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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.

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.

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.

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, al-

though about 21,000 tons was reported 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.

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.

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. A Rule is being observed by Americans who will try to get an ambassador to inform them to afternoon. Their baggage must be at the depot for inspection later than usual. A check on a row morning, says Gerard, may and confusion at the train. It is probable that the special baggage capacity will be the utmost, as the embassy and others permitted to travel. Mr. Gerard plan to carry most of their belongings with them. The train will consist largely of day coacher, with a saloon car for the ambassador and possibly sleepers for the women. The route decided 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

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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 Mad 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 stay-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 suc-

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needed 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.

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 to an extent that might be real captivity."

Two Miles of Heavy Wire Netting

New York Feb. 10.—According to newspapers here this morning, in addition to torpedo boat destroyers, airplanes and masquito fleet, the port of New York will have for defence against submarine attacks two miles of heavy wire netting stretched across the three main ship channels. Most of the material for the submarine net has been collected at the navy yards and its construction began to-day. The net, which will be lowered across the channels entering this harbor and kept in position after nightfall when submarines cannot be detected by special methods of observations, will be similar to those which have been used in English harbors to keep the submarines from preying on ships riding at anchor.

Germans in Mexico

In the event of war between the United States and Germany, will the Germans in the United States be able to make serious trouble? The question—a much debated one—takes on additional interest, because of reports that some three hundred German officers in the United States have crossed into Mexico and are offering their services to Francisco Villa. Among these are officers who fought against Russia in the early stages of the present war, were captured, but making their escape through China, crossed to America, are instead of endeavoring to return went south, and are known to be in touch with both Villa and Carranza. The usually well informed Providence Journal says that considerable quantities of arms and munitions, gathered in New York, have also reached Mexico City, and will be available for use by Germans and Mexicans against United States troops in the event of war, which German emissaries are doing their utmost to bring about between the two countries. There are numerous supporting circumstances which lend color to the report of Ger-

man support of the anti American propaganda in Mexico. Should war between the United States and Mexico develop out of the present strained situation, the least surprising development would be a Mexican demonstration at some border point, designed primarily to force a curtailment of those exports which are so essential to the Allies. Trouble along the Canadian frontier from Germans in the United States is not apprehended, because Canada is a strongly armed camp, and the raiders would risk the danger of annihilation between Canadian forces on the one side and Americans on the other. Even the Mexican effort may prove unattractive, for many Mexicans know that war with the United States, even at the present time, would end in final and complete subjugation of the country.

The Swiss cheese people, alarmed at the outlook, have decided only to let the German have the holes in the cheese hereafter.

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.

Food Riots And Bloodshed in Austria

New York, Feb. 12.—The Sun this morning publishes the following special cable: "Rome, via London, Feb. 11.—The Vatican has information from Austria that food riots have been suppressed with bloodshed and that frequently soldiers have refused to fire upon the citizens. Several regiments have mutined, and the situation is very serious. Sensational developments including a revolution, are feared. "Vatican clergymen and cardinals have been asked to implore the people to stop the war in order to save Germany and Austria Hungary. "The Vatican organ, the Osservatore Romano, points out in an inspired article that a clash between the United States and Germany would establish a precedent for the right of the United States to influence European politics. It says that after the war Europe would be weakened and the United States could assume a preponderant position. "With the object of averting such an eventuality, the paper says, the Pope is striving to avert war between the United States and Germany, and expects to succeed."

Although the war savings certificates have only been on sale for three weeks, considerably more than \$1,000,000 have already been paid in to the Dominion treasury from this source. The laboring classes and men and women of limited means are responding splendidly to the call for war thrift and war help.

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