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Reports Much Unrest in Both Russia and Germany

Mme. Kollontay, Co-worker of Liebknecht Believes Kaiser and Czar will be Deposed—Great Suffering Prevails in Germany and Discontent is Growing All the Time

New York, Oct. 12.—Growing discontent in Germany and rumors of revolution growing in both Germany and Russia as a result of the war were reported today by Mme. Alexandra Kollontay, of Petrograd, who arrived here last Friday from Christiania for an extended tour under the direction of the German-speaking section of the Socialist party.

Details of the conference held on September 5-8 near Berne, Switzerland, and participated in by some of the leading Socialists of Germany, Russia, Poland, Switzerland, France, Italy and the Scandinavian and Balkan countries, at which the course to be followed regarding the war by the Socialists of Europe was debated from all points of view, were given by Madame Kollontay. It was a conference at which a new Socialist international party was practically organized, and at which it was made plain that large and influential bodies of Socialists in Germany and in Russia were going to do all in their power to end the war and to put an end to Imperialism in the countries named—and that such only be obtained, it was frankly stated, by dethronement of the Kaiser and the Czar.

Mme. Kollontay is a friend and co-worker of the noted German Socialist, Karl Liebknecht, in whose house she was at the time it was searched by the German authorities and Liebknecht's private correspondence and other private papers were seized.

Mme. Kollontay was one of those who attended the conference near Berne. The reason Liebknecht was not present at the deliberations was due to the fact, she said, that he had been conscripted and forced to go to the front by the German military authorities. The conferees, she added were genuine representatives of the International party, and were men and women who would never forgive the Socialists who joined coalition cabinets in the countries at war, or who, like most of the German Socialists, voted in favor of the credits that made the war possible.

Asked to discuss Germany so far as the attitude of the Socialists was concerned, Mme. Kollontay said:

"This is an imperialistic war, and the Socialists of Germany know and realize that it is such.

"But the Socialists in the Reichstag at the beginning of the war voted in favor of it and helped vote the war credits to carry it on. How do you reconcile that with what you have just said?"

"Those who voted for the German war credits will never be forgiven, just as those who accepted portfolios in the coalition cabinets as in other countries, will not be forgiven," she answered.

Is there a revolution growing in

Russia, one of the objects of which would be to depose the Czar?" Mme. Kollontay was asked.

"Yes, I am quite sure there is, and the same is true of Germany, for if there is a revolution in one of these countries there will be a revolution in the other also. Once the revolution starts in Russia, it will start in Germany, too."

"What is the situation in Germany? Are the people contented?"

"There is no contentment in Germany, but before I refer to it more at length I also want to make it plain that there is no contentment in the other countries at war either. In Germany the discontent with the situation is growing all the time. No matter what reports are sent out, it is a fact that great suffering prevails in Germany. The cost of living has increased tremendously, in some instances the cost of necessities has gone up 60 and 70 per cent., and in others 100 per cent., and even more. You can say that every necessity has gone up more than 50 per cent. The government, in its haste, makes a small allowance to women and children, but this allowance is barely enough to pay the rent and leaves nothing for the purchase of food. The unemployment situation in Germany could be worse than it is, yet it is true that the percentage of unemployed is greater now than ever before in German history."

"Are the Socialist leaders, that is, those of the new International in Germany and in Russia, in communication concerning the plan to put an end to Imperialism?"

"It is perfectly true to say that they are," was the answer.

German Coal Steamer Sunk

Copenhagen, Oct. 12.—A German coal steamer has been sunk in C. Inar Sound, Sweden, by a submarine—probably an English boat. The crew was saved.

The German ore steamer Germania, southbound, was fired upon by a submarine, also believed to be British. To avoid being sunk the Germania was beached. Her crew was saved.

British Parson's Wife Is Hun Spy

London, Oct. 9.—Mrs Louise S. O. Herbert, German wife of a British pastor at Darlington, has been sent to prison for six months as a spy. Outwardly a staunch British subject, it was proved that she obtained from her servant girl information concerning a munitions factory, and moreover made sketches of streets where troops were quartered. These activities together with the fact that the addresses of a number of Germans were found among her belongings brought about her conviction.

Concerning Turkey

(St. John Globe)

The reader of the war news of the day must have noticed lately that comparatively little information was furnished regarding the operations at the Dardanelles. The public seemed to be gaining the impression that little progress was being made by the Anglo-French naval and land forces there, and that successful results could not be expected for a comparatively long time. It is worthy of note, therefore, that the New York Herald publishes a very encouraging despatch sent from At-

practically taken over control of all Turkish affairs. General von Mackensen cannot arrive a moment too soon in Constantinople to save Germany's ally, out his arrival there is not looked for, except at Berlin and Vienna.

Germany Loses A Destroyer

Copenhagen, Oct. 15.—A British submarine torpedoed and sank a German destroyer this morning at the southern entrance to the Sound, a narrow strait between Denmark and Sweden, which connects the Baltic with the north sea. A great explosion followed the striking of the torpedo, and the destroyer foundered immediately. A message from Falsterbo, Sweden, which brought news of this incident, adds that another German destroyer and a cruiser, which were accompanying the destroyer that was sunk, speeded to the southward.

London, Oct. 15.—A despatch to the Central News from Copenhagen says that a British submarine has sunk a German torpedo boat.

The Tragedy Of Luxemburg

The death of Premier Eyscher, of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, is one of the tragedies of the war. This statesman, the real ruler of the little European kingdom which, like Belgium stood in the path of Germany, just before the war broke out asked both Germany and France whether the neutrality of Luxemburg was to be respected. Germany's invasion was the answer received, and no respect was paid the vigorous protest of Premier Eysche. Luxemburg, without an army, was unable to offer resistance as Belgium resisted. The country, since practically ruled by Germany, has so far escaped the ravages of war, but it is in the path of the German retreat and can hardly escape being the scene of some bloody fighting, perhaps destruction and

Luxemburg's youthful ruler, the first woman to reign in that kingdom, practically a German prisoner in her castle, mourns with her people the death of a patriot whose whole life was given to maintaining the freedom of Luxemburg, and who saw in Germany's disregard of her plight word the possible extermination of the kingdom as an independent people.—St. John Globe.

German Company And Herd Of Bison

Petrograd, Oct. 15.—An extraordinary story reaches here of an encounter between a German company and a herd of bison near Bieloviezh. The bison and the soldiers met accidentally and one of the men roused the fury of the animals. They charged the soldiers, goring and trampling all in their path. Only twenty of the soldiers escaped by flight, according to the story. On the side of the bison there were slight casualties.

Snow's Density Varies

According to the speed of its fall and the temperature the density of snow varies. In frosty weather it comes down light and dry and the bulk is greater than in the moist cold weather when the snow falls in large, partially thawed flakes which pack closely and occupy much less space for a given amount of moisture than when there is a greater degree of cold. Newly fallen snow of average compactness, of 11 to 13 inches depth, is said to have been reckoned in recent experiments as equivalent to one inch of rain. A cubic foot of newly fallen snow weighs 5½ pounds and a cubic foot of rainwater weighs 62½ pounds. A gallon of water will cover two square feet an inch deep.

Catfish as a Diet

Recent exhortations to thrift have revived interest in odd articles of food. Catfish, in some places known as rock salmon, is extensively used in Germany. In the eighties the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts made a valiant attempt to get people to eat catfish, eels, and their like. At a public exhibition held at the time she had fish restaurants organized, where these fish were cooked and sold cheaply.

Admit German Losses Are Heavy

Amsterdam, Via London, Oct. 12.—Admission that German losses have been very heavy in the past few days, on the western front, is made by the correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt, who declares, "Each attack was carried out with 'unprecedented vigor and courage.'" He estimates that within a brief period, the French have fired more than 3,000,000 shells against the German lines.

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The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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Hungary Populace Facing Famine

Budapest, Oct. 12.—It is no exaggeration to say that there is practically a state of famine in Hungary at present, especially in Budapest, and the civil population is on the brink of starvation. Prices are rising by leaps and bounds, so much so that the last four weeks show an increase from 40 to 70 p. c., and even with this rise one cannot get certain necessities. Newspapers, even subsidized by the government, organs like Az Est, are openly accusing the government of gross neglect, and most despairing articles appear on the subject.

Germans Have New Scheme

London, Oct. 14.—Archibald Hurd, writing in the Daily Telegraph of the submarine blockade, says:

"Everyone is by this time aware that the submarine piracy, though it has deprived us of many merchant ships and cargoes, has been military failure.

"Now the Germans have inaugurated a fresh policy with a new type of submarine. It is built to lay mines and not apparently, to discharge torpedoes. Ships of this class are now busily engaged in trying to destroy our own and neutral ships for there can be no discrimination. The new policy of mine-laying in the pathway of peaceful ships is peculiarly despicable.

"The mine-laying submarine creeps along on, or under the water, as circumstances suggest. Her progress, at night, in particular, cannot be easily detected. Before the war opened, Simon Lake, an American builder of submarines, invented a vessel of the underwater type which could lay these deadly explosive agents.

"The Germans have merely proved that the method is practical."