

ST
SAW
PS WITH
HELDUP
BRITAIN

on American Plan to
means to Bremen With

ING GEAR
EN DRIFTS
R 4 HOURS

er Merchant Met
Weather Off Cape
At Halifax for Re-

Jan. 15.—Two steamers
storms in the North At-
and here today. The Man-
er Manchester Merchant,
and for Manchester, put into
repairs to her rudder
steamer met rough weather.
Cape Sable on Thursday
her steering gear falling
for four hours in the

Regian steamer Reime, from
via Kirkwall, for Boston,
for bunker coal and
repairs. The Reime was 22
and suffered con-
in a very stormy pas-
of her bulwarks were car-
and the foundations of her
shifted in a gale on Jan-
was so heavy that she
to drift before it. The
will complete her repairs.

PERSONAL.

Simmons left last evening
to visit her sister Mrs.
of Chatham was in the
binson, of Miramichi, was
l yesterday.

RA HOUSE
DAY JAN. 18

ING-ADAMS
COMPANY
BEE WED. AND SAT.
New Standard Dramatic
Plays.

ne, Wed., Jan. 18, 19, 20
New York Successful
Comedy Drama
GREAT JOHN GANTON"
Author of "Peg O' My
Heart."
Vaudeville Features Be-
tween Acts.
Nights, 10c., 20c., 30c.
matinee—10c., 20c.
Now on Sale.
Phone 1363.

RESTING
RA HOUSE
ONIGHT
ROKOS
VS.
WIDECKE

ISON
ELETON VS. BULGARIAN
Entire Orchestra - 50c.
Gallery - 25c.
Special Single Seats \$1.00
Now on Sale. Phone 1363

KEY" IMPERIAL
- THEATRE

New Serial
Bright Comedies
jolly week-end crowd.

ur Gold Key Contest em-
the first three chapters of
"The Key." A gold free
y, admitting free to our
for three months for the
best opinion of the new
Answers by Feb. 1st.

ummed Operatics

to Soprano.
HESTRA
Serial—3rd story.
ELEN—4th story.
—Kingspin Entertainers.
Keith's, Philadelphia.

THE MAN WITH THE SPADE ON THE FRINGE LINE

Battles in France Have Shown that the Digging Implements
Furnished to the Soldiers Can Quickly Make Formidable
Defence Works—Short-Handled Spade Was Invention of
Brig.-Gen. Benham, an American — Its Use in Present
War.

The spade is milder than the rifle,
yes, or even the 42-centimetre mor-
tar, if the progress of the great alle-
giance in northern France and Bel-
gium means anything. Amidst all of
the lessons of the war, the surprise
provided by German military enter-
prise, and the titanic clashes of armies
of millions of men, one fact has stood
out prominently above all others—
given sufficient men and a supply of
trenching tools, and any position in
the open can be rendered practically
impregnable, if it is furnished with a
mobile defence. In fact, since the
earlier conflicts in Belgium, and the
series of battles that began at Mons
and Charleroi, and ended back and
forth between the Marne and the
Aisne, the war in western Europe has
been a war of spades.

True, rifles and cannon have been
used. The most accomplished mathe-
matician would shudder at the task
of estimating the money value of the
mountains of ammunition that have
been fired away. But, in the final
analysis, it is the sturdy, undisturbed
men with the spade who have accom-
plished a large share in the result.

Strangely enough, too, before the
Russian-Japanese war revolutionized
military operations, there was an idea
among army men that the portable in-
trenching tool, like the bayonet, had
lost its usefulness. It was argu-
ed that no troops would be able to
dig themselves under cover, with mod-
ern gunfire concentrated upon them.
But the Japanese proved quite effec-
tively that the only sure way of push-
ing a frontal attack against maga-
zine rifles and quick-firing artillery
was to provide your infantry with a
short-handled spade, which could be
used by the soldier lying down, to
throw up a small bank of earth front-
ing a spongeshaped hollow, in which
he could stretch out in some security
against all but high-angle shrapnel
fire.

Use Short, Light Spade.
This short-handled spade, by the
way, was the invention of an Ameri-
can engineer, Brig.-Gen. H. W. Benham,
of the Army of the Potomac. It was
in the fiercest and most successful
of our war that the developments in fire-
control made themselves felt so mark-
edly that it became evident the day
had passed when the soldier could
each other of the necessity of it.

The main question officers con-
fronted at the time was one of some
means which would enable troops ad-
vancing against the enemy to find out
what ground they had won, while they
rested and prepared to push forward
on the next stage of the attack. Gen-
eral Benham's answer to this question
the spade referred to. It was twenty-
two inches long and weighed only
one and one-half pounds. The spade
which is used by most of the European
armies today is simply a copy of the
Benham spade, somewhat lighter,
thanks to improved methods of steel
construction. The most popular of
these modern trenching tools is the
trenching spade, employed by prac-
tically all the Continental Powers and
the Japanese, has several different
models. That used by the British
army is considered to be especially
efficient. Its length over all is a lit-
tle less than twenty inches. The
blade is eight inches long by six
inches wide. One side of it has a
cutting edge, the other side a saw edge.
When the tool is not in use it is car-
ried in a leather pocket strapped to
the soldier's pack, or belt. It is very
light, and does not get in the way of
the men.

For a time there was a tendency
among military experts to look for a
patented trenching tool that could
be employed for use as pick, shovel,
crowbar, axe, saw, and what not.
But it soon became evident that such
combination tools were lacking in
practical advantages. To be really
worth while a tool must be con-
structed for one use. The British
army for a few years favored the Wal-
lace combined pick and shovel, but
eventually dropped it, and various
units are now carrying different types
of tools—whatever could be picked up
in the open market.

The Canadian contingent are equip-
ped with a special spade, of forged
steel, which can be used for a head-
shield and rife-rest in action. This
is not a bad idea, as the spade has
primary use of the tool is not affect-
ed, and the spade merely supplements
the trench hastily thrown up by the
soldier. A large order for these
spades has been placed in this coun-
try by the Canadian Government, and
it is said that the British Government
likewise contemplates purchasing a
quantity of them.

For Heavy Intrenchments.

In certain armies it has been the
practice for the soldiers to carry dif-
ferent tools. That is, one man in
each squad of four would be pro-
vided with a shovel, one with a pick,
and so on. But when it is said and done,
for intrenching under fire, the only
use for which the small tool is really
adapted—the spade is the best tool.
Of course, in building heavy intrench-
ments, such as have been constructed
with great labor along the line of the
Aisne, the heights of the Meuse, and
the Vosges Mountains, the work has
been done with all the aids which mil-
itary engineering could bring to bear
under the supervision of the engineer
officers and with man-size tools, after
the ground had been won and held
with the portable spade.

The Belgian army, which has given
such a good account of itself in the
recent fighting, has been carefully in-
structed in the art of intrenching. Any
army officer will tell you that the
Belgians are the little short of com-
ical. It is remarkable what a differ-
ence a few inches of earth make in a
man's chances of surviving, even the
hottest action.

In this connection, it is well to call
attention to the care the English offi-
cers also have taken in instructing
their men how to erect shelter under
fire. Experts say that the principal

THE STANDARD. ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915

WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY SOUTHWEST OF POLAND

Prof. Pares, Authorized Cor-
respondent, Describes Oper-
ations of Czar's Forces—
Impressed with Long Lines
of Troops Moving at a
Walk that Might Go On
Forever.

London, Jan. 4.—In a communica-
tion dated November 7, which has been
received from Professor Pares, the au-
thorized correspondent at Russian
headquarters, and issued through the
press bureau, an interesting account
is given of Russian operations in
southwestern Poland.

"I left Warsaw," Professor Pares
writes, "on November 2, in a motor,
and arrived to the south-southwest.
The town was held by the Germans for
a month and four days. They made
themselves objectionable to the in-
habitants, taking all supplies on which
they could lay hands; but I came on
no evidence of particular outrages.

"The inhabitants showed the heart-
iest friendship to the Russians, as is
recognized in the proclamation of the
commanding general, which I have al-
ready telegraphed. Nothing could ex-
ceed the care and thoughtfulness of
my own Polish hosts, the Russian sol-
diers—for instance, the one who ac-
companied my party—were on the
simplest terms of intercourse with the
Poles, and the objection which the
Poles previously had to speaking Rus-
sian had vanished. It should be noted
that the inhabitants of all this area
are particularly strong in Polish pa-
triotism.

"Beyond Radom the excellent high
road to Cracow, running on an em-
bankment and lined with poplars, was
broken at every bridge and cut up for
some distance by a road-plow. Slide
tracks had been made at every neces-
sary point. We traveled in the midst
of troops, all hurrying forward to par-
ticipate in the taking of Kielce.

"They moved slowly along the road
in straggling troops like an enormous
family on its way to a huge picnic,
but the unit of each regiment is never
lost, and the most remarkable impres-
sion which one receives is that of dis-
tinction—of movement to the appoint-
ed place."

"Every artificial barrier was little
more than an obstacle to be surmounted
by the Russian peasant, every-
where accustomed to obstacles of this
kind, has all sorts of ready and re-
solute ways of surmounting them;
and they call forth all his brotherly in-
stincts of joint work and mutual help.
Any number of men run from their
loose ranks to push a motor, or cart,
or transport wagon over a ditch, or
stream, and the travelers call, back-
ward from their vehicle, 'Thank you, brothers.'"

"It is like a current that flows on
and takes thought against some bar-
rier, but whose general movement
seems not even to be checked. Some-
times it is a mass of men, very hard
indeed, but every one somehow get-
through, no matter what the size of
their carriage. Often at such points
there were companies that rested
along the grassy banks of the road,
in other places one saw to the side
great packs of small gray transport
wagons. Those carrying straw for the
horses, each of which ended with a
times one came upon a resting battery.
The brotherhood between officers and
men is another notable feature of the
movement."

"After Szolowice the Cracow road,"
the professor continues, "on its way
to Kielce (27 miles) passes through
about six miles of forest, of a character
A long rise and we are now close to
among the troops. At one point the
long train of wagons branched away
to a village on our left, and out of
by another road, the road was in an
another stream of fighting men."

"We passed some 200 Austrian pris-
oners, in their blue shakos and uni-
forms, they were all Poles, and hard-
ly any guard, but giving no trouble.
One of them courteously stepped out
of the ranks to pick up my fieldglass,
which I had dropped. These men, who
I took to be us, did not look at all
miserable, only confused. The Rus-
sians behaved to them as to their own
people."

"I last came to the hills above
Kielce. It was now clear what had hap-
pened. Troops of all kinds were
streaming into the town, and all re-
sistance was over. On the night of the
we were stopped for a few moments
by a general and his staff. At the
chief hotel large parties of officers
were sitting down to lunch. All the
streets were full of movement, but
with no sign of any conflict or fric-
tion; horses, dismounting messengers,
soldiers eating, talking or resting, the
townpeople standing and watching, sat-
isfying the requirements or questions of
the newcomers, or joining in their
talk."

"We had no difficulty in securing
good rooms, and our lunch was as
good as it would have been in War-
saw. Many of the troops had passed,
or were passing, down along the broad
road in the direction of Cracow. Mount-
ing the high hill southwest of the
town, past pleasant houses, hills and
villages, and the thunder of artillery
came to us from beyond a ridge in
the distance."

"Our plans, however, prevented us
from going further. At the hotel the
commanding officer was waiting, and
the fighting was sitting at dinner and
singing the regimental song and the
national hymn. The song began with a
Mahamammed word 'God give us
victory.'"

Professor Pares then goes on to give
an account of a visit he paid to the
scene of the last Austrian resistance
about six miles in front of Kielce. On
their way back to Radom, Professor
Pares' motor broke down, and he had
to return to Kielce for the night. The
next day, the fifth, he continues, there
was nothing left but to return to Ra-
dom, occupying three seats which a
Russian General, a man of charming
simplicity, put at our disposal in his
motor. The length of the Russian ad-
vance, was everywhere before our
eyes," he says. "The great stream
was still flowing on. There were
troops of all kinds, we called to ask
the names of each regiment, which
they always gave in a kind of jovial
chorus."

"There were food transports, field
kitchens, pontoons, and not least im-

CONDITIONS IN BATTLE IN AISNE VALLEY RECALL FIGHTING OF AUG. 18, 1870

While Not Comparable to Famous Battle of 35
Years Ago, Battlefields North of Soissons as
Wides Gravelotte and St. Privat — Germans
Claim North Bank of Aisne Has Been Cleared
of French.

Berlin, via London, Jan. 15.—The
German War Office today gave out an
official statement as follows:
"Some torpedo boats appeared yes-
terday off Westende. They were ac-
companied by small craft which ap-
proached to within nine miles of the
coast."

"French attacks on both sides of
Notre Dame de Lorette, northwest of
Arras were repelled by us. A trench
which we took eight days ago from
the enemy near Ecurie and which had
since been occupied by a portion of
one of our companies, was lost by us.
The fighting in this territory continued
to rage today."

"The northern bank of the River
Aisne, to the northeast of Soissons,
has been cleared of French troops. By
some distance by a road-plow. Slide
tracks had been made at every neces-
sary point. We traveled in the midst
of troops, all hurrying forward to par-
ticipate in the taking of Kielce."

"They moved slowly along the road
in straggling troops like an enormous
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but the unit of each regiment is never
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the names of each regiment, which
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kitchens, pontoons, and not least im-

"The French made a very strong
attack north of Verdun, near Con-
sevoye on our positions near Ailly, but
were repulsed by us."

"In the region of St. Mihiel the
French delivered some attacks. They
reached our front line of trenches, but
were beaten off by counter-attacks
and sustained heavy losses. During
fighting last night our troops occu-
pied some of the positions of the en-
emy, but after re-building our positions
we voluntarily left those taken from
the enemy without a contest."

"An attack in force near Mesnil,
north of St. Mihiel, was beaten off by
us."

"In the Vosges there was yesterday
nothing more than artillery duels.
In East Prussia and in Northern
Poland there has been no change. Our
attacks in Poland west of the Vistula
are making slow progress. In the
capture by us of one of the Russian
vantage points northeast of the Ra-
war, we took 500 Russian prisoners and
became possessed of three of their
machine guns. Stubborn counter-
attacks by the Russians were here
driven back with heavy losses to the
enemy."

The Seine overflowing its banks
Paris, Jan. 15.—The River Seine is
rising rapidly. At Troyes it already
is out of its banks, and passenger boat
service has been temporarily sus-
pended. At various places the tributaries
are out of their banks.

"In Radom," he adds, "I found our
Russian orderly from Kostroma, fra-
ternizing with the Polish servants,
joining in their work and singing the
songs of the Volga. I told him he was
another Russian who had led the for-
ward into the marsh. We were
soon on our way back to Warsaw."

—Christian Science Monitor.

Do not forget to attend the Great
Fur Sale at H. Mont Jones.

MAY LIFT EMBARGO ON
COTTON FOR GERMANY

The Hague, Jan. 15, via London.—
The Dutch government is considering
the question of removing the embargo
on cotton exports to Germany, and
a decree to this effect probably will
be published in a few days. Up to
the present time no cotton imported
by Dutch merchants has been allow-
ed to be exported to a belligerent
country, although a cargo consigned
direct to a country at war has been
permitted through transit.

Women Look Well When
they escape the sallow skin, the pimples, black-
heads, facial blemishes due to indigestion or bilious-
ness. At times, all women need help to rid the
system of poisons, and the safest, surest, most
convenient and most economical help they find in

BEECHAM'S
PILLS

This famous family remedy has an excellent tonic effect upon
the entire system. It quickly relieves the ailments caused
by defective or irregular action of the organs of digestion,
headache, backache, low spirits, extreme nervousness.
Purifying the blood, Beecham's Pills improve and

Clear The Complexion

The directions with every box are very valuable—especially to women.
Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Not Bleached
Not Blended

Five
Roses
Flour

PIPING HOT.
SUCH FAT ROUNDED
SUBSTANTIAL LOAVES
RICH WITH
CREAMY NUTRIMENT.

TODAY LAST CHANCE TO
SEE POPULAR COMPANY
AT OPERA HOUSE

The farewell performance of the en-
gagement of the Thompson Musical
Comedy Company will be given at the
Opera House this afternoon. The play
will be "Breaking In Society." Sev-
eral large theatre parties have been
made up to attend and make the last
performance of one of the most popu-
lar theatrical attractions that has ever
visited the city, an event to be remem-
bered. The company leaves tonight
on the Boston train, opening on Mon-
day in a city near to Boston, for an
extended engagement.

ECZEMA SPREAD
ON CHILD'S FACE

In Mass of Water-Blisters. Could
Not Sleep Night or Day. Cross
and Fretil. Used Cuticura Soap
and Ointment. Child Was Healed.

Islay St., Markdale, Ont.—"When my
child was two months old there came a
rash on her left cheek which kept getting
worse and worse and spread-
ing until it covered all one
side of her face. They said
it was eczema. It was just
all in a mass of little water
blisters the size of a pin-
head and when they were
sooner full until they would
all break. Her face came
out into a watery sore and
it itched and got so hot the
water ran out of the sores
until my child would nearly
go mad trying to scratch.

The most she could do was to get
her to sleep night or day. That
continued for one month until she was
nearly one year old. Cross and Fretil
I must say she was just worked
and fussed all the time.

One day I saw in a paper what Cuticura
Soap and Ointment would do so I sent for
some and before three days the itching had
gone and then it began to dry and each day
I saw it get better. Inside of one month
people did not know which side of her face
was the sore one. She was cured." (Signed)
Mrs. John Shea, Jr., Jan. 10, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail
Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold through-
out the world. For liberal free sample of
each, with 32-p. Book, send post-card to
"Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

ONTARIO
WOMAN'S
FORTUNE

Freed From That Weak, Lan-
guid, Always Tired Feel-
ing, by Lydia E. Pink-
ham's Compound.

Thessalon, Ont.—"I cannot speak too
highly of your medicine. When my ap-
petite is poor and I
have the weak lan-
guid, always tired
feeling, I get a bot-
tle of Lydia E. Pink-
ham's Compound, and
it builds me up, gives
me strength, and re-
stores me to pe-
reath again. I
truly a blessing
to women, and I can-
not enough for it. I take pleasure
in recommending it to others."

There are probably hundreds of thou-
sands, perhaps millions of women in the
United States who have been benefited
by this famous old remedy, which was
produced from roots and herbs over 30
years ago by a woman to relieve wo-
man's suffering. If you are sick and need
such a medicine, why don't you try it?

If you want special advice write to
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (con-
fidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will
be opened, read and answered by a
woman and held in strict confidence.

THE
ORIGINAL
AND
ONLY
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Beware
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