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VOL. XXXIX—No. 14,091 TWO CENTS

GENERAL INJURED IN WINNIPEG'S FIRST STRIKE SKIRMISH

STREET RAILWAY STRIKE IS STILL A PROBABILITY

Everything Hinges Upon Men's Decision in Regard to Accepting Board of Conciliation--To Decide Saturday Night.

"I don't know where 'e are." The above words from one of the valiant's famous songs just sum up the present position of the quartet to the street railway problem—the Ontario government, the city, the street railway company and the employees in regard to any action or definite decision they can collectively or individually take. Neither of them quite know where they are at, or in which direction to turn for guidance. There have been so many red herrings dragged across the trail that it is almost impossible to find the path leading to any settlement. Whilst all parties to the dispute are talking from the point of their own particular interests, the hands of the timepiece are going regularly round and in five days the clock will strike and Toronto will be in the midst of another labor trouble.

No Result From Meeting.
 So far as can be learned, hardly any satisfactory result was obtained by the interview between Mayor Church and Sir William Hearst yesterday. The conference was not a lengthy one, as neither the city nor government had anything definite to propose. The mayor made it clear to the premier that the city was not a party to the dispute and were only taking action in the hope that a strike might be averted and the public not put to inconvenience. He further pointed out to Sir William that the government had their railway board who had power to act, and it was up to them to instruct the board to do the necessary work. The premier's answer to the mayor's statement can be read between the lines of the official statement he issued on the termination of the conference. He said: "There was a round-table conference between the mayor, members of the board of control, city legal department, Commissioners Bradshaw and Harris, and members of the cabinet this morning. The conference generally discussed the whole Toronto Railway situation."

The city offered no request or suggestion for any action to be taken by the government at the present time.

No Promises Made.
 No promises were made by the government as to any future action they might contemplate taking to settle the dispute, and little or nothing was said on their behalf in regard to turning to the railway board to straighten matters out.

Seen last night by The World, the mayor said in regard to the appointment of any kind of commission: "The only commission the city wants is the government's present commission—the Ontario Railway Board. The railway board should go over the books and get the facts with regard to the company's financial operations. The company has been allowed to exploit companies all over the world. There should have been legislation to protect the public. The company is a provincial one, and should be under provincial control. We look to the government to regulate the company which the legislature has created. The public look to the government for protection."

The government and the city seem to have thus slammed the door for any scheme of settlement in each other's faces.

Most Important Item of News Yesterday. connected with the strike situation was the announcement from Ottawa that the railway company had asked the Dominion government for a board of conciliation, that such board was being formed, and that Hon. F. H. Phippen would represent the company. The employees' union have been notified that such a board is being formed, but they have confined themselves to protest.

Government and City Board Asked.
 The most important item of news yesterday, connected with the strike situation was the announcement from Ottawa that the railway company had asked the Dominion government for a board of conciliation, that such board was being formed, and that Hon. F. H. Phippen would represent the company. The employees' union have been notified that such a board is being formed, but they have confined themselves to protest.

(Concluded on Page 2, Column 6).

DISCHARGED BRITISH TOMMIES RIOT IN LONDON.



Discharged British soldiers and sailors attacking mounted police in front of Westminster Abbey after the police had tried to break up a meeting in Hyde Park. These soldiers and sailors held the meeting to protest against their loss of employment.

VICTORIA CROSS MAN DANGEROUSLY INJURED IN FIRST STRIKE CLASH

Sergt. Coppins, V.C., May Die as Result of Beating Received While Acting as Special Constable—Police Were Attacked.

Winnipeg, June 10.—Serious clashes resulted from demonstrations by strike sympathizers against returned soldier constables this evening. A large crowd gathered between the city hall and Portage avenue and Main, where strikers and sympathizers disarmed and assaulted individual special police. A squad of special police and mounted police then paraded the affected area.

Missiles were thrown by the crowd, the police retaliating by the free use of their batons on the heads of demonstrators.

A number of returned soldier constables and demonstrators were beaten severely before the special police restored order.

Sergt. Frederick George Coppins, winner of the Victoria Cross in the great war, one of the special mounted constables, during the demonstration this afternoon was pulled from his horse and so badly beaten that he is not expected to recover. Besides two ribs being broken by kicks, and serious injuries to the head, he is believed to be suffering from internal injuries.

The condition of Sergeant Coppins tonight was said to be critical. He was pulled from his horse and beaten by two strikers, said to be Austrians.

The trouble started when a few demonstrators hooded and jeered at the returned soldier constables. A crowd gathered quickly and suddenly surged into the street. A half dozen mounted officers were attacked. They applied their batons freely.

A large squad of special policemen hurried up and were made targets for stones, bottles, sticks and other missiles.

The disturbances continued nearly two hours and approximately twenty persons on either side were bruised or cut. Apparently only Sergeant Coppins was injured seriously, however.

The fighting stopped suddenly with the appearance of 200 special constables marching in platoons forward.

Mayor Gray declared that agitators among the crowds incited the outbreak.

Mayor Chas. F. Gray announced that he believed the constables would control the situation, and that troops would not be called.

Forty Per Cent. Back.
 City officials today roughly estimated that 40 per cent. of those who joined the sympathetic strike on May 15 had returned to work today. All commercial and broker office telegraphers were back at their jobs this afternoon. Press operators were negotiating with employers.

The Winnipeg Street Railway system is expected to operate by tomorrow for the first time in more than three weeks. At the city hall it was said that if striking carmen disregard public safety, they will be ordered to return to work by volunteers who will be adequately protected.

Reorganizing Police Force.
 Reorganizing the police force was begun today, the city having discharged late yesterday all policemen who refused to sign an oath not to join a sympathetic strike. Meanwhile protection was being furnished by several hundred special constables recruited from returned soldiers.

At a stormy meeting of the city council which lasted until after midnight, \$150,000 was appropriated to pay for the special police force. During the debate one alderman, the council leader, admitted that many union men had already returned to work. Further desertions from the ranks of the strikers were predicted today by members of the Citizen's committee. It was stated at the board of trade that from 2,000 to 3,000 workers of various crafts had gone back to their jobs, many conferring with their employers. Several hundred union men are on duty in the three railroad shops, according to an announcement by a railway official. A few of the policemen dismissed yesterday signed the pledge not to participate in sympathetic strikes.

The sympathetic strike of iron workers which began on May 15, was considered pruned today, so far as its effects upon the safety, welfare and convenience of the general public is concerned. It was estimated that about one-third of the men and women involved in the sympathetic walk-out have returned to work, and that many others have applied for their former positions.

There was no outward disposition on the part of union leaders to call off the sympathetic walk-out, however. The strike executives this afternoon gave out a report that a number of Canadian trades councils "were preparing to come to the assistance of Winnipeg workers."

Collapse of the sympathetic strike does not mean the end of Winnipeg strike problems, however; the dispute between the Metal Trades Council, the largest union body in Winnipeg, and the industrial employers is considered a separate issue.

The government postal service is close to normal. Striking employees, whose places were filled, have asked the government to reinstate them.

VERA DE LAVELLE WRITES A LETTER

Mysterious Missive Containing Message for McCullough Had Postmark Removed.

Frank McCullough has during the past week, in the death cell of the Toronto Jail, written a book on his life. McCullough's life story would cover one column of newspaper, and in the story he traces his movements in life from the time that he was a wild school boy at the age of 12 until the present day. The reason for his writing the book was a desire of the prisoner to make a confession of his past, and also to fill in the long days which he found so tedious and confined in the condemned cell.

McCullough was told yesterday by Chief Turnkey Addy that Ottawa had refused to grant him a reprieve. When the news was broken to him, the murderer replied: "That's what I expected." He did not show the slightest sign of a break-down when told of his fate, and calmly chatted to his guards.

Rev. R. B. Nelles, the condemned prisoner's spiritual adviser, was in the cell with McCullough yesterday afternoon, and also made known the decision announced by the minister of justice, to the effect that McCullough must hang on Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

Outside Toronto.
 Vera De Lavelle, McCullough's sweetheart, thru whose efforts McCullough was successful in breaking thru the window of the jail, and who subsequently herself escaped by climbing over the jail wall, is still at large. It was reported by the police unit yesterday that Vera was still living in the city. A letter, which is said to have been mailed to Toronto after the postmark had been torn from the envelope, was handed over to persons who took an active part in the case. In this letter the Lavelle woman is said to be living outside of Toronto, and stated that she had not lost hope in McCullough's chances of having his death sentence commuted to one of life imprisonment. She concluded by saying that she was well and would continue to pray that her lover be granted a reprieve.

Everything is being made in readiness for the hanging, and it is expected that Hangman Ellis will report to Sheriff Mowat on Thursday. Ellis will then visit the jail and inspect the scaffold.

EXPECT ADVANCES SOON IN RUSSIA

Troops Are Confident of Fall of Petrograd Before Long.

Archangel, Saturday, June 7.—With the aim of disengaging the allied forces in north Russia, all of whom are expected to be out of the country before winter begins, operations may soon be expected on the Dvina river and Volgodia railway fronts. The northern Russian troops have reached such a state of efficiency that it is expected they will be able to carry out any advances which are necessary to disengage the allies. The new British volunteer force will be held in reserve.

The Russians at present outnumber the allies from two to three times on the northern front.

Approximately five-sixths of the Russians are at the fighting front. There are only a small number of Russians at Archangel.

In order that the Russians may care for themselves after the allies have gone, the North Russian public strongly favors taking advantage of the summer months to join with Admiral Kolchak's forces. So confident are the Russian troops that Petrograd will fall soon, permits have been granted by the Archangel supply committee to export cargoes of fish to Helsinki for transportation to Petrograd. The war-time prohibition concerning the importation of fancy goods into North Russia has been abolished.

UNANIMOUS FOR BEER

Shawinigan Falls, Que., June 10.—By a vote of 283 to 3, Shawinigan Falls yesterday voted in favor of the sale of beer and wine.

IF THEY'D DICKER THERE'D BE NO STRIKE



The Tall Man: Boss, I'll buy that big overcoat if you sell it kind of reasonable. It must be warm.
 The Little Man: It would suit you down to the ground.
 The T. M.: How much?
 The L. M.: What will you give?

BIG RAILWAY STRIKE HANGS IN BALANCE

Action of Canadian War Board in Turning Down Demands of Men May Be Followed By Walk-Out of 35,000 Workers.

Special to The World.
 Montreal, June 10.—The Canadian War Board has turned down the demands of the 35,000 shop workers in all the railway shops in Canada for increased wages, 44-hour week, and overtime rates.

A committee of the shop trades, which is composed of delegates from all over Canada, has issued an ultimatum to the war board at three this afternoon, to expire at 10 a.m. Wednesday, 18th. A call has also been sent out to members to prepare for strike, the committee having full power to call out all the men from all over Canada if the demands made were not granted.

Announcement Causes Alarm.
 London, Ont., June 10.—The announcement from Montreal that the Canadian War Board has turned down the demands of 35,000 shop workers in all railway shops has caused considerable alarm by Joseph Corbett, chief spokesman for the workers in all Grand Trunk shops between and including Montreal and Windsor.

"It means for a certainty that there will be a strike in all the shops in the Dominion and that all railways will be for the most part tied up," he declared tonight. "That does not mean there will be a strike immediately for the union men will have to cast a vote, there is not the slightest doubt when they cast the vote that it is in hopes that some reasonable offer Mr. Corbett was greatly surprised at the location of the ultimatum to the board which expires at ten a.m. Wednesday, June 18th."

gates who have been holding conferences with the railway officials, at Montreal for several weeks. "The conference with the officials was adjourned at Montreal last Wednesday and it would have been possible to continue that time," declared Mr. Corbett, "everything was going most smoothly. There was prevalent a belief all difficulties would be wiped away and that a new agreement with the workers would be signed. I will be leaving almost at once for Montreal."

For Shorter Hours.
 It was pointed out by Mr. Corbett that an agreement made between the railway officials and shop workers May 1st, 1918, expired last May 1st. It would have been possible to continue that agreement for this year but the workers thought they would like better wages and better working conditions and so instructed their leaders to secure a new agreement. The demands which were made by shopmen's unions and which are going to be presented to the limit are for a 44-hour working week with time and half for overtime. Skilled mechanics such as blacksmiths, boiler-makers, machinists, carpenters etc., to get eighty-five cents an hour regular wages, all helpers to get 50 cents per hour for regular hours which would be 90 cents per hour overtime.

The scale for years of service is followed out on the basis of last year's agreement which was worked out in principle similar to the McAdoo award. After the announcement of the war board the committee of the shop trades issued an ultimatum to the board which expires at ten a.m. Wednesday, June 18th.

IRISH PRESSING TO SEE BIG FOUR

Paris, June 10.—Frank P. Walsh and ex-Governor Edward F. Dunne, of Illinois, the representatives here of Irish societies in the United States, have secured an appointment with President Wilson for tomorrow. They will ask him for a definite statement of his attitude with regard to permission for the Irish Sinn Fein delegates to appear before the peace conference, in view of the United States senate resolution urging this step.

Messrs. Walsh and Dunne also will urge the president personally to present the case of Ireland to the council of four.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.



Ho: Would you mind telling me, Mister, if there is to be a strike?
 Tommy: Ask the men. Have a pony or some city hall confetti.

LEAD TO DISRUPTION SOUTH AFRICAN UNION

Premier Lloyd George Tells South African Nationalists That Britain Cannot Take Action Which Would Bring About Conditions of Ruin.

London, June 10.—Great Britain cannot take any action which would mean the disruption of the Union of South Africa. This, in effect, was the answer given to the deputation of the Nationalist party of South Africa by Premier Lloyd George in Paris on June 5.

The premier received the deputation, which included Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog and Judge F. W. Reitz, the former president of Orange Free State. It was explained that the chief object of the Nationalist party was to obtain restitution of the national status of the South African republics existing before the Boer war.

Mr. Lloyd George in his reply said that the South African Union was a fundamental agreement between the British and Dutch elements, and could not be dissolved by one element without the consent of the other. Great Britain, therefore, was unable to take any action which meant the disruption of the Union.

Press for Independence.
 In his statement of the case Gen. Hertzog said that the deputation represented the old populations of the Transvaal and Orange Free State. They were actuated by no race antagonism, but were determined by constitutional means to press their claims for independence.

The premier made the point that the deputation did not claim to speak for the whole people of the Union, nor even for the whole populations of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

He was unable to see how the British government of the imperial parliament could reopen "the great settlement forged out in the heat and trials of the last twenty years," merely on account of differences between various sections of the South African people themselves.

Ruin South Africa.
 The principle of self-determination, added the premier, had been given effect by the people of South Africa in the fullest, freest and most solemn manner, and to consent to any disruption of the union would ruin South Africa. He pointed out how dangerous and, in fact, impossible it would be to recognize mere sectional choice, whether of Dutchmen, natives, or the English speaking peoples, without reference to the will of the whole.

Referring to the great place the South African Union occupied in the world, Mr. Lloyd George said that in the league of nations it would have the same membership and status as, and far more influence than any of the other states outside the few great powers and he advised the South Africans as a friend not to endeavor to undo the past, but look forward confidently to the great future.

When the South African delegation was in London and sent a request to Premier Lloyd George for a hearing on the subject of the independence of the Union, it was understood the British government would be guided in dealing with this question by advice of Gen. Louis Botha, the South African premier, and his colleagues.

PEOPLE SUE UNION FOLLOWING STRIKE

Pittsburg, June 10.—The people of Pittsburg thru A. E. Anderson, an ally, filed a suit in equity in court here late today against the unaffiliated association of street and electric railway employees, in which the union is asked to pay damages of \$2,050,000 which, it is claimed, was lost by the people as a result of the recent street car strike.

The suit raises the question of the right of persons engaged in public service to strike to enforce demands for better pay and improved working conditions. Receivers of the Pittsburg railway company are named as party defendants.