

**One Killed and About Fifty
Wounded Is Total Casualty
In Winnipeg Riot Saturday**

Two More In Hospital May Die as Result of Injuries—Dense Crowd Gathers On Main Street and Attacks Mounted Policeman Whose Horse Slips—Police Return to Rescue With Drawn Revolvers—Mayor Makes Statement

(Canadian Associated Press Dispatch).

WINNIPEG, June 21. (5 p.m.)—Winnipeg went under martial law at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon when the riot act was read. But not before one man had been killed and two others wounded by revolver shots fired in their defence by mounted troops. Mike Sokolwoki, 552 Henry street, registered alien, was shot right through the heart as, it is claimed, he was crossing from one side of William avenue to the other at the time Royal Northwest Mounted Police made their charge. At the same time Robert C. Johnstone, 548 Ross avenue, a returned soldier who had served three and one-half years with the 5th Canadian infantry battalion, was shot through the left thigh, the bullet entering the right knee. He is an old country Scotchman. The other man injured was Jack Barrett, a young fellow, who was looking on and claims he had no other interests than that of a spectator. He is shot through the right thigh. Both men will recover.

20,000 Massed on Main St.

The tragic events of the afternoon covered not more than half an hour. At half past 2 o'clock 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 at 1 p.m. 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 o'clock a small riot developed on Market street, just east of the city hall park, around a man who was drunk. Leaders of the crowd besought the men involved to quit as they would spoil by their rowdiness the whole effect of the silent demonstration. At 2.25 o'clock 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 not serious a great stream of citizens in autos 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 o'clock the word passed along the crowd gathered in the wide thoroughfare of Main street on each side of the car tracks—"fall in."

R.N.W.M.P. Arrive

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 known, unhurt. The conductor and motorman remained by their car, the trolley having been cut. The car remained a fixture at what immediately was to become a scene of battle.

Almost simultaneously with this instant the cry went up 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 wide 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 Fort Garry Horse, but afterwards stated by Alderman Gray to be Royal North-West 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 many other available missiles began, many of the horsemen 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 on the sidewalks.

A Passionate Mob

Except for the efforts of a Lieutenant-Colonel in uniform and on foot who mixed with the crowd and sought to deter them from violence, but was lost in the throng, it had now become a passionate mob, determined on teaching the military a lesson. From all roadways nearby bricks had been torn up and hurled at the backs of the horsemen. They cantered south again and were lost to sight around the corner of Main street.

Left thus to themselves for a few minutes the crowd proceeded to wreak vengeance on the street car. The conductor and motorman fled, but not before every bit of glass had been broken. The doors were smashed open and a few minutes later the car was set on fire: this only after unavailing efforts on the part of the crowd to overturn it.

Red Coats at the Charge.

Hardly was the car demolished when the red coats appeared again from the south, this time at the charge. They rode down the crowd which scattered to the sidewalk, but as they passed received an ever greater volume of missiles. Many of the horses were by this time crazed and the troop seemed out of hand as it galloped north on Main street and disappeared out of sight.

"That is the end of them," remarked a striker. "We will now get on with the silent parade. They thought they could stop us, but we will show them who are the masters of the streets of Winnipeg."

A brief interval followed when the destruction of the street car was completed. Then back came the soldiers galloping south on Main street, but their line irregular, many of the horses out of control, and some of their riders ducking low over the saddle to escape the fusillade of brick-bats. As they divided to pass the street car the inevitable happened. One of the horses came down, his

rider being thrown, being almost the last man in the file. A fierce yell arose from the crowd: "We'll get him; we'll get him. We'll teach that traitor-turned soldier a lesson."

Police to The Rescue.

The bulk of the crowd was on the west or city hall side of the street; and the soldier on getting to his feet headed for the east side, where he dived in J. Thomson's undertaking parlors, 599 Main street, with the crowd yelling at his heels. The door was slammed to, but in a minute 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, however, and carried back a little out of sight up William avenue. Then followed the shooting. Almost immediately a party of Royal Northwest Mounted Police dashed after to the rescue, the men with their revolvers drawn and in column 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.

Crowd Takes Cover.

The effect was electrical. The dense throng in front of the city hall ran frantically across Main street and buried themselves in lanes and alleyways forcing their way into the small hotels that there abound. Men who no doubt had war experience threw themselves flat in the gutter. The

shooting occurred exactly 15 minutes after the first appearance of the mounted men at a quarter to 3 o'clock by the city hall clock.

In two or three minutes this hall square and the wide expanse of Main street were 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 parlors. Very quickly the word spread that three men had been killed. By 3 p.m. several hundred special police with drawn truncheons were marching over the now empty scene of battle, where the street car burned.

First Aid For Wounded

Passing into the undertaking parlor the first man seen was the young fellow Jack Barrett, who was being administered first aid by Rev. G. A. Dickson, Crescent church, who had volunteered for this service. Barrett said that he was looking on when the soldiers swept into William avenue and he states one of them deliberately fired his revolver at him point blank.

Robert C. Johnstone, the returned soldier, said that his only interest had been that of an onlooker and that he had been crossing the street when the soldiers appeared. Enlisting in Winnipeg with the 78th Battalion, he left here in September, 1915, with its first draft and later was drafted into the 5th battalion at the front, serving three and one-half years with distinction.

At the back of the parlor the dead man was lying, around him his companions who had brought him in. He might be 40 years of age and had Slav or Polish characteristics. The bullet wound over the top of the heart showed that he had been killed instantly. Around him were his companions who had seen him fall and had picked him up, carrying him behind a building until the firing ceased. They complained bitterly that the soldiers fired without any kind of warning as they rode around the corner, and before of course, martial law had been proclaimed.

Firemen Use Hose.

At 3.30 o'clock a commissioned officer attached to No. 10 military district addressed the crowd at the corner of Portage avenue and Main street, advising them that the riot act had been read and that the city is now under martial law, and therefore everyone should go home. Nevertheless Main street is still congested and the fire brigade is turning on their hose to clear the curious from the tops of the surrounding buildings.

Armored cars with machine guns and troops at the "stand-to" are now held in reserve at the principal strategic points of the city. Without question, given the circumstances and leaving out the wisdom or unwisdom of the attempt to prevent the parade, the mounted men had the greatest provocation. After their last charge south on Main street, where opinion seemed to differ as to whether they used their truncheons or not, it is probably a fact that they could not have ridden through the crowd again. With the temper of the crowd what it was any man unhorsed was in serious peril. To the impartial onlooker the task assigned the handful of military men of overcrowding and keeping in order a crowd of 15,000 to 20,000 was not only hopeless in itself, but actually invited disaster.

Armored Cars Out.

The ambulances from Manitoba military hospital, Tuxedo Park, are now on the job. They have taken away three loads of injured who were knocked down and bruised in the charge of the Mounted Police. Of these only one was a stretcher case. Armored cars are now stationed at the city hall. The situation is believed to be under control.

(Canadian Associated Press despatch)

WINNIPEG, June 22. —

One man was killed and approximately fifty injured in yesterday's rioting. Thirteen of the injured were shot. The list follows:

Dead—

Mike Sokolwoki, shot through the heart.

Seriously wounded—

H. Rogers, 143 Evanson street, shot in head; condition fair.

W. Diamond, 325 Selkirk ave., bullet wound in stomach; serious but not necessarily fatal.

Wounded—Walter Lykes 607 Rosedale Ave., shot in left side of neck, not serious; William Kamay, 53 Charlotte, shot through shoulder and breast, not serious; Hugh Johnson, 312 Isabel st., shot in head, internal injuries, progressing favorably; S. Schezerbanowicz, East Selkirk, Man., shot both legs; Robert Johnson, 548 Ross Ave., shot both legs; H. F. Noel, 315 Vaughn street, shot left leg; Lester Minet, R.N.W.M.P., accidentally injured through explosion of shell at barracks; R. M. Bell, R.N.W.M.P., hit in back of head by brick; Frank Yockney, 156 Sutherland Ave., shot in left leg, right leg fractured; Jack Barret, 364 Elgin Ave., shot through right leg; David Crabb, 637 Toronto street, shot right leg; Leonard Ove-ton, 25 Market street, shot right leg.

Griffiths Owens, 656 Langside street, bullet wound right foot; W. H. Newbold, 261 Albany street, hit by stone in face; J. Simpson, 147 Agnes street, hit on head; Sam Didur, 861 College street, leg injured by automobile; Corporal G. L. Henrick, Melville Sask., R.N.W.M.P., cut above eye and on neck; Bruce Cowan, Stoughton, Sask., hit on shin and head; G. Spiers, 501 Sherbrook street, deep scalp wound.

In addition there are between 20 and 30 "walking wounded" cases.

Twenty four ago the end of the general strike seemed definitely in sight. Even the Western Labor News stated that it was necessary for the strikers to hold out just a few days longer in the strike "carried on successfully for five weeks" and in the metal and building trades for seven weeks.

Saturday's issue was generally conciliatory, the only sinister note being the publication of the offer of an anonymous farmer to supply barbed wire to the strikers.

Gradually the street car service has been resumed, and there was an unmistakable drift of men back to work in almost all trades. The chief obstacle to a settlement seemed to be the refusal to re-instate the old police force until it signed the required pledge against sympathetic strikes.

But even among the stalwarts of the strikers ranks the opinion was now universal that the sympathetic strike would end on Monday.

Soldiers Hold Meeting

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. Comrade J. Parnell presided—he who perhaps saved the life of the unhorsed corporal of the R.N.W.M.P. this afternoon.

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.

The perspective of thirty hours clears up many confusions in yester

day's battle scene. Two facts out-stand. The first is that the Royal Northwest Mounted Police did not fire on the mob until after the Riot Act had been read from the steps of the city hall by His Worship, Mayor Gray; the second, that scattered shots, presumably from the crowd, followed immediately after the reading of the Riot Act. These facts are made plain by the following statement made last night by Mayor Gray to the Canadian Press:

Mayor's Statement.

"On Friday evening a meeting of about 2,000 people was held in market square behind the city hall. Several speakers made inflammatory speeches inciting to riots; the gist of these remarks being that the mayor's authority must be set aside and a parade started in defiance of the law.

"Before going home I gave a proclamation to the press, as follows:

"The proclamation issued by me some days ago must be strictly adhered to.

"It has been brought to my attention that a parade of men, women and children is proposed for today.

"I hereby reiterate my former proclamation, that there shall be no parades until the end of the strike.

"Any women taking part in a parade do so at their own risk.

"This was intended as a special warning to these prospective law-breakers that we would not go back on our decision that there should be no parades.

"At 10.30 in the morning I was called to the rooms at the Royal Alexandra hotel by the minister of labor, Senator Robertson, and there met Commissioner Perry of the Royal Northwest Mounted police, A. J. Andrew, K.C., local deputy minister of justice, and a committee of returned soldier strikers, some of them being men who had advised the meeting referred to and this committee asked me for permission to parade, but I absolutely refused. They then asked me to pull the street cars of the streets. This I also refused. They then stated they would have a parade any way; and I remarked that I would have to stop it peaceably if possible—if not, other measures would have to be taken.

Suggested R.N.W.M.P.

"I was there until about 1.45 p.m. when the chief of police rang me up and told me large crowds were gathering. I at once repaired to the city hall and so advised the chief. A few minutes later we communicated again over the telephone, when it developed that it was not likely that with the special police at his disposal he could control the crowd, now swelled to many thousands. I therefore suggested that the R.N.W.M.P. should parade the streets, in which he concurred. I at once drove to R.N.W.M.P. barracks and in the presence of the provincial attorney general asked Commissioner Perry to aid the civic police in the prevention and, if need be, the quelling of riot.

"I returned to the city hall and some little time later witnessed the arrival of the mounted police, who in open formation advanced north up Main street. They endeavored to disperse the crowds, but were booed and jeered. After proceeding north a couple of blocks, they returned. They were pelted with stones and bottles by the mob. When at about 2.35 p.m. I noticed that the mounted police were being hard pressed by a rabble of aliens, I read from the parapet of the city hall the Riot act in the prescribed manner.

"Before re-entering the building—that is to say two or three minutes later, I heard a few scattered shots, and as the R.N.W.M.P. at this time had not received the order to draw their revolvers, I presume these came from the mob.

Signed Papers For Military.

"As conditions were rapidly approaching a serious tumult, I immediately drove to Fort Osborne barracks, asked for Brig.-Gen. Ketchen, general officer commanding military district No. 10, signed in the prescribed manner my papers for calling out the military in aid of the civil authorities to quell riots, and handed same to Gen. Ketchen with the request as outlined in the written authority.

"While in barracks, I received a report from the officer commanding R. N. W. M. P. that his force had been so hard pressed that he had deemed it advisable to fire a volley into the crowd and that this had resulted in a temporary check of close hostilities.

"General Ketchen at once turned out a military force which I accompanied as chief magistrate. On arriving at the corner of Portage avenue and Main street this force supported in column of route the R.N.W.M.P. who proceeded to clear Main street as far as St. John's avenue, in the north end, whence they returned making some detours in the neighborhood of Selkirk and Dufferin avenues.

"While at Dufferin avenue I received a request from General Ketchen to return to the city hall, where the committee of men, some of whom had incited Friday's meeting to promote Saturday's attempted parade, were waiting to interview me with the request that they be allowed to hold a meeting on Monday in Victoria Park.

"I met this delegation's request with statements of fact in no uncertain tone, blaming them for being the cause of today's lamentable exhibition of lawlessness, and advising them strongly to immediately disperse and hold no meeting at all until they got a further decision from myself at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

Mania For Meetings.

"The obsession and almost fanatical mania for meetings and parades, during this industrial unrest has been largely responsible for the unlawful and fatal acts of the riots in Winnipeg today. We have exercised considerable patience under almost intolerable conditions for the last few weeks. But our firmness in showing that our proclamations must be lived up to will have, we hope, a salutary effect and further demonstrations of a lawless nature will be dealt with firmly and surely for the preservation of the majesty of law.

Winnipeg is determined to shake off these fetters of treason and Bolshevism festering here for some time, and if it means sterner measures yet they will be taken with despatch in the sure knowledge that we are acting in the best interests of all and are determined to see that the British flag, now as in the past, shall be the sole banner of authority."

Will Give Decision Monday.

Tomorrow morning at ten o'clock Mayor Gray will receive the committee representing the strikers and their sympathizers among the returned soldiers and will then deliver his answer to their request to be granted permission to hold a meeting in Victoria Park. What this decision will be, will be influenced by the situation of the hour. But it is known that Mayor Gray's view has been consistent throughout, namely, that right of free speech should be accorded. But the events of yesterday directly traceable to the meeting of Friday night have naturally modified this view to meet the case of open defiance of law and order. It is probable that the meeting will be permitted, but perhaps not until Tuesday, and then under stringent regulations, which

will include the presence of an official stenographer and interference by the military on the first word inciting to unlawful act.

Under the Riot Act the chief magistrate has extended powers. While not so great as the dictatorship conferred by martial law, they are fairly extensive. For instance, all public meetings are forbidden and ~~and~~ are defined as the gathering together of ten persons. Under martial law three persons meeting together constitute an unlawful assembly.

Battle Plane Used.

The detection of incipient riot and congregations of the disaffected has been made easy by the work of the battle-plane. "City of Winnipeg," which all yesterday afternoon hovered over the city, and it is said indeed that it was subjected to rifle sniping from Elmwood, a suburb across the Red river northeast. This plane is equipped with wireless and its observer is in constant communication with Brigadier General Ketchen, General Officer Commanding M.D. No. 10, at Fort Osborne barracks in the heart of the city. It is armed with a machine gun, and is otherwise interesting, for it was presented by the city to the Dominion government in the early years of the war for use overseas. Since then it has been returned to Winnipeg.

Rather a neat one yesterday afternoon was slipped over the confiding foreign settlements of the north end. Word was passed around that several cars of fruit were spoiling at the Canadian Pacific railways freight sheds and would be handed out free. A great swarm of aliens took advantage of this free lunch, but 25 suspected among them were promptly arrested and are now in jail. Among these is a colored Methodist parson.

Last night a torrential rain damped out what remained of ardor among the rioters. The scene on Main street was that of a beleaguered city. All its ingresses being blocked first by cordons of special police, and then by armed sentinels in uniform. Its great expanse was deserted save for the cars of the military, moving bodies of troops and armored cars.

Many Decorated Men.

Besides numerous machine gun units, all the four militia units were out in force, namely, the 79th Cameron Highlanders, the 90th Winnipeg Rifles, the 100th Winnipeg Grenadiers and the 106th Winnipeg Light Infantry. In these militia units are many returned soldiers, who have doffed again their khaki, bearing the familiar identification marks of such veteran battalions as the 8th, the 16th, the 27th and 43rd and the 78th, all of which were originally recruited from the militia units specified above. These have been returned from France and the Rhine within the past two or three months. Back on the job again with their shining accoutrement, their fixed bayonets, and their seasoned officers and N.C.O.'s these men look very businesslike and capable of handling any emergency. Many wear decorations won in the field. With them were cavalry of the Fort Garry Horse and Strathcona Horse.

Police Used Restraint.

It will take a court of law to establish the precise sequence of events all along the battlefield. But to the onlooker at the street car there can be no doubt that the mounted police used the utmost patience and restraint. They did not draw their batons until many had been put out of action. They did not fire a volley until the Riot Act had been read and they received the word of command. Even then,

as it appeared to the onlooker, they fired only under the apprehension, mistaken as it turned out, that their unhorsed comrade was being man-handled. Whatever mistakes were made, there does not appear any question of an exceeding of authority, and perhaps life might have been saved and bloodshed would have been averted had they received the order to fire a blank volley after their second charge instead of after the third when the unhorsing of several of the men brought a new element into the situation and whetted the appetite for blood.

R.N.W.M.P. Only, Says Gray.

Alderman Gray is authority for saying that the R.N.W.M.P. were the only troops used in the first phase of yesterday's riots because orders had come to the city council from Ottawa that the militia were only to be called out at the last extremity. The order for the R.N.W.M.P. to maintain law and order in Winnipeg came from Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the privy council, to Commissioner Perry, and it is said that five hundred men of this force are now in the city. But plans were completed many days ago by the military for taking complete control of the situation so soon as they were called upon by the civil authorities.

The troop of the R.N.W.M.P. engaged numbered only 55 men, and few of these escaped without wounds or contusions, the worst being a broken ankle. The horses suffered in like degree, one of these being blinded by a lump of concrete. These lumps of concrete, considerably larger and heavier than a brick, were a favored missile, being obtained from a neighboring building in process of wreckage.