

# GERMAN CHANCELLOR HAS RESIGNED GOVERNMENT MAY ALSO RESIGN

### Intervention of Crown Prince Caused Resignation of Bethmann-Hollweg—Kaiser Has Not Yet Given His Decision.

A despatch from Bern, Switzerland, says:—The Voissische Zeitung of Berlin says the German Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, has resigned. Emperor William, the newspaper adds, has postponed his decision whether to accept the Chancellor's resignation.

A telegram from Berlin on Friday says that it was the intervention of the Crown Prince that caused the Chancellor to tender his resignation.

A despatch from Amsterdam says:—The entire German Government will resign with Imperial Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Main Committee of the Reichstag having refused to vote a "war credit" unless the Government declares its policy regarding peace and reform, which the Government has declined to do.

# GERMAN BASES IN BELGIUM BOMBED BY BRITISH AIRCRAFT

### Docks, Canal Banks, Aerodromes and Ammunition Dumps Were Successfully Attacked.

A despatch from London says:—British airmen in the naval service on Friday night made bombing raids on German aerodromes and other military objectives in Western Belgium and returned safely to their base, according to an official announcement of the British Admiralty. The text follows:—

"The naval air service carried out bombing raids on Friday night on the following military objectives: Aerodrome, aerodrome, Houttoven, Nieuw Munster aerodrome, Ghistel aerodrome, the railway junction north of Thourout station, the Bruges dock and the canal bank, and the dumps at the railway junction south of Ostend harbor. The visibility was generally very poor, consequently observation of the results was difficult.

"Bombing attacks, also, were made on the Solway works at Zebrugge and at the base of the Zebrugge Mole. Altogether, several tons of bombs were dropped, and all our machines returned safely."

# BRITISH SHIP BLOWN UP

### Internal Explosion Was Cause—Over 700 of Crew Perish.

A despatch from London says: The British battleship Vanguard blew up and sank on July 9, says an official statement issued Friday night by the British Admiralty. An internal explosion while the ship was at anchor caused the disaster to the Vanguard. Only three men of those on board survived, and one of them has since died. Twenty-four officers and 71 men, however, were not on board at the time of the explosion.

The British battleship Vanguard displaced 19,250 tons and her complement before the war was 870 men. The Vanguard belonged to the St. Vincent class of dreadnoughts and was launched in March, 1909. The Vanguard was 536 feet long with a beam of 84 feet and a draft of 27 feet. Her armament consisted of ten 12-inch guns, eighteen four-inch, and four three-pounders in addition to three torpedo tubes.

# FLANDERS TOWNS WERE RAIDED BY BRITISH AIRMEN

### Explosions and Fires Caused by Several Tons of Bombs Dropped on Electric Power Stations.

A despatch from London says:—British naval aeroplanes Thursday night carried out raids on military objects in and near five towns in Flanders, says an announcement made by the Admiralty. Fires and explosions were caused by the several tons of bombs dropped by the raiders. The statement reads:—

Bombing raids were carried out Thursday night by naval machines on Varsseene, St. Denis-Westrem, Ghiselles and Ostend. Railway lines and an electric power station and railway siding at Zaren were attacked by gun-fire from the air, and bombs were dropped on a train near St. Denis-Westrem. A fire was caused by bombs dropped near the Ostend electric power station, and a heavy explosion also was caused at the Varsseene railway dump, followed by an intense conflagration, which was still burning a half-hour later. Several tons of bombs were dropped. All the machines returned safely.

# Markets of the World ALL SINGLE MEN TO 35 ONE CLASS

### Will Constitute the First Quota Under Military Service Act.

A despatch from Ottawa says: All single men in Canada between the ages of 20 and 35 will be called up as one class in the first quota under the Military Service Bill, and all married men between those ages will be similarly dealt with as a single class. Announcement to this effect was made in the Commons early on Thursday morning by Hon. Arthur Meighen. The change, which makes two big classes of married and single men instead of six smaller classes was made in response to a general demand by the members of the House that the young lads of 20 to 24 should not be singled out and sent to the front while older men with more ties or responsibilities were allowed to remain at home.

# SERIOUS NEWS FROM BERLIN

### Reichstag Has Gone on Strike Until Political Situation is Cleared Up.

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—Serious news came from Berlin late on Friday. The Reichstag has gone on strike, and the members have decided to suspend the labors both of the full House and the main committee until the political situation is cleared up. This leaves the war credit bill in abeyance.

Emperor William has summoned Field Marshal von Hindenburg, chief of the general staff, and General Ludendorff, the chief quartermaster-general, for a conference.

This news should be interpreted in connection with intimations that the German Government has decided to refuse to Parliamentarize the Cabinet, and the difficulties reported in connection with the adoption of a peace resolution.

# SUPPLY CENTRAL CANADA WITH FISH

### Special Committee Appointed to Deal With Supply at Fair Prices.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Practical steps are being taken by Hon. W. J. Hanna, Food Controller, to relieve the food shortage of Great Britain and our allies, and to increase the food supply of the Dominion.

A special committee, composed of Mr. G. Frank Beer and Mr. R. Y. Eaton, of Toronto, and Mrs. F. S. Wiley, of Port Arthur, has been appointed to deal with the Canadian fish problem. Its first business will be to report on the feasibility of providing an ample supply of fresh-water fish at reasonable prices to the consumers of central Canada, while giving legitimate returns to the fishermen.

# CANADIAN RAILWAYS RAISE CLASS RATES

A despatch from Montreal says:—Canadian railways are increasing their class rates from points in Canada to rates in the United States in line with the decision recently given at Washington by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the application of the American companies for a fifteen per cent. advance. These companies have been allowed something in the neighborhood of from twelve to fourteen per cent, which also will apply to freight consigned to Canada, and in order to maintain the same relationship, Canadian railways have advanced their international rates to the same extent. The new tariff will come into effect between July 16 and August 1st.

No use to water plants unless you soak the ground "way down to roots. The new tariff will come into effect between July 16 and August 1st.

# CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT, BEEF AND BACON MUST BE REDUCED

### Every Man, Woman, and Child in the Dominion Must Help, Says Food Controller Hanna—Use Perishable Foods.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Hop, W. J. Hanna, the Food Controller, says that the consumption of wheat, beef and bacon in the Dominion must be reduced by at least one-third to meet the needs of the allied armies and people. Full economy in the use of foodstuffs is urged by the Controller, who in his statement says:—

"The consumption of wheat, beef and bacon in the Dominion must be reduced by at least one-third to meet the needs of the allied armies and people. Every man, woman and child in Canada is under a direct war obligation to assist in that reduction. The consumption of flour in England and France is being reduced to between three and four pounds per person per week. Canada and the United States must reduce their normal consumption of wheat by 160,000,000 bushels this year to meet the added requirements for export. Russia has been enduring four meatless days a week. Households in England are under a voluntary obligation to limit their consumption of meat to two and a half pounds per person per week.

"The allies look to Canada to relieve their food shortage. The producer and the consumer must assist to give that relief by producing and conserving most of his capacity, and by substituting perishable foodstuffs for such joint action the soldiers of Canada, the Empire and the Allies will be strengthened in the struggle for victory.

"Economy in the use of foodstuffs, particularly of wheat, beef and bacon, is imperative. Waste in the hotels, restaurants, clubs and homes of the Dominion is a crime."

# ADDITIONS TO GREEK ARMY

### Senator Jonnart Tells of Important Plans to Aid Allies.

A despatch from Rome says:—The Greek army is to be increased from three to ten divisions, the recruiting and complete equipment of which are to be completed within four months, according to plans outlined by Charles C. A. Jonnart, Entente High Commissioner in Greece. M. Jonnart has reached Rome on his way to Paris, where he will lay before the representatives of the Entente powers at their forthcoming conference the result of his work in Greece, which includes the abolition of King Constantine and the important reforms which he expects to carry out under the new regime of Premier Vezizelos.

# 43,000 PRISONERS IN RUSSIAN DRIVE

From Petrograd reports, the following number of prisoners and guns are shown to have been taken since the beginning of the Russian offensive in Galicia:

Prisoners: Guns:	
In the fighting around Brzezany on July 1 and 2.....	38,300 29
Around Stanislaw and Halicz from July 2 to 8.....	14,000 55
From July 8 to 11.....	10,000 80
Totals.....	42,300 164

These figures do not include machine guns. Twelve of the 55 cannon taken at Halicz are heavy pieces.

# ECONOMY IN USE OF COAL IS URGED

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Mr. Magrath, Canadian Fuel Controller, in a statement issued on Thursday, urges both domestic and industrial users of coal to lose no opportunity of laying in their fuel supply at the earliest possible moment, and also to exercise the strictest economy in the use of coal, substituting wood and coke, wherever possible.

# RUSSIANS MAKE PROGRESS AGAINST AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMIES

### Brussiloff's Forces Take the Town of Kalusz—Advance of 20 Miles in Less Than 5 Days.

A despatch from London says:—Another step in the outflanking of the Austro-German armies protecting Galicia has been achieved in five days. The Russian army, in the opinion of the British War Office, has crossed the River Lomnica and captured Kalusz. Beyond the Lomnica and south of the Dniester, west of Halicz, General Korniloff's advance continues. When the Russians occupied Kalusz, after forcing a passage through the Lomnica, they had advanced twenty miles north-westward in five days. In the opinion of the British War Office, the Russian army, which began its advance between July 10 and 15, has been pierced in the lines south of the Dniester.

# NEWS FROM ENGLAND

### BULL AND HIS PEOPLE

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

During the month of March, 1917, about two thousand and fifty thousand sheep were slaughtered in Great Britain. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1916, was 1,800,000. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1915, was 1,600,000. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1914, was 1,400,000. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1913, was 1,200,000. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1912, was 1,000,000. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1911, was 800,000. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1910, was 600,000. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1909, was 400,000. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1908, was 200,000. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1907, was 100,000. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1906, was 50,000. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1905, was 25,000. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1904, was 12,500. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1903, was 6,250. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1902, was 3,125. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1901, was 1,562. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1900, was 781. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1899, was 390. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1898, was 195. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1897, was 97. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1896, was 48. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1895, was 24. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1894, was 12. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1893, was 6. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1892, was 3. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1891, was 1.5. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1890, was 0.75. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1889, was 0.375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1888, was 0.1875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1887, was 0.09375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1886, was 0.046875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1885, was 0.0234375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1884, was 0.01171875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1883, was 0.005859375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1882, was 0.0029296875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1881, was 0.00146484375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1880, was 0.000732421875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1879, was 0.0003662109375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1878, was 0.00018310546875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1877, was 0.000091552734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1876, was 0.0000457763671875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1875, was 0.00002288818359375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1874, was 0.000011444091796875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1873, was 0.0000057220458984375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1872, was 0.00000286102294921875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1871, was 0.000001430511474609375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1870, was 0.0000007152557373046875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1869, was 0.00000035762786865234375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1868, was 0.000000178813934326171875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1867, was 0.0000000894069671630859375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1866, was 0.00000004470348358154296875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1865, was 0.000000022351741790771464375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1864, was 0.0000000111758708953857321875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1863, was 0.0000000055879354476928659375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1862, was 0.00000000279396772384643296875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1861, was 0.000000001396983861923216484375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1860, was 0.0000000006984919309616242421875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1859, was 0.00000000034924596548081212109375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1858, was 0.000000000174622982740406060546875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1857, was 0.0000000000873114913702030302734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1856, was 0.00000000004365574568510151513671875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1855, was 0.000000000021827872842550757568359375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1854, was 0.00000000001091393642127537878781875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1853, was 0.000000000005456968210637689393939375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1852, was 0.00000000000272848410531884469696875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1851, was 0.000000000001364242052659422348484375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1850, was 0.0000000000006821210263297111742421875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1849, was 0.00000000000034106051316485558712109375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1848, was 0.000000000000170530256582277793546875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1847, was 0.000000000000085265128291138893781464375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1846, was 0.00000000000004263256414569444447171875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1845, was 0.00000000000002131628207282722223589375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1844, was 0.000000000000010658141036411111117946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1843, was 0.0000000000000053290705182055555589734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1842, was 0.00000000000000266453525910277777946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1841, was 0.000000000000001332267629551388889734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1840, was 0.0000000000000006661338147756944447171875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1839, was 0.0000000000000003330669073878472223589375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1838, was 0.00000000000000016653345369392361117946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1837, was 0.000000000000000083266726846961805589734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1836, was 0.0000000000000000416333634234809027946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1835, was 0.00000000000000002081668171174045139734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1834, was 0.0000000000000000104083408558702257946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1833, was 0.00000000000000000520417042793511289734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1832, was 0.000000000000000002602085213967556447171875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1831, was 0.000000000000000001301042606983778223589375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1830, was 0.00000000000000000065052130349391117946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1829, was 0.000000000000000000325260651746955589734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1828, was 0.0000000000000000001626303258734777946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1827, was 0.00000000000000000008131516293698889734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1826, was 0.000000000000000000040657581469494447171875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1825, was 0.00000000000000000002032879073472223589375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1824, was 0.000000000000000000010164395367361117946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1823, was 0.0000000000000000000050821976836805589734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1822, was 0.00000000000000000000254109884184027946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1821, was 0.00000000000000000000127054942092011289734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1820, was 0.000000000000000000000635274710460056447171875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1819, was 0.000000000000000000000317637355230028223589375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1818, was 0.000000000000000000000158818677615014117946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1817, was 0.00000000000000000000007940933880750705589734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1816, was 0.000000000000000000000039704669403753527946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1815, was 0.000000000000000000000019852334701867611289734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1814, was 0.00000000000000000000000992616735093327946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1813, was 0.000000000000000000000004963083675466639734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1812, was 0.000000000000000000000002481541837733317946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1811, was 0.0000000000000000000000012407709188666589734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1810, was 0.00000000000000000000000062038545943332946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1809, was 0.00000000000000000000000031019272971666589734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1808, was 0.000000000000000000000000155096364858327946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1807, was 0.0000000000000000000000000775481824291639734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1806, was 0.000000000000000000000000038774091214581946875. 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The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1797, was 0.00000000000000000000000000007573064690339734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1796, was 0.0000000000000000000000000000378653234516946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1795, was 0.000000000000000000000000000018932661725847946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1794, was 0.0000000000000000000000000000094663308629239734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1793, was 0.000000000000000000000000000004733165431461946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1792, was 0.0000000000000000000000000000023665827157289734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1791, was 0.00000000000000000000000000000118329135786146875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1790, was 0.000000000000000000000000000000591645678930734375. 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The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1781, was 0.0000000000000000000000000000000011555579666146875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1780, was 0.00000000000000000000000000000000057777898330734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1779, was 0.000000000000000000000000000000000288889491653946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1778, was 0.00000000000000000000000000000000014444474582727946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1777, was 0.000000000000000000000000000000000072222372913639734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1776, was 0.0000000000000000000000000000000000361111864561946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1775, was 0.00000000000000000000000000000000001805559322789734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1774, was 0.000000000000000000000000000000000009027796613946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1773, was 0.0000000000000000000000000000000000045138983069734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1772, was 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000225694915346875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1771, was 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000112847457672946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1770, was 0.0000000000000000000000000000000000005642372883639734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1769, was 0.000000000000000000000000000000000000282118644181946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1768, was 0.0000000000000000000000000000000000001410593220909734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1767, was 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000007052966104546875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1766, was 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000003526483052272946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1765, was 0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000176324152613639734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1764, was 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000000881620763061946875. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1763, was 0.000000000000000000000000000000000000004408103815309734375. The number of sheep slaughtered in the month of March, 1762, was 0.000000000