

KING CALLS UPON HIS PEOPLE TO COME FORWARD FOR BRITAIN

Royal Manifesto Asks for More and Yet More Men
to Volunteer to Secure Victory for Empire

A despatch from London says: King George has issued an appeal to his subjects to come forward voluntarily and aid Great Britain in her fight against the Germanic allies. The message follows:

"To my people: At this grave moment in the struggle between my people and a highly organized enemy, who has transgressed the laws of nations and changed the ordinance that binds civilized Europe together, I appeal to you.

"I rejoice in my Empire's effort, for the sake of the Empire and the Empire's future. I feel pride in the voluntary response from my subjects all over the world who have sacrificed home and fortune and life itself in order that

another may not inherit the free Empire which their ancestors and mine have built. I ask you to make good these sacrifices.

"The end is not in sight. More men, and yet more, are wanted to keep my armies in the field, and through them to secure victory and an enduring peace. In ancient days the darkest moment has ever produced in men of our race the sternest resolve. I ask you, men of all classes, to come forward voluntarily and take your share in these fights.

"In freely responding to my appeal you will be giving your support to our brothers who for long months have nobly upheld Great Britain's past traditions and the glory of her arms."

THOUSANDS ARE STARVING IN LEADING GERMAN CITIES

Riots of Daily Occurrence as a Result of Shortage
and Ever-Increasing Price of Food Products

A despatch from New York says: In spite of the official assurance of the German Government that it is able to cope with all problems growing out of a shortage of food supplies, neutral travellers returning from Germany are most serious, and that while the Kaiser's armies are fighting the leading powers of Europe, the Germans at home are experiencing very bitter suffering as a result of the ever-increasing price of food products. The shortage in necessary

articles of diet is acutely felt, according to these travellers, throughout the empire, and riots of grave proportions are occurring in the leading cities.

These statements are borne out by the German newspapers, which have been permitted to publish accounts of the scenes in the markets. The food shortage is not confined to Berlin. According to the Tagblatt, the commissariat arrangements to supply the German troops at Gallipoli have broken down hopelessly.

SCORES PERISHED IN FACTORY WRECK

Accidental Dropping of a Grenade
Caused Great Explosion in
Paris.

A despatch from Paris says: Fifty-two persons are reported to have been killed in an explosion in a factory in the Rue de Tolbiac, while one hundred or more were injured.

Many of the victims were women workers in the factory which was wrecked, as were buildings in the vicinity.

President Poincaré and Minister of the Interior Malvy, who were immediately informed of the disaster, visited the scene and gave directions to the rescuing forces.

An auto truck was being loaded when workmen accidentally dropped one grenade, causing an explosion, which was followed by two others in quick succession.

The explosion destroyed not only

the main factory and other buildings connected with it, but everything within a radius of 100 yards, and damaged buildings 500 yards distant. The explosion was followed by fire, but the flames were soon extinguished.

Of the 41 bodies recovered 31 are those of women. Forty injured persons were treated at the emergency hospital which was quickly installed at the scene. Twenty others were removed to another hospital. It was said that the injured would exceed 100 in number.

A report that the explosion was the result of the work of spies was absolutely denied.

WILL LICENSE WOMEN AS BUS CONDUCTORS

A despatch from London says: In order to release men of military age in London it was announced at the Police Department that hereafter licenses would be issued to women to work as omnibus and street car conductors.

FRENCH ARTILLERY PREVENTS ASSEMBLING OF THE ENEMY

Germans Planned an Attack in Force in Belgium
But Were Stopped by Allied Guns

A despatch from Paris says: The Germans attempted an attack against the French lines east and south-west of Givenchy but were repulsed. Another attempt was made by them with no more success in the valley of the Bouchez stream. Friday they prepared for an onslaught in the environs of Lombardzyde, Belgium, with the usual preliminary artillery fire. On this occasion the French artillery dispersed the enemy before he had completed the assembling of his troops for the attack.

In a protracted artillery duel in Champagne the French guns succeeded in silencing a very violent cannonade directed against the French lines in the vicinity of Tahure, Massiges, La Harazee and Le Four de Paris. Efficient work of the French guns also is noted in repressing German artillery attacks to the east of the Butte de Mesnil and in the vicinity of Ville-sur-Tourbe.

The German aviation grounds at Oonal, between the Argonne and the Meuse, have been bombed by a French aeroplane squadron.

BLANKETED THE FRENCH LINES WITH THEIR SUFFOCATING GASES

But Enemy Was Driven, With Frightful Losses,
Back to His Trenches, Completely Unsuccessful

A despatch from Paris says: The German infantry attack on the French lines between the Butte-de-Tir and Prunay, east of Rheims, for which preparation was made with a very violent bombardment, was made Friday. Suffocating gases were used in great quantities, so that they fairly blanketed the French lines. Three attacks of remarkable violence were made by the enemy, but all were completely stopped in front of the barbed wire entanglements protecting the French trenches by the French artillery and machine guns.

The front attacked has a length of roughly five miles and was the scene of a previous failure of the Germans in their attempt to cut through the French lines in Champagne. The artillery preparations were unusually thorough and the gas blanket was exceptionally dense, but the French guns and machine guns concentrated their fire on the advancing Germans so effectively that one after another each of the attacks spent itself before wire cutting could be carried out, and the Germans, with frightful losses, fell back to their trenches completely unsuccessful.



THE WEEK'S HAPPENINGS IN THE WAR AREAS.

The above map shows the war developments of the past week. Determined German attacks against the French lines near Rheims have been sorry and costly failures. Elsewhere on the Western front there has been little activity. It is reported that the Italian armies have begun a general advance with a view to relieving the pressure against the Serbians by drawing Austrian troops to the Italian front. The Serbs are heroically contesting every foot of territory against the Austro-German advance. The Bulgarians have met with some success, and the Serbian army appears to be practically cut off from reinforcements and supplies. The French expeditionary force in the Balkans is operating against the Bulgarian armies. The British have effected a landing at Enos and may invade Bulgaria from this point. Cyprus has been offered to Greece as an inducement to join the Entente Allies, and pressure is otherwise being brought to bear, as it is hazardous for the Allies' expeditionary forces to run the risk of being cut off from their base at Saloniki by a possible enemy. Greece must declare herself. The Germans are close to Riga, the Russian Baltic port, but this gain is offset by Russian successes at several points on the Eastern front, notably in the centre of the line.

The Leading Markets

Produce.
Toronto, Oct. 26.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.09½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.07½, on track lake ports, immediate shipment.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 52c, all rail, delivered Ontario points.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 72c, on track lake ports.
Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 72c, on track Toronto.
Ontario oats—New crop—No. 2 white, 39c to 40c; No. 3 white, 37c to 38c; commercial oats, 35c to 37c, according to freight outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, 93c to 95c; wheat slightly tough, 87c to 91c; sprouted or smutty, 70c to 85c, according to samples and freight outside.
Peas—No. 2, nominal, per car lots, \$1.60 to \$1.80, according to freight outside.
Barley—Good malting barley, 53c to 55c; feed barley, 40c to 48c, according to freight outside.
Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 78c, according to freight outside.
Rye—No. 1 commercial, 80c; No. 2, nominal, 87c; tough rye, 70c to 75c, according to samples and freight outside.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$5.75; second patents, in jute bags, \$5.25; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$5.05, Toronto.
Ontario flour—New Winter, \$3.60 to \$4, according to sample, seaboard or Toronto freights in bags, for prompt shipment.
Millfeed—Car lots—delivered Montreal freights. Bran, \$22 per ton; shorts, \$24 per ton; middlings, \$25 per ton; good feed flour, \$1.50 per bag.

Country Produce.
Butter—Fresh dairy, 27 to 28c; inferior, 22 to 23c; creamery prints, 32c to 33c; do, solid, 30 to 31c.
Eggs—Storage, 30 to 31c per dozen; select, 32 to 33c; new-laid, 36 to 37c, case lots.
Honey—No. 1 light (wholesale), 10 to 11½c; do, retail, 12½ to 15c; No. 2, \$1.50 to \$2.
Poultry—Chickens, 15 to 17c; fowls, 13 to 14c; ducks, 15 to 17c; geese, 16 to 18c; turkeys, 20 to 22c.
Cheese—Large, 16c; twins, 16½c.
Potatoes—The market is strong, with car lots quoted at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bag, on track.

Provisions.
Bacon—Long clear, 14 to 14½c per lb. in case lots. Ham—Medium, 18½ to 19c; do, heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 15 to 15½c; breakfast bacon, 20 to 23c; backs, plain, 23 to 24c; boneless backs, 25 to 25½c.
Lard—The market is easier; pure lard, tubs, 12½ to 13c; do, pails, 14 to 14½c; compound, tubs, 11c; do, pails, 11½c.

Business in Montreal.
Montreal, Oct. 26.—Oats—No. 2 local white, 47c; No. 3 local white, 46c; No. 4 local white, 45c. Barley—Malting, 66½ to 67c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$5.85; seconds, \$5.35; strong bakers', \$5.15; Winter patents, choice, \$5.00; straight rollers, \$4.90 to \$5; do, bags, \$2.39 to \$2.40. Rolled oats—Bills, \$5.15 to \$5.20; do, bags, 90 lbs., \$2.45 to \$2.50. Bran, \$22. Shorts, \$25. Middlings, \$25 to \$31. Meal, \$30 to \$35. Hay—No. 2, per ton, \$17 to \$18. Cheese—Finest westerns, 13½ to 16c; finest easterns, 15 to 16½c. Butter—Choice creamery, 32½ to 33c; seconds, 32 to 32½c. Eggs—Fresh, 40c; selected, 32c; No. 1 stock, 28c; No. 2 stock, 25c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 95c to \$1.10. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, \$13.75 to \$14.00. Pork—Heavy Canada

THIRTY GERMAN STEAMERS SUNK BY BRITISH IN THE BALTIC

Submarine Campaign is Evidently on a Very Extensive Scale—German Hypocrisy

A despatch from London says: The daily report shows that the submarine campaign undertaken by the British navy in the Baltic is on a very extensive scale, although complete details are lacking owing to the fact that the submarines are acting under the orders of the Russian Admiralty. The sole facts published here are from Petrograd. It is known that over 30 German ships have been attacked by British submarines since

the operations began and the number is increasing daily. The work, which is being carried out by only a few submarines, has had remarkable results, comparing favorably, according to naval experts, with the work of the entire German fleet in the same space of time.

The campaign is causing intense anger in Germany. A peculiar feature of the outburst in the press is the complaint that it is a violation of rules of international law.

short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, \$28 to \$28.50; Canada short-cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, \$27 to \$27.50. Lard—Compound, tierces, 37½ lbs., 10½c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10½c; pure tierces, 37½ lbs., 12 to 12½c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 13 to 13½c.

United States Markets.
Minneapolis, Oct. 26.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.04½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.00½ to \$1.03½; No. 2 Northern, 98½c to \$1.00½; December, 97c; May, \$1.01½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 69 to 70c. Oats—No. 3 white, 33½ to 34c. Flour declined; fancy patents, \$6.45; first clear, \$4.85; second clear, \$3.85. Bran \$19.

Live Stock Markets.
Toronto, Oct. 26.—Best heavy steers, \$8.25 to \$8.60; good heavy steers, \$8 to \$8.15; butchers' cattle, choice, \$7.60 to \$7.75; do, good, \$7.10 to \$7.50; do, medium, \$6.50 to \$7; do, common, \$5 to \$5.40; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, good bulls, \$5.75 to \$6; do, rough bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.45 to \$6.75; do, good, \$6 to \$6.25; do, medium, \$5.25 to \$5.75; do, common, \$4.50 to \$5; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$6.75; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$6.25 to \$6.50; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, choice, each, \$65 to \$100; do, common and medium, each, \$35 to \$50; springers, \$50 to \$95; light ewes, \$5.25 to \$6.50; sheep, heavy, \$4.25 to \$4.75; do, bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$7 to \$7.50; spring lambs, cwt., \$3.50 to \$8.90; calves, medium to choice, \$7.25 to \$10.75; hogs, off cars, \$9.65 to \$9.90; do, fed and watered, \$9.50; do, f.o.b., \$9.15.

Protest from Swiss.
A despatch from Bern says: The Swiss Government has instructed its Embassy at Berlin to lodge an energetic protest against the new violation of Swiss territory by German aviators. The protest is occasioned by the act of an aviator in dropping eight bombs over Chaux de Fonds, causing the injury of four persons and considerable damage to property. Switzerland demands compensation and the punishment of the aviator.

Live Stock Markets.
Montreal, Oct. 26.—Sales of choice steers were made at \$7.25 to \$7.50, and at \$6.75 to \$7, and the lower grades from that down to \$4.50 to \$5, while butchers' cows brought from \$4.50 to \$6.50, and bulls from \$4.50 to \$6.25 per cwt. The trade in ranging stock was active at prices ranging

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favor of Austro-Hungary, Germany and Turkey in any case. If these assurances are satisfactory, then Greece, and Roumania as well, are to be allowed to choose their own time for intervention.

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SHOT TO DEATH AS ENVOYS PLED

Execution of English Nurse at Brussels Causes Worldwide Horror.

A despatch from London says: The world will read with indignation and horror the details of the putting to death by the Germans of Miss Edith Cavell, an English woman and head of a training school in Brussels, for helping English, French and Belgian soldiers to escape from Belgium. The full report of the circumstances of the condemnation and execution made by Brand Whitlock, the American Minister at Brussels, to Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador at London, has been issued by the British Government, and tells of the greatest fight for a woman's life that was ever fought, and of unavailing efforts of nobles and neutrals to combat the callous secret cunning of the Germans. There are 17 documents in the correspondence, covering in all 320 typewritten pages.

Pled With Governor.
How the secretary of the American Legation, Hugh S. Gibson, sought out the German Governor, von der Lancken, late at night before the execution, and, with the Spanish Minister, pleaded with the Governor and the German officers for the English woman's life, is graphically related in a memorandum from Mr. Gibson. This document makes reference to an apparent lack of good faith on the part of the German authorities in failing to keep their promises to inform the American Minister fully of the trial and sentence.

Minister Whitlock telegraphed to Ambassador Page on the 12th: "Miss Cavell sentenced yesterday and executed at 2 o'clock this morning, despite our best efforts, continued until the last moment."

Kept Facts Back.
Secretary Gibson's report says that Conrad, an official of the German civil branch, gave positive assurances on the 11th that the American Legation would be fully informed of the developments in the case, and continued:

"Despite these assurances, we made repeated enquiries in the course of the day, the last one being at 6:20 p.m. Mr. Conrad then stated that sentence had not been pronounced, and specifically renewed his previous assurances that he would not fail to inform us as soon as there was any news."

"At 8:30 it was learned from an outside source that sentence had been passed in the course of the afternoon, before the last conversation with Mr. Conrad, and that execution would take place during the night."

**AT THE MERCY
OF ALLIED FLEET**
Bulgaria's Naval Weakness on the Sea Makes Her an Easy Prey.

A despatch from London says: Of peculiar interest at present is the following article by the naval correspondent of the London Times:—The news from Paris of preparations for an immediate landing of Franco-British troops in Macedonia, and from Salonica that Russian naval forces have already appeared off Varna, should be a convincing indication to Bulgaria that the allied powers are prepared to follow up the warning from Petrograd by prompt naval and military action. The first phase of any such action is bound to be naval in its character, and will afford a further demonstration of the value of sea power. The geographical position of Bulgaria makes her particularly vulnerable to attack from overseas.

Moreover, the water communications to her coasts, both in the Aegean and the Black Sea, are at the present time, and will be, whatever happens, controlled by the fleets of the allies. However formidable she may prove from a military point of view her naval force is practically negligible, and would be quite unable to prevent a landing on her shores.

The only harbor of importance which Bulgaria possesses in Macedonia is Deleghatch, which has been several times visited by our ships since the operations began in the Dardanelles. This place, where the Bulgarians landed in the opening stages of the first Balkan war, is connected by rail both with Salonica and Constantinople through Adrianople. It is unlikely that there will be any great difficulty in occupying it.

It is, however, in the Black Sea that the Bulgarian coast presents many points on which a descent might be made with advantage. Neither Varna nor Burgas has fortifications of a modern, formidable character, as is known, and little trouble should be found in disposing of the few torpedo craft. Our Russian allies have asserted their mastery in the Black Sea in such a way that this should present no difficulty, and they have also organized sufficient tonnage for the transport of an expeditionary force.

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ACROSS THE BORDER

WHAT IS GOING ON OVER IN THE STATES.

Latest Happenings in Big Republic
Condensed for Busy Readers.

Oklahoma City expects completion of Oklahoma's new capitol in 1917. Dallas, Tex., is to have a new Post-office building within two years.

Brooklyn, N.Y., finds auto thieves specialize in stealing expensive cars. Leach Cross, boxer, offered \$83,000 for some property being sold in New York.

St. Paul's three breweries employ 1,700 persons, and pay out \$1,300,000 yearly in wages. Milton London, aged 91, of Linden, N.J., is candidate for justice of the peace in Elizabeth.

Philadelphia's public charges last year cost the city \$822,817.95 in the single item of coal.

Three clerks in New York naturalization bureau were dismissed for taking tips from aliens.

Seattle street railway demands regulation of jitneys because they are severely cutting profits.

The loss of weight in cattle from the August fly pest in Kansas cost the beef men \$2,000,000.

For loss of his left arm in a planing mill at Woodside, L.I., John Roemer was awarded \$10,000.

A fire department school is connected with the west side branch of the Y.M.C.A. in New York.

Barney Himmelstein, aged 32, has been sent to Sing Sing for life from Brooklyn as an habitual criminal.

Herbert L. Flynn, \$10-a-week clerk for New York City, got away with \$2,800 jury pay from one office.

Hit by the auto of Arthur Hetszelwood, of Cornwall, N.Y., Ruth Fink asked first "Is my skirt soiled?"

Offered a lift in an auto during a storm, John Whitehead was held up and robbed therein at Cleveland.

John Hornung, cashier of the Dresden National Bank, near Zanesville, O., is short \$74,892, and out on bond.

Peter Pacha, aged 15, arrested in New York on suspicion, had 500 moving picture theatre tickets on his person.

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Moreover, the water communications to her coasts, both in the Aegean and the Black Sea, are at the present time, and will be, whatever happens, controlled by the fleets of the allies. However formidable she may prove from a military point of view her naval force is practically negligible, and would be quite unable to prevent a landing on her shores.

The only harbor of importance which Bulgaria possesses in Macedonia is Deleghatch, which has been several times visited by our ships since the operations began in the Dardanelles. This place, where the Bulgarians landed in the opening stages of the first Balkan war, is connected by rail both with Salonica and Constantinople through Adrianople. It is unlikely that there will be any great difficulty in occupying it.

It is, however, in the Black Sea that the Bulgarian coast presents many points on which a descent might be made with advantage. Neither Varna nor Burgas has fortifications of a modern, formidable character, as is known, and little trouble should be found in disposing of the few torpedo craft. Our Russian allies have asserted their mastery in the Black Sea in such a way that this should present no difficulty, and they have also organized sufficient tonnage for the transport of an expeditionary force.

PROTEST FROM SWISS.
A despatch from Bern says: The Swiss Government has instructed its Embassy at Berlin to lodge an energetic protest against the new violation of Swiss territory by German aviators. The protest is occasioned by the act of an aviator in dropping eight bombs over Chaux de Fonds, causing the injury of four persons and considerable damage to property. Switzerland demands compensation and the punishment of the aviator.