

ALLIES ON WEST FRONT FOR INDEFINITE STAY

There is Nothing Temporary in Nature of Their Wonderful Fortifications. TOO STRONG FOR ANY ATTACK No Matter What Forces Germans Are Preparing for Offensive in Flanders, Their Efforts Are Doomed to Failure—Impasse Is Reached.

(The following article by the Paris correspondent of the International News Syndicate is particularly timely, owing to persistent reports from various sources that Germans are massing heavy reinforcements in Flanders, with a view to a gigantic drive to the east, their object being to seize Calais and Dunkirk and crumple up the whole northern line. The correspondent has just inspected the northern battle front, and the special invitation of the French War Office, and sets forth here the conditions as he found them.)

BY C. F. BEITHELL. HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRANCO-BELGIAN ARMY IN FLANDERS, January 10.—Basing my opinion on the visible evidence of the defensive organization in Flanders, I can positively state that, whatever violent attacks the Germans may attempt, they are bound to fail with heavy losses. Prophecies in this war have been invariably wide of the mark; therefore, I will not attempt to make a guess as to the length of the titanic struggle, but I must record the impression overwhelmingly borne in upon me, after a few days of detailed observation, that the spot, that the armies I have seen quartered here are implanted in this region so completely, so solidly, as to indicate that they expect to stay, not months, but for an indefinite number of years.

SOLDIERS HAVE NOT BEEN SPLITTING DOWN IDLY

Although the headquarters war buildings during the last twelve months have been remarkably silent regarding the activities of the opposing forces, it would be a mistake to imagine that they have been sitting down idly. At the battle of the Yser, when the German drive was definitely broken, the French had here practically nothing to speak of in the way of defensive works. Since then tens of thousands of soldiers, working night and day, have manufactured a whole country into a maze of fortified trenches, barbed wire obstacles and battery and machine-gun shelters. A system of riprap trenches covers the whole front, and is backed by several other lines just as strong. These trenches bear no resemblance whatever to those of a few months ago. They are really no longer trenches, but elongated fortifications. Bricks, stones, cement, armor plate, hard wood and a countless number of earthworks—these are the component parts of the latest German ditches. Whatever their depth, the man behind the rifle is as well protected as a seaman in a warship's gun turret.

The trenches of mud and water have been conquered. Pumps have drained the bottoms of the trenches, and rolled boards raised on blocks give the troops a dry footing. Braziers blazing at short intervals keep them warm.

SOLD AND COFFEE SERVED EVERY MORNING

Hot soup and coffee are given them early every morning; hot meat, vegetables and wine at noon, and the same in the evening. Altogether, one pound of meat is served daily per man, and five pounds of bread, one pound of vegetables, a pint of wine and a pint of coffee.

A very important improvement is the production of efficient sanitary systems some distance from the dugouts. The men have buckled down to the business of war with a stoicism worthy of a grand people. During the day, except for the sentries in the trenches, very little is seen of this great hawking army. In fact, an appalling ash dominates the whole of Flanders. In the daytime a chilly, sea-borne wind, howling through the shattered woods, across the lifeless, muddy plains, through ruined farmhouses and along the sluggish canals, alone breaks the deadly silence, while the grim grayness of the Flanders sky completes some of utter desolation. It is as though the medieval black death had swept the whole country.

But a soon as darkness falls the sky is broken by probing white streaks of powerful searchlights, miles away, watching for hostile aircraft.

EFFICIENCY HAS REACHED POINT OF PERFECTION

I was immensely impressed by the complete smoothness with which all the different services worked. At the start chaos seemed to prevail, but it was soon evident that this cross-crossing of traffic, entailed by the multifarious supply services, worked to a wonderfully evolved plan, and without the slightest hitch or confusion. This was part of the scientific organization which has made the brains, resources and energies of the whole country to make an army whose efficiency has now reached the point of perfection.

But with all this, the result, good as it is, appears to be negative. Two huge armies, equally strong and equally well protected face each other, seemingly unable to solve by military means the problem for which they were mustered.

A question of a rather philosophical order now presents itself as to whether the point of perfection, the very greatness of which modern armies have been developed will not entirely defeat the aggressive object for which armies exist. It seems as if Europe has now arrived at the point to which applies the elementary formula of physics that two opposing forces of equal strength null one another.

WORLD EVER HAS SEEN

America probably does not yet realize that throughout 1915 Europe's best brains and energies have been exclusively devoted to forging the greatest war weapon the world ever has seen, only to reach the absurd, it has been clearly demonstrated that once nations have devoted all their energies to the business of war and reached the highest point of perfection, fighting, if not impossible, involves too great sacrifices—the loss of too many men—to make it profitable. However, in this particular section of the 500-

Failure Not His Fault



This is General Sir W. R. Birdwood, who was in command of forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula. In his report, which has just reached the British War Office, General Birdwood, formerly in command of the forces at Gallipoli, tells some of the reasons why the campaign, with a story in its grasp, failed. He points out in several cases that the failure was in no way due to General Birdwood, but to the failure of Kitchener to send men at the crucial time, to the failure of the navy to land troops where needed, to the failure of General Stopford to act when he might have crushed the half-beaten Turks, and to the shortage of water.

mile front the French have an advantage over the Germans in being able to attack on the front and, with an ally also on the flank, by means of the British monitors.

At present it is a watching and waiting game. Days go by without a single man being fired. The average losses of the French army in Flanders have been, for many months but one man out of every 2,000 per day. This is explained by the fact that whatever activity exists is carried out underground, and it is only the stray shot that hits.

The trench walls are held in position by wire netting. The floors are trestled and the roof is protected by bombproof coverings. Here and there galleries wind into firing chambers built of reinforced concrete and steel plate, and pierced with loopholes large enough to admit a rifle barrel.

To the rear of the trenches formidable artillery has been massed to command every point of the enemy lines. Here also are huge magazines of ready-made magazines, built to contain a seemingly inexhaustible supply of shells. A significant detail, showing the terrible difficulties involved in the construction of such a strong line, and incidentally its tremendous cost, is the fact that special gun emplacements with very deep foundations of reinforced concrete entail an expenditure of \$20,000 each.

One feature of this particularly wonderful army is the very excellent corps of officers of all ranks. A majority of the troops belong to the white and native African contingents. Apparently the opposing German troops have been implanted there since the Yser battle. The Teutons in this section have shown a great deal of discontent, caused principally by dissatisfaction with the opposing character of the war, and their failure to reach Dunkirk and Calais. The troops are also being gradually demoralized by news from home telling of hardships, because Germany in any way lacks provisions, but apparently because the distribution among the civilian population does not satisfy the masses.

Deserters and prisoners thoroughly confirm the recent reports of food riots in various German cities, especially in Berlin, where the police not long ago had to charge 1,000 women with drawn sabers.

VETERINARIANS TO MEET

State Association to Hold Twenty-Second Annual Convention Here This Week. The Virginia State Veterinary Medical Association meets in Richmond Thursday and Friday, for the twenty-second annual convention. The association will hold its sessions in Murphy's Hotel, and is expected to draw a large number of visitors to the city among the fraternity from all parts of the State.

The first session will be held Thursday night, at which time the various committees will make their reports for the year. New members will also be elected at this meeting. H. H. Adair, president of the association, will deliver his annual address at 10 o'clock Friday morning. Among the lectures Friday will be "Animal Restraint," by Dr. George White, of Nashville; "The Production and Use of Antiholog Serum," by Dr. C. H. Hays, of Burkeville; and "White Scours," by Henry Marshall, of this city.

Charged With Using Old Stamps. J. Rufus Smith, a clerk in the parcel post division of the local post-office, arrested several days ago on the charge of having placed canceled stamps on a package, was yesterday sent on by United States Commissioner Melvin Flegenheimer to the grand jury on the April term of the District Court. He furnished bond in the sum of \$500 for his appearance.

Bonds Succeeds Bahen.

On the nomination of Building Inspector Butler, the Administrative Board yesterday elected W. L. Beale to fill the vacancy in the city Hall janitor service caused by the death of Thomas H. Bahen.

CHARLESTON NAVY-YARD HAS EARNEST ADVOCATE

Rear-Admiral Stanford Thinks Government Would Make Mistake to Abandon It. USED AS BASE FOR DESTROYERS Mechanical Equipment Is Peculiarly Suited for Class of Work Done There—Need for Dry Docks Most Urgent of Navy Afloat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10.—Continued maintenance of the Charleston Navy-Yard was advocated before the House Naval Committee to-day by Rear-Admiral Stanford, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Representative Calloway, of Texas, asked Admiral Stanford if the Charleston yard was necessary.

"The Charleston yard," replied the admiral, "has been substantially developed, with excellent dry docks and with certain water-front facilities for handling of several smaller naval vessels. Its uses also relieve other yards now congested."

"Do you think it should be maintained just for the use of smaller craft?"

"Yes, I think so. It is the base for torpedo-boat destroyers on the Atlantic Coast. Its mechanical equipment is peculiarly fitted for the kind of work done there. There is undoubtedly an advantage in having the kind of work that is done there on the smaller craft."

"You think we should retain all these stations we have on the Atlantic Coast?"

"Yes, they have a potential value as long as we retain them." Representative Kelley, of Michigan, asked whether it would be possible to transfer the Charleston yard to accommodate the largest Dreadnoughts.

"As an engineering project," the admiral replied, "it would be possible, but it would require a great deal of money."

The admiral believed the need for dry docks the most urgent of the navy afloat.

"With two big docks at New York and at Norfolk, either or both may be required for an indefinite period for some injured vessels, particularly in time of trouble," said the admiral, "and if we fail to have reserve docks with ample facilities, we would have a most serious handicap. We could not clean the bottoms of our ships, nor repair their propellers and sea valves."

THINKS GUANTANAMO BEST SUITED FOR DOCK

"Where would you put a big dry dock south of Norfolk?" asked Representative Butler.

"I believe Guantanamo is the best suited place," the admiral replied, "and there should be a graving dock at Pensacola with dimensions sufficient to take care of the Dreadnought types."

He conceded that there was little natural defense ashore for ships at Guantanamo, but that it would be very expensive to defend a big dry dock there, and that the water supply would be a very serious problem.

The admiral said that for a fleet of from thirty to forty-eight ships, there should be two docks of the major dimensions on each coast and smaller docks to relieve the congestion. He said that docks to admit the largest ships could not pass through the Panama Canal would cost from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 each, and would take from three to six years to build.

"Do you know of any recent order by the Secretary of the Navy saying officers shall not talk to members of Congress on preparedness?" asked Representative Britton, of Illinois.

"I have no knowledge of such order, except what I have seen in the newspapers," the admiral replied.

NO RESTRICTION ON HIS TESTIMONY

"Is there any restriction on your testimony here?" asked Representative Stephens, of California.

"There is not," replied the admiral. In reply to a question by Mr. Calloway, Admiral Stanford said it was possible to tell exactly how much the five-year-increase project would cost for yards and docks. He estimated the increased cost between \$7,500,000 and \$10,000,000. The floating crane at the Norfolk yard would be ample, even though the fleet should be materially increased.

BUDGET HEARING IS SET FOR THURSDAY NIGHT

Finance Committee Will Consider Requests of Fire and Police Departments, and Miscellaneous Demands. Estimates of the Fire and Police Departments will be considered by the Council Finance Committee on Thursday night, and miscellaneous requests will also be taken up.

The Fire Department has estimated that its needs will require an appropriation of \$300,000, and the Police Department is calling for an appropriation of \$276,256.41. The Administration Board has estimated that the reconstruction of the pike for a distance of five and a half miles, the remainder of the city hall, and for general improvements, and for an appropriation of \$2,266,887.81 for departmental needs. The School Board has asked for \$1,736,000, and the Health Department for \$75,000. Combined estimates of all the departments reach a grand total of \$7,610,509.86. In addition the city must supply \$900,000 for interest and redemption, and its debt to local banks amounts to \$1,345,000. The committee has been authorized to borrow \$500,000 for the 1916 budget.

Bonds on Byrd Park Lake.

The Administrative Board will, through the Assistant Superintendent of Parks, renew its contract with Corwin & Johnson, granting them the privilege of operating boats on Willam Byrd Park lake. It is provided, however, that boat hire shall not exceed 25 cents an hour.

At the Movies To-Day

LITTLE—"Lydia Gilmore," with Pauline Frederick. "COLONIAL"—"Camille," with Clara Kimball Young. "BIJOU"—"A Submarine Pirate," with Syd Chaplin, and "The Edge of the Abyss," with Mary Boland. "ISIS"—"The Wheel of Life," with Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle. "VICTOR"—"The House of Fear," with Arnold Daly. "HEX"—"The Other Door," with Harold Lockwood.

Castles Draw Crowds to Isis.

"The Wheel of Life," the picture in which Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle are the stars, is one of the best hits presented for long in Isis in Richmond. The entertainment opened at Isis yesterday, and the picture will be at the Isis again to-day and to-morrow. Evidently quite a few knew in advance that it was a good picture, for the Isis looked like a big picture all day long. The film, however, shows what are supposed to be the various episodes in the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Castle, from their first meeting to the point where they are married, and then goes on into their successes here and abroad. It was written by Vernon Castle. It is interesting, the dances are a delight, the photography splendid, and the plot is a good one. Incidentally, both Mr. and Mrs. Castle can act as well as dance, and the man who wrote the subtitles had a sense of humor. Naturally in such a picture everything is overlooked, everything save the dancing. But just as the picture progresses, it is a picture worth while.

Pauline Frederick at Little.

Pauline Frederick, who is the attraction at the Little Theater for the first half of the week, scores another emotional triumph in the title role of "Lydia Gilmore." Besides boasting a plot that is out of the ordinary, this play is a beautiful stage, and the cast is a pleasure to the eye. It is an excellent picture, and done with skillful and intelligent photography. Pauline Frederick's work is above criticism. As usual, she is stately and proud, which makes her perfect for the part. Her husband, Vincent Serrano, who makes his debut as Miss Frederick's leading man, plays his big scenes with tremendous force and admirable discretion. In fact, the picture is a picture worth while. "Lydia Gilmore" is a picture worth while, and holds the interest of the most exacting picture patron.

Bijou Offers Good Bill.

So much has been written and said in advance of the appearance of Syd Chaplin in the Seacrest comedy, "A Submarine Pirate," that an aftermath story presents difficulties in the way of making it interesting. But "A Submarine Pirate" is a funny picture. They are laughing at the Bijou last night, and the only time they didn't laugh was when they were two laps behind in breath-taking and were trying to catch up. It happens on a real submarine. However, the comedy is not all. Mary Boland stars in an interesting play, called "The Edge of the Abyss," in which she comes very nearly doing something foolish. A burglar, who at first is a very funny character, is a noted criminal lawyer, prevents her. It is the eternal triangle story, but cleverly worked out. Dealing entirely with high society, Mr. Ince has had an original idea, and he has availed himself of the opportunity. Willard Mack, the burglar, and Frank Mills, the husband, prove they are exceptionally clever. The picture is a picture worth while, and holds the interest of the most exacting picture patron.

Camille a Drawing-Card.

Clara Kimball Young in "Camille" is a drawing-card in the strongest sense of the word. The picture is a high-class motion picture play, and it is a picture worth while. It is a picture worth while, and holds the interest of the most exacting picture patron.

Speaks to Sons of Veterans

Captains Lamb and Mason and St. George T. C. Bryan Make Addresses on War Topics. Captain John Lamb, St. George T. C. Bryan and Captain Mason, well-known veterans of the War Between the States, met with the Sons of Confederate Veterans, at a special meeting held in Lee Camp Hall. All three of the speakers had a wealth of experience in the struggle for the Lost Cause, and their talks were most enjoyed by an especially large gathering.

Start Tomorrow and Keep It Up Every Morning

Get in the habit of drinking a glass of hot water before breakfast. We're not here long, so let's make our stay agreeable. Let us live well, eat well, digest well, work well, sleep well, and look well. What a glorious condition to attain, and yet, how very easy it is to get into a daisy morning inside!

Folks who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when they arise, splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, can, instead, feel as fresh as a daisy by opening the sluices of the system each morning and flushing out the whole of the internal poisonous stagnant matter.

CONVICTED OF MURDER

Eljah Sams Found Guilty of Shooting George Shackelford, Near Ridgeway. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) MARTINSVILLE, Va., January 10.—The jury in the case of the Commonwealth against Eljah Sams rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree in the Circuit Court here this morning.

Sams was put on trial on Thursday for the shooting of George Shackelford, near Ridgeway, last August. The case was given to the jury late on Saturday afternoon, and the verdict rendered this morning gives him eight years in the penitentiary. Sams is a young man, twenty-two years old. The man he killed was fifty-five years old. A motion to set aside the verdict will be argued here on Friday.

DRUGS MISBRANDED IF LABELS ARE UNTRUE

Nor May Circulars Accompanying Bottles of Medicine Contain False Statements.

RULING BY SUPREME COURT

Decision Follows Ten Years of Litigation in Attempt to Regulate Statements as to Curative Effects of Drugs in Interstate Commerce. WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10.—The Sherman amendment of 1902 to the Federal pure food law, declaring drugs to be misbranded if the package or label bears or contains false and fraudulent statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects thereof, was upheld as constitutional to-day by the Supreme Court.

The decision, which was rendered by Justice Hughes, follows ten years of legislation and litigation in an attempt to regulate statements as to the curative effect of medicines in interstate commerce. Numerous actions against drug concerns are expected to follow it.

For a time it was urged by government officials that the 1906 pure food law covered the point, but the Supreme Court decided that the 1906 law applied only to misbranding as to the identity or composition of drugs.

Response to a resulting message from President Taft, Congress in 1912 enacted the Sherman amendment, which the Supreme Court held today correctly, precisely at misstatements, either on the label or in printed circulars accompanying medicines.

"We find no ground," said Justice Hughes, "for saying that Congress may not condemn interstate transportation of so-called preparations accompanied by false and fraudulent statements, as well as to lottery tickets."

ANTITRUST SUIT DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE

The government's antitrust suit, begun in the New York Federal court before the war, against European steamship lines engaged in carrying passengers, was dismissed to-day by the Supreme Court on the ground that the alleged general agreement had become "void of actualities" by the war.

Chief Justice White directed that the decision of the lower court should be vacated without prejudice to the government's bringing another suit should it so desire.

CRAIG ISSUES DENIAL

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) RALEIGH, N. C., January 10.—Governor Craig issued a lengthy statement this evening in which he denied claims being made in connection with the flight of North Carolina shippers against the new freight rates from Virginia and North Carolina points of origin into Southeastern territory, that North Carolina already enjoys a 7-cent differential advantage over Virginia shippers, except as applied to a limited territory around Atlanta. He insists that North Carolina is entitled to lower rates over the whole territory and says no effort or expense will be spared in the effort to enforce the rights of Carolina shippers.

The governor left to-night for Asheville to inspect the highway construction camps in that section of the State to determine the future policy as to these.

ARMORY USED EACH NIGHT

Major J. Palmer Bright of the Richmond Grays, First Virginia Regiment, informed the Administrative Board yesterday that it would be impossible to permit the use of the armory by the Young Men's Hebrew Association. Major Bright said the armory was used every night by the militia.

Farmer Commits Suicide.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., January 10.—Page R. Castleman, thirty-two years old, a prosperous Clarke County farmer and member of a prominent family, committed suicide on Sunday evening by taking poison. Two sisters and three brothers survive him.

He Acts Quickly



GOVERNOR FRANK B. WILLIS, of Ohio.

Governor Willis ordered troops to East Youngstown, where strikers were rioting, and, under stern rule of soldiers, quiet has been restored.

PERCY HASWELL SUFFERS SEVERE FALL ON STAGE

Baloney Gives Way in "Romeo and Juliet," Scene and Actress Is Hurt. Twelve Feet to Floor.

When an insouciant balcony gave way in the famous scene from "Romeo and Juliet" last Saturday in Allentown, Pa., Miss Percy Haswell, a popular stock actress who played for several seasons in Richmond, was thrown twelve feet to the stage. Her head caught the full force of the fall. John E. Kellard, who was playing the part of Romeo, attempted to catch her, but was unsuccessful.

Physicians attending Miss Haswell say that she is suffering from the shock of the fall, but that no serious complications will result.

Miss Haswell, who in private life is Mrs. George Fawcett, was born in Texas, being the daughter of a Congressman from that State. She was educated in Washington. After making her debut as an understudy to Ada Behan, who was playing with Augustin Daly, she starred as Molly Seamore in "The Gelsa."

William H. Crane selected her as his leading woman in 1895, and she remained with him for three years. Next she played with Otis Skinner. After that she appeared in stock in Baltimore, Toronto, Richmond and other cities. For the last two years Miss Haswell devoted herself to Shakespearean roles. She has made extended tours in Canada and the United States.

REPORT MANY CASES OF RHEUMATISM NOW

Says we must keep feet dry, avoid exposure and eat less meat. Stay off the damp ground, avoid exposure, keep feet dry, eat less meat, drink lots of water, and, above all, take a spoonful of salts occasionally to keep down uric acid. Rheumatism is caused by poisonous toxins, called uric acid, which is generated in the bowels and absorbed into the blood. It is the function of the kidneys to filter this acid from the blood and cast it out in the urine. The more of the skin is exposed, the more of freeing the blood of this impurity. In damp and chilly, cold weather the skin pores are closed, thus forcing the kidneys to do double work; they become weak and sluggish and fail to eliminate this uric acid, which keeps accumulating and circulating through the system, eventually settling in the joints and muscles, causing stiffness, soreness and pain, called rheumatism. At the first twinge of rheumatism get from any pharmacy about four ounces of Jad Salts; put a tablespoonful in a glass of water and drink before breakfast each morning for a week. This is said to eliminate uric acid by stimulating the kidneys to normal action, thus ridding the blood of these impurities.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with other ingredients and is used with excellent results by thousands of folks who are subject to rheumatism. Here you have a pleasant, effervescent, lithia-water drink which overcomes uric acid and is beneficial to your kidneys as well.



Hear Ye! Hear Ye! All men to whom these presents come: Do you Town Dwellers of America know that the good folks of over 400 cities in the United States have kicked Politics out of the Town Hall and put Business in its place?

That the corrupt way of the ancient City Fathers is on the wane? That those notorious old timers, Boodle and Graft, have lost their jobs, and Efficiency and Service have taken their places at the Council Table?

The account of this momentous change in American city rule, the description of the many curious and significant experiments in municipal government, has been made into a serial that will be of absorbing interest to all Americans.

The articles begin in heroic Galveston, and include New Orleans, Oklahoma City, Des Moines, Dayton, Battle Creek, Reading, and many other cities, large and small.

You will want to read every line of this great series MANAGING THE CITY By Frederic J. Haskin STARTING IN THIS NEWSPAPER Thursday, January 13, 1916 FIND OUT HOW THE OTHER FELLOW RUNS HIS TOWN