

STRIKERS AND MOUNTED POLICE BATTLE IN WINNIPEG STREETS

Action Followed Reading of Riot Act, When Strikers Persisted in Parading in Defiance of Proclamation—City Now as if Beleguered—Armored Cars and Machine Guns in Evidence

Winnipeg, June 22.—One man was killed and approximately fifty injured in yesterday's riots. Thirteen of the injured were shot.

The tragic events of yesterday afternoon covered not more than half an hour. At half-past two, perhaps, 20,000 persons were massed on Main Street with their focus at the City Hall. For the most part they appeared to be strikers, with among them several thousand returned soldiers, and they were congregated to witness or take part in the "massed silent parade," which, it was announced last night at the meeting in Market Square of returned soldiers, would be put on by returned soldiers alone this afternoon as a last and final effort to break down the barriers the men claim have been erected against the propaganda of the general strike in Winnipeg.

On the whole this great mass was orderly. It contained many women, evidently of the strikers' families, but no children. Just before half-past two, a small riot developed on Market Street, just east of the City Hall Park, around a man who was drunk.

Trolley Pulled Off.

At five and twenty past two a street car passing on Main Street only made its way through the crowd amidst continual boing and with great difficulty, the trolley several times being pulled off the line. Evidently regarding the whole thing as a circus, a great stream of citizens in their automobiles passed at this critical moment up and down Main Street, by no means adding to the good feeling of what was fast developing into an angry mob. Sharp at half-past two the word passed along the crowd gathered in the wide thoroughfare of Main Street on each side of the car tracks—"fall in." At that very moment Portage Avenue car No. 596 approached from the north, about half full of passengers, mostly women and children. As it reached Market Street it was greeted by a rolling roar of boing. Its trolley was pulled off the line, and some stones were thrown. Women and children got out of the car and dispersed among the crowd, for as it is known, unhurt. The conductor and motorman remained in their car; the trolley cord having been cut. It remained a fixture at what immediately was to become a scene of battle.

Mounted Police Charge.

At five and twenty past two the mounted police, with their bayoneted rifles fixed to their rifles, and their horses rearing and snorting, charged down Main Street from the north. They were met by a line of strikers, and a good proportion had the right to year the returned soldiers' button.

Then it was that the idea of the "massed silent parade," was suggested. It was stated by Conrad Martin, that such a demonstration had been very successful in North Britain. The proposal was favorably received.

Winnipeg, Man., June 23.—Although there were not lacking indications of nervous tension to-day, the strike remained calm. Special trained constables patrolled the city streets and the R.N.W.M.P. and military forces were "standing-to," prepared to meet any emergency. The armored airplane, "City of Winnipeg," made several reconnaissance over the city. The only man to die as a result of the rioting Saturday, M. Sokolowski, was a registered alien and is stated to have broken parole. Witnesses asserted that he took a prominent part in the attack on the police which started the trouble. The seriously injured are making satisfactory progress.

John Grant, a returned soldier, one of those who advocated the holding of the massed silent parade, in defiance of the edict of Mayor Gray, was placed under arrest to-day, and it was stated at police headquarters that a number of warrants had been issued against organizers of the demonstration.

Forty-four of the more than 100 arrests during the rioting were released this afternoon on \$1,000 bail each, in a special session of the Riot Court. They were arraigned on charges of riotous assembly. The remainder were remanded until next week.

When making a cornflour mould mix the cornflour with water instead of milk. It will turn out better and also look nicer.

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, June 24.—Man. Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11; store Port William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 79%; No. 3 CW, 77%; extra No. 1 feed, 77%; No. 1 feed, 74%; No. 2 feed, 71%; c. in store Port William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.32; No. 4 CW, \$1.30; rejected, \$1.23; c. in store Port William.

American corn—Nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 77 to 80c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.20; No. 2 do, \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3 do, \$2.07 to \$2.15 f.b. b. shipping points; according to freights.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 do, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 do, \$2.02 to \$2.10, f.b. b. shipping points according to freights.

Peas—No. 2 nominal.

Barley—Milling, \$1.28 to \$1.32, nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2 nominal.

Rye—No. 2 nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$11, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, \$10.75, in jute bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, \$42 per ton; shorts, \$44 per ton; good feed, \$45 to \$46; \$2.50 to \$2.60 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, \$22 to \$23 per ton; mixed, \$22 to \$24 per ton, track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, \$10 to \$11 per ton, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Eggs—new laid, cases returnable, 35 to 36c. Butter—Creamery, solids, 49 to 50c; do, prints, 49 to 50c.

Live Poultry—Buying price delivered, Toronto; Hens, 4 1/2 lbs., live weight, 30c to 32c; dressed, 30c to 32c; cocks, 4 1/2 lbs. and over, live weight, 32 to 34c; dressed 33 to 35c; spring chickens, live weight 45 to 50c; dressed 50 to 55c; roosters, live weight 23 to 25c; dressed 25 to 30c; ducks, live weight 25 to 30c; dressed 28 to 30c; turkeys, live weight 30 to 35c; dressed 35 to 40c. Honey—Bulk, clover, 25 to 26c per pound; do, buckwheat, 25 to 21c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked Meats—Rolls, 34 to 35c; hams, med., 43 to 45c; heavy, 33 to 35c; cooked hams, 60 to 63c; backs, plain, 48 to 49c; backs, boned, 55 to 57c; breakfast bacon, 47 to 50c. Cottage rolls, 36 to 37c.

Barrelled Meats—Pickled pork, \$18; mess pork, \$17; corned beef, 23 to 24c; fat backs, 25c.

Green Meats—Out of pickle, less than smoked.

Dry Salted Meats—Long clears, in tons, 28 1/2c; in cases, 29c; clear bellies, 28 to 29 1/2c; fat backs, 25c.

Lard—Sterile, 54 1/2c; tubs, 35 to 35 1/2c; pails, 33 1/2c. Compound lard, prints, 36 to 36 1/2c. Compound lard, tubs, 32 1/2c; pails, 32 1/2c; prints, 33c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, June 24.—Oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 91c. Flour—New standard grade, \$11 to \$11.10. Rolled oats, 38c, 90 lbs., \$4.10 to \$4.25. Bran, \$4.2. Shorts, \$4.4. Hay—No. 2, 1 ce. car lots, \$40 to \$41. Cheese—Finest, easterns, 29 1/2c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 52 to 53c. Eggs—Selected, 52c; No. 2, 50c. Corn—No. 2 stock, 44 to 45c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.50. Dressed hogs—Abat-wood killed, \$30 to \$30.50. Lard—Pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 38c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, June 24.—Heavy steers, \$13.75 to \$14; choice butchers', \$13.25 to \$13.50; butchers',



THE "TOWN KNOCKER."

The only thing to do with the "Town Knocker" is to kick him out. He is never so happy as when he can persuade other people to think the same way as he does. If allowed to proceed and if he converts enough people to HIS way of thinking the town will come to a dead stop. After having KILLED everything, he glories in the fact that nothing can be done for the town. It is doomed. The only thing to do with the "Town Knocker" is to lead him for the cemetery. His habit of knocking is so infectious that it has been known to spread among some of the BEST PEOPLE. KICK THE KNOCKER OUT.

GERMANS SINK THEIR FLEET SURRENDERED AT SCAPA FLOW

Opened Seacocks and All Big Ships, the Battleships and Battle Cruisers, Excepting the Baden, Went to Bottom. Flying German Flag at Masthead.

London, June 22.—The German fleet, comprising the battleships and battle cruisers, excepting the Baden, were sunk, while the remainder were driven ashore in a half-sunken condition.

Eighteen destroyers were beached by tugs, four still are afloat, while the remainder were under the water.

The wholesale sinking of the man ships, which came to Scapa Flow to surrender under the terms of the armistice, was carefully arranged by the officers and crews. All explosives had been removed, and therefore the only means of destroying the fleet was by opening the seacocks. The ships went slowly down, with the German flag, which the crews had hoisted, showing at the mastheads.

The crews, composed entirely of Germans under the terms of the armistice, which did not permit British guards aboard, took to the boats when the vessels began to settle. While making for the shore the boats were challenged and called upon to surrender. Some of them ignored the summons and were fired upon, a few casualties resulting.

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, former director of the Intelligence Department, interviewed the sinking, said:

"It is a breach of the armistice and therefore almost tantamount to a new act of war, but at this time it appears to mean that the Germans intend to sign the peace treaty. It looks like a plan concocted in Berlin."

Commander Kenworthy, M.C., told the Despatch he did not think the sinkings were carried out by order of the German Government.

"The Admiralty or the Admiralty of the Admiralty cannot be blamed. Rather the Armistice Commission is to be censured for not putting British crews aboard. But we are well rid of the ships, which were obsolete."

W. A. Black, vice-president of the company, said:

"These are very abnormal times, and these are very abnormal profits," retorted Mr. Pringle.

Very Abnormal Times.

Ottawa, June 23.—Net profits on common stock of Ogilvie Flour Milling Co. for year ending August 31, 1918, were 72 per cent, and in the previous year 48 per cent, according to evidence brought out by R. A. Fringle, K.C., before the cost of living committee of the Commons this afternoon.

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GET 96 BUSHELS FROM NEW VARIETY OF WHEAT.

A despatch from London says: It is announced that the plant breeding section of the University of Cambridge, which is closely associated with the Board of Agriculture, has succeeded in producing two new varieties of wheat, styled Fenman and Yeoman.

These were distributed to farmers and it is reported that the result has been to trouble the average yield. One crop produced 96 bushels per acre.

Milling and baking trials have shown that while the Fenman variety is not equal to the famous Red Fife from the viewpoint of milling qualities, yet it is sufficiently strong to produce a good quality loaf without the addition of imported wheat.

FRANCE WILL NOT CEDE ISLANDS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

A despatch from St. Pierre says: Recent Government expenditures in this colony of France are regarded here as virtually disposing of the suggestion that the islands be ceded to Great Britain and added as Newfoundland Dominion. It is announced that several million francs will be spent in the development of St. Pierre, the centre of the fishing industry in the Western Atlantic. A contract has been placed with a New York company for the construction of a large refrigeration plant here, and work has already begun. A powerful wireless station also being installed by the Government.

NEW GERMAN GOVERNMENT VOTES TO SIGN PEACE TREATY

Weimar Assembly Decides by Vote of 237 to 138 to Sign Treaty With Certain Reservations—Which Include a Declaration to Give Up Ex-Kaiser for Trial.

Berlin, June 22.—The German National Assembly, by a vote of 237 to 138, has decided to sign the Peace Treaty.

The Assembly to-day gave a vote of confidence in the new Government of Herr Bauer, 236 to 89.

This means that the treaty will be signed.

Sixty-eight members of the Assembly refrained from voting.

Paris, June 22.—Communications from the Germans to the Council of Four, relating to the vote of the Assembly at Weimar, reached here at 7.45 o'clock this evening, and are now being considered by the Council.

One of the communications is understood to announce that the Assembly voted in favor of signing the treaty with certain reservations.

It is not known that the reservations are beyond a declaration to admit the guilt of Germany in starting the war and to give up the former Emperor for trial.

Weimar, June 23.—The National Assembly this afternoon voted to sign the peace terms unconditionally, the Government having succeeded in overcoming the opposition of those who insisted on two conditions.



PERSONS TO BE SURRENDERED

All Be Handled to Germany After Signing of Peace Six Months Ago Explained.

Paris, June 22.—The persons mentioned in the list of persons to be surrendered to Germany after the signing of the peace treaty, six months ago, are explained.

Firstly—A list of persons mentioned in the list of persons to be surrendered to Germany after the signing of the peace treaty, six months ago, are explained.

Secondly—A list of persons mentioned in the list of persons to be surrendered to Germany after the signing of the peace treaty, six months ago, are explained.

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Fifthly—A list of persons mentioned in the list of persons to be surrendered to Germany after the signing of the peace treaty, six months ago, are explained.

Sixthly—A list of persons mentioned in the list of persons to be surrendered to Germany after the signing of the peace treaty, six months ago, are explained.

Seventhly—A list of persons mentioned in the list of persons to be surrendered to Germany after the signing of the peace treaty, six months ago, are explained.

Eighthly—A list of persons mentioned in the list of persons to be surrendered to Germany after the signing of the peace treaty, six months ago, are explained.

Ninthly—A list of persons mentioned in the list of persons to be surrendered to Germany after the signing of the peace treaty, six months ago, are explained.

Tenthly—A list of persons mentioned in the list of persons to be surrendered to Germany after the signing of the peace treaty, six months ago, are explained.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN TO-DAY

THE FIRST IRRIGATED AREA IN THE WORLD.

British Government is Establishing Wonderful Irrigation Plant System to the Egyptian Enterprise.

"And the Lord God planted a garden in the eastward of Eden. And he caused a river to flow out of Eden to water the garden; and it was parted into four heads. The name of the first is called Pishon, which watereth the land of Havilah, where there is gold; and the name of the second river is called Gihon, which watereth the land of Cush; and the name of the third river is called Tigris, which watereth the land of Mesopotamia; and the name of the fourth river is called Euphrates."

The Euphrates, known to-day as the Nile, flows through the Garden of Eden. The Garden of Eden is now a vast desert, but it was once a fertile land. The British Government is establishing a wonderful irrigation plant system to the Egyptian Enterprise.

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BRITISH AND U.S. VETERANS TO BE SURRENDERED

I Get Quicker For...
The British and U.S. Veterans are to be surrendered to Germany after the signing of the peace treaty, six months ago, are explained.

Eating Habits of Races Compared

A Boston Newspaper...
The eating habits of various races are compared. The article discusses the differences in diet and food preferences between different cultures.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

His Majesty's Secretary of State...
The Parliament of Canada is discussing the issue of the German fleet and the peace treaty.

STRIKES AND RIOTS PREVAIL THROUGHOUT

A despatch from...
The strikes and riots are prevailing throughout the country. The article discusses the impact of the labor movement and the social unrest.

What was the result of the...

asked the Sunday school...
The article discusses the results of the strikes and riots, and the impact on the population.

Old Pieces of Velveten...

Old pieces of velveten...
The article discusses the fashion and clothing trends of the time, including the use of velvet and other fabrics.