

Russia Explains Her Position

Petrograd, Oct. 10.—The new Russian government, in a declaration to the Allies regarding its participation in the forthcoming allied conference, says that while discussing questions connected with the common war, the Russian representatives will seek to reach an understanding with the Allies on the basis of the principles proclaimed by the revolutionary government at its inception.

"The government," it adds, "will extend its whole strength in support of the common decision of the Allies to defend the country, to oppose every attempt at the conquest of territory of other nations, and every attempt to impose the will of others on Russia."

"In restoring the fighting power of the Russian army," it is declared, the government will follow the democratic principles already pro-

and who at the same time are devoted to the republic, as well as the close collaboration of the high command with the naval and military organization both at the front and in the rear, will constitute the basis of the re-organization of the army."

The government statement explains at length the civil and military programmes, and appeals for national support.

Petrograd, Oct. 1.—With the announcement of the cabinet comes the statement emanating from a government source, that preparations for the removal of the government to Moscow have been stopped, as there is no prospect that such removal will be necessary in the near future. The reason for the abandonment of the evacuation plan is not forthcoming, but it is generally assumed that the political outlook is the cause. Fears for the safety of Petrograd, as a result of the capture by the Germans of Riga, have subsided. The visit of the ministers to the army staff has as one of its objects the reform of the personnel of the staff, and possibly its removal elsewhere. Premier Kerensky, it is said, will make a stop for the purpose of visiting General Korniloff, who is reported to be ill.

Petrograd, Oct. 11.—Despatches received here from Tashkent, capital of Russian-Turkistan, says a detachment of troops under General Kerovnitzenko, has arrived there and occupies "Liberty House," the headquarters of the local workmen's and soldiers' delegates. The rebels were arrested, together with the governor they had nominated.

London, Oct. 11.—The Times says: Accounts of the Korniloff movement hitherto have been entirely one-sided. No word has reached this country except through channels under control of

Petrograd. We are able to place before our readers an interesting document, namely, the order of the day to the army on Sept. 10, which gives Korniloff's version of some events attended with the movement. In this document Korniloff gives his reply to most, if not all the charges that have been brought against him. He merely intended to concentrate four cavalry divisions on Petrograd to crush threatened uprisings planned by the Bolsheviki who also intended to proclaim an armistice and conclude a shameful separate peace.

When Korniloff realized that he had been traduced and could no longer help the country he surrendered himself to Kerensky, with whom he had been willing to loyally co-operate in the country's cause.

He is still a prisoner, but his well-intentioned efforts have been all in vain. The formation of a coalition cabinet on the lines set forth, may be regarded as an indirect result of his movement.

British Airmen Harass Enemy

London, Oct. 11.—An official statement on aerial operations issued last night reads:

"On Tuesday there was little flying except on the battle front, where a great deal of work was done in spite of a strong gale and thick clouds. The enemy's new gun positions and other suitable targets were reported by airplanes to our artillery, which dealt with them.

"Touch was kept with our infantry all day and the enemy's troops were harassed by machine gun fire at every opportunity. A ton of bombs were dropped on Staden during the day. At night two tons were dropped on the Roulers-Courtrai-Monia and Ledeghem stations; a direct hit was obtained on a hostile train, causing a number of explosions.

"In the air fighting four German machines were brought down and two were driven down out of control. Two of ours are missing."

London, Oct. 11.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters telegraphs as follows:

"Two interesting points emerged from the latest battle in Flanders: first, the enemy system of echelonnement proved a failure; second, the substitution of prepared lines of shell craters for battered trench lines is almost valueless, because, after shelling, the craters are little good as shelters. Prisoners admit that the higher command realize that during heavy fire the men can not be trusted to hold them. Officers in 'pill boxes,' or similar shelters, are unable to exercise effective control or even know what the men in the craters are doing. Hence, at the moment of attack, the men are either not at their posts, or are in a frame of mind which makes surrender the wiser course than fighting."

A mutiny is reported to have occurred also on the German warship Nurnberg, which was at sea. The men seized the officers and proceeded in the direction of Norway, with the intention of being interned. The Nurnberg was overtaken by destroyers and forced to surrender. Several mutineers were shot



The low cost per cup

It is hard to believe that a cup of good, rich tea only costs about a fifth of a cent, but, you see, Red Rose consists chiefly of Assam teas—the richest, strongest teas in the world. Red Rose easily yields 250 cups to the pound. And it's a tea of rare economy and flavor.

Kept Good by the Sealed Package

Balkan Situation Has Improved

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—A glimpse into the Balkan military situation, as revealed by an authoritative semi-official source indicates that within the next two months, or certainly by the first of the new year, there will be an international Entente army of 1,250,000 men ready for the Balkan campaign. This would include the Serbian and Greek forces. Summarizing the Saloniki military situation this authority said:

"There are 500,000 allied troops at Saloniki. In about two months' time Greece will have 600,000 troops fully equipped and ready for action. The country is now thoroughly united under the leadership of Premier Venizelos. The Greek army is actuated with but one idea, one dream, to re-establish their old bonds of friendship with the Serbians and to take revenge on the Bulgarians.

"Telegrams were exchanged between the Serbian premier, M. Pachitch and M. Venizelos to the same effect, in which they pledged themselves to re-establish the old bond of friendship and to unite in their fight against Bulgaria.

"The troops in Greece are in excellent condition. Plenty of supplies are being received from France and England. The plan of campaign will be to divide the army into two portions, one to go through Serbia, the other to concentrate at Lagos Bay, in Chalcidice, and by way of Gamjina, make for Bulgaria and Constantinople.

"Besides the allied and Greek forces, there are about 150,000 Serbians. This makes a complete force of 1,250,000 men. The Greek fleet will assist the attack from Lagos. The delay was originally caused by the internal dissension in Greece, which is now fortunately passed through. The big movement was postponed until mobilization could be thoroughly completed, before making such a stupendous attack."

Scenes of Death On Every Hand

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Oct. 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—Nowhere on the western front has the war printed more cruel marks of devastation than on the wide zone east of Ypres, where such bitter fighting has been proceeding at intervals since the British launched their initial attack.

The whole region, much of which in peace times was prosperous farming country, has been turned by the artillery fire into a desolate waste of vast and deep shell craters, which are so close together that in innumerable cases they interlock. Farmhouses have been pulverized and ploughed under in the ruthless sweep of the shells, and village sites are marked by little portions of walls where churches or other big buildings once stood. Cottages are buried beneath heaps of turned up earth, and there is scarcely a trace of grass or other green thing to be seen in miles of tramping. Trees have been smashed into matchwood and their roots turned up in grotesque shapes to add to the sinister aspect of the country. Here and there, where little forests had stood, harder trees have clung to their birth right, but their limbs have been shorn

from their trunks. The unrecaptured havoc wrought on the Somme front hardly surpassed that which exists along the Ypres front.

More striking than all the rest were the scenes of death on every hand. German dead lay in great numbers over this ground which had not yet been cleared. At many places groups of Germans had been killed as they fought together and they rested as they fell. Shell holes and places were choked with bodies.

The village of Zonnebeke is but a memory. Some shattered walls remain of the big church and in very few places there are marks of other public buildings, but the village as a whole has disappeared. The railway station on the Ypres-Roulers line, where for days the British and Germans battled fiercely at close quarters, is gone and there remains only a small concrete remnant, about which the Germans made their last stand.

The Ypres Roulers railway which for so long was under British gunfire and is now being hammered by the Germans, is nothing but a broken mound of earth. The rails have been twisted into knots and hurled here and there. All the highways here and on other parts of the battlefield have been damaged severely. They are pitted here and there with shell holes. A thousand yards in front of Zonnebeke was Broodseinde and village with its famous crossroads, where many Germans were killed recently by the British artillery fire. The British line is over the crest of this ridge on the eastern side. Broodseinde has gone the same way as Zonnebeke, Reutel, Gravenstafel, Passchaendaele and many other hamlets.

The German redoubts and pill boxes in the Zonnebeke mostly had been smashed by shell fire, although many of them put up a stout resistance. There was one great concrete and steel redoubt which had withstood the terrific fire to which it has been subjected. Its defenders had been driven out by the infantry in a pitched battle. The redoubt was eighty yards long and about forty yards wide. The walls, which were of concrete reinforced with steel rails were about five feet thick. The rails were made of sheet steel. The building contained eight large rooms which would hold several hundred men. The whole country hereabouts was covered with similarly built defences of various sizes.

I. W. W. Leaders Still In Jail

Chicago, Sept. 29.—The nine leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World who were arrested last night on indictments charging seditious conspiracy, returned by a federal grand jury against 166 members of the organization through out the United States, were still in jail to-day, having been unable to furnish bonds which were fixed at \$10,000 each, except in the case of William D. Haywood, international secretary treasurer, who was held in \$25,000.

U. S. Theodore Roosevelt may be given a commission as Major-General and authorized to raise a division, to be recruited possibly from New England alone.

The new war taxes, designed to raise \$2,500,000,000, under the provisions of the U. S. revenue bill, went into effect to-day.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

augmented by the war minister. The declaration says: "The rigorous selection for high command of men whose technical capacity is equal to all the demands of modern warfare

FOR SALE

Bills of Sale

Bonds

Tax Notices

Butter Paper

Wax Paper

NOTES in Books of 50 and 100

type Writer Paper

THE DISPATCH" OFFICE