

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 Beleaguered—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 booing 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 booing, 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, so far 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.

Almost simultaneously with this, the cry went out from the crowd: "Here comes the bloody soldiers," and around the corner of Main Street from the south, opposite the Union Bank, swept a single line of red-coated Royal North-West Mounted Police. They covered the whole street from gutter to gutter, dividing as they passed the derelict car. Immediately an angry cry was heard from the mob and an occasional missile was thrown at the passing soldiers. A hundred yards behind this first rank came a second rank of khaki-clad horsemen, said by the crowd to be members of the Strathcona Horse, and the Fort Garry Horse, but afterwards stated by Alderman Gray to be Royal North-West Mounted policemen returned from the front, to whom had not been issued the well-known scarlet tunic. The mob surged in on the flanks of the horsemen and a free throwing of bricks, bottles and any other available missiles began, many of the horses and men being struck. They rode on, however, north several blocks and then after a short interval returned again with drawn truncheons, and, dividing up into columns of four on each side of the street, sought to drive the mob back onto the sidewalks.

From alleyways nearby bricks had been torn up and hurled at the backs of the horsemen. As they divided to pass the street car the inevitable happened. One of the horses came down, and the soldier, on getting his feet, headed for the east side, where he dived into J. Thompson's

undertaking parlors, 559 Main Street, with the crowd yelling at his heels. The doors were slammed to, but in a few minutes the plate glass front was smashed to atoms and a part of the crowd surged east on Market Street to cut him off if he tried to get through the back way. For a minute the front of the store was comparatively empty and the soldier dashed out again and crossed the three hundred feet width of Main Street to seek shelter at the corner of William Avenue.

He was intercepted and carried back a little way out of sight, up William Ave. Then followed the shooting. Almost immediately a party of Royal North West Mounted Police dashed to the rescue, the men with their revolvers drawn, and in columns of four. As seen from the other side of Main Street they debouched into City Hall Park, immediately in front of its steps. Shots were heard. "They are firing into the air," said one of the crowd. "They have only blank cartridges," said another. The effect was electrical. The dense throng in front of the City Hall ran frantically across Main Street, and buried themselves in lanes and alley-ways, forcing their way into the small hotels that abound thereabouts.

Men who no doubt had war experience threw themselves flat into the gutter. The shooting took place exactly fifteen minutes after the first appearance of the mounted men, at a quarter to three by the City Hall clock. And two or three minutes later City Hall square, and the wide expanse of Main Street was deserted. Across this waste of asphalt were brought the bodies of the casualties, by men who had been with them when they fell. These were placed in Thomson's Undertaking Parlor. By three o'clock in the afternoon several hundred policemen with drawn truncheons were marching over the now empty scene of the battle where yet the street car burned.

At half past three commissioned officers attached to Military District No. 10 addressed the crowd at the corner of Portage Avenue and Main Street, advising that the Riot Act had been read and that the city is now under martial law, and therefore every one should go home.

Nevertheless Main Street was still badly congested and the fire brigade was turning on their hose to clear the crowds from the tops of the surrounding buildings.

Armored cars with machine guns and troops at the "stand-to" were being held in reserve at the principal strategic points of the city.

Thirty-six hours ago the returned soldiers favoring the strikers' cause held a mass meeting just back of the City Hall. Some four or five thousand persons were present, of whom a good proportion had the right to wear the returned soldiers' button.

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

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS FOLLOWING ADVERSE VOTE

A despatch from Rome says:—The Italian Government resigned on Thursday following an adverse vote against it in the Chamber of Deputies.

Premier Orlando, in announcing his resignation and that of the Cabinet, said King Victor Emmanuel had reserved decision as to acceptance.

The Chamber of Deputies had, by a vote of 59 to 78, rejected Premier Orlando's motion in favor of discussing the question of confidence, which related to the foreign policy of the Government, in secret session.

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 declination to admit the guilt of Germany in starting the war and to give up the former Emperor for trial.



THE "TOWN KNOCKER."

The only thing to do with the "Town Knocker" is to kick him out. Tolerate him for a minute, and he spreads like an epidemic all over the community. He is the original "Calamity Howler" and "Bird-of-Ill-Omen." He is never so happy as when he can persuade other people to think the same way as he does. If allowed to "get the floor," he will knock the pins from under the best proposition on earth. He is against every form of improvement 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 head 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.

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, June 24.—Man. Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 79¼c; No. 3 CW, 77¼c; extra No. 1 feed, 77¼c; No. 1 feed, 76¼c; No. 2 feed, 71¼c, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, \$1.32½c; No. 4 CW, \$1.30½c; rejected, \$1.23½c; feed, \$1.23¼c, in store Fort 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.o.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.o.b. shipping points according to freights.

Peas—No. 2 nominal.

Barley—Malting, \$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 flour, \$2.80 to \$2.90 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, \$32 to \$35 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, 49½ to 50½c. Live Poultry—Buying price delivered, Toronto: Hens, 4½ lbs., live weight, 30c to 00c; dressed, 30c to 00c; hens, 4½ lbs. and over, live weight, 33 to 00c; dressed 33 to 00c; spring chickens, live weight 45 to 00c; dressed 50 to 00c; roosters, live weight 23 to 00c, dressed 25 to 00c; ducklings, live weight 35 to 00c, dressed 38 to 00c; turkeys, live weight 30 to 00c; dressed 35 to 00c. Honey—Bulk, clover, 25 to 26c per pound; do, buckwheat, 20 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, boneless, 55 to 57c; breakfast bacon, 47 to 50c. Cottage rolls, 36 to 37c. Barrelled Meats—Pickled pork, \$48; mess pork, \$47. Green Meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked. Dry Salted Meats—Long clears, in tons, 28¼c; in cases, 29c; clear bellies, 28 to 28¼c; fat backs, 25c. Lard—Tierces, 34¼c to 35c; tubs, 35 to 35¼c; pails, 35¼ to 36¼c; prints, 36 to 36¼c. Compound lard, tierces, 31¼c; tubs, 32¼c; pails, 32¼c; prints, 33c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, June 24.—Oats—No. 1 feed, 91c. Flour—New standard grade, \$11 to \$11.10. Rolled oats—

Bags, 90 lbs., \$4.10 to \$4.25. Bran, \$42. Shorts, \$44. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$40 to \$41. Cheese—Finest easterns, 29¼c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 52 to 53c. Eggs—Selected, 52c; No. 1 stock, 48c; No. 2 stock, 44 to 45c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.50. Dressed hogs—Abattoir 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' steers, \$13.25 to \$13.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$13 to \$13.50; do, good, \$12 to \$12.50; do, med., \$11.25 to \$11.50; do, com., \$9.50 to \$10; bulls, choice, \$11 to \$11.50; do, med., \$10.25 to \$10.75; do, rough, \$8 to \$8.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$11.25 to \$11.75; do, good, \$10.50 to \$10.75; do, med., \$9 to \$9.50; do, com., \$7.50 to \$8; stockers, \$8.75 to \$11.75; feeders, \$12.50 to \$13; canners and cutters, \$4.50 to \$6.25; milkers, good to choice, \$90 to \$150; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$75; springers, \$90 to \$160; light ewes, \$10 to \$11; yearlings, \$12.50 to \$14; spring lambs, per cwt., \$18.50 to \$23; spring lambs, each, \$12 to \$15; calves, good to choice, \$17 to \$19; hogs, fed and watered, \$23.50; do, weighed off cars, \$23.75; do, f.o.b., \$22.50.

Montreal, June 24.—Hogs, choice selected, \$21 per 100 lbs.; culls, \$15; steers, \$11 to \$13.50; cows, \$9 to \$11.50; butcher bulls, best, \$10; inferior quality, \$7; lambs, \$16; miffed calves \$8 to \$11; sheep, \$8 to \$12.

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 to the Newfoundland Dominion. It is announced that several million francs will be spent in the development of St. Pierre, the centre of France's fishing industry in the Western Atlantic. A contract had been placed with a New York company for the construction of a large refrigerating plant here, and work has already begun. A powerful wireless station is also being installed by the Government.

MANY FRENCH SOLDIERS MISSING IN ACTION

A despatch from Paris says:—German figures on the number of French prisoners held in Germany were found to be incorrect, Leon Abrami, Under-Secretary in the Ministry of War, announced in the Chamber on Thursday. More than 60,000 French prisoners in excess of the German figures were found in Germany.

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 officers and sailors forming the complements of the German ships interned at Scapa Flow sank most of their fleet to-day. All the big ships, the battleships and battle cruisers, excepting the Baden, and numerous smaller craft were sunk, while others went ashore in a half-sunken condition.

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

The wholesale sinking of the German 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 of 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.

This stroke apparently was an entire surprise, and the first news reached London through a correspondent who was informed by farmers in the neighborhood that they had seen the German ships sinking, with their flags aloft.

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, retired, former director of the Intelligence Department, interviewed by the Weekly Dispatch with regard to the sinking, said:

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

Commander Kenworthy, M.P., told the Despatch he did not think the sinkings were carried out by order of the German Government, but were engineered by a few hot-heads sick of existence at Scapa Flow.

"The Admiralty or the Admiral in charge," he said, "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."

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 Declination 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