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, fortstlhe-ss fffrsea zfiro shrdludluu and 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."

ALLIED ARMIES ARE STRIKING ON FIVE FRONTS TO AID SERBIA

Sending Forces on Land and Sea Into Action to Lighten Burden of Little Balkan State

A despatch from London says: The spirit of co-operation that animates the allied War Offices and is co-ordinating the common campaign against the Central Empires, was never better exemplified than by a series of recent developments. North, east, south and west the allied powers have moved simultaneously by land and by sea. From Russia to Italy, from Belgium to the Aegean the forces of the Entente unified their actions, all with one purpose—to relieve the strain that threatens to break Serbia.

Italy, which for weeks has done nothing in a military way, has launched the greatest offensive she has yet undertaken against the Austrian frontier.

Russia, taking advantage of the control she has retained over the Gulf of Riga, has landed a force on the Courland coast and is threatening the rear of the German army in front of Riga.

France is increasing slowly but inexorably her pressure in Alsace-Lorraine and in Champagne.

A powerful allied fleet, including the Russian cruiser Askold, is battering the Bulgarian coast defences in the Dardanelles.

Russia, fortified by greater supplies of ammunition and larger trains of artillery than she has had at her command since last January, is driving back the Austro-Germans in Galicia and Volhynia.

Grand Duke Nicholas, at his Caucasian headquarters, is directing a sharp offensive against the Turks which is making appreciable progress.

As military observers here view the situation all these operations have for their first purpose the weakening of the Teutonic blow in the Balkans. Concerning the need of quick action to restore favorable conditions in Serbia there is no division of opinion.

RUSSIANS GAIN NEW SUCCESSES

They Deliver Fierce Strokes on German Centre and in Galicia.

A despatch from London says: The Russians, taking advantage of the removal of German troops from other points on the front to reinforce Field Marshal von Hindenburg for his drive at Riga, which seems to have been checked, have been delivering some fierce strokes at the German centre on the Styr and in Galicia. In all these they have had at least initial successes.

The latest offensive by the Russians was assumed north of Tarnopol, where the carrying of Austro-German positions gave the Russian soldiers nearly 8,000 prisoners, two howitzers, and a number of machine guns. These prisoners, added to those taken near Baranovichi the day before, make a total of over 14,000 Austrians and Germans captured in two days.

Don't worry if you are dead in love; you will come to life again.

Speakers of the British House of Commons generally receive a pension of $20,000, and a peerage on retirement.

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 Souchez stream. Friday they prepared for an onslaught in the environs of Lombaertzyde, 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 Ounal, between the Argonne and the Meuse, have been bombarded 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 new 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

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Oct. 26.—Manitoba wheat—New crop—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, 39 to 40c; No. 3 white, 37 to 39c; commercial oats, 35 to 37c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, 93 to 95c; wheat slightly tough, 87 to 91c; sprouted or smutty, 70 to 85c, according to samples and freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, per car lots, $1.60 to $1.80, according to freights outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, 53 to 56c; feed barley, 40 to 48c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 78c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial rye, 80c; No. 2, nominal, 87c; tough rye, 70 to 75c, according to samples and freights 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, 32 to 33c; do., solids, 30 to 31½c.

Eggs—Storage, 30 to 31c per dozen; selects, 32 to 33c; new-laid, 36 to 37c, case lots.

Honey—No. 1 light (wholesale), 10 to 11½c; do., retail, 12½ to 15c; combs (wholesale), per dozen, No. 1, $2.40; No. 2, $1.50 to $2.

Poultry—Chickens, 15 to 17c; fowls, 13 to 14c; ducklings, 15 to 17c; geese, 16 to 18c; turkeys, 20 to 22c.

Cheese—Large, 16c; twins, 16¼c.

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 14¾c per lb. in case lots. Hams—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 14¼c; 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, $5.60; straight rollers, $4.90 to $5; do., bags, $2.30 to $2.40. Rolled oats—Bbls., $5.15 to $5.20; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.45 to $2.50. Bran, $22. Shorts, $25. Middlings, $30 to $31. Mouillie, $30 to $33. Hay—No. 2, per ton, $17 to $18. Cheese—Finest westerns, 15¾ to 16c; finest easterns, 15 to 15½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 32½ to 33c; seconds, 32 to 32¼c. 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 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, 375 lbs., 10¼c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10¾c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 12 to 12½c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 13 to 13½c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Oct. 26.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.04⅝; No. 1 Northern, $1.00⅜ to $1.03⅜; No. 2 Northern, 97⅜ to $1.00⅜; December, 97c; May, $1.01¼. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 69 to 70c. Oats—No. 3 white, 33½ to 34c. Flour declined; fancy patents, $6.45; first clears, $4.85; second clears, $3. Bran $19.

Duluth, Oct. 26.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.03½; No. 1 Northern, $1.02½; No. 2 Northern, 98½c; Montana, No. 2 hard, 99½c; December, 98½c; May, $1.01½c. Linseed—Cash, $1.88¾ to $1.89¼; December, $1.82½; May, $1.87¼.

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., $8.60 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.

Montreal, Oct. 26.—Sales of choice steers were made at $7.25 to $7.50, good 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 canning stock was active at prices ranging from $3 to $4.25 per cwt. Lambs, Ontario stock, sold at $8 to $8.25 and Quebec at $7.50 to $7.75, while sheep brought from $4.25 to $5.25 per cwt. Milk-fed stock, 8 to 9c and grass-fed, 4 to 7c per lb. Hogs, selected lots, $9.25 to $9.75 per cwt. weighed off cars.

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 flotilla 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.

GERMAN ARMORED CRUISER SUBMARINED IN THE BALTIC

The Prinz Adalbert, 9000 Tons, Sunk Near Libau by a British Undersea Boat

A despatch from Petrograd says: The following official statement was issued here: "A British submarine has sunk a German cruiser of the Prince Adalbert type near Libau."

There originally were two German armored cruisers of this type, the Prinz Adalbert and the Friedrich Karl. The latter struck a mine in the Baltic last November and was lost with all hands. The Prinz Adalbert was completed at Kiel in October, 1903, and ranked as an armored cruiser. She was of 9,050 tons displacement, 394 feet long. She carried four 8-2 inch and ten 6-inch guns and had a speed of 21 knots. Her complement was 557 men.

Allies Place Time Limit on Greece

A despatch from Rome says: The Entente allies are threatening to take reprisals against Greece unless formal assurances are given by Greece before the axpiration of a short time limit that she will not intervene in 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.

GORIZIA FALLS TO THE ITALIANS

It Was the Key to the Entire Campaign on the Isonzo Front.

A despatch from Rome says: Gorizia, the key to the entire campaign on the Isonzo, has fallen before the combined artillery and infantry attacks of the Italians, according to news brought to Rome by staff officers who have just returned from field headquarters.

These officers further report that the results of the Italian offensive, begun several days ago on the entire front of the Alps to the sea, are much more important than has been announced in the official reports from Gen. Cadorna, chief of staff, which have been given out by the War Office here.

Official information on the extent of the Italian gains in Tyrol and on the Isonzo are, they say, withheld until the positions conquered by the Italian troops are consolidated and their advance is made a permanent victory.

The official statement issued by the Italian War Office makes no mention of the fall of Gorizia, but speaks of heavy fighting in this vicinity, in which the Italians were victorious. The Italians took enemy entrenchments on Monte Sabetina and the Podgora Hill, in the Gorizia zone, and under fire of the Austrian artillery captured by infantry attacks positions on the Carso plateau which the Italian artillery had bombarded. The Austrians made a counter-attack and the positions were taken and retaken, the Italians at nightfall retaining their advantage on the left wing, east of Peteano, and in the centre in the direction of Parcottini. The Italians claim the capture of 1,003 prisoners in the day's fighting on the Isonzo.

For five months the Italian big guns have been hammering the strong forts on the steep hills around Gorizia, which, situated in a pocket formed by a bend in the Isonzo, its natural protection on the west, and the mountains stretching in a semi-circle north, east and south, has been regarded by the Austrians and the military experts of other countries as an impregnable fortress.

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 Poincare 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.

WIFE OF FORMER M.P., A GERMAN, ARRESTED

A despatch from London says: A sensation has been caused in the North Country, says the Evening News, by the arrest of the wife of William J. D. Burnyeat, who was a Member of Parliament for Whitehaven from 1906 to 1910. Mrs. Burnyeat is a German, the daughter of Col. Retzlaff, of Berlin. The couple own a fine house on the Irish Sea coast near Whitehaven, which recently was raided by a German submarine. It was alleged at the time that the submarine was guided by signals from the coast.

PROTEST FROM SWISS IS LODGED IN BERLIN

A despatch from Berne 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.