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The Situation At Washington

New York, Feb. 10.—An associated press despatch from Washington to-day says:

Late reports of ships sunk by German submarines were scanned eagerly by government officials for a double reason. First, there was the everpresent fear that any hour might bring a despatch saying an American ship had been sunk without warning or American lives lost, thus driving the United States to use force to protect its rights. Second, yesterday's reported falling off of aggregate tonnage sunk produced wonder as to whether the fail-

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other disease put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatments pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

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Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

ure was only temporary or whether Great Britain has already done something to lessen the force of the submersible attacks.

In reference to the chances of a more pronounced break with Germany it is disclosed that the precise course of the United States has been determined. President Wilson will not ask Congress for a declaration of war, but only for authority to take necessary measures to protect neutral rights. This would still leave the first act of open hostilities to Germany's choosing. The conveying of merchant vessels by American war craft might be ordered.

Practical interest in the progressive success of the submarine campaign was based on Lloyd's reports reaching here, indicating that not much more than 10,000 tons total shipping was sunk yesterday, although about 21,000 tons was re-

ported sunk on Thursday, and about 28,000 tons each of the two preceding days. A daily destruction of 33,000 tons would be necessary to maintain the rate which the German Admiralty believes sufficient to isolate England.

One of the principal questions discussed at the cabinet meeting late yesterday was the threatened hampering of American industries if ships are held up in American ports much longer by fear of risking submarine dangers. It was said authoritatively that no new situation had developed to change the policy of the government.

The announcement that Ambassador Gerard was to leave Berlin for Switzerland today on a special train with his staff and other Americans was expected to relieve the irritation felt here because of his detention by Berlin authorities.

Departure Of Von Bernstorff

New York, Feb. 10.—The steamer Frederik VIII. was given permission by its owners in Copenhagen to-day to convey Ambassador von Bernstorff and his suite to a Scandinavian port, a cablegram to the line's offices here stated. No date has yet been set for the vessel's departure, but the officials of the Scandinavian-American Line thought she was likely to go away Tuesday or Wednesday. In addition to the ambassador's suite, provision has been made for carrying about two hundred German consuls.

Berlin, via London, Feb. 10.—Although Ambassador Gerard, his suite and a fairly large number of Americans with more or less official standing have received assurances that they may leave Berlin on Saturday night, the bulk of Americans in Berlin are still somewhat in the dark as to when they will be able to get away. Most of those who wish to leave have already applied to the police for formal permission, but few, if any, have as yet received it.

Berlin, Feb. 9, via London, Feb. 10.—Ambassador Gerard's train will leave Berlin approximately as scheduled, but will enter Switzerland by way of Singen instead of Basle as originally planned. Americans who will travel with the ambassador were informed late this afternoon that their baggage must be at the depot for inspection not later than eleven o'clock to-morrow morning, so as to avoid delay and confusion at the frontier. It is probable that the special train's baggage capacity will be taxed to the utmost, as the embassy staff and others permitted to travel with Mr. Gerard plan to carry most of their belongings with them. The train will consist largely of day coaches, with a saloon car for the ambassador and possibly sleepers for the women. The route decid-

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or Mixed } Refuse Substitutes.

ec. upon is shorter than the original one by way of Basle.

Despite the fact that details of Mr. Gerard's departure have been indefinite until this evening, the Americans in Berlin have shown little tendency to worry, and the delicacy of the situation has not affected the serenity of the German public. No more attention has been paid to foreigners that is usual. Americans have been treated with rigid courtesy and no objection has been raised to English being spoken publicly.

The newspapers continue to devote themselves largely to news despatches from America received by various routes, but there is little editorial comment. Apparently, the press is waiting for some definite action by the United States in one direction or another.

Landed With Neither Man Hurt

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, via London, Feb. 10.—(From a staff correspondent of the Associated Press.)—One of the most thrilling flying episodes of the war was recorded to-day when the British observer in a two-seated machine, which had been damaged by German shell-fire, climbed out on the wings and steadied the airplane while the pilot brought it safely to earth.

Two young aviators were leading an offensive patrol when an anti aircraft high explosive shell burst just behind the right lower wing of the airplane. The machine was completely riddled. Three of the stav-booms were cut, one blade of the propeller blade was broken and became uncontrollable. Realizing the situation the observer did not hesitate but climbed out three-quarters of the way on the right wing tip in order to balance the machine. The aircraft continued to fall in spirals, however, until it was about 2,000 feet above the earth. Here the observer succeeded in balancing it and the machine glided down evenly. When about 200 feet from the earth a slight movement by the man on the wing of the flying machine caused the machine to spin again but the pilot was able to control it when just ten feet above the ground and the aircraft landed with neither man injured.

Glad to be Out of German

Zurich, Switzerland, Feb. 11. V. Paris, Feb. 12.—Most of the members of Ambassador Gerard's large party gave a genuine sigh of relief this afternoon when the Swiss border was reached, for the strain of the last few days had told more or less on the majority of the travellers. Ambassador Gerard met cordially the horde of newspapermen who crowded about him on his arrival at Zurich, clamoring for interviews for papers all over the civilized world, but he kept rigidly to his determination not to speak for publication until after he has reported to President Wilson in Washington.

The strain of the situation for the Americans in Berlin had been heightened toward the end by the efforts of the German authorities to induce Mr. Gerard to open negotiations for amendment to the Prussian-American treaty of 1790. At the same time the German newspapers were flooded with reports of the seizure of German ships by America and with stories of difficulties and indignities encountered by Count von Bernstorff. Ambassador Gerard was refused permission to communicate in cipher with Washington, and the authorities ignored all denials of the stories printed in the German newspapers until an official message received through the Spanish embassy made it clear that the stories were false. Prior to this Ambassador Gerard's telephone wires were cut, his mail and telegraphic privileges stopped so that he could not even instruct the American consuls, and he was, in his own words, a prisoner.

The combined result was uncertainty and petty friction which was only increased when the foreign office and military authorities shifted the responsibility for the delay in Mr. Gerard's departure from one to another. No American least of all Mr. Gerard, could obtain any definite information. It was pointed out to the officials in vain that their measures were only applicable to actual war, and that the admirable self restraint and politeness of the German people, with the resultant good effect, was being jeopardized.

London, Feb. 12.—In an address at Wilhelmshaven, regarding the precautions taken by Germany in view of the possibility of war with the United States, Doctor Gustav Stresemann, a prominent National Liberal member of the Reichstag, made the following statement: "Our German bluejackets in the United States will have to see to it that the German steamers in port shall not be usable by anyone for some time."

Dr. Stresemann also expressed the opinion that the work of the German submarine was encouraging the army for the spring campaign.

Below Zero Weather Again

(St. John Globe Feb. 12)

Cold weather has again set in. Early this morning St. John thermometers marked 8 degrees below zero. The temperature rose considerably during the day. Reports from provincial points are:

Moncton, 10 below.
Campbellton, 10 below.
Newcastle, 20 below.
Chatham, 19 below.
St. Stephen, 17 below; fair and cold.
Woodstock, 14 below at 7.30 a. m.; clear and cold.
Edmundston, 14 below this morning, clear and cold.
A Saratoga, New York, despatch today says. It was forty degrees below zero in many places in this vicinity this morning, the coldest of the winter.

Boston says: The coldest weather of the winter was reported by a number of points in New England to-day. Minimum temperatures during the night ranged from 24 degrees below zero to 6 above. In Boston the minimum was zero.

Is Cardinal Mercier A Captive?

Paris, Feb. 9.—A despatch to the Temps from Rome says:

"Vatican circles have been virtually without news of Cardinal Mercier for some time and ecclesiastical circles are beginning to have the impression that the prelate is being forcibly isolated by the German authorities to an extent that might be real captivity."

When Motor

If motor persists in only a light load is before resorting to ed carb or try making little der, presuming the magnet is being other hand, if the motor is a heavy load possibly be obviated by spark gap slightly.

Why Fowls Need S

Fowls are obliged to of the waste of the bo fangs, they do not swe that do other animal breathe several time sweating animals whe keep in good health nearly seven times the air in proportion to its

There is almost a r between different fam of each breed, as betwe breeds of fowls. The with some allowance th denation of any bre

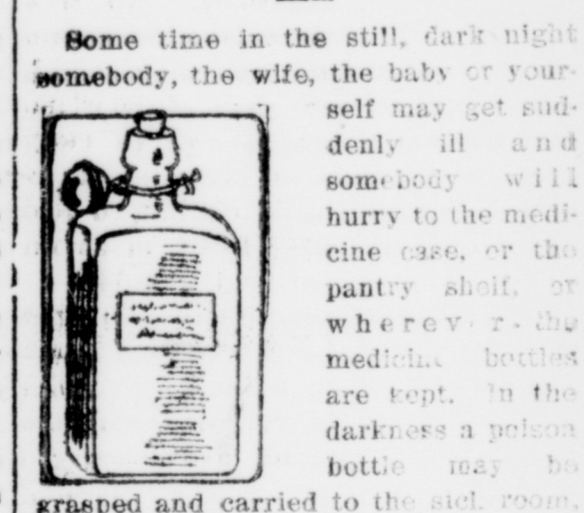
To decrease the nu accidents a French city a street with a separat for each kind of traffic, me and foot.

Solidified alcohol in coming into use in cooking and other purp small amounts of heat A cooking utensil on the boiler principle has been in which the inner and are permanently attached

An Englishman has invented to be sewed to women's hats to hold them in place without the use of pins

POISON WARNING

An Attachment to a Bottle Rings a Bell



Some time in the still, dark night somebody, the wife, the baby or yourself may get suddenly ill and somebody will hurry to the medicine case, or the pantry shelf, or wherever the medicine bottles are kept. In the darkness a poison bottle may be grasped and carried to the sick room, and in the hurry incidental to sudden illness a dose may be administered—and a funeral held later on. Or there may be medicines that must never be given to children.

Bell bottles—that's by way of warning. Get a number of tiny bells, and fasten a bell to each bottle containing poison or any medicine which may have a serious affect if taken unintentionally. Possibly a good way would be to tie two bells to the poison bottles, to distinguish the very dangerous ones from the others, the taking of which wouldn't be quite so serious. The ringing of the bell will then prevent you from making a fatal mistake.

A Pocket Typewriter

Just as the pen has replaced the sword and the fountain pen displaced the ordinary pen of commerce, so the time is probably approaching when the typewriter will send the fountain pen back to the scrap heap. Some smart and observing person might state that the time is already here, as typewritten letters and manuscripts have practically displaced those written by hand. The fountain pen is still being carried in the pocket, however, and it was against this practice that an inventor has recently directed



his genius, with the result that a pocket typewriter has been evolved. A young German is credited with the perfection of the newest writing device. It is a folding machine that its maker guarantees to keep in perfect order for three years, and can be carried in the pocket, requiring no more space than the average watch or tape measure, and a foot rule combined. It is provided with a handle by which it is held with one hand and operated with the other, so desk or table being necessary.

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