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The Toronto World

WEDNESDAY MORNING JUNE 4 1919

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VOL. XXXIX.—No. 14,084 TWO CENTS

WINNIPEG STRIKERS PRESENT ENLIGHTENED ASPECT THRU BROTHERHOOD MEDIATION

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Winnipeg, June 3.—While oil of industrial unrest in the turbulent city of Winnipeg has been continuing, the workers have taken place which may have an important bearing upon the Winnipeg situation.

The local police problem was apparently disposed of. The policemen promised to remain on duty and cooperate in maintaining law and order. Word was received from Toronto that settlement of the strike there was imminent; parading by strikers and strike sympathizers ended abruptly when more than one thousand returned soldiers decided not to participate in an officially sanctioned parade of returned soldiers who have not approved of methods of the strike.

A committee tentatively was arranged for tomorrow, and the executives of the railway brotherhoods, acting as strike mediators obtained proposals of settlement from both the metal trades council and Winnipeg industrial employers.

While the negotiations conducted by the brotherhood mediators have been secret, it was understood tonight that the principle of collective bargaining was outlined in both settlement proposals.

Compromise Plan Contingent.

It is expected that the mediators' next move will be to submit a compromise plan based upon the method of collective bargaining used by the brotherhoods and the railroads. As the brotherhood collective bargaining system is less drastic than that originally demanded by the metal strikers, but broader than the plan first offered by the industrial employers, it was thought in some quarters that the mediators might find a common ground for agreement.

In substance, the metal workers' council insisted that settlement of all disputes between any of the seven trades in the council must be approved by the council. The employers offered to meet only representatives of the craft or crafts involved in a controversy, with the understanding that the agreement should be binding on the brotherhood locals as permitted to conclude with representatives of their employers and if an agreement is reached it becomes binding on the union. However, if delegations fail to agree, the controversy is sent on to the international brotherhood for adjustment.

Situation Was Tense.

At 10 o'clock this morning crowds gathered in the downtown district, expecting a fourth demonstration by strikers. Reports that the strikers would act if the demonstrators again became reckless added to the tension of the situation. Several hundred would-be marchers gathered in Market Square, but after speakers addressed them they decided to hold a mass meeting at Victoria Park. This was held without incident.

R. E. Bray, a returned soldier who has been leader of the returned soldier group affiliated with the strikers, went to parliament with several other men. Bray, for the third time, asked Premier Norris to resign or immediately initiate a movement for legislative solution against the strike. Norris again refused to do anything until the sympathetic strike was called off.

Distribution of newspapers was curtailed today. Newsboys joined the strike.

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 2).

RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS OBTAIN PROPOSALS OF SETTLEMENT FROM METAL TRADES COUNCIL AND EMPLOYERS—DEMONSTRANTS QUIET DOWN.

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RETURNING SOLDIERS

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S.S. Metagama with a few troops, were docked on Monday at Quebec. These troops will arrive at noon today, at Exhibition camp.

Officers and nursing sisters from the Metagama which is quartered at the Exhibition camp. Chick-nipex are also en route.

NO CONCESSIONS, IS FRANCE'S STAND

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Council of Four Considering Two Changes in German Peace Terms.

Paris, June 3.—Two changes in the German peace terms, one territorial and the other financial, are being considered by the council of four, it became known today.

The financial question is the possibility of the acceptance of the German proposal to pay an indemnity of one hundred billion marks, which would involve dissolution of the allied financial commission to which the Germans strongly object. It is understood that this proposal has strong support in certain quarters.

The second proposal is for a plebiscite in Silesia and a guarantee to Germany of coal supply from the Silesian mines.

Experts of Great Britain, France, the United States and Italy are expected to meet as soon as possible to exchange views regarding the answer to the German counter-proposals.

Great Britain favors a number of concessions, while France remains firm in her stand to make no concessions. The Italian delegation held a meeting today to discuss the German counter-proposals. French experts also were in session.

The commissions on various subjects, such as reparations and economic, probably will meet within this city six hours to render reports to their respective delegations.

It is believed that as a result of the steps taken today the reply to the German proposals will be ready within 48 hours.

It is understood that the Americans are not averse to minor concessions but not to the extent favored by the British.

STRIKERS WILL ASK PREMIER EARST FOR LEGISLATION

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Demand Legislation for Forty-Four Hour Week and Collective Bargaining, or Will Ask Trades and Labor Council to Call General Strike.

The intention of the metal trades council as presented in last night's report of the press committee at the close of the convention of unions held at the Labor Temple is to request the Trades and Labor Council at Thursday night's session to take a referendum strike vote of its affiliated unions. In the meantime a great mass meeting of sympathizers with the metal trades is to be held this afternoon at Queen's Park to request Premier Hearst to have legislation enacted immediately to enforce a 44-hour week and the principle of collective bargaining. The strike referendum vote will be taken immediately following Thursday night's session of the Trades and Labor Council if the metal trades champions can influence the council to have this vote taken. Then, failing action by the provincial legislature another general strike will be called provided the referendum vote sanctions such action.

The press committee stated last night that the metal trades were fighting for a 44-hour week for male and female employees in Ontario. The committee stated further that if the strike vote carried the trades council of Toronto would call a convention of all the affiliated local two representatives from each local, with full power to interview Premier Hearst and call a general strike if he refused to accept a place on the convention committee further said that John Doggett, in explanation of his resignation, stated that he had resigned only because he had too much outside work to accept a place on the convention and had not resigned on a matter of policy.

Gunn's Opinion.

James T. Gunn stated that in his estimation the metal trades were making a farce of the trades union movement in Toronto. It was a foolish move, he said, to carry out a losing general strike, meet defeat, and again attempt to throw the whole movement into disorder. The provincial legislature, he said, would not meet for months and no immediate legislation could be prepared to enact a 44-hour week.

The carpenters meet at 11 o'clock this morning to discuss the metal trades' grievances with the Builders' Exchange.

President R. C. Brown of the Metal Trades Council yesterday issued a statement to the press calling off the general strike and thanking the various unions for their hearty support. The statement, summarized, is as follows:

"The Metal Trades Council is strengthening the ranks of the metal trades by taking into the unions the men belonging to the iron trades who have come out in sympathy. A new turn to the strike situation in Toronto has taken place within the last 24 hours. Several of the organizations in the city whose agreements with their employers have some time to run, have stated to the metal trades that the treasurer of the unions are at the disposal of the metal trades. There are quite a number of officials belonging to various unions in the city whose members they feel cannot join a sympathetic strike at this moment, who believe that they can find the necessary money to finance the metal trades to victory in a test of endurance. The unions affiliated with the metal trades compose the strongest combination of the iron trades industry which has been organized in Toronto.

Seven Thousand Out.

"There are 7000 skilled workmen and their helpers on strike in the metal trades. They are in a position to stay out for a long time until the employers come to reason.

"The council in no way desire to see the splendid spirit of the movement in any way jeopardized, and desires to state to all that they are quite prepared to fight the battle to a victorious conclusion with the combination of the metal trades. We advise all those who are out in sympathy to return to work, and let the metal trades continue the fight with all the power of the international movement behind them. Further, any assistance that the metal trades can lend to all who have helped them will be given with the greatest of pleasure. The spirit of the workers in the metal trades is splendid, and they assure you they will win the struggle. The fight of the metal trades for shorter hours and collective bargaining will mean much to the movement in Toronto, and as many organizations have offered their funds to help the fight, we might say that the metal trades are in splendid shape, and offers made will aid in the future in the test of endurance between the employers and the members of the metal trades.

"R. C. Brown"

Hardly Any Change.

It was stated by various leaders at the Labor Temple yesterday that the fact that the Big Fifteen had called off the general strike would not materially change the situation, and would scarcely affect the carpenters, the garment workers, the machinists at the Massey-Harris works, nor the majority of others on strike, many of these bodies having fights of their own with the employers. It is understood, however, that the carpenters may reach an agreement with the Builders' Exchange shortly, the only point at issue between the two parties being the question of the desired 40-hour week. If a settlement is reached with the carpenters, the labor situation will be fairly quiet for the remainder of the month, when notable additions may be made to the ranks of the metal trades strikers.

Various returned soldiers' organizations have decided to take a neutral attitude with respect to the strike, and the Toronto Sappers' Association has decided to take all necessary steps to meet disturbances, but to refrain from any interference with the aims of the strikers.

Federation Not Represented.

It is understood that the Canadian Federation of Labor was not represented at last night's convention of locals, and that for this reason 4000 union men, many of whom were behind the movement for the 44-hour week, were unrepresented. This federation is

FATAL AFTERMATH OF POISON GAS

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Many Animals in Alsea Die From Eating Grasses Grown on Contaminated Soil

Mulhouse, Alasca, June 3.—The mystery surrounding the deaths of numerous horses and other animals in the Lutterbach region recently has been solved. Specialists who made a careful investigation have determined that the animals were poisoned by grass grown in a region where poison gas had been extensively employed during the war. Although the gas settling on the plants rendered them poisonous, the vitality of the plants themselves was not affected.

LEAKING LIQUOR LED TO SEIZURE

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Inspector Makes a Haul Worth \$5000 Consigned as Glass.

Whiskey leaking from broken bottles in one of the C. N. freight sheds, foot of Cherry street, yesterday afternoon, formed a clue which led Provincial License Inspector Montgomery to a shipment of bottles of whiskey, two large barrels valued at \$5000. The liquor had been shipped over the Canadian Northern from Montreal as glass, and was consigned to Middleton and Company, Toronto. The labels, prominently placed on the 34 cases warning the freight handlers to "Handle with care," did not prove a successful artifice. When the provincial men arrived the imported Scotch whiskey was found to be leaking. Vice Admiral Montgomery, Burnett and Courian, the government officers, opened the other 92 cases and found each of them to contain one dozen imperial quart bottles of whiskey. Two large barrels were also found. The barrels were resealed to Middleton & Co. were also in the consignment, and upon breaking in the lid, it was found to contain "London" gin.

The entire shipment was taken possession of, and was removed to the government vendor's building on Front street, where it will be resold on prescriptions.

TEST OF WIRELESS PROVED SUCCESS

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Handley - Page Apparatus Picked Up Messages From 4000 Miles Away.

St. John's, Nfld., June 3.—Wireless messages sent by German and Italian land stations nearly 4000 miles away were picked up today by the Handley-Page biplane which is being assembled at Harbor Grace for a transatlantic flight in competition with the London Daily Mail's \$50,000 prize.

Reports of the test made today of the plane's wireless receiving apparatus were brought here tonight by many citizens of St. John's who, with the airman camped here, celebrated King George's birthday by going to Harbor Grace to inspect the Handley-Page. They said the German and Italian messages could be heard only faintly, but that signals from the station at Clifton, Ireland, were picked up easily. It is expected fully satisfactory results will be obtained from the air.

Trial flights may be made before the end of this week by both the Handley-Page and the Vickers-Vimy bomber, which is being groomed here for its overseas journey. Vice Admiral Mark Kerr pilot of the Handley-Page, told his visitors today he expected to fly this week to St. John's, spending about five hours in the air.

Work on Captain Jack Alcock's Vimy bomber is being hastened, but rain has prevented final touches being given the engine. It is expected, however, the motors will have been tuned up by Thursday.

Frederick P. Raynham, "skipper" of the Martinsyde plane which is being put in shape for the Mail's prize flight, said tonight he hoped to be able to announce tomorrow selection of his navigator.

LET SAILOR DROWN

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First Drove Him Overboard by Systematic Cruelty and Persecution.

New York, June 3.—Seafaring of the sort that flourished in the early eighteenth century, when a foremast hand was virtually a slave, and his brassy skipper, armed with a belaying pin, his unrepented master, was described in the court here today by John W. Campbell, a 23-year-old high school boy of Maquoketa, Iowa, who answered the call of the sea and ran away from home to ship with Skipper Adolph C. Pedersen, as cabin boy on the antiquated barkentine Puako.

Campbell was the first witness for the government, which has charged Pedersen and his son, Axel, master of the Puako, in a quaint, old-fashioned indictment, with the murder on the high seas of Axel Hansen, a seaman. They are alleged to have driven Hansen overboard by cruelty and to have left him to perish in the sea.

After reciting how the lure of the sea had drawn him from his studies and led him to embark with Skipper Pedersen at Victoria, B.C., as cabin boy, Campbell was asked to recite what happened on board the Puako on the morning of August 5, 1918, as the little vessel slipped thru the waves with all sails set, for Cape Horn, South America.

Cabin Boy's Story.

"I came on deck at 4 a.m. to stand watch," Campbell began. "Jack Joe, Pedersen and his son, Axel, Hansen were in the same watch and were already on deck.

"The captain's son, who was in charge, told Hansen to go aloft and loose the royal's. Hansen went aloft and loosened the sail. He then came down and I saw him talking to the mate. Suddenly I heard a sharp sound as if of a man striking another's face. Then I saw the mate strike and kick Hansen, and Hansen came racing down the deck with the mate close behind him. When the mate demanded to know who ordered him to swing the ship around.

"There a man overboard, and the second mate told me to swing the wheel about," Campbell said Jack Joe answered.

"To hell with the man overboard," Campbell declared the skipper yelled. "Then," the witness continued, "he ordered Jack Joe to turn the boat back into its course, and picking up a tiller pin ordered both Riley and myself to go below. As I started forward, Hansen struggling in the sea and edging back to the end of the log line and I heard him shriek for help three times. The vessel continued on its course and Hansen was left to perish in the sea.

During the trip to Cape Town, he declared, all the men on board, except the carpenter, were beaten until their bodies were covered with welts. A heavy piece of wire and a razor trap, he testified were employed by the skipper and his son to administer the punishment. They also kicked the prisoners with their heavy boots, he declared. Skipper Pedersen, he said, referred to the punishment as the "third degree."

TERMS ACCEPTED BY MEAT CUTTERS

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Findings of Conciliation Board Greeted With Thunderous Cheers.

At a special meeting of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen Union which met in the Ravina Rink, West Toronto, last night, it was unanimously decided by the 3,500 members present to accept the terms laid down for them by a board of conciliation consisting of Fred Bancroft, the men's representative, Judge Snider, of Hamilton, chairman, and R. J. McLoughlin.

The meat cutters had previously agreed with their employers on every point, except that of wages, and it was for the purpose of considering wages that the board of conciliation was formed. The report as read to the meeting by Mr. Bancroft last night gives the men an all round increase of six cents per pound, or an average increase of 418 per cent. Considering the fact that some 4,000 employees of the five big packing firms of the city are affected this means an increase of their average pay roll by about \$600,000 a year.

Forty-eight Hour Week

In the matter of hours the men have been guaranteed a 48-hour basic week, and a 40-hour week for pay. This means that although a man only works 48 hours per week, during any slack 48 hours he will be paid for a minimum rate of 40 hours. Time and half for overtime after 5 p.m. was another feature of the report.

The clause, however, which received the biggest acclamation, was the whole agreement, was the one in which an employer who felt he had a grievance was allowed to take his grievance as far as the general manager of his plant. He could if he liked be accompanied by a committee of two of his fellow workmen. If standing there the employer was at liberty to call in an officer of the local union, who he belonged, which in other words is a recognition by the employer of the men's organization.

The terms in their original demands had asked for approximately 11 cents per hour increase, but that they were satisfied with their conditions last night was evinced by the thunderous cheers which they emitted at various times during the meeting.

"I am satisfied, and I think that we have done well," said Lou Braithwaite, business agent of the local, to the World after the meeting last night.

OMSK ANTI-BOLSHEVICK GOVERNMENT WILL ESTABLISH THEM IN ALL INDUSTRIES.

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Omsk, June 3.—The minister of labor in the Omsk government, a social democrat, and a member of the constituent assembly, Leonid Shumilovskiy, has made the following statement to representatives of the press:

"The policy of the ministry of labor is to combine the protection of labor with the interests of the state. The interests of the working men can be safely guaranteed only if the living conditions of the working class can be improved only on condition that the industries in the country continue to exist and develop.

We have decided on an eight-hour working day in all industries. The state is interested in establishing working conditions under which the generations should grow up strong physically, morally and intellectually. We have introduced sickness and unemployment insurance. Employment bureaus, with the help of the government, will be established everywhere on the territory cleared of the Bolsheviki.

"Specially appointed labor inspectors have organized chambers consisting of employers and employees to pass upon all questions arising from employment of labor. The ministry of labor greets the tendency of the workmen to organize themselves into unions, considering it in the interest of the state that the working men should form themselves into an organized, disciplined body."

MAYOR WILL STRIVE TO AVERT STRIKE

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Calls Conference of Government, Railway Board and T. S. R.

Mayor Church is fully awake to the necessity of staving off trouble on the street railway before it is too late. Consequently he is going to have a conference with the Ontario government, the Ontario railway board, and the Street Railway Company today.

"I am anxious to forestall any trouble," he said. "The street railway strike in Buffalo lasted 28 days, and we don't want any tie-up like that here. Strong measures will have to be taken immediately to cope with the situation."

"So far as the city is concerned, there will be no increase in fares of the Toronto Railway Company, and the city will not take over the road until 1921. They should adjust their own dispute with their employees by conciliation and arbitration."

TRAINMEN BROTHERHOOD TO MEET IN TORONTO

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Columbus, O., June 3.—The brotherhood of railway trainmen who have been in convention here since May 14, will hold their next annual convention in Toronto, Canada. It was announced today by President William G. Lee. The convention here will adjourn tomorrow.

SIXTEEN INJURED IN GRAND TRUNK WRECK

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Three Coaches Left the Track Between Cardinal and Prescott.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., June 3.—Sixteen passengers were slightly injured today when three coaches of the East Bound International Limited on the Grand Trunk Railway left the track between Prescott and Cardinal, Ont. The victims who were not seriously hurt, were taken to Montreal for treatment. A broken rail was said to have caused the accident.

Twelve Prominent Men of Dawson Die of Poisoning at Public Dinner

Twelve Prominent Men of Dawson Die of Poisoning at Public Dinner

Dawson, June 3.—The last few days witnessed the blackest period in the history of Dawson, with the exception of the Princess Sophia disaster, which claimed many Dawson lives. As the result of death occurring from ptomaine poisoning following the dinner at the Yukon Gold Company's plant, No. A 54, below Sunker Creek, May 24, at which 36 prominent men of the north sat down in a veritable lottery of death, twelve drew fatal tickets, as follows:

George Munden, 43, of Montreal, known here as Thomas Munday.

Antoine Zandavietch, better known as Smith, native of Dalmatia.

Otto Norsting, 40, native of Sweden, leaving widow and five children, Dawson.

Finley McDonald, 63, New Glasgow, N.S.

Angus Chisholm, 62, of Antigonish, N.S., leaving widow and two small children in Vancouver.

Albert Gaudreux, 49, single, St. Thomas, Que.

William Cyrus Lawson, 33, Fort

Scott, Kansas, former prominent dredge man of Oroville, Cal., assistant superintendent of the Yukon Gold Company, Dawson, leaves widow and Dawson and son in American Aviation Corps, France.

Adrian Barrett, 40, Bartholomew, Que., leaves widow and three children, Dawson.

Alphonse Rioux, 44, Montreal, leaves widow and five children, Dawson.

John Grant, 53, native of Antigonish, N.S., 23 years prominent in silver mining at Aspen Col., where he was also sheriff, leaves widow and eight children in Dawson.

John Thompson, 49, native of Ireland.

Wm. McNeill, Antigonish, N.S.

Four other men in hospital are expected to recover.

The entire camp supplies and utensils of this camp have been destroyed. The poisoning is said to be of a rare type of germ known as botulin. Samples of blood have been submitted to eminent bacteriologists of America for analysis.

FRENCH SUPPORT ANGRERS GERMANY

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Strong Protest Against Attitude in Proclamation of a Rhenish Republic.

Berlin, June 3.—The German armistice commission has handed Marshal Foch a note for the allied powers, protesting against French support of the proclamation of a Rhenish republic as high treason against the empire, and complaining against the threats against Alsace-Lorraine. The note concludes:

"This action on the part of the French occupation authorities is in sharp contradiction to the armistice conditions and obligations legally undertaken. The German government makes the sharpest protest against this behaviour."

In response to Dr. Dorten's notification of the proclamation of a republic, the German ambassador, Philipp Scheidemann, has ordered the prosecution of Dorten and other members of his government for high treason, and declared "all the official acts of the new government void."

PILSUDSKI DENIES HE BROKE ARMISTICE

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Paris, June 3.—In reply to an inquiry from the peace conference, Gen. Pilsudski, commander of the Polish forces, has sent a telegram to the conference, denying that he has broken the armistice with the Ukraine, and asserting that his troops only undertook counter-offensive measures against Ukrainian attacks.

The despatch adds that the Poles and Rumanians have effected a junction and perfected a joint front.

JUNE WEDDINGS

JUNE WEDDINGS

The wedding season is on now and it means a silk hat if you are "invited." The Dineen Co. has something very striking in style and color. They are mostly English—which is to say the very latest in style and color. The Dineen Co. are sole agents for Henry Heath of London, England, who makes hats for His Majesty the King. Dineen's are distributors for most of the big English makers.



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