

FIVE KILLED IN RIOTS IN STREETS OF BOSTON DURING POLICE STRIKE

A Striking Policeman Was Shot and Dangerously Wounded To-day, and Abraham Karp, a South End Storekeeper, Was Arrested, Although Wounded Man Accused a Police Sergeant.

STATE TROOPS PATROL WITH VOLUNTEERS

Scollay Square and South Boston Were the Scenes of the Greatest Disorder During the Night—Machine Guns Were Mounted in Former Place—Three Persons Killed at South Boston.

Boston, Sept. 11.—Five dead and a score of other wounded was the penalty paid up to noon to-day for the lawlessness begun when the greater part of the police deserted their posts Tuesday night.

Three men were killed in the rioting of last night. Margaret Walsh, wounded during the night in South Boston when the state guard fired upon a mob, died this morning.

Leo Emery, a member of the state guard on duty in the Roxbury section, was beaten by a crowd of toughs and removed unconscious to a hospital.

The hospitals treated many cases of broken heads while a far greater number nursed their wounds in private.

The strong arm of the law exemplified in a judicious use of shot and shell had its sobering effect upon the hoodlums and criminals who had terrorized the city until the state guards arrived last night.

A press survey of the police on duty showed that a greater number of patrolmen had remained faithful to their trust than had been claimed.

Mayor Peters to-day declared that he would not initiate any move at present to settle the strike.

Striking Policeman Shot. Richard D. Reemts, a striking policeman, was shot and dangerously wounded this morning.

The authorities claim that Reemts was one of two former officers who held up two volunteer policemen during the night and stripped them of their guns, clubs and badges.

Crowds filled the streets during most of the night. They surged through the business district with accompanying disorders and along the streets in South Boston, and in many instances it was only after charges of cavalrymen and the use of riot guns that they were dispersed.

Traffic conditions in the business sections were improved to-day with the assignment to duty of volunteer traffic officers.

The most serious disturbances last night were in Scollay square, Bowdoin square, Adams square and South Boston.

After frequent outbreaks at Scollay square and in South Boston, with the use of riot guns in the latter district, machine guns were mounted and the sight of them appeared to have the desired effect.

Scollay square, one of the amusement centers of the city, was the starting point of several big crowds. The thousands

would gather only to be sent scurrying down side streets by troopers who used the broadside of their sabres freely, but it was not until the troopers had fired their pistols into the crowd, mortally wounding an unidentified man, that order was fully restored.

MEXICAN BANDIT SHOT.

Gregorio Renteria Killed by Capt. Leonard Matlack.

CLAIM MADE THAT GERMANY COULD NOT BE CALLED BACK TO SIGN A NEW TREATY

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United States except the lowest duties that were in force for the first six months of 1914.

"Fifth, Germany's agreement that the United States shall have the privilege of revising such laws with Germany as were in existence prior to war as we alone may desire.

"Sixth, Germany's promise to us, to restore the property of our citizens seized in Germany or to compensate the owners.

"Seventh, Germany's very important agreement validating all acts by the United States and by the alien property custodian by which we seized and processed the \$800,000,000 worth of property in the United States belonging to German citizens.

"Eighth, Germany's agreement that the proceeds of the sale of these properties may be used to compensate our citizens in Germany if Germany fails to do so, or to pay debts which Germany or Germans owe to American citizens or to pay American pre-war claims against Germany for property destroyed and taken similar to the losses because of the destruction of the Lusitania.

"Ninth, Germany's agreement that she will compensate her own citizens for property, patents and other things belonging to them in the United States seized during the war by our government.

"Tenth, Germany's agreement that no claim can be made against the United States in respect to the use or sale during the war by our government, or by persons acting for the government, or by any rights in industrial, literary or artistic property, including patents.

"Eleventh, Germany's agreement that the United States shall retain over 500,000 tons of German shipping seized in American ports, which much more than compensates us for shipping lost during the war.

"Twelfth, we would lose our membership on the reparations commission, which is the most powerful international body ever created, and which will have enormous control over the trade and commerce of Germany with the rest of the world for years to come.

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The report, prepared by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, ranking Democratic member of the committee, urged speedy ratification of the treaty without amendments or reservations.

The report mentioned 12 concessions the United States would lose by failure to ratify the treaty, these including industrial and economic advantages and agreements.

Reservations Intended to Destroy League. Reservation proposed by the majority, the report said, was "for the purpose of destroying the league," which has stood the test of world-wide criticism and unlimited attack.

The minority recommended that the work of the peace conference be confirmed by ratification of the treaty as described as the best hope of the world, "even if like all instrumentalities it is not perfect in every detail."

The report contended that the industrial world was "in ferment, the financial world in doubt, and commerce halted, while delay on the treaty had been caused" a majority of the committee wanted to be out of harmony with the majority of the Senate and the majority of the people.

"Referring to the action of the majority of the committee," said the report, "we unite in opposing and condemning the recommendations, both as to textual amendments and as to proposed reservations. As far as the proposed textual amendments are concerned, we see no reason to discuss their character at length. In our opinion they have no merit, but whether they be good, bad, or indifferent, their adoption by the Senate can have no possible effect except to defeat the participation of the United States in the treaty.

"First, Germany's acknowledgment of responsibility for the war and her promise to make restitution for damages resulting from it.

"Second, Germany's promise to us in the treaty that she will not impose higher or other customs duties or charges on our goods than those charged to the most favored nation and will not prohibit or restrict or discriminate against imports directly or indirectly from our country.

"Third, Germany's promise to us in the treaty that she will make no discrimination in German ports on shipping bearing our flag and that our shipping in German ports will be given as favorable treatment as German ships receive.

"Fourth, that for six months after the treaty goes into effect no customs duty will be levied against imports from the

United States except the lowest duties that were in force for the first six months of 1914.

"Fifth, Germany's agreement that the United States shall have the privilege of revising such laws with Germany as were in existence prior to war as we alone may desire.

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There were two addresses on his day's program, Mr. Wilson speaking at the Billings auditorium before noon, so that he could arrive in Helena in time for a meeting at night. He reached here from Bismarck, N. D., only a short time before the hour for his address.

Mr. Wilson said he had come west "to consult" with the people in the light of circumstances which affected the whole world. Everywhere, he declared, the human heart beat the same and on both sides of the ocean there was a sincere desire that there should be no more war.

It was a mistake, therefore, the president continued, to debate the peace treaty as if it were an ordinary treaty. It was not merely a treaty with Germany, he said, but a treaty effecting a settlement of the affairs of the world.

"And it is this treaty or no treaty," he added, "it is this treaty because there can be no other.

"This settlement is the first international settlement that is based upon the happiness of the average people throughout the world. It is a people's treaty, and I venture the prediction that it is not wise for parliaments and congresses to attempt to alter it."

It is a severe treaty, the president went on, but justly so. Some of the men who had called it unduly harsh, he added, were criticizing the administration a year ago because they thought the United States was too easy with Germany.

"They were pitiless then," he said, "they are pitiful now." The demand in the war, Mr. Wilson declared, had fought not for redemption of America, but for the redemption of the world. It was one of the hardest of his trials during the war, he said, to be able merely to direct the policies of the nation and not to take a gun and go myself.

The basic principle of the treaty, said Mr. Wilson, was that the territory everywhere belongs to the people who live upon it. It was the laborious work of many minds, he added, and "has very few compromises in it," following in general American specifications. Should it fail, he declared, it would be impossible to get together again the elements necessary to make a new settlement.

The United States must take the treaty, he added, or play a lone hand in world affairs.

"If you're going to play a lone hand," said he, "the hand that you play must have a weapon in it. And the weapon must be all the young men of the country and the business of the country must pay the piper."

There was a spirit of unrest everywhere, he continued, and it was the province of the treaty to set up an industrial democracy as well as a political democracy. He continued that there were domestic questions to be settled in that connection because there could be no industrial democracy as long as monopolies existed.

Not Finished with Monopolies. He was interrupted by applause when he said:

"And we have not yet finished with the monopolies."

Gliting again the upheaval in Russia, the president asked if his hearers had not seen evidence of the spread of the unrest. It was the "dread" of every statesman in Europe, he continued, and a propaganda was spreading it in the United States.

"There are apostles of Lenin in our midst," he said, "and it means to be an apostle of darkness. Our business is to see that no minority, no matter how rich, no matter how poor, shall get control of the United States."

The purification of political conditions never could be accomplished until the treaty was accepted and peace established. Some men debating the treaty, he added, seemed to think there was "leisure," but there should be no leisurely discussion of such an issue.

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The American Legion meeting held in the Knights of Pythias hall last evening was the most successful one held in this city thus far.

More than 125 ex-service men were in attendance and of that number 53 joined the legion. Some very interesting topics were discussed for the welfare of the members, among which were a few facts made clear about government insurance by Nelson Ballard, who volunteered his services.

Mr. Colton of Montpelier, who for five years was with the Canadian and American engineers at the front, made known the numerous advantages of being a member and the future outlook for the national organization. Very soon now, a drive will be launched all over the country to secure more members and Barre will be expected to furnish her share of the 2,000 Vermont members.

The present showing leaves Barre's membership second only to Burlington in this state and will doubtless continue to hold that place.

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