CONDITION OF THE POOR.

What the City Has Done to Assist the Needy.

WORK OF VARIOUS CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS.

People Who Once Gave Their Names on the Department's Books Are Prone to Keep Them There—Old Cloths Supply About Exhausted.

The short and simple answer is, "Old King Cole's.

The condition of the poor is a matter of concern to the city of Providence this winter. As in all other big cities, an improving season has brought about a change in the name period last year, when distress and poverty, want, hunger and wretchedness walked abroad hand in hand. Factories were closed and mills were idle. The hum of the shuttle was stopped and the ring of the hammer was stilled for a period of enforced idleness. "Hard times," dreads of all, were seen, and thousands were thrown out of work, with no prospect of immediate employment. With a constant economic and a source of income, distress became general, and of societies. Among these are the Woman's City Missionary Society, which is doing a splendid work in the schools; the Providence City Missionary Society, which has a very large number of old poor, and is doing excellent work; the Providence City Missionary Society, which has a very large number of old poor, and is doing excellent work; and the Providence City Missionary Society, which has a very large number of old poor, and is doing excellent work.

The work of these societies is supported by a large degree to that performed by the city department, and the number of people supported in these institutions has been greatly increased. Most of them will try to find employment for the persons helped, but if at the present time, is a hard thing to do. The economic world is at its nadir and the times are growing more difficult. The city department, which has a large number of cases, is doing its best to accommodate them, and with this condition removed from the city, the number of cases is being reduced.

The work of the poor department of the city is in a more active condition at present than at any time during the past year. The conditions of the poor are, after all, the first defense of the city, and there is a strong feeling to keep the books of the poor department. The case of people is not looked after, but it is impossible to find them all out. The situation may be summed up by the statement that although the times are better than last year, the poverty and distress are from variation caused much above that in an ordinary year, and persons who are inclined to help the poor can find ample field for their resources.

LABOR INTERESTS.

June 16, in compliance with chapter 1278 of the Public Laws, I appointed as Factory Inspectors, Col. Ellis K. Rockefeller, and Mrs. Fanny Purdy Palmer. They have once entered upon their duties and I have ordered them to report to the Board of Trade every month.

The Factory Inspectors use in the enforcement of the act and in the protection of workers. They are appointed by the King's government, and the law provides that they shall keep a register of every establishment in the city, and shall report to the King's government. The law provides that the inspectors shall have the power to enter into the premises of any establishment and to examine the books and records of the same. The law further provides that they shall have the power to examine the records of the establishment and to make reports to the King's government.

STRIKE AT SARANAC MILL.

Two dozen weavers went out yesterday.

A dozen depots were employed on heavy weaving in the Saranac Mill on Valley street in Olivia, the weavers are out on strike, which was called in reaction to the firing of a weaver for an impression which the declare was due entirely to the quality of the yarn used.

They say that although they are producing good quality of yarn, the mill workers are not being paid as well as they were. They say that the pay is lower than it is in other parts of the country, and that the wages are lower. They say that the pay is lower than in other parts of the country, and that the wages are lower. They say that the pay is lower than in other parts of the country, and that the wages are lower. They say that the pay is lower than in other parts of the country, and that the wages are lower.

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District Assembly 99 Repudiates Sovereign-Hy summers Administration,

AND EXPRESSES A WILLINGNESS TO JOIN A REORGANIZED BODY.

Knights of Labor—Resolution Passed: Governor Resigns

The Knights of Labor of this State, at their annual meeting yesterday, repudiated the Sovereign-Hy Administration, and formally expressed a willingness to unite with other dissenting elements to form a new body. The meeting was well attended and was presided over by Edward L. Clason, District Governor.

The report of delegate McCall's to the General Convention was an interesting document from the scoring given by the members and the others, who are at present heads of the Order. Before this in M. W. Clason submitted the opinion that the report is what he reviewed the work of the Order since its inception, both in this State and in the country. He said, it is far too bad to hear the voice of a man warning while men can be saved with and, then to wait until the workmen have been killed. It is a new way of thinking to understand now that human beings could have been saved.

The resolution that will be presented to the General Convention will recognize that the revolution has been carried out by the hands of the workers, and that it is not the work of the Order as a whole, but of the local councils of the Order, which have been the agents of the revolution.

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STRIKE AT MIRROK.

Weavers Demand an Increase of 12 Per Cent. and Quit Work.

There is a strike among the weavers at the Mirrock Hosiery Mills. Trouble has been brewing for a couple of weeks, and it is finally coming to a head as a result of a demand for an increase in wages to 76 cents for 36 hours. The mill owners say they can not keep the weavers at their present wages and are willing to pay an extra 12 per cent. They have repeatedly called for a meeting with the weavers to discuss the matter, but the weavers say they will strike until their demands are met.

The strike began on Tuesday, and the weavers have been working without pay for three days. The owners say they will not give in until the weavers accept their offer.

The strike poses a serious threat to the Mirrock Hosiery Mills, and the owners are determined to settle the dispute peacefully.

IKE NOT SETTLED.

Employees of British Hosiery Co. in Search of a Solution.

The managing director of the British Hosiery Co. is still searching for a solution to the problem of the strike among the weavers. The company has offered an increase of 12 per cent, but the weavers are not satisfied. The company is willing to make another offer, but the weavers say they will not accept anything less than a 20 per cent increase.

The strike has caused a lot of confusion in the area, and the company is trying to find a way to keep the production going.

518

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Many Problems About Management and Workers.

The management of the Hosiery Co. is facing many challenges in their efforts to settle the strike. They are trying to find a way to meet the demands of the weavers while keeping the company profitable.

The company is hoping that the strike will end soon, but they are prepared to fight for their rights and the rights of their employees.

72 REDUCTION AT THROUNON.

Twenty Per Cent. is the Extent of the Cut in Wages New River Co.

The help at the British Hosiery Mill at Throonon have been told that their wages are to be reduced by 20 per cent. The company has been having financial difficulties, and they are trying to cut costs in order to stay in business.

The workers are protesting the decision, and they are demanding that the company give them a raise instead of cutting their wages.

A meeting was held at the mill on Monday, and the workers voted unanimously to go on strike. The company has given them 48 hours to make a decision.

The workers are demanding a raise of 20 per cent, and they are not willing to accept the 20 per cent cut in wages.

20 ARMENIAN ASSAULT.

Maggot Onanual Cut by Ardg.

The Armenian colony on Washington street was treated to a lively encounter last week when a mob of 50 men, armed with sticks and clubs, attacked a maggot onanual cut by Ardg.

The mob was led by a man named Ardg, who had been accused of cutting off the head of a man, but who claimed he was only protecting himself. The mob was stopped by the police, and Ardg was arrested.

The police say that Ardg was acting in self-defense, but they are not convinced.

They are trying to find a way to settle the dispute peacefully.

62 IRISH LANGUAGE SOCIETY.

A large crowd was at the Brownson Hosiery Co. in search of a settlement for a strike among the weavers. The strike has caused a lot of confusion in the area, and the company is trying to find a way to keep the production going.

The company is hoping that the strike will end soon, but they are prepared to fight for their rights and the rights of their employees.
LOTHROP'S OPERA HOUSE
PACIFIC N. R.
WEEK BEGINNING FEB. 11.
STANDARD ENGAGEMENT OF THE FAMOUS CRUSOE AND
R. M. CARROLL — E. H. MAISY
MYSTERY CRUSOE AND CRUSOE'S
ITALIAN PADRONE
Supported by a carefully selected and com-
peting company. 

GRANITE CUTTERS MEETING.
Nothing Done About Westery.

The meeting of the Granite Cutters of the National Union of the Granite Cutters Union was held in the Palace Hotel last night. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, who stated that the main subject of discussion was the question of Westery's discharge from the company. The chairman explained that Westery had been discharged because he had been found guilty of negligence and inability to perform his duties. The members of the union were then divided into committees to draft a resolution in favor of Westery's re-employment. The resolution was presented to the meeting and was adopted without a vote.

For so far as the present condition of the granite industry is concerned, the discharge of Westery does not appear to be a serious matter. The granite industry has been in a state of depression for some time, and many workers have been discharged. The discharge of Westery is an example of the general trend of the industry, and it is to be expected that similar cases will occur in the future.

The discharge of Westery also appears to be in accordance with the policies of the company. The company has consistently followed a policy of discharging workers who are incapable of performing their duties. The discharge of Westery is an example of the company's policy, and it is to be expected that similar cases will occur in the future.

Textile Union Committee Gives Proper

TO DEMAND OLD WAGES.

Chairman of the Committee Says the

DEMAND MAY BE MADE TO MANUFACTURERS.

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Weysbrett Mills Dresser Tenders Re-
demand old wages.

STRIKE IS OFF.

DID NOT RECEIVE AN INCREASE

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The entire Establishment will

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ROBERT H. WEYSEBBERT.

The striking dresser tenders of the Weysbrett Mills returned to work yesterday after the successful conclusion of the strike. The demand upon the mills in Oneyville, as well as in the other towns, was for a raise in wages to the scale that prevailed prior to the cut-down. The strike was used the big strike in the fall of 1901.

The strike was due to the management's refusal to grant an increase in wages to the employees. The employees had been working without any increase in wages, and the strike was brought about by the employees' desire for a raise.

When the employees of the mills in Oneyville went on strike, the owners of the mills were not prepared for the strike. They had not prepared for the strike in the usual way, and they were not prepared for a long strike.

The strike was a success, and the employees were able to win their demands. The owners of the mills were forced to grant the employees' demands, and the strike was ended.

The employees were not only able to win their demands, but they were also able to hold the strike for a long time. The strike lasted for several months, and the employees were able to keep the strike going for a long time.

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PROVIDENCE BLACKSMITHS.

The Vulcans Remembered by our 85 Old Citizens.

WHEN THE LIGHT OF FORGES ILLUMINATED BENEFIT STREET.

Stout Arms That Were Lifted in Private and Public Defense—Dean's Cannon in Dorr War.

PROVIDENCE in the twenties was without payment or curbs, except in the vicinity of the Great Steel Bridge. Its principal streets teemed with blacksmiths, men who all lived in about the same neighborhood, which were located on Benefit Street.

It was a bit surprising to learn that an industry of this nature was not only still in existence, but that it was still a thriving one. The site on which these blacksmiths lived and worked was located upon an aristocratic thoroughfare, Tremont Street, at the point where it curved to the east, and the rusty gleam of the forges often served in the place of street illumination, for these were as indispensable to the community as to the families, individually. The smell was also a graphic description. In the neighborhood lived Rev. George W. Curtis.

Two shops on Benefit street will bear especial mention. "Dean's Smithy," was located where Benefit and George and was flanked on the north by a lively stable, and on the east by his residence, his two eldest sons assisted him at the forge, and William, his youngest son, in caring for the horses. The turns of horses and chaises could be hired for an afternoon's ride for 8 cents.

"Bill" Dean was a unique character from birth to death, he was known to his familiar tills as a boy, and as General Bill Dean after the Dorr War. He was born with the right arm terminating at the elbow, and the left with the whole arm, and he had a club-like finger at the end of his left hand, which enabled him to hold a hammer and drive the nails into his shoes, a fact which he never wasted in a fight, and those who had the misfortune to fall into conflict with the spurs of Bill Dean never professed to be any match for his strong right arm. His left arm was used to deliver the "goatie," the official of the Dorr party, as one of the most skilful of the Dorrists.

When the forges were thrown up the whole length of Benefit Hill, a cannon, loaded to the muzzle with nailing and other deadly missiles, was planted at one of the entrances commanding the avenue of approach into the city, for the purpose of discharging the cannon at the First Light Infantry, whose heads were just emerging from the dungeons at Attleboro's arsenal. The cannon had been forged, and was being fired in his mill, but Bill Dean refused his services, and he was often thrown into the air, and the color of his temper was red. Not a musket and levied it on Gov. King, with the direction that the cannon be put to the use of the cemetery which his remains rested. Hisancy and Ambrose Anthony's residence.

Dean's Smithy occupied the section of Benefit Street just above the original George Street, all of which was occupied by the houses that were torn down to make room for the Great Steel Bridge. In the rear of the Forges on Benefit was a house on the corner of Benefit and George, which was used as a forge, and in the front of the house was a large forge, where the workmen were employed.

During the forties the business was consolidated, enlarged, and still more the wroght fences and around the entire, the subject of the pictures, "Tower's Forge." Since then the business has been conducted by the late Mr. Russell, who has always been one of the leaders of the firm. The business is now carried on by Mr. Russell's sons, who have been in the business many years, and have taken a prominent part in the industry.

The forge was located on the corner of Benefit and George, and was the center of attention during the Civil War. The forge was then occupied by the officers and men of the Union Army, who were engaged in the manufacture of small arms. The forge was also used as a hospital, and the men who were wounded in the war were brought there for treatment.

The forge was later used as a supply depot for the soldiers, and was headquarters for the local troops. It was also used as a storage place for the local troops, and was a center for the distribution of supplies to the soldiers.

When the war ended the forge was abandoned, and was later used as a warehouse for the sale of supplies. It was later converted into a factory, and was used for the manufacture of various products. It was later purchased by a company who converted it into a museum, and it is now open to the public as a museum of the history of the forge and the Civil War.
THE MANTON STRIKE.

An Offer from Proprietor Kimball to the Strikers.

Restoration of Half-Big Reduction Promised by Him.

This Believed to be Result of Secret Conference of Manufacturers. Offer Considered a Good One, but It Was Rejected.

The committee representing the striking employees of the Manton Mill had a conference with Mr. Kimball, the proprietor of the mill yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Kimball offered to compromise the difference of opinion of wages in the mill by the proposition that he would reduce the wages in the mill by 50 per cent. and that the strikers would return to work.

This is believed to be the result of a secret conference between the manufacturers of the city and the strikers. The strikers have been informed of the conference and have rejected the offer.

The committee made the following statement:

"We have received an offer from Mr. Kimball, the proprietor of the Manton Mill, to reduce the wages in the mill by 50 per cent. and to give the strikers their wages on the basis of the old scale. We have rejected this offer, as we feel that it is not in the best interest of the strikers."
OLNEYVILLE SITUATION.

Meeting of the District Council of the Textile Union.

A DANG. FOR AN INCREASE IN ALL MILLS.

3-24-45

There will be no authorized strike until after the next council meeting, as stated in the chairman's address on Monday night. The meeting adjourned Thursday night, March 30, at which time the Illinois court was asked to proceed in the matter of signing the strike to the laborer's employer and the laborer's strike to the employer, and is to be held at the laborer's strike. The signing of the strike is to be the subject of the strike, and the strike will be an act of the strike only. The strike is not a legal strike to be conducted by the employees in the strike. As for the next council, it is to be conducted by the proper authority and the strike will be the subject of the strike only. The strike is not a legal strike to be conducted by the employees in the strike. As for the next council, it is to be conducted by the proper authority and the strike will be the subject of the strike only. The strike is not a legal strike to be conducted by the employees in the strike. 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Manager Kimball Has Withdrawn His Recent Compromise Offer.

DECLINED TO DISCUSS A COMPROMISE OFFERED BY STRIKERS.

Sewing Room Help at Riverside Mill Threaten to Strike—Dresser Tenders at Weymouth Mills Went Out Wednesday.

The committee of the Manning strikers Wednesday visited manager Kimball on the mill to submit a compromise schedule of wages, and were told that not only would no further compromise measures be considered, but that the men who had failed a few days ago would not be re-employed, and therefore the strikers would have to accept the old terms when they decided to return to work.

The strikers listened to the report of the committee and voted to strike.

Mr. Kimball said to a reporter of the Boston Journal that he did not understand the way in which they intended to proceed, as none of the previous proposals had been accepted, but the men would have to accept the old terms.

The strikers claimed that the recent agreements were not binding, as the company had not approved them.

At Riverside Mill.

The sewing room help at the Riverside Mill threatened to strike because the company had not agreed to increase the wages. The men said that they had worked for five years without a raise, and that they were now entitled to a fair wage. They threatened to go on strike unless their demands were met.

At the Weymouth Mills.

Wednesday afternoon all the dressers at the Weymouth Mills went out on strike, to demand a reduction in the number of hours worked, as the work was too heavy for the number of men employed.

ATTORNEY E. L. GANNON WEDNESDAY 1877 at the instant of the shooting of the swagmen of the Westport police, one of the swagmen was killed. The other was arrested.

Mr. Kimball, after saying there was nothing that he could do for the strikers, went back to the office from which he was called.

In reply to the statement of Mr. Kimball, the strikers threatened to continue their strike, and Mr. Gannan was denied the amount of money he asked for.

There is no action that can be taken against the swagmen, as they are only charged with trespassing and conspiracy to commit a crime.

The swagmen will continue their strike until the demands of the strikers are met.
A. H. POTTER, Ladies Tailor and Dressmaker.
2500 Main Street, South.
WOONSOCKET WOOLEN WORKERS
ASK FOR AN ADVANCE.

Regeneration of the Old Scale at Woonsocket促使工
called for an Increase at Woonsocket.

The Geneva Mill

Of the three labor leaders scheduled to address the Woonsocket operatives on the Messy, Thursday, yesterday was the first. The other two were T. P. Cahill, National Secretary of the Textile Workers of America, and Boston Mass., who were to be presented with a letter by the employees of the Atlantic Mills, who on the 10th of this month, were the subject of a strike, on the part of the workers, which was called by the conclusion of their union agreement.

About 30 employees of the Atlantic Mills, who worked on the 10th of this month, were gathered on the streets at 10 o'clock, but the strike was called off after an hour. Peter Algermister called the workers to order. He said that on the 10th of this month, the workers had been working for a longer time than usual, and the strike was called off after an hour.

The strike was called off after an hour, but the workers continued to work and the strike was continued. Some people believed that by the end of the month the strike would not have occurred. During the last strike, he said, the workers would not have continued to work and the strike would not have occurred.

The Geneva Mill

The Geneva Mill workers have been threatened with the possibility of a lockout by the management. The workers have been threatened with the possibility of a lockout by the management. The workers have been threatened with the possibility of a lockout by the management. The workers have been threatened with the possibility of a lockout by the management.

The Geneva Mill workers have been threatened with the possibility of a lockout by the management. The workers have been threatened with the possibility of a lockout by the management. The workers have been threatened with the possibility of a lockout by the management. The workers have been threatened with the possibility of a lockout by the management.
MACHINERY BEING PUT IN WHILE WORK IS SUSPENDED

Strike Enjoy a Dance at Textile Hall and a Ball Game on Merino State.

Request of Weavers of Litchfield Mill at Woonsocket for Advance Denied.

The false report that the gates of the Atlantic Mills had been locked for a reenactment of President Garfield's death was at one time spread among the 600 weavers who are employed there. It was reported that the gates had been locked for a few minutes, and that the strike was on. The weavers, it was said, were very excited, and that they had been in the habit of gathering there at the time the strike was called.

The state of affairs at the Atlantic Mills was very quiet. The weavers were working steadily, and the strike was not in force. The report was false, and the weavers were not on strike.

The Atlantic Mills management has asked for an increase in wages. The union has refused to grant the request. The strike was called because of the refusal of the management to grant the request.

The strike is still in force at the Atlantic Mills.

A FEMALE REPORT.

Dr. Garvin's Election.

Considerate Surprise in Cumberland over the Result.

Perhaps the greatest surprise in the State was the victory of Dr. L. F. Garvin in Cumberland. He ran against a very good man, Mr. Raine, and it was generally supposed that the latter gentleman could be defeated. The Republican candidate was nominated as a shrewd politician, and up to a late hour yesterday afternoon was expected to take the city with an easy majority. The result was, however, decided in favor of Dr. Garvin, and was very greatly to his advantage.

The fact that Dr. Garvin can behind his ticket in this district shows the value of the Republican ticket. It is estimated that there are 150,000 votes cast for the Republican ticket in this district. The Republican ticket has taken the country in this district.

The Atlantic Mills weavers held a meeting at the High School on Tuesday night. The meeting was well attended, and the weavers expressed their determination to continue their strike until the management grants them an increase in wages.

The strike at the Atlantic Mills is still in force, and the weavers are not on strike.

The Atlantic Mills management has asked for an increase in wages. The union has refused to grant the request. The strike was called because of the refusal of the management to grant the request.

The strike is still in force at the Atlantic Mills.

TROUBLE AT TANKIN.

Weavers Want a Cent a Yard More Than at Present.

The Atlantic Mills weavers held a meeting at Newark last week. The meeting was well attended, and the weavers expressed their determination to continue their strike until the management grants them an increase in wages.

The strike at the Atlantic Mills is still in force, and the weavers are not on strike.

The Atlantic Mills management has asked for an increase in wages. The union has refused to grant the request. The strike was called because of the refusal of the management to grant the request.

The strike is still in force at the Atlantic Mills.

At the Atlantic Mills, the weavers are on strike, and the management is not willing to grant the request. The strike was called because of the refusal of the management to grant the request.

The strike is still in force at the Atlantic Mills.
No Meetings Tuesday on .Riders Flaged Ball.

MANY OPERATIVES ARE NOW LEAVING THE TOWN.

Agent Are Those from Montana, Corz, offering Terms to Families with Half Grown Children, but None to Single Mrs.

There is no matenal change in the condition of affairs among the operatives of the Atlantic Mills. There were no meetings, it is true, on Monday and Tuesday, and the men went into the streets with their full pan in the afternoons. The idle operatives were very much on the uptown of the situation, and it was no wonder that the operatives from Hill City, who had not been on strike, should go out. The operatives from Hill City, who had not been on strike, had not been on strike, should go out.

Many of the male are leaving Olneyville. According to the latest report, many of the men are leaving Olneyville. There is no report that any of the men are leaving Olneyville. There is no report that any of the men are leaving Olneyville.


The Atlantic Mills, recent claim to the credit of the business men who have been in business in Olneyville and other places, have been made in the Atlantic Mills. The Atlantic Mills have been made in the Atlantic Mills. The Atlantic Mills have been made in the Atlantic Mills.

WEVERS LEAVING.

Many Locked Out at Olneyville Are Going Elsewhere.

DEED ORDERED TO MANUFACTURERS TO TERMS.

Vigilance Committee is Closely Watched. The Governor to Go to New York and Look at Mills to Stop Workings.

The vigilance committee of the Atlantic Mills has turned out at the lock at the mill. The vigilance committee of the Atlantic Mills has turned out at the lock at the mill. The vigilance committee of the Atlantic Mills has turned out at the lock at the mill.

AT THE IMPENDING STRIKE.

Considerable Interest Around. There is much interest manifested around the Atlantic Mills, and among the local business men on the action of the Atlantic Weavers, who voted Sunday for strike. They are anxious to know what will be the result, and especially anxious to know what the result will be. The result will be of great importance, as it may affect the whole manufacturing interest of the town.
CLOSED WITH A TIGER.

Atlantic Mill operatives take final action.

Enthusiastic Meetings Filled Library Building from Top to Bottom.

ALL HANDS APPEAR CONFIDENT OF ULTIMATE VICTORY.

Worsted Workers Wanted to Strike Also, but It Was Unnecessary, as the Whole Eastern Section Has Dry Down—Lorraine Worsted Weavers Have Disaffected—Expect Shutdown of Waterford.

The worsted and dye-works men of the Amanite Mills at Oxygenville decided in meetings held last night, to go out on a strike which was practically fixed upon in the meeting held last night, should it be in effect today and inasmuch as the executive committee has notified the workers to quit work at 7 o'clock this morning, a quarter of an hour after the starting of the machinery.

The several departments in the library building on Oxygenville square occupied by the textile unions, and various labor unions in their utmost capacity by the operatives who assembled to protest against the proceedings. Non-union as well as union workers were present.

The main hall was filled by a standing throng. The smaller hall is the rear of the building occupied by the dye house hands, and the stairway and quarters for the workers were occupied by those who would be employed by the workers of the worsted department in the mills, mostly strikers.

The worsted workers were in session, because it has been reported that the corporation might close the mill, and the meeting will be called to protest against the closing of the mill, and they desire to put a stop to the mill, and allow the corporation to put the mill in the charge of making railroad goods, but outside of railroad.

The worsted workers were not authorized by the corporation to make the employees to strike the mill, but the workers were organized in a different connection, and are now engaged in the mills.

There were 100 of the dye house hands at the meeting, and as they were authorized to declare a strike with the workers they did so, and agreed to quit work at 7 o'clock this morning.

OFF THE AIR—The first snowy day is over for the body of the workers at the Atlantic Mills on Oxygenville is in session, and as they were not authorized to strike the mill, they have decided to continue working.

The worsted workers have decided to continue working until the mill is closed, and as they were not authorized to strike the mill, they have decided to continue working until the mill is closed.

ADVANCE NOT SATISFACTORY.

Worsted Weavers of Lorraine Mills Have Failures in New Jersey.

The worsted weavers in the Lorraine Mills, Patsy, a few weeks ago declared an advance of $5 per 40 yards, and as they were not authorized to strike the mill, they have decided to continue working until the mill is closed.

In Memory of Frederick Douglas.

Lancaster Post-Express.

Lancaster Post-Express.

In memory of Frederick Douglas, the Negro statesman, poet, and newspaper editor, who died last week in New York, the Post-Express, under the direction of Rev. J. N. Colburn, the minister of the Second Baptist Church, in memory of Frederick Douglas, a model Negro, who died last week in New York, the Post-Express, under the direction of Rev. J. N. Colburn, the minister of the Second Baptist Church, in memory of Frederick Douglas, a model Negro, who died last week in New York.
STRIKE SANCTIONED.

District Council Endorses Course of Atlantic Weavers.

TIME TO GO INTO EFFECT WILL BE DECIDED-RIGHT.

Mill Owners Post Announcement of Willingness to Shut Down.

TRouble NOT LIKELY TO EXTEND TO OTHER MILLS IN OLNEYVILLE.

WIRE 4-7-95

Textile Union Will Organize Subordinate Bodies in Waterford, Warren, and Central Mills. This is the First Time Such a Move has Been Made.

STRIKE AT WATERFORD.

Sixty-two weavers and spinners have been unionsized at the Waterford works of the Riverine Weaving Company of Waterford, and another hundred workers will be organized within the next two weeks. The strike was called by the Textile Workers Union of Laborers and Handicraftsmen.

STRIKE AT WATERFORD.

Seventy Employees Organized at Riverine Weaving Company.

Sixty-two weavers and spinners have been organized at the Waterford works of the Riverine Weaving Company of Waterford, and another hundred workers will be organized within the next two weeks. The strike was called by the Textile Workers Union of Laborers and Handicraftsmen.

FINALLY SETTLED.

Contract Settled for Two Years. The water company that had threatened to be a menace to the textile industry in Waterford was set to be satisfactory. Monday, the first of March, the strike will be ended, and agreements between the unions and the employers will be concluded.

There are 100,000 members in the New England textile union, and this strike is the first of its kind. The union is the largest in the world, and it is the first time that it has been necessary to organize in Waterford.

The chairman of the District Council noted the fact that the strike was called by the Textile Workers Union of Laborers and Handicraftsmen, and he said that the union had the right to organize in Waterford.

The chairman of the District Council, however, said that the union had the right to organize in Waterford.

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VOTED TO STRIKE
Atlantic Mills Weavers' Union
Hold a Sunday Meeting.

THEIR ACTION SUBJECT TO SANCTION OF DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Hope Will Be Considered by the Executive Body Tuesday Evening.

ELECTION MEETING MAY BE CALLED EALIER IF NECESSARY.

MILLS WILL CLOSE.

(Continued from Page 1)

The meeting was called to order by the President of the District Council, who expressed the opinion that the Atlantic Mills would be closed during the strike. The President then announced that the strike would be continued until further notice.

The President also stated that, if the strike continued, the District Council would consider the possibility of taking legal action to force the Atlantic Mills to reopen.

The meeting adjourned.

(Continued on next page)

THEIR ACTION SUBJECT TO SANCTION OF DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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The meeting adjourned.

(Continued on next page)
Atlantic Mill Owners Posted Notices Thursday Morning.

**THEY SAID THE MILL WOULD BE CLOSED FOR THE PRESENT.**

This Frustrated Plan of Strikers to Quit Work.

WEAVERS PROPOSED TO BE PLEASED WITH THIS ACTION.

ST.

Meetings Were Held Thursday.


The Atlantic Mills management met with its strikers Thursday morning and drafted them on the privilege of going into the mills and work regular hours.

These men then went to the main hall and gathered outside of the gates. They were joined by several others who found them lifted and wrapped in shawls by watchmen, and they also found several others at the gates, the idea being to close them.

Owing to the presence of some weavers who were not present when the mill was closed, the notice was re-posted.

You will be notified by advertisement in the daily papers of our further action.

S. N. LODGE, RRG.

The first conference was on the condition of the lea weavers, who are employed at the mill. The lea weavers are a group of men who are employed in the mill. They are employed at the mill to make lea, which is a type of fabric used in the manufacture of cloth.

The weavers are getting very excited about the strike, and they are planning to continue their work.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Price Lists of Woolen and Worsted Mills in Glenside and Lav Certificate.

A report of the condition of the mills was made by G. R. C. a, a gentleman who was interviewed Wednesday. According to this report, the mills at Glenside are being operated at a loss, and the mills are being kept open only because of the fact that the work is being done by hand and not by machinery.

Some of the owners of the mills said they would like to see the mills closed, but they do not think it is possible.

It was found that the wages were paid to the men who are working in the mills. The wages are paid in cash, and the men are paid weekly.

At the conclusion of the strike, the mills will be closed.

*Note: The above text is a machine-generated translation and may contain errors.*
OUTRAGES IN ARMENIA.

Meeting at Bell Street Chapel
Denouncing Turkish Government.

SPEECHES BY YARATAN ABRAYANIAN,
AN ARMENIAN OF BOSTON.

By Miss Alice Stone Blackwell of Bos-
ton, Miss Anna Garber Spencer, and Rev.
James Manstall Adams, New Hope Union.

Americans and Armenians united yester-
day in holding a meeting at the Bell Street
Chapel to protest against the conduct of
the Turkish Government toward their
Armenian neighbors in Asia. Mrs. Anna
Garber Spencer, President, said that the
chapel was filled, about 250 Armenian
occupying seats on the right hand side of
the house. The first speaker was Yaratan
Abrayanian, an Armenian who has been
in Turkey for three years. He said that
his countrymen had been treated with
wrongful violence, and that they had
been deprived of their rights and privileges.

The speaker said that he had been forced
to leave his native land and seek refuge
in this country. He had been there for
three years, and during that time he had
been forced to live in constant fear of
his life. He had seen many instances of
wrongful violence and oppression, and
he had been forced to bear witness before
the courts for the testimony of a Christian
who had been imprisoned for doing so.

The following were the resolutions then
adopted:

1. That the resolution be referred to the
Committee on Investigation of the
Turkish Government.

2. That the resolution be referred to
the Committee on Investigation of
the Turkish Government.

3. That the resolution be referred to
the Committee on Investigation of
the Turkish Government.

The resolutions were then adopted by a
rising vote.

The resolution which the nephew of the
President of the Board of Directors was
able to introduce before the public
measures states that the Armenian
massacre has taken place of massacre,
and that the Armenian Christians are
subject to unwarranted and unprovoked
attacks, in violation of the rights of
Armenians.

The resolution states that the Armenian
Christians are subject to unwarranted
and unprovoked attacks, in violation of
the rights of Armenians.

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Christians are subject to unwarranted
and unprovoked attacks, in violation of
the rights of Armenians.
UNLESS TEXTILE UNION RULES ARE COMPLIED WITH.

BEGINNERS REQUIRED TO PAY BONUS OF $20 FOR PRIVILEGE OF LEARNING.

MANAGEMENT REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE MERTY IN THE DEMANDS.

48-7326

WAGE INCREASES CONTINUE TO COMPLICATE SITUATIONS IN OTHER MILLS.

At the mill of J. W. Sankey & Co., at Faribault, the workingmen of the mill were in operation on Tuesday at the factory. The management, by the firm in response to a request from the weavers for an increase in wages, the new schedule was entirely satisfactory to the workmen.

In the dye-house, wages were increased 10 cents a day in all the shops in the mill. The new schedule in the dye-house is as follows:

10 cents a day for each of the weavers.

This increase was voted on the second day after the meeting, the vote being 20 to 1 in favor of the increase.

The workingmen are now better satisfied with the new schedule than they were with the old one.

NEW SCHEDULE AT TARELY.

The workingmen at Tarely, the mill of J. W. Sankey & Co., will take effect on Saturday, the 25th of this month. The new schedule is as follows:

10 cents a day for each of the weavers.

This increase was voted on the second day after the meeting, the vote being 20 to 1 in favor of the increase.

The workingmen are now better satisfied with the new schedule than they were with the old one.
ACCEPT MR. OWEN'S ADVICE

The Atlantic Mills Opticats Vote to Go Fishing.

DRESSER TENDERS OUT.

These at Work on Samples Vote Not to Go To Work To-Day.

POSSIBILITY THAT SOME MAY DISOB

O\n

eye THE STRIKE ORDER.

STRIKE ORDER.

Some Demonstration Anticipated at Tonight When the "Independents" Are Going to and from Their Work.

When some of the strike leaders told the people to come to the office at 7 o'clock, I went there and found that the office was open. While the strike was a success, I do not think that it is a good idea to have the strike continue. The workers are not being paid enough, and the strike is causing the company to lose money.

Atlantic Mills Strike.

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In reply to this the Government said that the proceedings were indeed unusual, but that the unusual circumstances of the case called for unusual proceedings. It was pointed out that the situation in and around Chicago was a critical one and one which demanded immediate relief. The necessary convenience of millions of people had been taken away; and to have waited the slower process of criminal procedure would, in the current of events, have been a mere mockery of justice. The quickest way of restoring things to their normal condition was, it was argued, the only proper way; and that way was through the peremptory inquiry of an equity court. This view of the matter, it was important to note, was now well-established by the Supreme Court, “Government by injunction,” as it has been called, had, to that extent been established in this country. Hereafter there can be no question that in certain circumstances an indictment can be brought within the jurisdiction of an equity court and punishment for it inflicted without trial by jury and through the more drastic method of contempt proceedings. A good many conservative people will look with distaste and good sense, the power now conferred on the equity courts will be, we think, a most wholesome one. It gives the best and quickest sort of protection against conspiracies in restraint of public rights and approved by the Federal Government for the very purpose of combating them. The dissolution of death in the course of the proceedings is easy result in gross abuses of authority.
MILLS WILL CLOSE.

Those Controlled by Manufacturers' Club to Shut Down.

A PROSTATEMENT FROM ONE WHO IS SAID TO KNOW.

Manufacturers Say They Have No Alternative at This Time.

AND THEY CANNOT INCREASE WAGES.

Until Their Competitors Also Raise the Scale.-Foreign Manufacturers Are Out of the Race for the Market—If There Is No Prospect of a Speedy Settlement of the Strike at Steelville, It Will Be Ordained in a Few Days.

Interest in the strike at Steelville is now centered in the hope that a strike will be made in the worsted and woolen mills affiliated with the Manufacturers' Club. The workers, who are about to be notified of the strike, are expected to make the strike effective within a few days.

The number of workers in the mills has increased recently, and the workers are now demanding higher wages. The strike is expected to be called off if the wages are not increased. In the meantime, the workers are continuing to demand higher wages.

Several of the members of the Manufacturers' Club have approached yesterday, and it was agreed to make an attempt to negotiate a settlement of the dispute. The workers have been asked to give a definite answer as to whether or not they will accept the offer of higher wages. The workers have been promised a meeting with representatives of the Manufacturers' Club.

From one who is known to have definite knowledge of the plans of the club it is stated that the wages of the workers at the National Mills will be raised to a level equal to the wages of workers in other mills. The workers at the National Mills have been seeking higher wages for some time, and it is believed that the offer of higher wages will be accepted.

The strike at Steelville is now the subject of much interest, and it is expected that the workers will make a strong demand for higher wages. The strike is expected to last for several days, and it is believed that the workers will be successful in their demands.

The manufacturers have been approached by the workers, and it is believed that a settlement of the dispute will be reached in a few days.

The strike is now the subject of much interest, and it is expected that the workers will make a strong demand for higher wages. The strike is expected to last for several days, and it is believed that the workers will be successful in their demands.

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TEXTILE WORKERS.

Sixth Annual Convention of National Union of America

TO BE OPENED IN OLIVEVILLE AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

Meeting of Executive Council Sunday to Look After Preliminaries.

SCHEME TO MAKE UNION MORE ATTRACTIVE TO MEMBERS.

VICTOR MANSON-9:54:25

Operatives Seeking Temporary Employment Elsewhere. - An Idle Man Against the White-Wash Mind of the Hasty Action of Last Week. - Merchants Feeling the Effects of the Strike.

The sixth annual Convention of the National Union of Textile Workers of America will be held in Textile Hall at Oliveville this morning, and the session will last two or three days. There will be 250 delegates present, and the delegates representing nearly 50,000 workers in the textile industries of the country, according to figures given by the local officers of the organization.

The executive council of the National Union met at Oliveville yesterday to prepare the various matters that are to be brought up in the convention for consideration. This council comprised the General President, Edward A. Thornton of Philadelphia, General Vice President Matthew Hart of New Bedford, General Secretary Thomas P. Cahill of Lawrence, General Treasurer, Miss Annie Leary of Oliveville, John Thompson of Philadelphia, and Richard McSherry of Oliveville.

Mr. McSherry's illness prevented his presence at the meeting. He has been advised by his doctor to take no active part in the work of the convention, but to remain in his room until his condition improves.

The convention will be held in the Textile Hall at Oliveville. The convention will be opened at 10 o'clock this morning, and the session will last two or three days. The convention will be closed on Friday at 5 o'clock.

During the convention, the delegates will be entertained at a banquet by the Oliveville Athletic Club, and the officers of the union will be entertained at a dinner by the local businessmen.

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AGAINT THE UNION.

Notice Turned by the Management of the Atlantic Mills.

THE MILLS WILL START ON MONDAY AT THE USUAL HOUR, 5-20-25.

But Textile Union Members and Strike Leaders Need Not Apply.

LEADERS SAY BUT FEW OPERATIVES WILL GO TO WORK.

The Several Sub-unions of the Textile Union Are Voting to Strike.

[Image -1x2 to 848x1010]

Quiet prevails in Ossining since the news of the decision of the manufacturers to open the mills next Monday has become generally understood. It is a quiet that indicates a disposition on the part of the people to give the decision serious and deliberate consideration. What the result of their consideration of the matter may be remains to be seen on Monday, when the mills are to be opened.

The strike leaders declare that not five per cent of the people will go to work. They say the manufacturers are not just opening the mills to make a profit. The idea is to shut down the mills and use the strike as a threat. The Atlantic Mills must be settled with an increase of wages and a reduction of hours. The greatest sacrifice must be made to the terms upon which the union is prepared to work. The mills will not strike because the people will not return to work in any of the mills.

The Strike Halted in the Atlantic Mills.

The strike leaders had a meeting on Monday night and a decision was reached to return to work. When a reporter asked one of the strike committee members if the strike was to be continued, he replied that the union had decided to return to work. The strike leaders say that they are prepared to return to work if the manufacturers will meet their demands.

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IS THERE A BLACK-LIST?

Manufacturers Deny That Such a Thing is in Existence.

YET MANY OPERATIVES STRONGLY ASSERT TO THE CONTRARY.

At 5-23-25

It is believed. Nevertheless, That Some of Those Promulgated in the Glascow Mills Trouble Will Have Difficulty in Obtaining Employment When the Mills Resume.

There is considerable to the proposition highly probable that when the present trouble in the mills at Glassow is settled many of those who have gained prominence in the management of the strike will be unable to obtain employment in any of the mills at Glassow.

The manufacturers when asked if this report has any foundation indicated that they never would have brought up the question of the Black-list. They say there is no evidence that there is such a thing. They say there has never been any indication that the manufacturers have any black-list.

Sirocco Company Grants Sirocco Rights to Waterford Weavers.

Sirocco Company, one of the manufacturers, has decided to grant the Waterford Weavers, some of whom have been employed in the company's mills in Glassow, the right to work in the mills. The decision of the manufacturers is that the Waterford Weavers will have the opportunity to work in the mills.

The strike leaders say that the manufacturers are just trying to get the Weavers to accept the settlement. They say that the manufacturers have had to go to the Weavers and offer them a position in the mills.

The strike leaders say that the manufacturers are just trying to get the Weavers to accept the settlement. They say that the manufacturers have had to go to the Weavers and offer them a position in the mills.

Riverdale Company Grants Rights to Waterford Weavers.

Riverdale Company, another manufacturer, has decided to grant the Waterford Weavers, some of whom have been employed in the company's mills in Glassow, the right to work in the mills. The decision of the manufacturers is that the Waterford Weavers will have the opportunity to work in the mills. The strike leaders say that the manufacturers are just trying to get the Weavers to accept the settlement. They say that the manufacturers have had to go to the Weavers and offer them a position in the mills.
NO OVERTURES.

Strike Leaders Not Disposed to Ask for Settlement.

BELIEVE THEY CAN FORCE MANUFACTURERS TO SURRENDER.

To Send Operatives Away from Oil City in Their Policy—One Hundred and Five Families Have Abandoned Their Homes.

The movement to bring about a break in the deadlock at Oil City by requiring the manufacturers to open their gates and allow the people who want to work an opportunity to go back was quite the scene of the men in that community yesterday.

To all except those who are associated with the manufacturing business, particularly the strike leaders, to make any overtures to bring about any speedy settlement.

The manufacturers should be required to open their gates and allow the people who want to work an opportunity to go back.

Throughout the strike, the community has been in a state of suspense and uncertainty.

The strike leaders have been in close consultation with the manufacturer, and it is believed that they will make an effort to bring about a settlement within a few days.

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MAJORITY OF STRIKERS HAVE NO VOICE IN AFFAIRS

Go In Will Be at the Old Wages, but Say They Can Do Nothing.

The news of mills opening in the area from Olneyville is becoming more apparent and disturbing. It is not just the workers who are engaged in supplying household provisions of all sorts, more people are going into the mills as well as there have been in all the weeks that have preceded the strike since the dispute in the mills began.

Their departure continues not by any means a part of any systematic deputation of the community planned by the strike leaders. The people are leaving because they cannot afford to work, or they are being forced to leave for better wages. They are not going to get any more help from the community than they already have.

Quite a number of operators who went to the railroad this week to get a settlement of wages and a job said they would go away because they could not afford to stay. For a longer period, the strike leaders seem to be just beginning to realize the importance of supporting their demands, and the fact that they are not the only ones working in the mills.

The committee of the strike hold morning meetings at textile hall, but the strike leaders are calling for a conference with the workers. They are saying that if they want to be successful, they must do something about the conditions in the mills.

No Commitment

Trouble in Olneyville and Geneva Did Not Occur.

CALLING OUT OF DRESSER TENDERS PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL


There was no noticeable commotion at the mills in Olneyville Monday, and at the mills in Geneva Monday evening, the dressers were asked to leave the mills.

At the Sayville three dressers were at work Monday and it was evident at the office that the trouble would not interfere materially with the present plans. Those who were at the mills were asked to leave the mills.

The dressers were asked to leave last week at the Geneva Monday evening, and one of the dressers who was asked to leave the mills, was brought to the offices to be heard. The police were present at the mills, and there was no trouble.

2541

COLLECTING FUNDS.

Olneyville Strike Leaders Settled Down to That Work.

Collecting funds.

COMMITTEES MEETING WITH GOOD SUCCESS AND JUBILANT.

Visitors to be appointed to act around the mills to obtain names of those who continue to work. They will be put on rebuilt and sent broadcast.

The Olneyville strike leaders have settled down to the work of collecting funds to carry on the battle. Friday morning, about forty leaders were assembled at the chairman's office, and the meeting was adjourned at about 11 o'clock that day, and he said, "not much of anything."
In the Shadow of "Ghastly" Winds.

To the Editor of the Sunday Journal:

Much has been recently written regarding the present great strikes, which have-to use a metaphor—darkly spread fear in the land.

 chụing these strikes and the other violent disturbances which have taken place in the various industries, the present condition of business is a matter of great concern to the public at large.

However, the workers who have been on strike have been rewarded for their efforts.

The wage rates of the workers have been increased, and the conditions under which they work have been improved.

On the other hand, the employers have also benefited from the strike, as they have been able to employ cheaper labor.

In conclusion, it can be said that the strike has been a victory for both the workers and the employers.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Character: The government must be held, not upon the character of the representatives of these corporations. Business is business. It is the business of the government to govern the business of the country. The business interests of the country are being pushed to the fore. They are driving the country's affairs, and the public interest is being neglected.

The Union of the Union Pacific Company, the builders of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania, the Maryland, and the Chesapeake and Ohio, are powerful organizations. But the government, too, is powerful. It has the power to control and manipulate these organizations. It has the power to regulate and control the business of these companies. It has the power to prevent them from using their power to the detriment of the public interest.

The government, in fact, is the last line of defense against the power of these corporations. It is the government's responsibility to protect the public interest. It is the government's responsibility to ensure that the public interest is not neglected.

According to the government, the public interest is being neglected. The government is being used to serve the interests of the corporations. The government is being used to manipulate the business of the country. The government is being used to control the public interest.

The government, in fact, is the last line of defense against the power of these corporations. It is the government's responsibility to protect the public interest. It is the government's responsibility to ensure that the public interest is not neglected.
LOOKING FOR A BREAK

At the Mount Mill a number of the men were organized to join those of the wooden workers who had not remained on strike and to seek to arrive at a settlement with management by a conference of representatives of the workers. The conference was called at the Mount Mill and the following resolutions were adopted:

I. That the Mount Mill shall be closed until further notice.

II. That the Mount Mill shall be reopened on the following conditions:

1. The Weekly Wages shall be increased by 10 per cent.
2. The hours of work shall be reduced from 10 to 8.
3. The women workers shall be paid the same wages as the men workers.

III. That a committee of three shall be appointed to represent the workers in the negotiations with management.

IV. That the conference shall meet again at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning at the Mount Mill.

F. C. M.

MILL WORKERS WANT MORE.

A meeting of the workers at the Mount Mill was held last night. The meeting was called to order by the foreman, who stated that the workers had not been sufficiently organized in the past to secure the desired results. He called upon the workers to organize and to demand the following:

1. An increase of wages by 25 per cent.
2. A reduction of hours of work from 10 to 8.
3. The employment of women workers on equal terms with men workers.
4. The appointment of a committee of representatives to negotiate with management.

The meeting adjourned until tomorrow at 9 o'clock.

F. C. M.
THE STRIKE-SHUTDOWN

Oleseyville Operatives Say That the Strike Is On for Keeps.

MANUFACTURERS, THEY BELIEVE, WILL SOON MAKE A BREAK.

Union Members Will Go Elsewhere Rather Than Give In.

STRIKERS SAY THE RIVERSIDE FABRICS WILL WORK TODAY.

First of a Series of Mass Meetings Will be Held in Main Plaza This Evening and Return to Rodeo Park for the Employment of the Strikers to be Insured.

Leaders among the Oleseyville strikers in attempting to straighten out the situation was the Manufacturers in deciding that the strike may be extended indefinitely if the strikers do not accept the terms offered by the manufacturers.

For their part, the strikers are determined to hold their ground and refuse to accept any terms except those already stated.

The strike, they say, cannot be decided except by the union, and they assert that they will continue to work until the strike is over either on their terms or by the manufacturers surrendering their demands.

The strike is expected to last several days, and the list of union members who have signed the strike roll is expected to increase.

MANY MEETINGS


QUIET PRIVELAGE IN OLESEYVILLE AND FEW ON STREET.

Those Who Have Refused to Join the Unusual Perilous Element Say It Is to Cease to Go to the Meetings and Express Their Dissatisfcation.

TUESDAY was a day of meetings and discussion among the strikers. They are carrying on with the aim of arriving at a conclusion as to what should be done and what steps should be taken.

The majority of the meetings were held in Oleseyville, and a few on the streets. The union members say that the meetings are being held irrespective of union members or non-members, and that the decisions of the meetings will be binding on all.

The National Strike Committee held a meeting Monday night and appointed their delegates for the general strike. Among the committees appointed were those for the several classes of workers and the several classes of employment.

The National Strike Committee is expected to meet again later in the week. They are expected to make further arrangements for the strike.

The strike is expected to last several days, and the list of union members who have signed the strike roll is expected to increase.
WILL STOP SATURDAY NOON.

Report that Riverside Mills Would Continue to Run Denied.

SHUT DOWN WILL BE FOR AN INDISTINCT PERIOD.

$5,500 Request of Manton Mills Dresser Tenders to Go In to Prepare Samples Not Sanctioned by Strikers. Claim is Made That a Fire in the Mill May Be Cause of Forment of Excitement.

It was reported in Oneyville Wednesday afternoon that there was to be a continuation of operations at the Riverside Mills of that place. It was stated that the workers in that concern claimed that they were not connected with the trouble, but were engaged in the disturbances in the other mills. This applied, of course, to those who remained at work and not to those who had gone out in sympathetic strikes.

An agitator was with one of the officials of the Riverside Mills Wednesday, and he was asked if this was so. He said that it was not so, but that the mills would not stop Saturday at noon and remain closed for an indefinite period. There will be no change in the program, he claimed, unless the strikers agree to call it off. He said that they did not expect to make any further moves and that they were not interested in anything about the strike.

The Manton Mills, &c. effort is being made to bring in new patterns to prepare them for the new season, but the work is difficult to do. Some of the men thought it was impossible to complete the work, and they said they would not agree to any changes. It was said that the mill was not in a condition to operate and that the employees were not interested in the strike.

Regional Union &c. The trip to Westerly was made to see the conditions existing in that section. It was reported that there was a lot of work being done. It was said that there was a lot of interest among the people and that there was a lot of enthusiasm for the strike.

Atlantic Strike Endorsed. And Moral Support Promised the Rooms.

The disclosures by the opera- tives were met with enthusiasm. The fact that there is no big fund at the disposal of the strikers was not considered important. The strikers reported that they have a large fund at their disposal and that they are prepared to fight the battle.

One of the manufacturing firms that have been known to the strikers has reported that there is a big fund at the disposal of the workers. It was said that this fund is in the form of bank deposits and that it is available for use.

The disclosures by the opera- tives were met with enthusiasm. The fact that there is no big fund at the disposal of the strikers was not considered important.
Belief That Olneyville Mills Will Be Closed All Summer.

ALTHOUGH NINE-TENTHS OF OPERATIVES WANT TO WORK

No Head or Tail to the Strike and the Strikers Looking in Vain for a Moses—Manufacturers Are Pleading for a Complete Settlement.

"It really looks as though the mills will stay shut down long enough," was the reply given by an Olneyville housewife to any man who was asked last evening what he thought of the situation. Then he talked of the probable consequences to the community of the trouble.

"It is a pity that such a state of affairs could be brought about, and in view of the fact that nineteen out of the people now want to go to work it ought to be possible to bring about a settlement.

Within the past two days I have been impressed also by the feeling of the people why the business men did not take some action to get the strike settled. There are people tell the fact there are only a few out of all the mill people in this place who want the trouble prolonged. They are unorganized, and the state of an exigent and an enjoyable aspect of a vacation. When they get tired of it they can get out and get work elsewhere, and leave in the lurch all those other people who have families dependent upon them.

The great majority of the people of Olneyville who are out of work are definitely against their will. Those of them were locked out, or they would never have been idle. They know that nothing can be gained by all this directory strike, and they are looking for some way of getting back to work to which they may be induced.

If the mills were thrown open on Monday morning with an understanding that the manufacturers would endeavor to build up the business, those of them that were interested in the mill would, without being willing to keep their mills closed for a good many weeks more now that they are closed, I am satisfied that they would, in fairness, want to do that which the people of Olneyville would be willing to do that which the manufacturers would, of course, be willing to allow. But the manufacturers are not allowing that.

"I am satisfied, too, that there are quite a number of people who will never be able to get work again in any of the mills in Olneyville so long as they are held or are members of a strike of the same kind. The people are asking all of them who are interested in the building up of the business to get back to work, and let the strikes be settled.

"I asked why the help did not go to-gether and do something themselves in order to get back to work, and was told that there was no head or tail to the strike and nothing could be expected from the community in Olneyville. Those who were responsible for getting up the trouble and keeping it up were, of course, the men who banded together in the strike in the first place and made things so difficult for the manufacturers.

"There is no lack of opportunity for the business men to do anything about it, if they want to do anything. There is no lack of business, but there is a lack of men who are looking for work. There is a lack of business and there is no lack of men who are looking for work. There is a lack of business and there is no lack of men who are looking for work.

"Certainly nothing like intelligent negotiations are to be expected from the men who are willing to let their mills close and hold off work. They want the manufacturers to come to them, and they will, if there is a way to do it, try to agree on a settlement of the strike.

After every man has any prospective of coming to get the manufacturer will be able to get on with his work. He will have to listen to the manufacturers who are willing to talk to him about the matter. He will have to listen to the manufacturers who are willing to talk to him about the matter.

The manufacturers will not admit this, but I am confident that this is a part of their idea of what they are going to do. They are not willing to listen to the manufacturers who are willing to talk to him about the matter.

"They want the manufacturers to come to them in a way that will save them from agreeing to anything that the manufacturers will not agree to. They want the manufacturers to agree to something that will save them from agreeing to anything that the manufacturers will not agree to.

"Of course the manufacturers will not admit this, but I am confident that this is a part of their idea of what they are going to do. They are not willing to listen to the manufacturers who are willing to talk to him about the matter.

"We remain, on behalf of the community.

RICHARD TAYLOR, Secretary.

Richard Taylor, Secretary.

This communication was in a sense a reply to the letter in which the Independent Committee made up of their efforts to obtain a settlement of the trouble, and a report on the original assertion that a majority of the men would be forced to go to work. The letter was written on Monday and the committee had two or three meetings in one of these meetings.

"This meeting was held for the purpose of arranging plans to have a ballot by the operatives of all the mills collectively to determine how many of them would go to work if the mills were reopened. The result was told to a Journal reporter after the meeting by the Chairman as follows:

"We did not do any business at the meeting.

"We couldn't. We went to the hall and found a number of the Textile Union men there. They got in ahead of us.

"But we were allowed to go into the hall by the janitor, who supposed they were our co-workers. We told them that this was to be a private committee meeting. They asked, or rather one of them asked, who was the committee representative. We told them we represented no one but ourselves.

"They claimed that if that was the case we were not an organized body, we could not prevent them from helping us. Well, we did not argue much on that point.

"They claimed that if that was the case we were not an organized body, we could not prevent them from helping us. Well, we did not argue much on that point.

"Then one of them started to argue with me about the course we were taking. I told him that we did not intend to argue with him. Then another tried to appeal to my family.

"I told him that if that was the case we were not an organized body, we could not prevent them from helping us. Well, we did not argue much on that point.

"We have made it clear that if that was the case we were not an organized body, we could not prevent them from helping us. Well, we did not argue much on that point.

"Well, they said that in a way that we felt it was. The meeting, and I told him it was getting too personal. They understood me and they said no more of that.

"The committee did not do any business at the meeting.
Large Crowd on Oneyville Streets Last Night.

ENTHUSIASTIC SPECTATORS OF THE PARADE.

Which Followed the Banquet to the Delegates to the Convention, AND WAS IN TURN FOLLOWED BY A PUBLIC MEETING.

Sixth Annual Convention of the National Union of Textile Workers Opened in Textile Hall, but Little Business Transacted—The Struggle for a Living Among the Masses.

The labor demonstration in Oneyville last evening in connection with the sixth annual Convention of the National Union of Textile Workers of America brought out the largest assemblage of people that ever gathered on any occasion in the streets of Oneyville. A line from 12th to 21st streets was blocked from 7 to 10 o'clock by the solid procession of people who appeared in a general assembly and marched past with raised hats and salutes.

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Then they were asked if they could not give something more definite about the situation which has developed, and they were asked if it were certain that these people are in any way in the process of moving out. There are reports that some of the unions are not all in good shape, and we cannot say whether these reports are correct.

"You have some 10,000 to 20,000 members to investigate, it is said," the reply was.

"We estimate the membership at about 15,000," the reply was.

Then the committee was asked what the financial condition of the organization was today compared with what it was last year. There were no reports of any great amount of loss, but the officers were not able to answer this question, as they had not yet had the opportunity to check the books. The officers were then asked how many dollars they had in their coffers, but the reply was: "We do not carry a large amount of money, and we are unable to give you any definite information about this." Then the committee was asked what was the exact situation as to the strike itself, and the reply was: "We are on strike for better wages and working conditions, and we are preparing to go on strike immediately." The committee was then asked what was the present situation in the factories, and the reply was: "The factories are closed, and we are not able to give you any detailed information about this at this time." The committee was then asked if they had any plans for future action, and the reply was: "We are planning to hold a meeting of the entire membership to discuss the situation, and we will let you know the results of this meeting as soon as possible."
MILL OWNERS LOOKING ON WITH APPARENT NONCHALANCE.

Men Who Are Conducting the Strike Maintain the Same Appearance. "No Change in the Situation," General Prepared to Call Out the National Guard, if Required. Of Torchlight Parades—Many Operations Leaving Outside.

The situation at Oliveeville is settling down into a deadlock that seems likely to last a long time, judging from all indications that are apparent at this time.

The mill givers appear to take it all in stride, and the laconic spirit is characteristic of many of the mill owners and their representatives. It is noticeable that the mill owners and their representatives are making no attempt to seclude themselves from the observations of the public. They are in the habit of meeting in small groups, or in large groups, and often in the presence of a crowd of observers. They are in the habit of speaking to the mill owners and their representatives, and often in the presence of a crowd of observers. They are in the habit of speaking to the mill owners and their representatives, and often in the presence of a crowd of observers.

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EXCITEMENT SUBSIDING.

Olneyville Operatives Settle Down to Wait Next Move.

A GENERAL PLAN OF ACTION MAY BE FORMULATED SATURDAY.

The Saxon Mill Weavers Did Not Go in Yesterday Morning.

SARANAC WEavers ALSO VOTED TO STAY OUT.

PREPARATIONS FOR STRIKE.

OLNEYVILLE CENTRAL FALLS STRIKES.

CENTRAL FALLS AND MANTON WEAVERS GO OUT.

All of the Westerly Mill and part of the Riverside Weavers Strike.

STRIKES IN AN UGLY MOOD.

Strong Force of Police Needed to Prevent Violent Incidents.

In anticipation of a possible repetition of the stormy scenes of Wednesday night and Thursday, the police, led by Capt. Leavitt of the Olneyville police, will make special efforts to keep matters quiet. There will be no work at the mills today, and it is feared that some of the strikers will try to force entry. The police will be on the lookout for any suspicious activities.

CONCESSIONS AT WATERFORD.

The Company Compromises with the Local Unions.

As a result of the negotiations between the representatives of the company and the local unions at Waterford, several concessions have been made. The company has agreed to increase the wages of the mill workers and to provide better working conditions. These concessions are expected to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

CENTRAL FALLS AND MANTON WEAVERS GO OUT.

The strike in Central Falls and Manton has continued without any major incidents. The local unions are predicting that a settlement will be reached soon, and the workers have been warned to keep the peace.

OLNEYVILLE CENTRAL FALLS.

The Olneyville region has been hit hard by the strike, with many workers losing their jobs. The local unions are planning to meet on Saturday to discuss a possible settlement.

All of the Westerly Mill and part of the Riverside Weavers Strike.

The strike in Westerly and part of Riverside has continued without any major incidents. The local unions are planning to meet on Saturday to discuss a possible settlement.

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As a result of the negotiations between the representatives of the company and the local unions at Waterford, several concessions have been made. The company has agreed to increase the wages of the mill workers and to provide better working conditions. These concessions are expected to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

CENTRAL FALLS AND MANTON WEAVERS GO OUT.

The strike in Central Falls and Manton has continued without any major incidents. The local unions are predicting that a settlement will be reached soon, and the workers have been warned to keep the peace.

OLNEYVILLE CENTRAL FALLS.

The Olneyville region has been hit hard by the strike, with many workers losing their jobs. The local unions are planning to meet on Saturday to discuss a possible settlement.

All of the Westerly Mill and part of the Riverside Weavers Strike.

The strike in Westerly and part of Riverside has continued without any major incidents. The local unions are planning to meet on Saturday to discuss a possible settlement.

STRIKES IN AN UGLY MOOD.

Strong Force of Police Needed to Prevent Violent Incidents.

In anticipation of a possible repetition of the stormy scenes of Wednesday night and Thursday, the police, led by Capt. Leavitt of the Olneyville police, will make special efforts to keep matters quiet. There will be no work at the mills today, and it is feared that some of the strikers will try to force entry. The police will be on the lookout for any suspicious activities.

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Milling men’s ultimate...

Notices posted in the Mills for Help to Read Today.

The gates will not be opened Monday, May 13.

Unless Strike is Settled and Operatives Satisfied with Present Wages.

SAME PERIOD OF WARNING GIVEN AS LAST YEAR.

This decision of the manufacturer’s club declared to have been made for the fixing of wages and conditions of work within the industry.

Disagreements in Meeting declared to be Falsified.

All uncertainty is now removed at the manufacturer’s club as to the threatened strike. The manufacturers are satisfied with the present wages and conditions of work which have been fixed.

The operatives have declared that the manufacturers are satisfied with the wages and conditions of work which have been fixed.

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The commission and dealers and cleaners from whom we get our order, who we are but effectual. For instance, in Omaha, Nebraska, the city where I live, it is the practice to deal in goods which can be shipped to other parts of the country without any special trouble. In this case, when a customer orders goods from us, they will give us a definite time within which they expect to receive them. We, in turn, will make an order for the goods with the manufacturer or importer, and they will ship them to us. When the goods arrive, we will inspect them to make sure they meet the customer's specifications. If they do, we will pack them and send them to the customer. We, however, always try to have a margin over the cost of the goods to allow for our expenses.

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Miss Annie Locott of Oneyville; Executive Committee--John P. McDonell of Philadelphia, Vice President; Nell Waterman of Pittsburg, Mass.; Secretary-Treasurer; F. C. S., of Lawrence; Mass., Treasurer; Oneyville, Mass.

When, without a word, the gate opened and the committee was cleared out, all the workers said, 'the reporters bicycle was so much as my year, and proceeded to take a walk down Main street, the interview having taken place in front of the headquarters of the strike which was being surrounded by the police

The press committee also favored the interview with the following letter of the committee, signed by those who had been arrested, as follows:

(Chairman--E. A. Thompson of Philadelphia; Vice President--Nell Waterman of Pittsburg, Mass.; Secretary--T. C. S., Lawrence; Mass., Treasurer; Oneyville, Mass.

It was the fumes of the local or flue oil and union are said to have amounted to $2000 when the Atlantic strike began; that the Atlantic strikers are the only ones who are entitled to draw upon this fund, and that the Atlantic strikers have been paid two weekly benefits of $10 each, and that the amount of the weekly benefits absorbed nearly $200, according to the reports given by distributing officials at that time.

The strike committee report states that the stability of the union in which the people of Oneyville seems to have been the cause of their strength when they have been willing to strike with a determination to fight to a finish with the Manufacturer's Club. This is a statement that the President could not conceive the possible result of the strike without accepting the club's terms, though some committed leaders, because the strike was against the strike of the Atlantic, and the President of the Union was "paying the freight for the union," the latter meaning that the men were being paid.

As showing the financial strength of the organization of the Oneyville strikers, the following statement of the statement of yesterday was mentioned to the reporters. There were several amendments to the Constitution proposed to the Convention and the strike committee that they would present to the Convention while so in session.

It was said that these were the ones referred to as absent because of the great distance of travel involved, when the Convention was called.

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The patrolmen charged the crowd with violence and uplifted mounted officers sent their horses up on the dock to drive the crowd down the street. One young man who was urging others to give battle to the police was captured and taken to police court to get his case. At the police station, officers filled the crowd with tear gas. The police, led by Inspector James Browne, overpowered the strikers and arrested them. Some of the strikers, bent upon preventing some of the workers from continuing work, were arrested at the front gate and taken to the police station. There they were whipped and some were stabbed.

The strike leaders, who were tried in the Circuit Court yesterday, were arrested. They were: Richard C. Brown, chairman of the American Railway Union; James P. Dowling, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; and John P. Tunney, general counsel of the American Railway Union. The strike leaders were charged with conspiracy to violate the antitrust laws.

The strike leaders were arraigned and pleaded not guilty. They were released on bail. The police also arrested a number of strikers who were blocking the streets and preventing the police from entering the factories. The strike leaders were charged with conspiracy to violate the antitrust laws.

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Mayor Oney-Conf. with Manufac- turers' Club.

At Request of the Operators of Olneyville.

Nine-Tenths of Unemployed Said to be Anxious to Go to Work.

Manufacturers Refuse to Reopen Mills on Monday.

They Say They Must Have Strong Assurance of Freedom from Agita- tion.-President of Textile Union Has Little to Say.

The first step in importance in the direction of bringing about a break in the deadlock between the mill owners and operatives, by which several big mills are shut down and many thousands of operatives are idle, was taken last evening when Hon. Harry Simon Oney appeared before the members of the Manufacturers' Club at the weekly meeting of that body. The President of the Textile Union, in his address before the audience, and in behalf of his 10,000 members, who are idle against their will, asked the manufacturers to reopen their mills and give the people an opportunity to earn their living.

Mayor Oney on Tuesday of this week was consulted by a busi- ness man in Olneyville, who told him that the majority of the operatives would be willing to go to work. This operative had urged the business men to confer with the manufacturers with a view to bringing about a settlement of the trouble that was crippling the com- munity.

The business men were satisfied that something ought to be done. Scores of their customers were daily giving them money to convey to the manufacturers to reopen their mills and provide for the immediate needs of their families.

The men had no terms. They said they only wished the gates might be opened for those who wanted to go back to work, and they declared that 95 per cent. of the operatives remaining in Olneyville would reopen their mills if the business men would offer them a chance to go back to work.

Mayor Oney told the business men that he would see that the people called upon him in his official capacity to go to work. Nothing was said of that except, he would assume the duty.

The business man declared that nine-tenths of the operatives would respond to the call of the Mayor, and that some further evidence of the strength of the sentiment of the operatives in Olneyville would be shown by the attendance of four or five thousand operatives at a meeting to be held on Friday night by the Secretary of the Olneyville Mills, who is expected to address the audience and ask sharply what the mill re- owners intended to do, whether they were going to reopen the mills or not, and if not, by what time the gates would be opened for the operatives to return to work.

The meeting was called to order and adjourned without further action, as was the meeting of the Olneyville Mills on Wednesday.

Manufacturers refused to reopen mills on Monday.

Reopening of mills and resumption of work is a matter of the utmost importance to the business men of the State, and a matter of vital concern to the operatives of the State. The manufacturers have been meeting for some time to consider the question of reopening the mills. They have been engaged in a discussion of the question for some time, and have come to the conclusion that they will not reopen the mills on Monday, as requested by the operatives.

The manufacturers have assured the operatives that they will keep the gates of the mills open, and that they will make every effort to reopen the mills as soon as possible. They have also assured the operatives that they will make a fair and just settlement of the grievances of the operatives, and that they will make every effort to settle the question.

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The situation is critical, and the manufacturers and operatives must act quickly. The situation is critical, and the manufacturers and operatives must act quickly. The situation is critical, and the manufacturers and operatives must act quickly.

(Continued on Page 3.)
PRACTICALLY SETTLED.

Atlantic Mill Weavers Voted to Go to Work To-day.

PROBABLE CLOSE OF THE THREE MONTHS STRIKE.

Decision Reached After a Long and Heated Discussion.

OPERATIVES WILL NOT GO UNCONDITIONALLY.

But if the Market Warrants It, an Advantageous Rate May Be Made in the Near Future.

Those Active in the Strike Do Not Wish Employment.

The striking weavers of the Atlantic Mills met in Textile Hall last evening and voted to go to work in the morning. This decision was arrived at after prolonged and heated discussion and it terminates the most bitterly contested of the labor disputes that has been in progress in Osyville during the past three months.

It was in the first week of April that the weavers of the Atlantic Mills staged a strike for a higher wage, which was refused. The strike was submitted to the local council of the Textile Union, of which organization a majority of the weavers were members, and after deliberations which were in progress for a quarter of an hour the strike was called off.

The strikers planned to support the workers in the several large weaving mills in Osyville, and they considered the prospect bright for a successful campaign, despite the assertions of the employers that no suitable substitute could be found. The strikers, however, have been busy and in several places they have been able to secure additional hands, and they are confident that the strike will be a success.

The weavers in their motion to go back to work heard a promise that if wages were not raised by that time they would come out again. This was not a threat, but a statement of fact that if wages did not improve the weavers would go on strike once again.

The strike in the Atlantic Mills had no effect on the wages in other mills in Osyville, and it is expected that the strike will be of short duration.

The strikers are content to wait until the market warrants it, and if the prices of cotton rise they will demand higher wages. The strikers are determined to get their fair share of the profits and will not be satisfied until they have secured a better rate of pay.

An important decision was reached at the meeting of the strikers. The strikers decided to continue the strike until such time as the market warrants it, and if wages do not improve the weavers will go on strike again.

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VOTED TO GO IN.

Weavers of Fletcher's Mills Will Work at Old Rate

DECISION ARRIVED AT AFTER TWO CONFERENCES.

Old employees may return to work without fear of Blacklisting.

This will not apply to employees of other concerns.

If the present scale of wages is not raised by July 15 the operatives may come into collision with the mill owners.

They were voting yesterday afternoon to go to work this morning, and in conference with the mill owners they made the following arrangement:

The Fletcher weavers voted yesterday afternoon to go to work this morning, and in conference with the mill owners they made the following arrangement:

The strike was pending in the mills, and it was arranged that the weavers would return to work at the old rate. The arrangement was made after two conferences.

DRIFTING INTO THE MILLS.

Operations Goin' to Work a Mill Again.

Fletcher's Mills, 7-15-95.

A report was circulated yesterday that there were 20 weavers working at the mill again. The report was confirmed by a number of weavers who said they had seen some of them working.

The report was confirmed by a number of weavers who said they had seen some of them working.

IF A COMPROMISE CANNOT BE GAINED THEN

It is understood that the weavers will go into a body.

MEETING OF SOME OF THE STRIKERS.

Fletcher's Mills, 7-15-95.

A meeting of some of the strikers was held this morning. They said they were determined to go into a body and that they would not accept any compromise.

TO END THE STRIKE.

Operations of Atlantic-Delaware Will Wait Until Tuesday.

Very soon the public schools will be opened, and the number of children who will be taken in on the new day will be very small. The number of children who will be taken in on the new day will be very small.

Many of the children are already at school, and it is expected that they will soon be in the schools.

SUMMER PLAY GROUNDS.

The schools are already in session, and it is expected that they will soon be in the schools.

Many of the children are already at school, and it is expected that they will soon be in the schools.
GENERAL IMPRESSION THAT IT IS BROKEN.

There is a general impression prevailing in Oneyville that the backfire has been broken and that no more trouble will be experienced with the Black family. The following statement was made by one of the Black family: "We have been told by the authorities that there is no more danger and that we can go back to our homes. We are grateful for this information and we will return to our homes immediately."
TO CHALLENGE THE MILLS.

Oneyeley Strike Settling Down
Such as Attempt.

LEADERS AFRAID OPERATIVES
WILL FLOCK TO THE PLACE.

And so they hesitate to declare the strike off for fear mill owners would be helped thereby.
Manufacturers Report
Demand Gas.

The strike of the mills in Oneyeley seems to be simmering down to an endeavor on the part of the strikers leaders to cripple the Atlantic Mills and the Fletcher plant on Valley street. This they have been doing all week by sending the leaders of the strikers to those places and trying to influence the workmen to stay away from them. Today, as Monday, they did not declare the strike off, but the strikers leaders are trying to get the workers to stay away from the mills and not be employed by them.

The strikers leaders said that free wages would be given to all workers who did not stay at the mills and that they would do all they could to get the workers to stay away from the mills.

A new report issued by the Atlantic Mills last night that if the workers stay away from the mills they will be given free wages.

A MASS MEETING.

Latest Feature of the Oneyeley Strike Situation Uninteresting.

A MEETING.

A bulletin on the black-and-white in front of the Oneyeley Mill yesterday morning announced that a mass-meeting would be held there at 3 o'clock. The strikers were assembled in considerable numbers at the mill, and there was a large crowd of observers.

At the meeting there were speeches by various speakers, including one on the subject of the strike, which lasted for some time.

The speakers called for the strikers and the workers to keep up the fight, and urged them to hold firm and not give in to the demands of the mill owners.

The meeting adjourned without any definite action being taken.

The strikers leaders are planning to hold another meeting tomorrow afternoon at the same place.

A MEETING.

A meeting was held at the Oneyeley Mill yesterday afternoon to discuss the situation of the strike.

Speakers on the platform included:


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LITTLE EXCITEMENT.

(Continued from page 1.)

A FURTHER INCREASE.

Operatives Returning to Work More Generally.

It was more quiet at the Atlantic Mills Thursday at noon than at any time since the strike began. The police officers around the Atlantic Mills had very little to do. The streets were not crowded because the police were patrolling the streets every few minutes, and the mills and buildings were not crowded.

There was no incident of a disturbing character, and the atmosphere was calm. The police officers were on duty at all the mills and buildings.

SHOW OF VIOLENCE.

One Day Operatives Willing to Work Assailed.

The strikers did not respect either sex or age.

A Great Crowd at Atlantic Mill Gates Waiting for the Workers.

ONE MAN ARRESTED FOR SHOOTING RANSOM.

Mayor Otley and Chief of Police Child on Hand, But Police Were Not Called to Help the Police to the Police. Clubs-Managers of Mills Claim There Is an Increase in the Number of the Strike, But This Is Denied by the Strike Leaders.

The first outbreak of violence in connection with the strike occurred at 2 a.m. yesterday, and there was a great deal of excitement and confusion everywhere. The strikers were thoroughly aroused, and the authorities were not able to control the situation.

The strikers drove the strikers and their followers from the front of the Atlantic Mills on Main Avenue esplanade, and then they went around to the rear of the factory premises. The police officers were at the city and the river, where the strike was centered. The strikers were allowed to get in the Pittam street, and the strikers were sent back to the city.

It was supposed that the trouble was confined to the area within a few minutes, but the report was received at the station that there was no further trouble. The police officers were allowed back to the Pittam street, and the strikers were sent back to the city.

When the workers came out to the streets, they were told that they had to go back to work, and there was no further trouble. The strike was ended.

THE STRIKERS."
AT THE ATLANTIC GATES.

The Mills at Moline were opened Monday morning, and the success of the movement as a way to end the strike is a question that depends largely upon the point of view.

From the standpoint of the strikers there was nothing to indicate that they had weakened a particle, and they substantially asked about the 30 per cent. of the operatives who were told to go to work that they wanted only to see the gates open and they hastened to their places in the mills.

From the standpoint of the manufacturers a good start was made at least, as good a start as the various convictions of the active endeavors that have been pursued in other finds and that hold classes of the operatives out, and especially as it has been evi-
OF MILLS

That's How the Fight at Olneyville Is to Be Conducted.

But a Gradual Increase in the Washington Cove Forest Fire Situation Preferred to the Lawrence Law. The Mass. Mills Will Meet the Merino Mills, Flat.

When the second half of the Washington Cove forest fire situation was decided, it was an expected increase of 5 and 10 per cent in the wages of the Oliverville mills, with the declaration of the strike leaders that the workers who had gone to Lawrence had been done and that they could in Olneyville, the latest action of the manufacturers in effort to give the workers in the mills in Olneyville and vicinity and at the present law, 5 or 10 cents an hour to the existing law, in order to keep the mills in the present condition.

When asked to explain this he said it was in the way the mills work the same way it is going to be with the same wages.

In Lawrence, does it? asked the reporter.

He replied, with a laugh, and continued, “I guess you will be able to work and get back here.”

There were those who have gone home,” asked the reporter.

Wages that were asked last evening which schedule they would prefer were asked in a different way. And the workers of the mills substituted for the present Olneyville schedule.

They were asked if they wanted to present the machinery and machinery needed by the mills. It was said that they are going to do what they can do.

In Lawrence, does it?

There is no telling how the actual earnings of the workers there are.

The mills in Olneyville are going to ask for a raise in wages of 15 or 20 cents an hour, and the union will ask for the same increase in wages for the workers in Olneyville.

As to whether there would be a strike in Olneyville, it was said that there is no assurance of it.

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The strike practically abandoned at the Saxon Mill.

The Riverside mills are also running in full.

OLNEYVILLE SITUATION.


BELIEF THAT IT WILL LEAD OPERATIVES TO STAY OUT HERE.

It is not a General Advance, but a Joint Contract for the Good Weavers by Increasing Their Earnings by a Bonus.

The strike at the Olneyville has advanced. During last week, the executive committee of the Washington Mills in Lawrence, new a rate of 50 cents an hour, which is an increase of 50 and 25 cents per hour. The trouble started on Saturday, but the workers refused to quit until the new rate was agreed upon.

The workers at Olneyville have decided to continue the strike until they get their demands. They have been working without pay for six weeks and have not been able to make any progress. The workers believe that the new rate will be a step in the right direction, and they hope that it will lead to a general advance in wages. They are determined to hold the strike until they get their demands, and they will not give up until they have won.

UNDER NEW PRICE LIST.

Large Proportion of Waterford Weavers Retain Old Rate.

Forty Waterford weavers out of the 300 who struck returned to work at Washington No. 1 Mill on Friday morning, under the new price list, according to an agreement they had with the management.

A new price list, which was presented to the workers last week, provided for a reduction of wages. The workers, however, refused to accept the new rate and continued their strike. The management, in turn, offered to increase the workers' wages, but the workers demanded a joint contract for the good weavers. After several weeks of searching, the workers and management finally reached an agreement on a new rate of pay.

The new rate, which went into effect on Friday, will be paid to all workers, regardless of their skill or experience. The workers believe that this will be a step in the right direction, and they hope that it will lead to a general advance in wages. They are determined to hold the strike until they get their demands, and they will not give up until they have won.

ARMENIAN PARADE.

National Demonstration to be Made at Saturday Evening.

A street parade is to be held this evening under the auspices of the Armenian revolutionary party. The parade will start from the front of the Union Church and march through Canal, Smith, North, and Howard streets, and end at the front of the American Institute of Manufacturers, where a speech will be made. The parade is to consist of a large number of Armenians, who will carry flags and banners, and play Armenian patriotic tunes, and flowers will be thrown from the windows of the houses lining the street. This celebration is in memory of the massacres which took place at Constantinople July 27, 1896, as a result of aeon of woe, and which has since been regarded as the beginning of the Armenian revolution. The Armenians have long fought for independence and freedom, and this celebration is a tribute to their courage and determination. The parade will be led by the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, and will be followed by the Armenian National Guard, which will protect the marchers and see that order is maintained.

FRENCH CANADIAN GATHERING.

Two Thousands Expected at Tuesday Evening.

Arrangements are now under way for a large gathering of French Canadian citizens to be held at Crescent Park, Aug. 6 evening. The gathering will be held on a warm evening, and the French Canadians will be in full force. The arrangements are being made by a special committee, and the French Canadians are expected to be in full force. The gathering will be held on a warm evening, and the French Canadians will be in full force.
Great Reception of the French Canadians of New England, at Crescent Park, Riverside, R. I.

At CLAN-NA-GAEL Day, 7-26, 29

Irish Societies of the State Parade Committee.

Prov. Irish Society.

Crescent Park.

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE ATLANTIC AND Coaching Line.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL FRENCH CANADIAN DAY AMONGST THE FRENCH.

ANOTHER DECREASE.

Miss Affected by Greelyville Stick So Reported Tuesday.

PROV. IRISH SOCIETY.

The Providence Journal.

IRISH DAY.

TO ROCKY POINT, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1865.

ARE YOU WITH US?

563
As Oppressed Nation—Great Britain and the Berlin Treaty—Methods of Settling Existing Troubles

During the past few years the situation of the Eastern world has been drawn to the level of the Balkan states and the country of Armenia on account of the presence of more than 2,000,000 of its inhabitants in an extensive district of the Levant, and from the Khorassan and Kurdis tribes. There is a well-founded belief that the Turks were carried out by the direct orders of the Sultan of Turkey, and that their purpose was the extermination of the Armenians.

Vague rumors of this severity began to circulate in Europe in May of last year after the event; but the Turkish Government and officials denied that any such affair had occurred. Little credit was given to any reports, and when several letters and other communications reached the public, they were regarded as anonymous attacks on the Sultan by the dames de Paris and some of the most influential newspapers.

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GENEVA MILL TROUBLE.

Striking Weavers Unwilling to Accept Mr. Ulmann's Terms.

WORSTED MILL OPERATIVES TO "AKE UP MANAGEMENT TODAY.

FT. 10-14-35

That Weu to be Taken Back is Too Small a Number Out of 20. Dresser Weavers Can Go Back.

A decision of the worsted mill operators at the Geneva Mill was held last night to consider the question of accepting Mr. Ulmann's offer to take back 10 of the 20 strikers. The decision was carried by the remaining workers, who said they were willing to return to work the next morning, provided their demands were met. The next move will be a combination strike, according to the workers, who said they were prepared to fight for better wages and working conditions.

ADVANCE NOTICES.

They Will Be Posted in Nearly All of the Mills Before Long.

The advance notices of the mills, popularly known as the "Fletcher Mills," are the only ones in Olsolyville affiliated with the "Fletcher Mills" organization, and the notices have been posted announcing the increase in wages and working conditions. The members of the club at the meeting have been notified of the arrangements and they are generally understood in all of the mills in the area, where the "Fletcher Mills" are the only ones in the region that make use of the lightweights, which are on the order of the day. The new terms of employment may be seen at the mills, and in some cases, the changes will be made effective at the end of the current week.
OLNEYVILLE INCREASE.

Speculation Regarding the Action of the Weavers Today.

A STATEMENT FROM A LEADING MANUFACTURER REPORTED IN THE NEW YORK TIMES, IS REPORTED TO HAVE MADE A STATEMENT TO THE EFFECT THAT THE WEAVERS MUST EXPECT A RISE IN THE WAGE SCALE.

The report is based on the statement that the manufacturers have decided to increase the wages of the weavers. The news has caused a great deal of excitement among the workers, and many are already preparing to strike in protest. The manufacturers have denied the report, but it is believed that the increase in wages is imminent.

The weavers are currently earning $0.50 per hour, but it is expected that they will be offered $0.75 per hour. The increase will come into effect immediately, and the workers are already demanding a raise in other benefits as well.

The news has been received with mixed reactions. Some of the workers are elated, while others are skeptical about the manufacturers' intentions. The union is already preparing to negotiate the details of the new contract.

The increase in wages is expected to have a significant impact on the local economy. The weavers are a major source of income for the community, and any increase in their wages will benefit not only the workers but also their families and the local businesses.

The manufacturers have not yet commented on the report, but it is clear that they are under pressure to address the workers' demands. The situation is expected to be resolved in the near future.

THE ATLANTIC MILLS ARE OF COURSE, NOT INCLUDED.

The report does not apply to the Atlantic Mills, which are owned by a different company and operate under a separate contract.

The news has also sparked a debate about the role of labor unions in modern society. Many argue that the unions are necessary to protect the rights of workers, while others believe that they are outdated and unnecessary.

Regardless of the outcome, the weavers are determined to secure a fair wage and a better working environment. They are already planning to mobilize their supporters and will not rest until their demands are met.
A RAISE OF WAGES.

Notices Posted in Atlantic Mills Announcing an Advance July 29.

The News Naturally Received with Joy by All in Other Mills—Belief That the Increase Will be About Equal at What Was Taken from Operatives’ Wages in 1903.

Notices were posted in the Atlantic Mills yesterday, announcing an advance of wages, the belief being that an advance in wage will go into effect in the industry, which is reflected in the salaries of the operatives. The announcement was made in a statement issued by the manager of the company, which is based upon the principle that the wages of the operatives should be increased in proportion to the change in the value of the money, so as to maintain a position of equality between the two classes.

The notices indicated that the wages of the operatives were currently on a par with the wages of those in other mills, and that the proposed increase would bring them into line with those prevailing elsewhere. The increase was to be effective immediately, and was expected to be followed by similar advances in other mills.

The announcement was received with hearty approval by the operatives, who expressed their belief that the increase would bring about a substantial improvement in their standard of living. They also expressed their appreciation of the fact that the company had shown a willingness to meet their demands.

The increase was to be paid in full accordance with the amounts already earned by the operatives, and was expected to bring about a substantial improvement in their financial position.

FLETCHER WEAVERS.

Practically Decide to Strike if Demands Are Not Accepted by July 31.

The operatives of the Fletcher Weaving Company, the largest mill in the town, have decided to strike if their demands are not accepted by July 31. The demands include an increase in wages and an improvement in working conditions.

The company has so far refused to meet the demands, and the operatives have been left with no choice but to take action to protect their interests. The strike is expected to have a serious impact on the town's economy, as the mill is one of the largest employers in the area.

THE OLYMPIA.

Harmonious Gathering Throughout Wages Began a Union to Benefit Provincetown and Saranac Mills.—Incorporation of

The Olympia, a new mill located in the center of the town, was opened yesterday with a grand opening ceremony. The mill is expected to create a significant number of new jobs, and is likely to become a major economic driver for the town.

The mill was built by the Olympia Corporation, a company that specializes in the construction of large-scale buildings. The company has a long history of building successful mills, and is known for its innovative design and construction techniques.

The opening ceremony was attended by a large number of people, including local politicians, business leaders, and community members. The event was punctuated by a parade, and a series of speeches were given by the mill's management and by local dignitaries.

AN ITALIAN CAFE.

A New System of Italian Labor.

A cafe, in which the labor system is based upon a new method, was opened yesterday in the town. The cafe is operated by a company that specializes in the employment of Italian workers, and is expected to become a major force in the local economy.

The company, which is called the Italian Labor System, has developed a new labor system that is based upon a combination of traditional and modern methods. The company's goal is to provide workers with a stable income, while at the same time providing customers with high-quality products.

The cafe is the first establishment to adopt the new labor system, and is expected to set a precedent for other businesses in the area. The company's management is confident that the new system will be successful, and is looking forward to expanding its operations in the future.

The cafe is located in the heart of the town, and is open from 7:00 am to 10:00 pm daily. The menu includes a wide variety of Italian dishes, as well as a selection of imported and domestic wines.

A CHIMNEYS WOE.

Mary Ling’s White Wife is Missing With a Week of Money.

Mary Ling, a Chinese merchant, whose wife alleged to be his wife, was last seen at 10 o'clock at night last Friday, at the Chinese station house. Mrs. Ling, who was 25 years old, left her husband early in the morning and was not seen since. Her clothes were not found, and there has been no trace of her since she left home.

Mary Ling, who is 30 years old, said he had been married to Mrs. Ling for five years, and that she was the only wife he had ever had. He said that he had not seen her since the last Friday night, and that he had not been able to get in touch with her since.

The Chinese station house is searching for the missing wife, and all efforts are being made to locate her. The police are also assisting in the search, and are hopeful that she will be found soon.
WAGE INCREASE.

A General Raise in the Oneyville Mills Is Coming, 7-5-8
WILL MEAN A 7 1-2 PER CENT.
ADVANCE TO WEAVERS.

The Increase Will Vary in the Other Mill Departments.

NEW SCHEDULE WILL NOT COME BEFORE THE 1ST OF AUGUST.

When the Light-Weight Goods Are Put on the Looms, the New Rates Will Not Be operatives Can Look for the Advance. All the Members of the Manufacturers’ Club Agreed to the Proposed Scale.

"Would you like to get some good news, something cheerful for the people of Oneyville?" was the question put to a reporter yesterday. The reply was, of course, an enthusiastic "yes." The reporter was told that the manufacturers of the worst mills had agreed to raise wages for all employees. The new rates will bring a 7 1-2 per cent. increase to the weavers. The increase will be effective on the 1st of August, and it is expected that the rates will be increased in other departments as well.

The manufacturers informed the weavers that they would like to see the new rates become effective on the 1st of August, and that the increase would be made in stages. The new rates will be effective on the 1st of August, and the manufacturers hope to raise the rates in other departments as well.

When the light-weight goods are put on the looms in the Oneyville mills, the new rates will not be operative. The manufacturers have agreed to the proposed scale.

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LABOR DAY!!

GRAND

DEMONSTRATION

AND PARADE OF

ORGANIZED LABOR

OF RHODE ISLAND

CRESCENT PARK

MONDAY, SEPT. 2

Base ball match between the Players of Providence and Pawtucket.

Types of Work, Entrance, Hours. Hop. Sept. 2.

Speakers by WILLIAM J. PATTERSON of Rhode Island Labor Union.

5:30-5:45 A.M. — ALBUREY.

WEDNESDAY, $0.25

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

The final preparation for the celebration of Labor Day are the plans for the Labor Day celebration. Although Labor Day is a day of rest and celebration, it is also a day of remembrance. The celebration is often marked by a parade, speeches, and events that honor the contributions of workers.

In brief comments in this column today the report that the Providence Labor Day celebration was well attended and that the weather was favorable. The celebration included speeches, music, and the traditional Labor Day parade, which featured floats, bands, and groups representing various labor organizations.

THE LETTER CARRIER ASSOCIATION

To the Editor of the Daily Journal:

The statements contained in an editorial published in the Providence Journal concerning the “Letter Carrier Association,” which is a group of letter carriers in Rhode Island, are entirely false. The purpose of the Letter Carrier Association is to improve working conditions for the members and to protect their rights.

In its efforts to improve the delivery service the Department of Labor has been advised of the association’s existence and the nature of its activities. The Department of Labor recognizes the right of workers to organize and to seek better working conditions through their own associations.

In case of conflict between the workers and management, the Department of Labor is prepared to act as an impartial arbiter.

The above statements are, in my opinion, untrue and place undue emphasis on the activities of the Letter Carrier Association. The Department of Labor has no intention of interfering with the operation of the association or with any other group of workers.

The Department of Labor is anxious to see that the interests of all workers are represented fairly and justly.

The Department of Labor is ready to listen to any complaints or suggestions that may be made by workers, and to take prompt action to remedy any injustice or unfair treatment.

The right of workers to organize and to bargain collectively for improved working conditions is recognized by the Department of Labor, and is fully supported.

In these days of strikes and labor disputes, the Department of Labor is ready to act as a mediator and to help in the settlement of disputes.

The Department of Labor is ready to cooperate with all workers in the interest of better working conditions.

In the interests of efficiency and economy, the Department of Labor is prepared to take steps to reduce the cost of mailing and to increase the efficiency of the postal service.

The Department of Labor is ready to cooperate with all workers in the interest of better working conditions.
NEGRO CROOKS.

One of a Gang Captured at Crescent Park Monday Night.

HE WAS SECRETED UNDER BED IN THE HOTEL.

Caught by the Immates and Turned Over to the Police. Authorities Have Heard from the Robbers' Victims.

This City.—The Prisoner, Who Says His Name is Allen, Was Arrested in East Providence and Held Without Bail.

Dempsey Allen, a burly negro, one of an organized band of burglars, was captured by the police in this city, was captured at Crescent Park Monday night, and is now in jail, awaiting the action of the grand jury, which will decide his fate.

Allen Monday night broke into the Crescent Park Hotel with the intention of committing burglary, but, by a twist of fate, caught two women, the housekeeper and niece, and turned over to the police of East Providence.

Theburglar was not alone, and Tuesday afternoon the officers of East Providence and this city were hunting for the accomplice, who was seen faking his escape from the hotel at the time of the capture of Allen.

It was about 9:30 o'clock when the two women, who were working in the hotel, detected the burglar, and while they were on the watch, he was captured by the police.

They supposed that it being early Sunday morning, no one would come to the hotel without being detected, but the residential district is one of the best places for burglars to work without a conviction being made to them, except, perhaps, for those who are overtaken in the act, who will be discharged and called upon to appear before the grand jury.

About 8:30 o'clock, when the officers of this city arrived, they were told by the women that they had seen the burglar.

The work of entering was left to the negro, who, according to the women, his accomplice stood guard at the rear.

On one side of the hotel, where the householders were abed, he first entered the suite of rooms near the top of the building, and it was by climbing through the window that he entered the second story window through which he entered the suite of rooms of the women.

About 10 o'clock the burglar had disposed of the goods, and the women had found the housekeeper and niece had reached the room.

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THERE MAY BE TROUBLE

Striking Laborers at Woonsocket
In an Ugly Mood.

WE WERE PAID OFF LAST NIGHT AND TOLD TO QUIT.

Majority of the Strikers Are Italians and They Are Much Disturbed.

THEY OBJECTED TO THE ACTION OF A FOREMAN.

Said That He Was Arbitrary and Tyranical—Work Will Be Start

A. This Morning.

NEW HANOVER—A Providence Pedestrian Also Has a Grievance.

There was another important development yesterday in the strike situation at the New Hanover Works, involving the Woonsocket Water Works among others. The strike was inspired by John B. Reilly & Co., the contractors, all the strikers, nearly all of whom are Italians, who did not receive their due bills for labor services rendered from the previous month. The contract for the work, according to one of the union members, was made up of $3000 for the previous month and the low extra hour rate of 50 cents, which was to be paid out in the order of the bills. The strikers claimed, and the strike was for, the right to be paid what was accounted due them for the work done, and the right to work for the future. The company, in turn, said, that the strike was illegal and that the strikers had not been paid. The strikers took the stand that they had been paid, and the new union was expected to arrive immediately.

The men around the United States House, where the strike was centered, were getting restless, and the workingmen were preparing to leave. The news of the strike was spreading, and the strikers were becoming more aggressive. The company, in turn, was getting more stubborn. The strike was on, and the battle was about to be joined.

INCREASE IN WAGES.

New Schedules Went Into Effect at Woonsocket and Woonsocket Monday.

RAISE IN LATTER PLACE IS ABOUT 5 PER CENT.

But Manufacturers Claim It Is Eros to the United States Works, Matter to Be Discussed Wednesday Evening.

Although the Woonsocket rates are not increased, the strikers are satisfied. The Woonsocket Water Works is a large concern, and the workers are well paid. The company, in turn, is getting more stubborn. The strike is on, and the battle is about to be joined.

They object to John B. Reilly, Senior Partner of the Company.

They say they will not work under him, as he is arbitrary and tyrannical. They also faintly other laborers.

There is more trouble at the site of the new storage reservoir of the Woonsocket Water Works. Nearby are workmen, mostly Italian, who have been working on the reservoir for a few days. This morning, a few of the men went into the woods, and the strikers, who were working nearby, started a fight. The strikers were not in the woods, but they were joined by some of the workmen. The fight was not severe, but it was not entirely peaceful. The strikers were not willing to give up their work, and they were not willing to let the workmen continue. The fight ended with the workmen retreating and the strikers remaining.

WAGES ADVANCED.

The Increase Went Into Effect at Woonsocket Monday.

The increase in wages was agreed upon by the mill owners affiliated with the Manufacturers Protective Union and went into effect Monday morning. The increase is for all light weight goods now on the market. The advance has already gone into effect in the Providence-Norton, Woonsocket, New Bedford, and Millville unions, and it will go into effect in the other sections of the market as soon as possible.

The Woonsocket Manufacturing Mens Union will be in charge of the increase, and the strikers will be satisfied. The increase is a fair one, and the strikers will be satisfied. The increase is a fair one, and the strikers will be satisfied. The increase is a fair one, and the strikers will be satisfied.

Widen, it's 10 cents per week. There is also 5 cents per yard in extra stripes and 1 cent per yard in plain goods. Although the Woonsocket rates are not increased, the strikers are satisfied. The Woonsocket Water Works is a large concern, and the workers are well paid. The company, in turn, is getting more stubborn. The strike is on, and the battle is about to be joined.

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LABOR'S GREAT DAY.

There were Excursions from Fall River, Worcester, Newport and other cities and Towns in New England.

Each public holiday is characterized by the large number of people on the streets. yesterday there seemed to be many more than usual, even upon the occasions. Perhaps the reason of the day had something to do with the fact that there was a little stiffness in the air, and the day long the temperature was cool and it was a perfect day for pedestrians.

One of the features of the day was the parade in the morning, in which the labor organizations made a better showing than ever before similar occasions. After it was over, the paraders went to the various shore resorts, and the spectators of the line admired themselves and the various novelties and amusements. The indications were that the holiday was a success, and the presence of large numbers of people, a novel among holidays in this country.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

The Parade caused Favorable Comment All Along the Line.

It was by far the largest crowd of paraders of any labor day ever seen on the shores of Narragansett Bay.

The line came by boat and by rail, by barge and by the electric cars in such huge numbers that it seemed as if the rest of the world had vanished. There were large crowds of people on the shore, and in the boats, and on the trains, and in the electric cars, and on the streets, and in the parks, and everywhere. There was a great deal of noise, and a great deal of excitement, and a great deal of fun, and a great deal of entertainment. It was a great day, and a great success.

CRESSENT PARK CROWDED.

Labone's Hotel Swarmed All Over by Labor's Great Day. It was in the thick of the crowd, and it was difficult to get a place to stand. There were many people in the hotel, and they were all crowded. It was a great day, and a great success.

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MACABONI

The Latest Addition to the Diversified Industries of Providence.

MATERIAL EMPLOYED IN ITS MANUFACTURE.

Present Output of the Factory on Square Valves. Different Forms of the Apparatus—Trade Options.

To the very least addition to the diversified industries of Providence, is this the newest version of the metal, and it is the only one that the American manufacturers have made of it. The metal is produced by the American firm, and the process by which it is made is as follows: The metal is first heated to a high temperature, then it is poured into a mold and allowed to cool. The mold is then removed and the metal is shaped and polished. The metal is then placed in a vacuum chamber and evacuated to a high degree of purity. The metal is then subjected to various mechanical treatments, such as forging, rolling, and drawing, to produce the desired form. The metal is then heated to a high temperature again and then cooled to produce the desired hardness. The metal is then polished to a high degree of finish. The metal is then subjected to various tests to ensure that it meets the required specifications. The metal is then packaged and sold to customers. The metal is used in various applications, such as in the manufacture of machinery, tools, and parts. The metal is also used in the manufacture of precision instruments, such as clocks and watches. The metal is also used in the manufacture of high-speed cutting tools, such as drills and taps. The metal is also used in the manufacture of high-speed cutting tools, such as drills and taps. The metal is also used in the manufacture of high-speed cutting tools, such as drills and taps. The metal is also used in the manufacture of high-speed cutting tools, such as drills and taps. The metal is also used in the manufacture of high-speed cutting tools, such as drills and taps. The metal is also used in the manufacture of high-speed cutting tools, such as drills and taps. The metal is also used in the manufacture of high-speed cutting tools, such as drills and taps. The metal is also used in the manufacture of high-speed cutting tools, such as drills and taps. The metal is also used in the manufacture of high-speed cutting tools, such as drills and taps.
A NEW RESERVOIR.

Woosocket’s Water Supply to be Fatterially Increased.--Work on the Basin Nearly Completed.--Laborers in Camp.

At low part of this house, situated at the corner of-- then comes a store, which is reached from the inside by a stair, then overlooked by a and a pergola, two feet square. Over this is a roof, built for the men a certain part of the of the mansion house, and the men are to use... the men are given their meals here in the dining room, and they are to be served food through a long kitchen... Usual an Italian laborer is amused with his friends, perhaps, for peace or war.

The white men, laborers, not Italians required to hear their board and sleeping in a room, situated in a meadow within 100 feet of the main house, and with these men... The visitation followed and soon came upon a scene which could not have been a part of any Roman camp of a century, or a brigand's retreat in the mountains of Italy, the only thing American in the spectacle being the old Irishman, dressed in his black coat, who perched upon a knoll overlooking the camp, could hardly be taken for the captain of a Roman legion, or a brigand chief.

This house, two and one-half stories high, of the ordinary country farm house style of architecture, is a time-

Building the millway.

The white men's quarters.

Three quarters with their doors padlocked to the clothes in the attics, and standing on the house steps in the fast-decaying rooms, a scene, where the rooms were redwood and stringboards painted red, are in the fashion of the west.

The old house, built of brick, and containing a straw mattress, is furnished with many rooms nearly every one of them fitted with a roomy bed. The rooms are in the fashion of the old Italian style, and are fitted with... and contains a straw mattress and illuminated beds, with clothing, etc., exhibited as a distance. In each of these rooms and even in the large Italian sleeping room there are fitted beds, and in the rear of the building are accommodations for over 100 Italian women and children. The rear of the building is fitted with beds for about 50 more.

Building the millway.

The Camp--Woosocket Water Works.

At low part of the house, situated at the corner of the street, is a store, which is reached from the inside by a stair, then overlooked by a pergola, two feet square. Over this is a roof, and here the men are given their meals in the dining room, and they are to be served food through a long kitchen.

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Three quarters with their doors padlocked... and standing on the house steps in the fast-decaying rooms, a scene, where the rooms are redwood and stringboards painted red, are in the fashion of the west.

The old house, built of brick, and containing a straw mattress, is furnished with many rooms nearly every one of them fitted with a roomy bed. The rooms are in the fashion of the old Italian style, and are fitted with... and contains a straw mattress and illuminated beds, with clothing, etc., exhibited as a distance. In each of these rooms and even in the large Italian sleeping room there are fitted beds, and in the rear of the building are accommodations for over 100 Italian women and children. The rear of the building is fitted with beds for about 50 more.

Building the millway.

The Camp--Woosocket Water Works.

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Armenian Protest

To the Editor of the Sunday Journal:

Since the establishment of the Armenian Church in America, the Armenians have been subjected to many sufferings and persecutions. They have been the victims of oppression and discrimination, and have been denied their rights as citizens of this country. The Armenian Church has been closed, and the Armenian community has been driven into the streets.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Great Labor Excursion

The leading labor organizations of the state are planning a great labor excursion to the forest casino theatre. This will be a wonderful opportunity to see the wonders of the forest and to enjoy the entertainment. All members of the union are invited to attend.

Rocky Point!

The last two days of season Sunday, Sept. 1st, and Labor Day:

Labor Day - Sept. 2nd.

Supplementary Bake Sept. 3d.

Great Labor Excursion

by the

Leading Labor Organizations of the State.

FOREST CASINO THEATRE

And all the features, including the GREAT SHORE DINNER!

The property has been purchased by the Wandsack Company. The property is located in the beautiful town of New Bedford, Massachusetts. It is a wonderful opportunity for everyone to enjoy a great day at the beach and see the wonders of the forest.

The excursion will take place on Labor Day, September 2nd. It is a great opportunity for everyone to enjoy the beauty of the forest and the entertainment provided by the forest casino theatre. All members of the union are invited to attend.

The excursion will include a special Bake, which will be held on September 3rd. It is a great opportunity for everyone to enjoy the delicious food provided by the Bake.

The excursion will also include a great Labor Day celebration, which will be held on September 2nd. It is a wonderful opportunity for everyone to enjoy the entertainment provided by the forest casino theatre.

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The excursion will also include a great Labor Day celebration, which will be held on September 2nd. It is a wonderful opportunity for everyone to enjoy the entertainment provided by the forest casino theatre.
A BRUTAL ASSAULT

Antonio Marrotto, an Italian water boy, employed on the new power on South Water street, was struck in the head with a shovel and knocked into the trench, which is 16 feet deep, and badly hurt. Thursday morning.

Marrotto's injuries are due to a brutal assault that was made upon him by a fellow worker, Mitchell Smith. Smith, who is also a water boy, has made good his escape.

The water boy, with his leg fractured in two places and his scalp torn open, is in a critical condition at the Rhode Island Hospital. Police are searching for the man who attacked Marrotto, but as yet they have been unable to locate him.

Marrotto is about 35 years old, and resides somewhere on Canal street. He was struck on the head by a shovel on a stick of timber Thursday morning, and fell unconscious. He was carried into the trench and struck three Italian laborers 11 feet below the surface of the street.

This made them mad, and they left the trench with a view to seeking retaliation. They were on the street level declaring that they would charge the boy, and wrangle among themselves.

Friends of the lad went to his rescue. The Italians took sides and a few blows were given when Mr. Bundage, foreman, attempted to quiet the disturbance.

The water boy at this time had stepped to one side and was washing a boy's face. Smith then struck him with a shovel and drenched him with a heavy blow on the head. The lad was run over by the shovel, and being unable to catch himself, pitched into the deep trench.

When taken out he was found to be severely injured. The ambulance was called and he was quickly removed to the hospital.

Antonio Marrotto has worked for several years in the company and his friends said he was not a good person.
Silvio Sconza was charged with having assaulted Domingo Fasciola, and was acquitted. A special fireman of the Credence de fires, Sconza was described as being an efficient and brave member of the fire department.

Several other defendants were acquitted, including those accused of murder, theft, and assault. The trial was conducted in a fair and impartial manner. The jury found the defendants not guilty on all charges.

The criminal suit was taken up Monday morning before Justice H. J. Taylor in the Criminal Court. The defendants, all men, were charged with various offenses, including theft, assault, and burglary. The trial began Monday morning and lasted several days. The defendants were of various ages and backgrounds. The charges against them were serious, and they faced the possibility of prison sentences if convicted.

The trial was conducted in a fair and impartial manner. The jury found the defendants not guilty on all charges.

The case was argued by Assistant District Attorney J. A. B. Union. The evidence was presented by the prosecution and the defense. The judge instructed the jury on the law, and the jury retired to consider their verdict. After a day of deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty on all charges.

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ONE OF A GANG OF MURDEROUS ARMENIANS PROBABLY KILLED.

They intended to murder all the inmates of the house.

THE LEADER SHOT BY THE MAGAR PROPESTRITON.

The police were informed of the attempt, and they proceeded to the house to make a search. They found the body of one of the Armenian leaders inside the house.

The Armenian, named Aram Petrosian, had been one of the leaders of the Armenian revolution. He was known for his暴力行为.

Achmed, the leader of the Armenian group, was also killed. He had been involved in numerous violent incidents.

The police arrested several suspects and brought them to the station for questioning.

THE BLOODY TRAGEDY IN A ROAD HOUSE.

A number of people were killed in a road house incident. The police were called to the scene and found several bodies.

A woman was killed in the attack, and her husband was seriously wounded. The police are investigating the case.

THE TERRORISTS CAPTURED.

Several terrorist organizations were involved in the attack. The police arrested several members of these organizations.

The authorities are investigating the case to determine the extent of the involvement of these organizations.

THE ARMS DEEPLY BURIED.

The police found a large cache of arms buried near the roadhouse. They believe that the terrorists were planning another attack.

THE INVESTIGATION GOES ON.

The police are continuing their investigation to determine the extent of the involvement of these organizations.

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FOR DEFENDING MIGHY

General Secretary Cahill Expelled from Textile Union Branch.

A GREAT SURPRISE TO THE OPERATIVES IN OMAHA.

The general council of the National Textile Union Meets in Omaha Today and It Is Likely That Some Action Will Be Taken.

The report contained in the bulletin last night, by the Secretary of the General Council of the National Textile Union had been expected to be read and discussed in Lawrence for defending the memory of the late Richard M. Metzler, a prominent leader of the Socialists in the Textile Union. In itemizing the paper, the operative of that element as a member of the board of the operative of that element, was a subject to the attention of the textile workers in Okeeffe County.

The proceedings of the General Council of the National Textile Union, at the meeting to be held in Omaha today, will be amended with considerable interest. Mr. Cahill has been identified with the Textile Union since it was first organized, and his action was taken, a statement of the controversy, and of the question, as a body and of the interests involved.

Mr. Cahill has been identified with the Textile Union in its struggle for the rights of all employees and employers in general. As a member of the American Federation of Labor, he has been active in the work of organizing the employees of the American Federation of Labor, and has been identified with that body in its efforts to establish and maintain a labor policy in the country.

The Boston Daily Record reports that the case of Mr. Cahill, who has been identified with the American Federation of Labor, is of great importance to the labor movement in the country, and that the action taken is of great importance to the labor movement in the country.

Mr. Cahill's case has been brought to the attention of the National Textile Union, and it is to be expected that some action will be taken in the matter.

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NEARLY ONE-HALF OF OUR POSSIBLE VOTERS DO NOT VOTE.

The Foreign-Born Voters Constantly Increasing.

The latest bulletin issued by the State Census Bureau gives interesting information relative to the citizenship status of our male adult population. It is computed that at the last census the number of foreign-born males was 2,013,200, which represents an increase of 20 per cent over the previous census. This increase in the number of foreign-born males indicates a steady growth of immigration into the country for the past ten years.

The gain in foreign-born population is largely due to an increase in the number of people who have been naturalized or who are currently living in the United States. The increase in foreign-born population is also due to an increased number of people who have been born in foreign countries and are now living in the United States.

A comparison of the foreign-born population in 1850 and 1900 shows a significant increase. In 1850, the foreign-born population was 1,250,000, while in 1900 it had increased to 2,013,200. This increase is due to the fact that many people who were born in foreign countries have moved to the United States and are now living here.

The following table shows the number of foreign-born males in the United States from 1850 to 1900:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Foreign-Born Males</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>1,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>2,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>2,013,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The foreign-born population is still increasing, and it is expected that it will continue to do so for many years to come. This increase in the foreign-born population is due to the fact that many people who were born in foreign countries have moved to the United States and are now living here.

JOHN BROOKE.

Annual Meeting at Second Church on Line Street.

SPEECHES BY SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

11-12-18

Ministers of First Memorial Meeting Hold a Large Luncheon.

Sensational Letter from Frank C. F. B. Ham of Boston.

The annual memorial meeting of the Boston Historical Society was held at the B. Z. S. Church, on Line Street, last Thursday evening, with a large number of the most prominent men of the city present.

A large luncheon was held in the afternoon, and the secretaries of the society were present.

The following speech was delivered by Mr. John Brookes, of Boston, who is the president of the society.

LARGEST FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION.

Central Falls and Providence have more than half of the entire foreign-born population of the state. In Central Falls, the foreign-born population is 11,640, or 22 per cent of the entire population. In Providence, the foreign-born population is 12,750, or 24 per cent of the entire population.

The foreign-born population is still increasing, and it is expected that it will continue to do so for many years to come. This increase in the foreign-born population is due to the fact that many people who were born in foreign countries have moved to the United States and are now living here.

Boston, Dec. 1, 1860.
SHUT DOWN IN BRISTOL
National India Rubber Company's Works to Be Closed.

The tenth annual ball of the United Charities of the United India Rubber Company was held last night. The hall was well-filled with guests and the main feature of the evening was the arrival of Mr. Joseph Meeks and Mrs. Blakes, who were introduced to the guests as the new directors of the company. The reception was held in the ballroom of the City Hotel, and a large number of guests were present.

The directors announced the decision to close the works at Bristow, resulting in the unemployment of over 500 workers. The company has been facing financial difficulties due to the decline in the demand for rubber, and the decision to shut down the works is seen as a necessary move to ensure the survival of the company.

OTHER FACTORIES IN U.S. RUBBER TRUST TO FOLLOW SUIT.

Cause Attributed to Overproduction and the Very Open Winter.

A THOUSAND HANDS WILL BE THROWN OUT AT BRISTOL.

Cutter's in the National Company May Decide to Go to Work Today - Mainstream Halpere.

G. A. Saunders of New York, the general manager of the United States Rubber Company, was in Bristow yesterday afternoon on matters of business pertaining to the works there, and was interviewed by a Journal reporter. In conversation with the reporter, Mr. Saunders stated that his company was considering the possibility of closing their Bristow works.

In regard to the present condition of the industry, Mr. Saunders said that the current winter had been very open, with little snowfall, which had resulted in a very low demand for rubber goods. He added that the company had been forced to reduce production and lay off workers in recent months.

The closure of the Bristow works would result in the loss of over 500 jobs, and would be a major blow to the local economy. However, Mr. Saunders emphasized that the decision was necessary to ensure the survival of the company in the face of continued financial difficulties.

The closure has sparked concern among local residents, who have expressed concern about the impact on the community. However, the company has assured them that they will continue to support the affected workers through retraining and job placement programs.

The company's decision to shut down the works is likely to be followed by other companies in the rubber industry, as they face similar challenges due to the decline in demand.

THE BRISTOL STRIKE.

Places of Those Who Left Work

The striking rubber cutters at the National India Rubber Company in Bristow have demanded higher wages and better working conditions. The company has offered to negotiate on these issues, but the workers have rejected the offer and continued their strike.

The strike has had a significant impact on the local economy, as the company produces a large portion of the country's rubber products. The workers have vowed to continue their strike until their demands are met.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from Page 5)

To the Editor of the Sunday Journal:
A dreadful year passed. The memory will linger on, and for many, many years, the world will be a place of butchers, plunders, rapists, and murderers. It was the year of the Armenians—men, women, and children. It was the year of the Armenian Genocide.

A whole Christian nation has been put to the test by the events of this dreadful year. The world has been reminded that in many countries, women and children are most vulnerable, and the actions of a few can have far-reaching consequences.

Over 200 villages, towns, and cities have been burned to the ground. The lives of entire communities have been destroyed, and the memory of the Armenian Genocide will continue to haunt us.

We are never too young or too old to learn from the past. The events of this year are a painful reminder of the importance of human rights and the need to prevent such atrocities from happening in the future.

As we move forward, let us not forget the victims of the Armenian Genocide. Their memory will live on, and their actions will inspire us to be better people.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

(Continued from Page 5)

An Armenian Appeal

The Editor of the Journal:
To the Editor of the Journal:

I echo the sentiments of the Journal in calling for the end of the conflict in the Middle East. It is time to put an end to the suffering and bloodshed.

The situation is dire, and we must act now to prevent further tragedy. The international community must come together to ensure that a peaceful solution is reached.

We must not stand idly by while innocent people are suffering. We must take action to ensure that they are protected and that their rights are respected.

I urge everyone to support the efforts of those working towards a peaceful solution. Together, we can make a difference.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]