

# UNITED STATES DESTROYERS HAVE JOINED BRITISH FORCES

Squadron Arrives Off Queenston and is Now Patrolling Seas—  
Has Encountered German Submarine.

A despatch from Queenstown says: A squadron of American torpedo-boat destroyers has safely crossed the Atlantic and is patrolling the seas in war service. The American navy's actual entry into the war zone has already been productive of a brush between a destroyer and a German under-water boat, according to an announcement by the British Admiralty, but the result of it has not been made public. The destroyer squadron arrived in Queenstown after an uneventful voy-

age across the Atlantic, but almost immediately after a formal exchange of greetings with the British naval officials put to sea again for the hard work that is before it.

One of the American destroyers began war duty even before reaching this side of the Atlantic. This was when it picked and escorted through the danger zone one of the largest of the Atlantic liners. This action so pleased the British passengers on board that they sent a message of greeting and appreciation to the commander of the destroyer.

# CANADIANS PRAISED BY VIVIANI

Extract From Famous Speech  
at Ottawa.

Monsieur Rene Viviani's address before the joint Houses of Parliament at Ottawa, which is being reprinted in the original French in editions sufficient for every one who desires a copy, contained no passage more worthy of remembrance than that in which he spoke of the Canadian troops and of gratitude to Great Britain. The following is a translation from the Hansard report:

"Yes, you Canadians, mingled with English and French troops without distinction of race or distinction of country, under different standards, have shown the same bravery. And let us not forget that in the month of April, 1915, at Ypres, in the north of France, quite close to Belgium, in that region desolated by floods, after the terrible assault delivered by the German soldiers by means of asphyxiating gas—that Germany which had derailing all its blessings to humanity caused to be cast on it all its evils and its crimes—it was the Canadian soldiers who in that terrible day rose up and saved the day. And in many a combat and in numerous and recent victories they have stood firm. We see yet your young men, alert, agile, courageous, under their colors the first to scale Vimy Ridge, which had been reputed impregnable. Honor to all these soldiers; let us piously incline our thoughts before those who fight, before those who suffer, before those who have died. They knew well what they did and why they left your land. They knew well that they did not bear their arms merely for Great Britain, or merely for France, invaded and attacked, but with a clear vision fixed upon the sky, beholding a higher ideal, they knew that it was for the holy cause of humanity, of democracy and of justice. And it is under the aegis of these glorious and recent deeds that we have come to visit you."

## NO MORE WET CANTEENS.

General Adoption of Prohibition in Canadian Camps.

A despatch from London says: Under-Secretary of War Macpherson, in the House of Commons on Wednesday, replying to Sir Stephen Collins, said he had not received the report concerning the Canadian canteens found in the Militia Department. Sir Sam Hughes had discontinued wet canteens in training camps in Canada, but permitted them to permanent corps in barracks. In view of the general adoption of prohibition it is presumed the wet canteens would not be re-established.

## FRANCHISE MEASURE ENDORSED BY WOMEN.

A despatch from London says: Despite the fact that the franchise age for women in the Electoral Reform Bill is fixed at 30, it has been learned that Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and other leading suffragists are satisfied with the measure's provisions. The suffragists believe that this concession is an entering wedge which ensures the granting of full suffrage soon. They are determined to uphold the Lloyd George Government.

## RANCHING IN RHODESIA.

Colonies to Furnish More Meat For British Market.

Even amid the distractions of war the development of our Colonies keeps going steadily on. Attention is drawn to the fact that a first consignment of frozen meat from Rhodesia, sent by the British South Africa Company, has been sold in Smithfield Market. The consignment, which consisted of 88 quarters, proved of excellent quality and found a ready sale. It was an experiment, but will no doubt lead to greater things. As a matter of fact, it was larger than the first consignment of frozen beef from the Argentine, which was received in 1885. That consignment amounted in value to no more than \$1,715, but so rapidly has the business grown that in 1915 the value of meat imports from the Argentine was \$77,762,095.

It is not to be expected that Rhodesia can ever produce as much meat as Argentine, which, owing to its wonderful alfalfa fields, will always be one of the largest meat-producing countries in the world. Cattle ranching in Rhodesia is only in its infancy; but great interest is being taken in it, large ranches are being established, and good cattle of all breeds are being imported in order to improve the native stock and produce large supplies of meat fit for the British markets.

In the year 1915 only 20 per cent. of the meat imported by Britain came from British colonies, and every one would like to see this percentage increased, as it will be in the near future by Rhodesia and South Africa.

## ENGINEER FROM CANADA SOLVES FRENCH PROBLEM.

I have just returned from a visit to some of the forestry camps which are situated in all parts of France, several quite close to the front, says Douglas Robertson in a London cable to The Toronto Evening Telegram. I visited those in the Jura Mountains, within sight of the Alps and close to the Swiss frontier. The section is so dry that it has never been cut, as the French thought it impossible to get water to operate the mills, but a Canadian engineer from Annapolis solved the difficulty by a hydraulic pump. He invented a syphon that raises water 600 feet, and there is now a large output. The forest is reminiscent of British Columbia, the timber being spruce and balsam trees, tall and symmetrical. For quality Ottawa lumbermen declare there is nothing in Canada to equal it. The product is going chiefly to the French army.

## ARMY DRAFT BILL PASSED BY U. S. SENATE.

Col. Roosevelt's Proposal Has Received Approval.

A despatch from Washington says: After a long tempestuous debate, the Senate on Thursday passed the army draft bill with the House amendment of last Saturday, which authorizes the President to permit Col. Roosevelt to raise his proposed volunteer army for France. The final vote was 65 to 8. Senators Stone, Norris, La Follette, Kirby, Hardwick voted against it. The bill as passed provides for conscription of men between 21 and 30 inclusive, and raises the soldiers' pay from the present graduated scale of \$15 to \$21 a month, to \$30 to \$36 a month.

# Markets of the World BANISH THE DANGEROUS FLY

CLEAN UP ALL PLACES WHERE  
FLIES BREED.

Next to the Germans the Fly is the  
Greatest Menace to the  
Civilized World.

No good housekeeper will allow a fly to remain within the four walls of her clean and orderly home. But unfortunately the mischief begins outside the jurisdiction of the housekeeper. Garbage heaps, stables, and manure piles form the pet breeding places and happy hunting grounds of flies.

Their natural affinity is for filth, but they are not at all particular and have no prejudice against the baby's milk, the food on the table or anything else that may be eaten. This means that every dirty and dangerous disease germ is carried by flies. They are the greatest menace to life and health known to the civilized world, if we eliminate the Germans.

## Destroy Breeding Places.

The best way to guard against the summer crop of flies is, first, to kill, as fast as they come out, all the winter flies that have been hiding in buildings; second, to clean up all manure, filth and rubbish in which flies may breed; third, to keep traps set in covers of garbage cans and on porches where the flies are thickest to catch them before they can enter the house. Killing the flies in early spring means that the mother flies are disposed of before they can lay eggs. Cleaning up all rubbish in the neighborhood means the elimination of flies from that neighborhood, because a fly seldom travels over five hundred yards from its breeding place unless, as frequently happens, it decides to take a radial trip or horseback ride. Trapping flies can be done successfully because they will inevitably enter a trap baited with food if no other food is left about.

The first thing is to see that there is no rubbish in the house or garden in which flies may breed and live; the second, to enter a vigorous protest if any such places are discovered in the neighborhood, and to keep on making a disturbance until the menace is removed. This precaution alone may prevent an epidemic of typhoid, infantile paralysis or some other of the dread diseases which claim so many hundreds of our babies each year.

## Simple Remedies.

Where there are children, wire fly traps and sticky fly paper are perhaps the safest, because it is dangerous to leave any poisonous substance standing about.

But where it is safe to use poison this is an excellent formula:

A formaldehyde solution, made by adding three teaspoonfuls of the concentrated formaldehyde solution commercially known as formalin to a pint of water. Similarly the proper concentration of sodium salicylate may be obtained by dissolving three teaspoonfuls of the pure chemical (a powder) to a pint of water.

Or mix together one tablespoonful of cream, one of ground black pepper and one of brown sugar. This mixture is poisonous to flies. Put in a saucer, darken the room except one window and in that set the saucer.

Take five cents' worth of oil of lavender, mix it with the same quantity of water, put in a common glass atomizer and spray it around the rooms where flies are. In the dining room spray it lavishly even on the table linen. The odor, so refreshing to most people, is very disagreeable to flies.

Geranium, mignonette, heliotrope and white clover are also offensive to flies. And especially do they dislike the odor of honeysuckle and hop blossoms.

## Never Again.

A recruiting sergeant stationed in the south of Ireland met Pat, and asked him to join the army. The latter refused, whereupon the sergeant asked his reason for refusing. "Aren't the King and the Kaiser cousins?" asked Pat. "Yes," said the recruiting sergeant. "Well," said Pat, "begorra, I once interfered in a family squabble, and I'm not going to do so again."

# BULLECOURT IN BRITISH HANDS ENEMY RETREAT ON FRENCH FRONT

Sir Douglas Haig's Troops Complete Capture of Village of Bullecourt—German Casualties Heavy In Assaults on French Lines.

A despatch from London says: After days of most intensive fighting, in which the position several times changed hands and men fell in hundreds in attacks and counter-attacks, the British forces have at last driven the Germans out of the village of Bullecourt and once more are threatening the southern end of the Drocourt-Queant line, which Field Marshal von Hindenburg constructed to fend Cambrai from the eastward advance of Field Marshal Haig's army.

Thousands of fresh German troops recently have been thrown into the fray around Bullecourt, but their efforts have gone for naught in endeavoring to drive out the British from the entire village. Although several times the line has been bent by the preponderance of weight of the German formations, at no time have the British been forced to evacuate, holding here and there fringes of the

outskirts and keeping back the Teutons until their elements were reformed with sufficient strength to drive in effective counter-attacks and regain their lost territory.

Likewise to the east of Arras, around the village of Roex, the battle has been waged with a viciousness scarcely ever before seen, and here also the British have been successful against the Germans.

Although the forces of the German Crown Prince have renewed with extreme violence their attacks against the French north-east of Soissons in the sectors of the Moulin-de-Laffaux and Braye-en-Laonnois—three of them against each position—they were again repulsed by the French artillery and infantry, suffering enormous casualties. To the east the French troops near Craonne delivered a successful attack, capturing German trench elements.

# ITALIAN TROOPS CAPTURE DUINO

Occupied Important Town Twelve  
Miles North-West of  
Trieste.

A despatch from Paris says: A despatch to La Liberté from Turin reports that the Italian troops have captured the town of Duino. The despatch says an announcement of the taking of this important strategic point will soon be made officially. The town of Duino is on the Gulf of Trieste, about 12 miles north-west of Trieste, Austria's principal seaport.

Austrian troops have strongly counter-attacked the Italians in positions they had gained in carrying out their offensive movement. The enemy reaction, however, has failed, the Rome War Office announces. The prisoners taken by the Italians since Monday number 4,021. Five additional small-calibre guns have been captured. The Italians have made further progress in their drive, pushing ahead on Mount Vodice, and also south of Grazigna, north-east of Gorizia.

## Entertain The Birds.

Put out bird houses and encourage the birds to live in the garden. The birds are interesting and help keep down the insects and the little houses are quite ornamental. Bird baths break the monotony and add to the beauty of the garden. The birds drinking and bathing always interest spectators. When birds realize they will not be harmed or frightened by cats, dogs or by people they become very tame and bold.

# IMPERIAL WAR CABINET TO MEET YEARLY IN ENGLAND

Success of Imperial War Conference Makes It Part of the British Constitution.

A despatch from London says:—In the House of Commons on Thursday Premier Lloyd George said he desired to report to the House a very important decision which had been arrived at as a consequence of the recent meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet.

It was desirable, he said, that the House should officially and finally be made acquainted with an event which constituted a landmark in the constitutional history of the British Empire. The House would remember that in December last the Government had invited the Prime Ministers, or leading statesmen, of the overseas dominions and India to attend sittings both of the Cabinet and the Imperial War Conference. The former body had held fourteen sittings, and the British Cabinet became, for the time being, the Imperial War Cabinet. While it

was in session the overseas members had access to all the information at the disposal of the Government, and occupied a status of absolute equality with the members of the British Government. It had prolonged discussions on all the vital aspects of British Imperial policy, and came to important decisions which would enable us to prosecute the war with increased unity and vigor, and would be of the greatest value when negotiations for peace came to be discussed.

The fresh minds and new viewpoints which the Government's colleagues from overseas had brought to bear on the problems with which they had been so long engrossed, said Mr. Lloyd George, had been an immense help to all of them. So far as the Government was concerned they could state with confidence that the experiment had been a complete success.

# The Doings of the Duffs.

