,871 as compared with \$9,198,657 for the corresponding month of the previous year, a drop of more than three millions and a half in the month. It is understood that the November figures will show a decline nearly as great. In seven months of the fiscal year the total duty collected fell from \$67,761,983 in 1913 to \$48,514,957, a decrease of approximately nineteen millions and a quarter. The controlling factor in the trade disturbance to

THE SURPLUS CANADIAN OFFICERS

Two Hundred Are Returning to Join the Second Contingent

A despatch from London says: The surplus Canadian officers at the camps at Salisbury Plain, who have been anxiously waiting for official news from Ottawa, have been notified that they can apply for temporary commissions in the British Army, without separation allowances or even the Canadian rates of pay, failing which they are to hold themselves in readiness to return to their regiments in Canada at an early date. Some twenty will probably join Kitchener's army, but the rest prefer to return to Canada. Arrangements have been made at Salisbury Plain for a body of about two hundred surplus officers to sail

OVER 5,000 JEWS IN ARMY.

Rabbi Adler of London Goes with Second Contingent.

The Times says, regarding the en-rolment of Jews in the British army: British Jewry is justifiably proud of the response made by its members to the call to arms. On the outbreak of the war there were about 500 Jews in the regular army. Today Rev. Michael Adler, Jewish Chaplain to the forces, is in possession of the names of over five thousand of his flock, and many other names are pouring in. No fewer than 450 Jews hold commissions in the army and navy. These figures are very gratifying, as, allowing for the large number of Jews whose enlistment debar them from service, the total quota which Jewry should supply is about 3,200. Rabbi Adler goes to the front with the second draft shortly. This is the first time in history that a Jewish Chaplain accompanied troops to the field.

Will Not Attack Servians.

A despatch from London says: The Bulgarian Government has issued an official denial to the reports that troops were being massed in the frontier districts of Strumitz and Kostendil on the borders of Servia. The report probably arose from the rumors that Bulgaria might take advantage of the present plight of Servia to get revenge for the humiliation she suffered after the second Balkan War. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has bestowed the Grand Cross of the Leopold Order on Gen. Liberius von Frank for distinguished service in the field. Gen. Frank commanded the forces which secured Belgrade. Nineteen thousand Servian prisoners have been taken since the Austrians began the present offensive movement. Vienna. Reports from German sources assert that Servia's casualties since the beginning of the war will reach about 100,000, or virtually one-third of her entire strength.

DE WET HAS BEEN CAPTURED

The Rebel Leader Made Prisoner by Union Forces in South Africa

A despatch from London says: General Christian de Wet, leader of the rebellion in the Union of South Africa, has been captured, according to a Pretoria official despatch. Christian de Wet rose to fame as commander-in-chief of the Orange Free State forces in the South African War. Starting as a burgher in the Heilbron commando, he later was appointed commander at Gen. Cronje and was sent to relieve him as second in command. When General Cronje surrendered, de Wet was made commander-in-chief. He was one of the signatories of the peace conference after the war and later was Minister of Agriculture in the Orange River Colony. Gen. de Wet at the outbreak of the present war offered a corps of South African scouts to a corps of chero. Later he protested against the action of the Union of South Africa in fighting the Germans, and took the field against the British forces.

THE COSSACK IS A TERROR TO THE CROSSSES YSER ON RAFTS

ONLY TWO AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS OF THEM. Plot Was Discovered by Allies and Scarcely one of the Germans Returned

By repute the Cossacks are among the most terrible warriors in Europe. A troop of English "Tommy's" with plentiful machine guns might wreak double the destruction, but Cossacks are preceded by the terror of their reputation. And if cities tremble when they hear that these furious horsemen are on the move, it is quite as much in dread of their proverbially ferocious revenge, when victorious, as of their military prowess, says the Boston Globe. "Far riders" the Cossacks always have been and far riders they are still. Hundreds of them, for the present business of war, have come from the southern frontier of Russia, and the most recent despatches tell of their riding within twenty miles of Cracow, and of a civilian population ordered to decamp. They are reported to have accelerated, by their activity, the retirement of the Germans from Warsaw and Ivargord from seven miles a day to twenty miles a day. The Cossacks, two and one-half millions of them, are the human rampart of the Russian Empire, flung out in a long line from the Black Sea to the Pacific, along that southern frontier which it has been their traditional office to defend. In the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Cossacks had their own semi-republican states. Governed by a Military Chief, chosen by their own people. They grew powerful enough to cause the government of Muscovy to quake for its supremacy. Furious wars raged between the two with varying fortunes until the Cossacks were, partly by force, partly by fraud, gradually weakened. Then, by a cunning stroke of statecraft, the Muscovy Tsars manoeuvred to unite their foes peacefully with Holy Russia and turn their impetuous valor to the defence of their frontiers. Ermak, a Cossack freebooter, to propitiate Ivan the Terrible, offered as a present to Russia the enormous continent of Siberia, which he had in the year 1580 invaded at the head of his horsemen and had captured from Mongols and Tartars. That, too, was something of a "far ride", 5,000 miles. The spot is still shown where, by tradition, Ermak rode his horse into the surf of the Pacific. It may be questioned whether ever before or since so immeasurable a territory has fallen to so small a party of military invaders. Ermak's present to Ivan the Terrible is larger than the whole of Europe.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Dec. 8.—Flour—Manitoba first patent, \$6.50; in jute bags, second patent, \$6.10; strong bakers, \$5.95; Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent. patent, quoted at \$4.95 to \$5.65, unaltered.

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 Northern, new, \$1.34; No. 2 at \$1.25; Ontario wheat, No. 2 at \$1.15 to \$1.20, outside; and at \$1.25 to \$1.30, on track, Toronto; Western Canada, No. 2 at \$1.04; No. 3 at \$1.00; Barley—4 to 6c, outside.

Potatoes—No. 1, outside, for No. 2, \$1.15; No. 2, for No. 1, \$1.15.

Corn—No. 3 new American, 7c, all rail, Toronto; No. 2 at 7c to 7c, outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2 at 7c to 7c, outside.

Bran and shorts—Bran, \$25 a ton, and shorts at \$27, outside.

Rolls—Oats—Car lot, per bag of 90 lbs., \$3 to \$3.15.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 22 to 25c; inferior, 20 to 22c; creamery prints, 20 to 23 1/2c; No. 1, 27 1/2 to 28c.

Eggs—New laid, selected, dozen, 35 to 36c; storage, 28 to 30c.

No. 1 honeycomb, \$2.75 per dozen; No. 2, \$2 to \$2.25.

Four—Chickens, dressed, 12 to 14c; ducks, dressed, 10 to 12c; fowl, 9 to 10c; turkeys, dressed, 16 to 18c.

Choice—New, large, 16 to 16 1/2c; twins, 16 to 16c.

Beans—Prime, bushel, \$2.75 to \$2.90; hand-picked, \$2.75 to \$2.90.

Potatoes—Ontario, 70c per bag, out of Russia; the enormous continent of Siberia, which he had in the year 1580 invaded at the head of his horsemen and had captured from Mongols and Tartars. That, too, was something of a "far ride", 5,000 miles. The spot is still shown where, by tradition, Ermak rode his horse into the surf of the Pacific. It may be questioned whether ever before or since so immeasurable a territory has fallen to so small a party of military invaders. Ermak's present to Ivan the Terrible is larger than the whole of Europe.

George J. Bury.

New General Manager of C.P.R. System throughout Canada.

SIX MEN KILLED.

Windows in Bradford Were Broken by Lyddite Explosion.

POTENTIAL STRENGTH.

England and Wales Have 5,600,000 Men Between 20 and 40 Years.

An Eye to Business.

A young doctor whose practice was not very great at his study reading away a lazy afternoon in early summer. His man servant appeared at the door.

Out of It.

Bobby had been taught to remember all his relatives when he said his prayers. One night, as he knelt at his mother's knee, he did not mention the name of a favorite aunt.

Only One Survivor.

A despatch from London says: A sailor named Nielsen, the sole survivor among seven who escaped in a boat when the Danish steamer Mary was blown up by a mine in the North Sea, was landed by a trawler which picked him up. He said his six companions died from exposure.

Many Germans Wounded.

News reaches here that the American Hospital at Munich already had had more than six thousand patients, although it can accommodate no more than fifty. The daily stream of German wounded surpasses all the estimates yet made.

Contingent From Newfoundland.

A despatch from Salisbury, England, says: The Newfoundland contingent have been assigned to Fort George, Scotland, for garrison duty. Two hundred horses have been stolen from the remount depot.

May Land a New Army at Ostend

A despatch from Paris says: It is unofficially reported that the Germans have sent a new army of 120,000 men to defend Zebrugge and possibly Ostend. The renewal of the bombardment of Zebrugge by the British fleet, together with a report that Ostend is being shelled, might indicate that the allies are planning to land a new army of their own along the Belgian coast and strike the Germans on the flank. The Germans have been incessantly active at Zebrugge and rumors have been current for many days that they are planning to attack England with Zepplins and submarines to be assembled at the coast port. It is said that after losing several submarines from the bombardment of the British ships they took measure to protect the rest by submerging them in the inner basin.



Home-Made Biscuits — and CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

Fresh from the oven and piping hot! So light they melt in the mouth! A rare treat indeed. But ever so much better served with CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP. For candy-making you can't beat CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP. And it makes excellent pudding sauces.

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NIGHT RAID BY COSSACKS

Seized and Drove Off Over 300 German Soldiers Forty of Whom Were Women

A despatch from Petrograd says: One of the Don Cossacks, who has just arrived here wounded, and who received a commission for his daring work, relates how three hundred German cavalrymen, killed a number of others and found out much of interest for their commanders, in a night raid upon Czenstochowa. The Germans have been in occupation of Czenstochowa, which they seized in the first week of the war without opposition. These three score Don Cossacks were out scouting with special instructions to find out what was going on in Czenstochowa. Riding quietly within about half a mile of the town, they divided into ten sections of six men each, and timing a concentrated movement, dashed into sleeping Czenstochowa simultaneously from all sides. They killed a considerable number of startled Germans who knew not where to hide and created panic throughout the town. The Cossacks met in the centre of Czenstochowa and drove off before them to their own lines three hundred prisoners. When these came to be examined forty were found to be women dressed in soldier's uniforms. All this, says the Don Cossack, happened only a few days ago.

BUY 50,000 GASOLINE TANKS.

A despatch from New York says: The Russian Government has purchased here 50,000 55-gallon airtight gasoline tanks, at a cost of approximately \$250,000, to be used in constructing pontoon bridges in their military operations, according to a statement issued by the manufacturer. The tanks are of steel and are cylindrical in shape. The first shipment is to go forward next Saturday, it was said. The entire lot, under the terms of a promise to be fully equal to the requirements to be met by the army, is to be shipped not later than January 15.

TO BUY 6,000 MOUNTS.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The special committee on remounts, headed by Sir Adam Beck, is here conferring with the Minister of Militia in regard to providing bases. There are to be twenty-seven squadrons of cavalry, each with a strength of two hundred, and this will require about 6,000 mounts. They will be purchased throughout the country by the same system as was followed when the artillery horses were bought. The supply promises to be fully equal to the requirements.

Militia will Withhold News Till Relatives Have Been Notified.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Under an arrangement announced by the Militia Department the next of kin of Canadian soldiers killed or wounded will be officially notified of casualties before they are made public in the press. The Department's view is that to learn the news through a newspaper is much more of a shock to friends than to be informed privately through official channels.

Britain's Mastership of Sea Affirmed

A despatch from Paris says: The Temps says of the visit of King George: "The King's voyage touches us by the serene tranquility with which it was accomplished. Great Britain, with a fine gesture, affirms her mastership of the sea. Because the German submarines have succeeded in gliding even to the coasts of France and Ireland, British naval power is not affected any more than bombs thrown by a Taube can diminish the worth of our army. At his own hour and on his own day, despite the wind blowing a tempest, the King of England traverses the sea with a security which disdains even to conceal the voyage and scorns any traitorous attack which the journey might suggest to the enemy. King George's visit will appear to our enemies, and to all peoples who know that their existence depends on the issue of the war, as a fresh manifestation of the close solidarity uniting the allies."

Good Health!

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FAMOUS
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what's what!

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