

British and French Gain at Strategic Points; Mackensen Achieves Victory in Dobrudja

BRITISH CUT DOWN BAPAUME'S DEFENCE

1,000 Yards Captured at Point Where British Lines Are But Two Miles From Town

Afternoon Attack Between Gueudecourt and Les Boeuifs Most Successful—Germans, on Other Hand, Failed in Assault at Grandcourt—Loss About Even in Day's Air Fighting.

London, Oct. 23.—More than 1,000 yards of German trenches in the region of Gueudecourt and Lesboeuifs were taken by the British in fighting north of the Somme river in France this afternoon, according to the official communication issued tonight. It is at this point that the British lines are nearest Bapaume, so that today's capture cuts down still further the two miles remaining. In the region of Grandcourt the British artillery stopped a German plan for an attack.

The communication says: "This afternoon, in the course of operations by the right wing of our army, south of the Ancre, we advanced our line east of Gueudecourt and Lesboeuifs, and captured more than 1,000 yards of enemy trenches.

"During the day our front in the neighborhood of Lesars was heavily shelled. South of Grandcourt this afternoon the enemy massed for an attack, but was stopped by our artillery. Sixty-six further prisoners are reported as a result of the fighting at the Schwaben redoubt and Lesars, in addition to the total given yesterday.

"Last night two German raids were attempted against our trenches in the neighborhood of Gommeourt. One was stopped by our fire, and the enemy suffered heavy casualties. The second penetrated our outpost lines, but was promptly driven back by our counter attack.

"Yesterday our aeroplanes bombed two railway stations behind the enemy's lines, hitting a train in motion and doing much damage to buildings and rolling stock.

"Seven enemy machines were brought down, and many others were forced to land in a damaged condition. Eight of our machines have not returned."

PREMIER ISSUES GENERAL APPEAL TO MEN OF CANADA

Call on All Manhood of Nation to Place Themselves at Service of State, Either for Military Duty or Such Service as They Are Best Fitted to Perform.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, Oct. 23.—Sir Robert Borden this evening issued an appeal to the people of Canada to co-operate with the National Service Commission and the government in order to make the work to be undertaken by the former body a success. He asks the men of military age to place themselves at the service of the state for military duty, and others to place themselves at the service of the country for such service as they are best fitted to perform.

The statement is as follows: "The world-wide struggle in which our empire is fighting for its rights, its liberty, and its very existence, has continued for more than two years. Every effort that could normally be made on our part to avert such a catastrophe, and to secure a peace of honor and justice, has been made. It is now a matter of life and death for our country. The issue is not only one of national honor and prestige, but one of the very survival of our race. The struggle has surpassed all anticipations. Great Britain's first expeditionary force has been increased more than twenty-fold and that of Canada more than twelve-fold. The climax of the fact is rapidly approaching. The last 100,000 men that Canada will place in the fighting line may be the deciding factor in a struggle, the issue of which will determine the destiny of this dominion, of our empire and of the whole world.

The most eloquent tribute would be to do fitting honor to the youth of Canada who have already rallied so splendidly to the colors and whose heroic valor and glorious achievements have crowned this dominion with imperishable distinction before the world. Remembering the sacrifice by which that distinction was won, we recall with solemn pride the undying memory of those who have fallen.

In the history of every province there may come such a challenge to the spirit of its citizens as must be answered in service and devotion if the nation is to have an abiding place in the future. The events of this war bring that challenge today to the manhood of Canada.

TELLS NEUTRALS PEACE LEAGUES ONLY NEEDED AFTER WAR IS WON

Viscount Grey Says Even Then Nations Interested Must Be Prepared to Stand by Ideals With Force of Arms—Forced Into War, Allies, Knowing What it Meant, Have Determined That Repetition Will Not be Necessary—Britain, With All Her Resources, Labor, Wealth and Material Into Struggle, Now Putting Best of Her Life-Blood in Common With Her Allies.

London, Oct. 23.—Another important contribution to the discussions on peace was made by Viscount Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, at a luncheon given today by the foreign press association, at which the diplomatic representatives of all the Allied countries were present.

The foreign secretary made it plain that the Allies were not prepared to discuss peace terms, and gave no indication of what their terms might be, but welcomed the efforts by negotiating and recalling, and never for a moment forgetting, what was the real cause of the war.

"I would like to talk, not indeed, about actual conditions of peace, which can only be stated and formulated by the Allies together, and not by any one of them separately, but about the general objects which the Allies most secure in this war. And to do that I would ask you to recall that we must never forget how the war came about. If we are to approach peace in a proper spirit, it can only be by recollecting and recalling, and never for a moment forgetting, what was the real cause of the war.

"You cannot go back to it too often; it affects the conditions of peace. Germany must be held responsible for the outbreak of the war. They say: 'Germany must be held responsible for the outbreak of the war.' They say: 'Germany must be held responsible for the outbreak of the war.' They say: 'Germany must be held responsible for the outbreak of the war.'

"If this war had been forced upon Germany that would be a logical statement. It is precisely because it was not forced upon Germany, but was forced by Germany upon Europe, that it is the Allies who must have guarantees for future peace.

"In July, 1914, no one thought of attacking Germany. It is said that Russia was the first to mobilize. This I understand is what is represented in Germany as justification for the statement that the war was not an aggressive war on Germany's part, but was forced upon her.

"Russia never made the mobilization of which Germany has complained until after Germany refused a conference, and never made it until after the report appeared in Germany that Germany had ordered mobilization and that report had been telegraphed to Petrograd.

"The whole plan of campaign of the German state was to attack neutral Belgium, and now it is represented that they had to attack through Belgium because other people had planned to attack through Belgium. I would like nothing better than to see these statements that Russia's mobilization was an aggressive one, and that other powers, any powers, had trafficked in the neutrality of Belgium, or planned an attack through Belgium—I would like to see these statements investigated before any independent impartial tribunal.

"German organization is very successful in some things, but in nothing more successful than in preventing the truth from reaching their people, and in presenting to them a point of view which is not that of truth.

"When England proposed a conference, Russia, France and Italy accepted the conference, and one power refused it, and one power refused it, it is the powers which offer the conference who are forcing war, or the power that refuses it."

"The Emperor of Russia offered the Hague tribunal. When one sovereign offers the Hague tribunal, and another refuses it, it is the sovereign who offers reference to the Hague who is forcing war."

"On the very eve of war France gave her pledges to respect the neutrality of Belgium if Germany would not violate it. And we asked for such pledges. Was it the power which asked for a pledge and the organized attempt to exterminate the superior resources and population of her enemies."

"How far, we wonder, have the committees studied present conditions in respect to a joint air and sea expedition against England by Germany? Do they know the exact situation of the German navy?"

"What fresh machinations are being planned with submarines and mines? Are there not always enough merchant ships laid up in German ports to transport a great army? What has been done at Antwerp since the Germans took it in the first year of the war? Is the co-operation of our navy and our home defence land forces assured?"

"We hope so. If it is a subject upon which the public should be deeply interested, it is almost completely ignorant upon which the press cannot speak even if they know. All the greater is the responsibility of the war committee, and we can only wear members of that at a moment when the whole of Germany is violently and unanimously urging the speedy destruction of England, absolutely without a pause, and we can only pray that it must continue until these things are secured."

"I ask any neutral what would have been the fate of this country if the British government had accepted such an offer? There would be no manna, no spirit, no nation. We should have incurred the condemnation of the whole world. Happily, tactics so gross did not occur."

"I take it on the word of the prime minister that we shall light until we have established the supremacy and right of free development under equal conditions, each in accordance with its genius, of all states, great and small, as a family of civilized mankind."

"In this struggle we have put all our resources, our wealth, our material, our labor, and now that we have reached times to study and study a large army, we have put all the best life blood of the nation, shedding it side by side with our Allies, stimulated by the energy they are showing in the defence of these countries, and shedding it because we know our cause is right, and that for the future we shall stand and fall together without separation of one from the other. Our cause which is carried out not merely to victory, but to our future life and success."

"Germany is trying to separate one from the other in order to realize her aim. Not a week passes that does not confirm our resolution to go through with our Allies, and after the war, I trust, the memory of the suffering we have undergone together, the memory of the struggle which has carried us through, will be a perpetual bond of alliance and sympathy between our governments and our peoples."

Position of Neutrals. "Facing the fact that the neutrals are not neutral, Viscount Grey said, in answer to a question as to what they could do. "I believe the best way neutrals can do, for the moment, is to try to prevent a war like this from happening again. It is our duty to try to prevent a war like this from happening again. It is our duty to try to prevent a war like this from happening again. It is our duty to try to prevent a war like this from happening again."

"The heroic efforts of the Allies on their principal fronts have not prevented the enemy from assembling an apparently large army for its attack on Roumania, although they have undoubtedly limited the enemy's power of harm to an expansion of the German field armies. We must, in a large measure, rely on the resources of Roumania, which the numbers of German infantry have been increased, but to a new system of reducing the number of battalions in each division and creating new divisions."

"The balance withdrawn has apparently been placed at Von Hindenburg's disposal for the new forces needed to make good the Austrian defeats, and to create a new army for Falkenhayn. It is impossible that from twenty to thirty German divisions have been made which, at least, counter-balance the new divisions which Roumania's entry into the war brought to us. The infantry part of these new divisions were readily made. It must be assumed that guns can be found to come in part from those captured from the Allies. The personnel and machine gun detachments must have been obtained by fresh drafts of German reserves and young conscripts. An effort like this will mean the employment of 200,000 men."

"The appearance in the field of such additional troops will only appear improbable to those who have underrated the resources of the Allies' principal enemy. He will not be content to strike without fresh additions. He can scarcely take more from the west where Germany steadily loses ground. But now the Russian front is reverting to its customary winter aspect we must expect Falkenhayn's army to become stronger and this before a general advance over the mountain is undertaken."

"One Will Most Prevail." "Numerically considered the Russo-Roumanian forces already in Roumania should be sufficient to arrest Falkenhayn's advance but the question of numbers remains subject to fluctuations brought about by the arrival of reinforcements. The situation generally remains the subject of anxiety. We are not clear about the command for there are Roumanians, Russians and Serbs, each with his own commander also General Berthelot's French mission. It is evident that only one will prevail. Russia is the predominant partner in this business. We must look to General Alexeeff as to Joffre in France in the general direction of the campaign. The general of Mackensen's advance in the Dobrudja probably implies the arrival of reinforcements but whether German, Turk or Bulgarian there is not much to show. Possibly the bulk of the reinforcements are Turkish but they may be German or Bulgarian troops."

"On the Carso our reconnoitering parties pushed toward the enemy lines and took some prisoners; also some arms and ammunition."

"The announcement follows: "Notwithstanding the torrential rain and sodden ground, the allied (Teutonic) troops in Dobrudja, by untiring and quick pursuit and by breaking down isolated resistance, have crossed far beyond the railway line to the east of Murfatslar. The fortress of Constantza was taken by German and Bulgarian troops."

"On the left wing of Field Marshal Von Mackensen's army, the statement adds, the Germans and their allies are approaching the Danube town of Tchernavoda."

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CONSTANZA FALLS IN NEW OFFENSIVE

Roumanian Fortress on Black Sea Captured by Von Mackensen When Railway is Cut

Bucharest Admits Further Retirement But Scale is Still Turned in Roumanians' Favor in North—Berlin Reports Complete Victory in Galicia—Italians Active in Carso Theatre Again.

Berlin, Oct. 23, via London.—Troops of the Central Powers have crossed the Black Sea port of Constantza and the River Danube at a point to the east of Murfatslar, the official announcement says. The fortress of Constantza was taken by German and Bulgarian troops.

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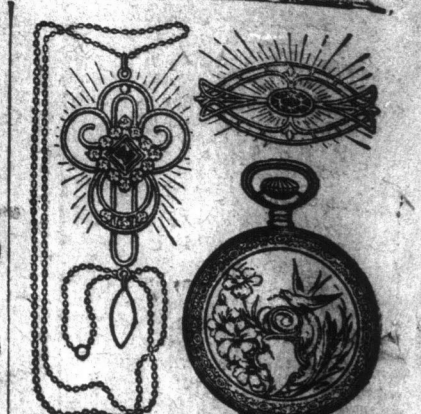
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PEAS	
Shelled almonds, per lb	0.45
Shelled walnuts	0.40
Almonds in shell	0.19
Walnuts	0.14
Filberts	0.17
Brazil nuts	0.20
Peanuts	0.10
Bulk dates, Halloweeds	0.00
Half box Halloweeds	0.00
Dromedaries, 38 pk.	0.00

FISH	
Small dry cod	0.00
Medium dry cod	0.15
Smoked herring	0.15
Pickled shad, half-bills	10.00
Fresh cod, per lb.	0.06
Bloters, per box	0.80
Halibut	0.12
Kipper, herring, per box	0.00
Swordfish	0.12
Haddies	0.07
Haddock	0.06

GRAINS	
Bran, small lots, bags	31.00
Pressed hay, car lots	18.00
No. 1 hay, per ton	18.00
Oats, Canadian	0.66
Middlings	0.00

OILS	
Palatine	0.00
Royalite	0.00
Purpentine	0.00
"Premier" motor gas	0.00

HIDES	
Hides	0.16
Calfskins	0.08
Lambskins	1.00
Wool, washed	0.47
Wool, unwashed	0.32
Tallow	0.06
Moose hides	0.00
Deer skins	0.00

CALDER DECLINES LEADERSHIP IN SASKATCHEWAN

Regina, Sask., Oct. 19.—The lieutenant governor has invited Hon. J. A. Calder, acting premier, to undertake the work of forming a ministry. Last evening he informed the lieutenant governor that he had decided not to accept the proffered honor. The matter of a successor to Mr. Scott is therefore still in the hands of the lieutenant governor. Speaker Goes to People. Regina, Sask., Oct. 19.—Hon. J. A. Sheppard, speaker of the legislative assembly, has resigned his seat in the legislature as a result of the findings of the Brown-Elwood royal commission on two of the charges made against him. In resigning his seat, Mr. Sheppard calls on the government to make provision for holding a bye-election in Moosejaw county, so that he may be re-elected as a member of the legislature from his former constituencies whether or not it is their opinion that he should retire from public life.

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