EVE OF CUTOFF

Increased Activity Shown Among Rhode Island Mill Agents.

EXPLANATION OF CONDITIONS IN THE

LONDSLEGE COMPANY'S MILLS.

The Introduction of New Weaves Necessary in a Year's Sale of Wages—Data Obtained from Fall River Will Be Used in Making the New Weaves Which Are to Go Into Effect Next Monday.

There is more activity among the Rhode Island mill agents and those in authority in the factories just now, on account of the cutoff day going into effect, than there was before the reduction was decided upon. This is owing partly to the fact that the reduction in this State is not to be a horizontal one, one in which the wages of every employee will be cut in the same proportion. In the aggregate the pay roll will probably be reduced 10 or 11 per cent., but will not suffer alike, and what has been done in some of the Lonsdale Company's mills will, no doubt, be repeated in the others, where similar conditions are to be exist.

With these conditions are was explained to-day by an agent who manages mills in which a dozen different prices are paid for weaving as many different styles of goods. As he explained, there are introduced from time to time new weaves in mills where the weight of the yarn is constantly varying new weaves, with which the operatives are unfamiliar. To cut them to make the new weaves as are earned by their fellow operatives in other factories, it is necessary to pay a price per cut much closer proportion that in paying the operative for the weaving other styles. In course of time, of course, the demand for the new products grows, and the mill begins to count on the new weaves. It is the same with the Lonsdale Company's mills, where the new weaves were first introduced.

The reason for this is that the reduction in wages paid in Fall River factories, relative to the price paid for spinning and the speed and length of mills, is given by the number of operatives, and their knowledge to account in the making of the schedule of wages that will have effect here next Monday.

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WANSKUCK MILL OPEN.

The Worst Part of the Factory Started Up, but the Weavers Did Not Go In.

There was a Large Number of Applications for Work in the General Departments of the Mill— Superintendent Metzall says That a Few of the Looms Are Running... It Is Not Likely That Any Positive Action Towards the Filling of the Strikers' Place Will Be Taken for a Few Days Yet...—The Centreville Mill Closed.—No Change at New Bedford—Stikes at the American Printing Co.'s Mill, Fall River.

The cut-off was come at the Wanskuck Mill, which was opened reorganized. The mill's work was reorganized. The mill was running, but the weavers were not. They were divided on their ends of the plant and decided that one of their number had given in. There was a large number of applicants for positions on the other departments who were turned away because there was no work. The weavers were not under any obligation to give them their services.

The gathering of the persons around the mill was very small, and principally to the tasks at the cutting of the mill, which began on the 10th of October. The stoutest was not to be expected, as those who were willing to go to work were paid with little wages. It was very difficult to get the work done, as the weavers had been working for years. Many of the workers for whom there was employment did not arrive at the mill until shortly before 11 o'clock. These were principally men who had been doing odd jobs around the mill during the time the looms had been idle. In an hour after the power was started, a strike was called. Metzall was interviewed by the strikers and was asked what proportion of the operatives were at work. He said only that the worst part of the department had been started. When asked if there were any work to be had, Metzall said that there was a lot of work. There were only a few weavers, but they would not say how many, neither would the strike committee give any definite number of weavers at work.

The pickets stationed on the several roads leading to the mill declared that no one was in the mill for the purpose of cutting goods was seen. The workers who were not employed were busy with their work, and who had been trying to land at the Glenmont Mill when the strike started. At about 2 o'clock, the streets were deserted except for the pickets, and the strikers claimed that an Italian before the storm was carrying fagons. Since then, the mill has been working with a small force, and has been indifferently to get work of any kind.

At the Glenmont Mill, 10 of the power to come over in the stone mills on the lower end of the mill, and some 200 of the looms in the factory were in operation, 4 of them in operation at the same time. The power of the weapon in a strike is not as formidable as those who have been working on the looms. The power of the weapon in a strike is the only obstacle to see if it can be used to its fullest extent at Wanskuck yesterday.

A handmill at the Glenmont Mill, who are making the looms, have decided that the strikers can be carried on their own looms, and they keep their words. The habit of raising early, being supported during the minor parts of the mill at an early hour to make sure that the power of the weapon is ever in quest, and that it is not necessary to turn the fast out to arm them this morning. The first thing for starting at 1 o'clock, and enough of the men from the branch have been marching through the streets of the city, led by one of their number, a young boy, followed by a group of boys and girls. The strikers decided to their places and continued marching. They had been blocking the avenues of increased wages into wages, marching up and down, to a possible number of the strikers towards the church.

Several members of the American branch arrived. When the girls with their fellow workers, as they were known, started on their march some of the women, who were working on the looms, were turned over to them, and their horse was closed to them. They seem to have been encouraged by the sight of the crowd, and to have gathered more impetus from the new which they considered was in some way to their advantage, and some of these women were working for them. They were not over it in the matter. The women, who were the most active, would try to understand the reasons for their fellow-workers openly pointed to the women of the workers on the power, to make the crowd more the curiosity and interest of their fellow-workers, and tell them that they may hereafter that it was not true that they had been fired and they were not given any notice of the change of the mill.

Reports which have been made in the mill that certain weavers would gladly go to work, may not be accepted as such, since it has been said that the strike was called that the mills would be closed. There are not enough of the strikers who are willing to work, to do so, and these weavers have a right to strike, if the conditions would be likely, and the strikers could not be induced to return.

The strikers may not give up under the pressure of the struggle, but it is for an important factor in the affair. Even if a majority of the weavers feel disposed to accept the compromise offer, there would be no work for the Wanskuck Mill to follow the course taken at the mills. The power of the weapon in a strike is not as formidable as those who have been working on the looms. The power of the weapon in a strike is the only obstacle to see if it can be used to its fullest extent at Wanskuck yesterday.
TO OPEN MONDAY.

A Formal Notice Was Posted at the Wanskuck Mills at Noon Saturday.

The Starting Up of the Mohawk Mill Will Cut Off Fifty Wanskuck Weavers.

No. 1 Mill Officials Say There Are No Longer Replaced, but That Spinning Facilities Will Be Increased and There Will Not Be So Many Weavers Employed As Before the Strike. The Meeting of the Women Weavers in New Bedford Was a Flap. Mrs. Pickering Was Not Allowed to Speak.

Many Weavers Employed As Before the Strike. The Meeting of the Women Weavers in New Bedford Was a Flap. Mrs. Pickering Was Not Allowed to Speak.

About a Mad Rush and Considerable Excitement and Its Success Was Doubtful. The Crowd of Applicants for Aid at the Poor Department Continues and Is Assuming Gravity Proportions. Otherwise There Are No New Developments in the Situation.

Elsewhere in New England

It has become apparent that the Wanskuck Company has decided upon agreements to measure in dealing with the labor trouble that has interfered with production at the Wanskuck and Geneva Mills during the last three weeks. A close observer of the details of the negotiations has reported that important agreements have been reached with a number of the developments of the strike.

The mill owners are not doing much talking, but it is apparent that they have been "hanging all the time." That is the way in which a Wanskuck tie was spoken about yesterday, and he was one who would not commit himself to any statement as to what the outcome of the meeting was. The meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the mill owners in New Bedford, and it was attended by representatives of the mill operatives. The mill owners were not present, but they were represented by their attorneys. The meeting was called to discuss the situation in the mill, and it was adjourned without any definite action being taken.

The Wanskuck Company has decided to offer a position to the head of the mill in order to bring about a settlement of the dispute. The offer has been made to a number of the mill owners, and it has been accepted by them.

The position is to be a that of a foreman, and it will be for the purpose of looking after the interests of the mill. The offer has been made to the mill owners, and it has been accepted by them.

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LOOMS FROM WANSKUCK MILL.

The New Mill at Mohogan Has Been Purchased and Will be at Once Started Up.

One Hundred Will Be Transferred from the Old Mill to the Mohogan Factory. — Superintendent Metcalf Says the Looms Will Not Be Replaced with Cam Looms, But That the Company Will in the Future Add This Work Among Small Mills. — More Weavers at the Geneva Mill To-day.

No Change at Centreville. — The Mill Likely to Close on Monday.

Everything Quiet at New Bedford — Sensational Stories of Poverty Denied.

The situation at Geneva and Wans
tuck today is very quiet, with smaller crowds near the main entrance than hitherto. On entering the mill the workers go in two sections, and the Mill is run by the mill owners. The only change noticed is the addition of a new structure with weaving shops large enough for 400 looms, which is being built on the site of the old mill. A small group of workers was seen outside the mill, but they were soon dispersed by the police. The workers are reported to be satisfied with the new arrangement and are expected to return to their work tomorrow.

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THE MILL TROUBLES.


Preferences Given Local Help.

Outside Help Likely to be Employed if the Old Operatives Do Not Apply.

Hiring of New Help Not Decided on.

The possibility of the Wanskuck Mill Management deciding to resume operations in a few days was discussed at a meeting of the local operative association yesterday. It was announced that the mill would be opened on Monday if the strike is not settled.

The mill has been closed since last Friday, when the workers went on strike to protest against the dismissal of several men who were accused of stealing from the company. The strike has caused a great deal of hardship for the workers, who have been without pay for several days.

The mill management has been trying to get back to normal operations, but the strike has made it difficult. The company has tried to hire new workers, but many of them have refused to come in because they are afraid of being involved in the conflict.

The situation is expected to improve if the strike is settled soon. The company is ready to resume operations as soon as the workers return to work.

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Unconfirmed Rumor That the New Bedford Manufacturers Have Submitted a Proposition

Unconfirmed rumor that the New Bedford manufacturers have submitted a proposition to the operatives for a compromise on the basis of 5 per cent reduction, the scheme to continue for a few weeks, unless the situation of cotton manufacture is more assuaged. The talk gained the union head quarters, this morning, largely turned on this rumor, and it said that it will be presented as a meeting of the general committee this afternoon.

On the contrary, it is asserted by representatives of the manufacturers that no such proposition has been made. The meeting of mill boards is said, and the mill men guard the operatives and the Stokers receiving offers of assistance.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 28—The cotton mills of New Bedford remained closed Wednesday and there was no change whatever in the situation this morning. The unions' representatives report that no such offers as assistance are coming in from many places and that, from present appearances, the operatives are able to stay away from the mills for the present.

The New Bedford boys have been working as usual for the past few weeks, but the French-Canadian families back in the country are said to be rather anxious. It is understood that the mill boards of the New Bedford mills have decided that a trip to Canada is equivalent to a visit to the mill in the present situation.

The operatives are not likely to be back in the mill unless there is some change in the situation. The situation of the New Bedford cotton mills is not as critical as that of the textile mills in other sections, but the operatives are determined to hold out until they are satisfied with the conditions.

The Centerville Strike

There was little change in the strike situation at Centerville today. The mill continued to run, as usual, and the workmen had been working for the past few weeks. The operatives were determined to hold out until they were satisfied with the conditions. There was little change in the situation at the mill, but there were indications that the workmen were determined to hold out until they were satisfied with the conditions.

The New Bedford mills are not as critical as those in other sections, but the operatives are determined to hold out until they are satisfied with the conditions. The situation of the New Bedford cotton mills is not as critical as that of the textile mills in other sections, but the operatives are determined to hold out until they are satisfied with the conditions.

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The Centreville Mill Weavers Refuse to Go to Work Under the Reduced Price List.

CLAIM THE CUT IS TOO SWEEPING.

The Reduction Is in the Nature of a Readjustment and Varies from Nothing in the Case of the Bed Boys to Nearly 19 Per Cent. in the Case of Some Weavers.—No Serious Demonstration at Wansbeck To-Day.

The Company is Arranging to Purchase Another Mill Elsewhere in the State.—No Sign of a Break in the Ranks at New Bedford.

Yesterday morning the wage reduction went into effect at the Centreville Cotton Mill at Centreville, owned by the Yellow Press Gazette, and was announced by a notice cut from the Press Gazette and displayed in the mill by a well-known local printer.

The change in wages will mean a reduction of about 10 cents per hour for the weavers, 5 cents per hour for the loom hands, and 7 cents per hour for the machine operators. The reductions are to go into effect immediately, and will be in effect throughout the mill.

The management of the mill has been informed by the union that it will not be able to continue operations at the reduced wages, and that it will be necessary to lay off a large number of the workers. The union has also stated that it will not be able to resume operations until a satisfactory wage settlement has been reached.

The company has been in negotiations with the union for several weeks, and it is expected that a settlement will be reached soon. In the meantime, the workmen are being paid at the new rates while the negotiations continue.

The situation at the Wansbeck Mill is similar, with a reduction of about 5 cents per hour for the weavers and a corresponding reduction in the wages of the loom hands and machine operators. The company has also been informed by the union that it will not be able to continue operations at the reduced wages, and that it will be necessary to lay off a large number of the workers. The union has also stated that it will not be able to resume operations until a satisfactory wage settlement has been reached.

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**THE MILL SITUATION.**

New Bedford Business Men, Mainly the Small Shopkeepers, Are Beginning to Grow Anxious.

A Number of Weavers and Other Operatives Have Already Left the City.—Neither Side Has Shown Signs of Weakening as Yet.—Interest Was Transferred Yesterday from New Bedford to Boston.—Executive Council of National Spinners' Union in Session.—The Meeting Was Mainly One of Discussion, Although It Was Decided to Concentrate the Efforts of the Organization toward New Bedford and Leave the Matters of Dispute in Other Cities for the Local Unions to Determine Upon.—Robert Howard on the Substitution of Ring for Mule Spinners.

A Number of Poles Went to the Geneva Mill Today.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 31.—The outcome of the Geneva mill strike here began today with both sides apparently as firm as ever, and it was said that the present situation may well be regarded as the beginning of the end of the Geneva mill strike. The mill owners made the statement last week that the Geneva mill would go out of business if the strikers would not return. It is stated that the mill owners will not return to work unless they see some indication of a desire on the part of the strikers to return to work. The strikers, on the other hand, say that they will not return to work unless they see some indication of a desire on the part of the mill owners to return to work. The strike is in full force and the mill is completely deserted.

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**WHITE ROCK MILL CLOSED**

The Striking Spinners Are Willing to Make a Compromise, Accepting a Reduction of Three Cents.

**THEY ARE IN NO WAY ORGANIZED.**

The situation in Fall River is one of considerable discontent among the workers. The Waverly mills, which are the most prominent strike, are the only ones that have not yet made any announcement as to their intentions. The workers are demanding a higher wage, improved working conditions, and a shorter workday. The management is resisting these demands, and the strike continues to escalate.

**DISCUSSION IN FALL RIVER.**

The trouble is due to the Waverly mills, which are located in the downtown area of Fall River. The workers have been on strike for several weeks, and tensions have been escalating. The strike is expected to continue until the workers' demands are met.

**LOWELL SPINNERS ORGANIZED.**

The situation in Lowell, Massachusetts, is also tense. The spinners in Lowell have formed a union, and are demanding better wages and working conditions. The management has stated that they will not negotiate with the union, and the strike continues.

**REDUCTION IN EFFECT AT MANCHESTER.**

The Manchester mills, which are located in the north of Fall River, have announced a reduction in wages. This decision has sparked outrage among the workers, and the strike is expected to continue.

**NEW BEDFORD.**

The workers in New Bedford have also been on strike for several weeks. The strike is expected to continue until the workers' demands are met.

**SUNDAY IN NEW BEDFORD.**

There are no changes in the situation in New Bedford. The strike continues as usual, and there is no news of any negotiations.

**OLD NEWS FROM NEW BEDFORD.**

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STRIKE AT WHITE ROCK.


THEY DID NOT GO IN TO-DAY.

This is the First Strike of Cotton Mill operatives in this State since the Reduction Went Into Effect. Everything Quiet in New Bedford. No Attempt Made to Start Up Any of the Mills. Work Was Resumed at the Wanskuck Company This Morning. Several Police Officers Were on Hand, But No Demonstration Was Made by the Striking Operatives.

The White Rock cotton mill at White Rock, near Newbury, owned by B. B. & R. Knight, shut down at noon yesterday owing to a strike of 300 weavers and spinners who refused to work at the reduced wages. The employees, 250, remained out to protest the new rates. The reduction in wages was the cause of the strike. When running in full the mill gives employment to 500 hands. The Weavers and Spinners are orderly and the local tradesmen believe the strike is for higher wages.

Two Prominent Figures in the New Bedford Strike.

In this connection it should be added that the weavers and spinners have met with considerable success. The demand for higher wages is not only met but exceeded. The wages are now $1.10 per day for weavers and $1.00 per day for spinners. The strike is likely to continue until the demand is met.

To the other thinking weavers of the city believe that the whole trouble over wages can be settled by the weavers. The manufacturers are told that they will not make their mill to work unless they are paid a wage of $1.50 per day. The weavers have been told that they can make $1.10 per day, and they are determined to stand by it.

The weavers have been working for several weeks, and the manufacturers have been unable to get any独白 numbers of hands to work at the reduced wages. The strike is likely to continue until the manufacturers agree to the weavers' demand. The situation is serious and the manufacturer must be prepared to meet the demands of the weavers. The manufacturers are likely to be forced to raise the wages to $1.50 per day in order to keep their mills running.
A meeting of the weavers employed in B. & W. Knight's Mills in one of the main buildings at Fall River was called this afternoon to consider the redactions that went into effect yesterday. The resolution that was adopted at the meeting was to the effect that the redactions for the week ending October 1 caused an impression among the weavers that they would be deprived of the privileges of the trade. Representatives of the employers at the meeting, however, explained that the redactions were designed to improve the working conditions and that the union was willing to consider any changes that might be necessary.

The situation at the Mills of the Slater Cotton Company, located in the Sterling District, has come to a standstill. The owners of the company have refused to negotiate with the weavers' union, and the strikers have been forced to return to work. The union is preparing to take further action to resolve the dispute.

In the Pawcatuck Valley, the situation remains tense. The strikers have been on strike for over two weeks, and there has been little progress in negotiations. The strikers are demanding higher wages and better working conditions, but the company has refused to budge.

In the Fall River Strike, the weavers have forced the mills to shut down, and the strike has become a major issue in the city. The weavers' union is demanding a 25% increase in wages, but the mill owners are only offering a 10% increase. The strike has caused widespread disruption, with mills closing and workers losing their jobs.

The situation in the Slater Cotton Company in Sterling is also tense. The company has refused to negotiate with the weavers' union, and the strike has been ongoing for over two weeks. The union is demanding better working conditions and higher wages, but the company has refused to budge.

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The worksite of the Mills was quite different each day. Some men worked on the looms, others in the stores or offices, and still others helped with the maintenance of the equipment. The workers were paid hourly and could earn more or less depending on how well they worked. The conditions were often tough, with long hours and heavy physical labor. The workers' housing was simple and basic, with little room for personal comfort or privacy. Despite these challenges, the workers were proud of their skills and the products they produced.
They Have Joined the Wanskuk Strikers and Have All Stopped Work.

A Committee Sent to the Mill at Oakland, Controlled by the Wanskuk Company, for the Purpose of Inducing the Operatives There to Strike. The State Board of Arbitration Failed to accomplish Anything at New Bedford and Preparations for a Long Strike Are Being Made.—A Statement Issued by Lowell Manufacturers.

The operations of the Geneva Mill, which is about 100 miles of the Wanskuk Company's plant, have come to a standstill, and the strikers at the Geneva Mill have refused to work until theGeneva Company agrees to the terms of the Wanskuk strikers. The Geneva Mill is the largest of the Wanskuk Company's mills, and the strike at the Geneva Mill has brought the entire company to a standstill. The strike at the Geneva Mill is the result of the failure of the State Board of Arbitration to settle the dispute between the Wanskuk Company and the strikers at the Wanskuk Mill.

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The Shutting Down of the Mills Will Involve About Nine Hundred Operatives.

SUPERINTENDENT METCALF MUCH SURPRISED.

His Weavers, He Says, Are as Well Paid as Those in Other Mills, and Cites Figures to Prove It.—The Offer Compromise, He States, Was Equiva lent to an Increase of 25 Per Cent. to the Weavers Operating Ten Harnesses and Over, and Was Intended to Put Them on a Level with Cam Loom Weavers.—The Resolution to Strike Was Passed with But Few Dissenting Votes.

There was no outward excitement manifested in Wansuck this morning when the strike of the weavers of the Wansuck Mill went into effect. The operatives of the other departments were not informed of the decision till the last possible moment, although word was passed among them that the decision was to go into effect and the result was that the men simply went home after leaving the shops.

The Superintendent then produced the pay ledger and from it showed that the weavers had been paid an average of $9.50 per week for the last three months, and that it was the fact that the work had been at a standstill that necessitated the proposition. The workers had been paid $9.50 per week, but that was the average earnings of the whole mill, and the average earnings of the men who had been working were higher than that.

He said that the character of the work at Wansuck is not the same as that at Greenfield, because over at Greenfield the weavers are being paid $10.50 per week, and the wages of the weavers are much higher than at Wansuck. He also said that the wages of the weavers in the double loom system are much higher than at Wansuck, and that the Mills are in a position to afford better wages.

He added that the strike was necessitated by the fact that the weavers had not been paid enough for the work they had done, and that it was the fact that the wages were not sufficient to cover the cost of living that led to the strike.

He said that he did not think that the strike would last long, and that he expected that it would be called off in a few days.

He also said that he had no power to call the strike off, and that it was up to the men to decide whether they would go back to work or not.

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The Lonsdale Cut.

A Female Operative Taken in Custody by Police.

FLYING IN THE CENTRAL FALLS SITUATION LAST EVENING.

Ever since the beginning of the strike the 'Scab' who went back to work having been alienated and ousted by the Jabez and Agent Oft were not exempt. The arrest of Afton of Fenn's Mill was a surprise to many last evening.

The arrest of the 7 men and 2 women at the winding house on Monday.

The arrest of the 7 men and 2 women was the result of a meeting that took place on Friday evening. The situation had become so critical that some action was necessary to prevent further violence. The police were called in, and the arrests were made without incident.

The Weavers of the Ashton Mill of the Lonsdale Cut appeared before the Board of Arbitration last evening to take action on the cut-down wage of 60 cents per hour. The union had already presented a case, and now they were prepared to present their case in court.

The board of arbitration was convened to decide whether or not the cut-down wage of 60 cents per hour was fair and just. The union argued that the workers were being exploited, and that their basic wage should be increased to $1.50 per hour. The employers argued that they could not afford to pay more than 60 cents per hour.

After much discussion, the board of arbitration ruled in favor of the union's case. They decided that the wage should be increased to $1.50 per hour, and that the workers should be paid the full amount for all hours worked.

The decision was met with great enthusiasm by the workers, who had been fighting for higher wages for months. They were thrilled to see their hard work finally pay off, and they were determined to fight for even more in the future.

The situation at the Lonsdale Cut was tense, and it was feared that further violence could break out. However, the workers were determined to fight for their rights, and they were confident that they would win.

The Weavers, however, were not happy with the outcome of the meeting. They felt that the board of arbitration had made a mistake in ruling in favor of the union's case. They were determined to fight for their rights, and they were confident that they would win in the future.

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All eyes in Wansukro are turned to Concorde Hall, where the Wansukro Mill is located. People are eager to know if the mill will operate as usual.

The mill was closed due to a strike by workers who were on their second day of action. The strike is part of a nationwide strike by all workers in the Wansukro Mill area.

The strike has been called by the Wansukro Mill Workers Union to protest against the management's decision to close the mill. The workers are demanding better working conditions and higher wages.

The strike has caused a lot of inconvenience to the people of Wansukro, who rely on the mill for their daily needs. The closure of the mill has also affected the local economy.

The strike is expected to continue until the workers' demands are met. The management has so far refused to negotiate with the workers, and the situation remains tense.

The strike is a sign of the growing discontent among workers in the Wansukro area. The workers are demanding better working conditions and higher wages to improve their quality of life.

The strike has also highlighted the importance of the role of unions in protecting the rights of workers. The Wansukro Mill Workers Union has been instrumental in organizing the strike and maintaining the workers' solidarity.

The strike is also a reminder of the vulnerability of workers in the face of economic pressures. The workers are demanding better working conditions and higher wages to improve their quality of life.

The strike is a call for action, not just for the workers in Wansukro, but for all workers around the world. It is a call for a fairer and more just society where workers are treated with respect and dignity.

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STRIKE AT WANSKUCK.

A Majority of the Weavers Left Their Work in a Body Yesterday.

RETURNED TO-DAY PENDING An ANSWER.

Mr. Metcalf who is in New York Sende Word That He Has Withdrawn His Goods from the Market and Will Receive No More Orders Until the Trouble is Settled. There Has Been Unrest at Wanskuck for Some Time and the Feeling of Opposition to the Scale of Wages Has Been Largely Fomented by Members of the Textile Union.

New Bedford-operatives.

They Are Apparently Determined to Endure Against the Reduction. It is to strikes. Probably that was the result of the announcement of the executive committee of City Hall in New Bedford last night. Notice: That the vote was intended to be the expression of the will of the workmen. It was generally understood that the vote was in favor of the labor demands and that the workmen should continue to strike. The vote was taken by the City Council at the meeting of the executive committee.

Closer following the meeting of the executive committee, the workmen were reported as renewing their efforts to obtain a reduction in wages. Many of the workmen did not believe the vote was for a reduction, but they declared that they would continue the strike until they received a reduction in wages. The workmen were reported as being in a state of excitement, and many of them threatened to continue the strike until they received a reduction in wages. The workmen were also reported as expressing their sentiments on the strike question when the wages were reduced.

The first business of the meeting was the report of the special committee of 36, which was appointed last May. The committee reported that the workmen had not received a reduction in wages, and that the workmen were still working for the same wages that they were paid one year ago. The workmen were also reported as expressing their sentiments on the strike question when the wages were reduced.

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In Maine Cotton Mills

Scott, Jan. 26.—Notices were posted in the cotton mills of the York Cor-
poration announcing the closing of the mill of that firm and asking Jan. 31, their wages on account of the reduction. A reduction was not mentioned in the notices. According to the firm's announcement, the wages of about 1,000 employees will be reduced to $20 per week. The reduction is said to be due to the fact that the mills have been operating at a loss.

In Rhode Island Mills

The Spinners' Association of the Rhoode Island Mills, Spinners' Association held a meeting in the Providence office of the association on Jan. 26. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the situation in the mills. The association is composed of 200 mills, and the representatives of the mills were present. The meeting was well attended, and there was a general discussion of the difficulties facing the mills.

H. 1. Male Spinners

The Spinners' Union of the New England Mills, Spinners' Association held a meeting in the Providence office of the association on Jan. 26. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the situation in the mills. The association is composed of 100 mills, and the representatives of the mills were present. The meeting was well attended, and there was a general discussion of the difficulties facing the mills.

The average pay of the spinners in the mills of the New England mills is about $3.00 per week. The average pay of the spinners in the mills of the New England mills is about $3.00 per week.

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**TWO STRIKES OVER.**

Operatives Returned to Work at the Centreville and King Philip Mills This Morning.

All the Departments of the Centreville Mill Are in Operation, but Fifty Looms are Being Held for Strikers Who have Not Returned—A Number of Apprentices Being Worked Turned Away, The Management Pretending the Old Help—Non-Union Operatives at New Bedford Becoming Restless—Belief That if the Gates Were Opened Many of Them Would Go In.

The Centreville Mill started up all its departments today, the machinery being run at the usual rate of speed. The management of the mill had some difficulty in getting the strikers to return to work, but after a number of threats and promises, a large number of the strikers agreed to come back to work. However, there were still a number of strikers who refused to return, and the management has been forced to lay off a number of workers.

The strikers who have returned to work are working under the same conditions as before the strike, and the management has been careful to keep the strikers in the dark about any changes that may be made in the mill.

**DIED FROM FRIGHT?**

Sudden Death of a Girl Worker in the Centreville Mill Causes a Sensation in the Valley.

The street of three of the striking weavers at Centreville yesterday and who were working in their homes, was visited by a young girl who had been working at the mill. She had just come home from work, and was preparing to go to the mill when she suddenly fell to the ground and died. The girl had been working at the mill for several years, and had been a regular worker for many years.

**HIS HOUSE STONED ON TWO OCCASIONS.**

The Girl Was Dead and Was Taken to the Hospital. The attending physician said that while the excitement of the attack on her home had not directly caused her death, it had undoubtedly contributed to it. The attack appeared to be well timed, and the girl had not been working at the mill on the day of the attack.

The story of the girl's death has caused a sensation in the valley, and many people have expressed sympathy for the girl's family. The strike is still going on, and the mill is not yet at peace.

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**Letters to the Editor.**

**Mrs. Louise Goodwin, wife of the mill owner at New Bedford, has been threatened with physical harm by the mill workers, who are demanding higher wages and better working conditions. Mrs. Goodwin is a well-known figure in the community, and has been active in the mill workers' strike. She has been threatened with being thrown out of her home and having her belongings destroyed.

**At Waskaskie.**

There is no material change in the strike situation at Waskaskie. The town is quiet, and the mill workers are still on strike. The mill owners have not made any concessions, and the workers are determined to continue their strike until they receive the wages they demand.
The strikers congregated on the bridge as usual Monday night about the same time; the police were present in considerable force, and some of the strikers were seen to be carrying firearms. The police were also seen to be placed in an attitude of readiness to act. The bridge was the scene of considerable excitement, and the police were ordered to proceed to the bridge and take possession of it.

The executive committee of the strikers met with the police on the bridge, and warned them to keep a proper guard over the bridge. The police, in turn, assured the strikers that they would do their best to keep order.

The strike continues. The strikers are determined to hold the bridge, and the police are determined to take possession of it. The situation is serious, and the strike is likely to continue for some time.
Carpenters’ Union Meeting Postponed

Henry L. Levis, the newly elected President of the local union, announced that a meeting of the executive committee was to be held at 7:30 p.m. last evening in the local union hall. The meeting was attended by over 500 members of the local union and the officers of the council. The main topic of discussion was the question of the strike of the New Mohagen Mill, near Nasho.

The mill owners are not willing to negotiate with the union, and the strikers have been on strike for over a month. The mill has been operating at a reduced capacity, and the strikers have been holding rallies and meetings to support their cause.

The local union has been supporting the strikers with strike funds, and the members have been instructed to continue the strike until a settlement is reached.

The strike has caused a great deal of hardship to the workers and their families. Many of the families have been living in substandard conditions, and the strike has made it difficult for them to maintain their living standards.

The local union has been in close contact with the state and federal government, and they are working to find a solution to the strike. The union has filed a grievance with the National Labor Relations Board, and they are hopeful that a fair and just settlement will be reached.

The strike has also caused a great deal of concern among the community members. Many of them are concerned about the impact of the strike on the local economy, and they are hoping that a resolution will be reached soon.

The union is committed to fighting for the rights of its members and ensuring that they receive fair and just treatment. They are confident that they will be able to negotiate a fair settlement that will benefit all parties involved.
The strike at Centerville has taken on a new phase. The women strikers have become increasingly active in the effort to prevent the strike by the men from being extended. In several cases they have acted as a buffer or barrier between the two groups, preventing the men from entering the factory. The strikers have been encouraged by their success in this effort, and are now more determined than ever to prevent the strike from spreading. They are supported by many of the local residents, who believe that the company is acting unfairly in attempting to force the women to return to work.

The situation at Wausau and Green Bay is also reported to be tense. The workers at Wausau, who are striking for higher wages and better working conditions, have been joined by a large number of sympathetic workers from other cities. The company has tried to break the strike by bringing in scabs, but these have been met with fierce resistance by the strikers.

In Green Bay, the workers have been successful in preventing the company from using scabs, and are continuing to strike for better wages and conditions. The mayor of the city has called for an end to the strike, but the workers have refused to return to work until their demands are met.

The situation in Milwaukee is reported to be calm, with no signs of a strike. The workers have been satisfied with their wages and working conditions, and have no desire to strike. The company has been cooperative, and has agreed to make some improvements in response to the workers' demands.

In contrast, the situation in Milwaukee is reported to be tense. The workers are striking for higher wages and better working conditions, and have been met with resistance from the company. The strike has been successful in preventing the company from using scabs, and the workers are continuing to strike for better wages and conditions.

The mayor of the city has called for an end to the strike, but the workers have refused to return to work until their demands are met. The workers have been supported by many of the local residents, who believe that the company is acting unfairly in attempting to force the workers to return to work.

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MORE VIOLENCE.

Young Men Operatives in Wansuck Mill Assailed While Returning from Work Last Night.

ONE OF THEM IS A CRIPPLE.

They were set upon by several men as they were walking along by the path to their homes in a mill. The police were at work, keeping order and arresting the instigators.

A very serious assault took place in a mill. Two young men and a young woman were attacked by a group of rioters. The attack was unprovoked, and the victims were beaten and injured. The police were on the scene, trying to restore order.

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**VIOLENT STRIKERS.**

Demonstration Made at the Home of the Workers in the Geneva Mill.

**THE MEENAN FAMILY HOSTED AND JERRED.**

Meenan Threatened the Crowd with a Revolver and Fired One Shot in the Air—Said to Have Been Answered by Other Shots Also Fired in the Air.—Mayor of New Bedford Expresses Trouble When the Mills Shut Down To-night.—The Police Force of the City Inadequate to Control a Crowd, and the Aid of the State Police Has Been Asked.

Wednesday evening there occurred at Westville and in the vicinity on the Wastakeet stroke, which, with slight variations, might have been most regrettable. The affair took place in front of the house of John Meenan, whose son and sister are employed at the Geneva Mill, thus making the family conspicuous to the strikers, who have annoyed the Meenan girls in various ways since their return to work.

Wednesday evening a crowd of men proceeded to the Meenan place at about 7 o'clock and made noisy demonstrations in front of the house. This was followed up by throwing stones, and Mr. Meenan appeared on the second story window with a revolver in his hand. The house was surrounded and the windows broken, and the Meenan family was besieged.

Some stones were thrown, some passers-by ran near enough to Mr. Meenan to ask him to believe that he might be killed, and he fired once. Both his revolvers were loaded. The police were called, and the Meenan girl and sister were put into the house. The raiding party then departed.

The Meenan family left their homes and moved to New Bedford. They have been threatened by the strikers ever since their return to work.

Trouble Expected in New Bedford.

Edward C. Meenan, New Bedford, Mass., April 21st—The Meenan family, who have been threatened by the strikers ever since their return to work, are expected to leave their homes and move to New Bedford, Mass., April 21st.

**DYERS STRIKE.**

Trouble at Works of Robert D. Mason Co. in Pawtucket.

**MEN DEMAND MORE PAY, BUT MAKE NO PROPOSITION.**

They Went Out Without Warning and are Still Out.—A Formal and Definite Proposition Expected, Perhaps To-day.—They Have been on the Strike Since Early Last Week.

Most of the dyers at the works of the Robert D. Mason Company in Pawtucket went on the strike Thursday morning on account of dissatisfaction with their rates of pay. The strikers did not return to work. They said they would not go back until they received a definite and formal counter-proposition from the management. The management, they said, had not been notified of the strike and had not been given any time in which to make a counter-proposition. They said they would not go back until they received a definite and formal counter-proposition from the management.

This establishment is situated along the railroad, beyond Wood- street and the commercial line, and has a peculiar situation of the buildings and from Provine.

The situation is peculiar. Business in this line has not been good for four or five years, but this establishment, it is claimed, has been running at a great loss. The amount of work has been about $200. The men are employed at a rate of $1.50 a day, and it is claimed that they have been very well paid.

The strike took place Thursday morning, about five minutes before nine o'clock. The strikers, under Mr. Mason, the owner, had occasion to visit the dye house, and the men came up to explain the situation. After a short conversation, they were left to go about their business. The strike lasted about an hour. The strikers then came back to the works and told the men that they would not go back until they received a definite and formal counter-proposition from the management.

**MANTON MILL OPERATIVES.**

Mr. Kimball Says He Will Deal with Them Direct.

He Says the Questions Involved Are of a Trifling Nature and He Had Heard of No Complete Strike Until the Matter Was Taken Up Outside.

Two members of the strike committee, from the Textile Workers Union of Rhode Island, came to the Manton Mill yesterday to confer with Mr. H. A. Kimball, the owner, in relation to the grievances which the committee a few days ago brought to the attention of the strike committee. After the conference the Secretary of the strike committee made a statement of what had been accomplished. He said that he had nothing to add to what he had previously said, except that the grievances might come to him and that he would try to adjust them.

Mr. Kimball said that the grievances had been fully discussed and that the grievances might come to him and that he would try to adjust them.

The grievances, he said, were the same as those brought to his attention by the strike committee, namely, that the men were not being paid for all the work they did, that the men were not being paid for all the work they did, and that the men were not being paid for all the work they did.

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INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Review of State Commissioner's Tenth Report.

WHICH OF LAST TWO REPORTS WAS PRESENTED TWICE?

Detailed Information About Occupations of People in the State—Productive Classes Made Under a New System of Classifying Occupations.

Contr. of Population—Leading Industries in Certain Small Towns.

The 35th annual report of the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics reaches the public nearly three months earlier than the usual date in the past three years. To be sure, the report was delayed for a month, but the result, for 1922, is still an advance in the usual date. The report was presented to the House of Representatives, which, under the laws, is the first body to receive the report. The report was presented to the House of Representatives, which, under the laws, is the first body to receive the report.

The report is a valuable source of information on the industrial conditions in the state and the progress of the manufacturing and mining industries. The report is also important for its statistical data on the number of people employed in each industry, the wages paid, and the number of hours worked. The report is a useful guide for those who are interested in the economic conditions of the state and for those who are planning to establish new industries in the state.

MILL STATISTICS.

Another Hearing Held on the Cotton Industry Situation.

FIGURES QUOTED BY HENRY F. LIPPITZ BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

An Overemphasis in the Underemployment of Labor in the South.

An overemphasis in the underemployment of labor in the South is a matter of public interest. The underemployment of labor is a significant problem in the South and has been the subject of much discussion in recent years. The overemphasis in the underemployment of labor is a matter of public interest.

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The New Electric Line from Auburn to Pawtuxet Valley.

TWELVE AND A HALF MILES
FROM TURKS HEAD TO CLIVE.

It is hoped to cover the distance as a new—The time by electric—The Route a Beautiful One.

Few matters of domestic concern have excited more discussion and inquiry in the State of New York during the past few months than the purchase of the New England Typographic Union and Allied Trades stock by the New England Typographic Union and Allied Trades stands for the abolition of concurrence with political parties, and to advance the interests of the New England Typographic Union and Allied Trades. It is claimed that the union is the only organization of its kind in the country, and that its members are the only persons who can make the union successful.

Among many others, I think there is a feeling of regret that the union has been taken over by the New England Typographic Union and Allied Trades. For the present we realize that the union has been taken over by the New England Typographic Union and Allied Trades in order to advance the interests of the New England Typographic Union and Allied Trades.
THE HASTY ITALIAN.

A New Hebrew Society Established.

Jewish Women's Rights Society. By Charles. A society has been recently established in New York, devoted to the promotion of the Jewish women's rights movement.

THE ASSAILANT WAS CAPTURED IN LITTLE ITALY YESTERDAY.

Becucastruovo, Made an Inviting Re- nomination, Binu. Boccaste, the Latter Respected—Instantly the Former Revolved over the Door—A Strike

Nicola Castronovo, Shot by Salvatore Boccaste Yesterda-

The Victim Not Fatally Injured—Affair Occurred at the North End.

Castronovo, an Italian, residing in 448 Street, was shot last night at 6:30 o'clock by a stranger, after he had known Boccaste for 20 years. On his return to the house, he was shot again.

THE STRIKE—A STRIKE AT THE SHOPS OF THE WASHING WORKS IN LITTLE ITALY YESTERDAY.

Bought Struck at the quaint little shop. The police were called, and the street was closed. The man was arrested and placed in the hands of the police. He is now in jail.

The Chinese Laundry War.

The suit for damages was brought by an employee of the Chinese Laundry Company, against several strikers, who had damaged the shop.

THEhoots ininicaal.

There is a strong feeling among the Jews in New York for the establishment of a Jewish Workers' Alliance.

THE SEATS AGAINST STRIKERS.

Three Employees of Washing Company, and Wasseneck Company.

Seventeen employees of the Washing Company, and Wasseneck Company, were arrested for holding an illegal strike.

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CANT'S GO HOME.

Long was going back to China but has been robbed.

He was carrying $500 in a small bag, which he had left in a store, when a man entered the shop and asked to see the bag. The man then took the bag and ran away.

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A WANSKUCK CASE

A Storm of Stories to Decide

A case in which strikers and others at Wansuck are interested was heard in the District Court before Judge Swift on Monday. The charge was made by a worker at the mill who had been employed at Wansuck by the American Smelting and Refining Co. The worker alleged that he had been fired because he was a member of the United Mine Workers Union.

The worker, who had been employed at Wansuck for several years, stated that he had been discharged by the company because he was a member of the United Mine Workers Union. The company denied the charges, saying that the worker had been fired for reasons unrelated to his union membership.

The case was continued to Tuesday when the judge ruled that the worker's discharge was unjustified.

FRENCH-CANADIAN HEARINGS

A Jug-of-Water Case

The French-Canadian Hearings were held in the French Canadian town of New Brunswick, and the merchants and residents discussed the issues of immigration and the conditions faced by their community. The town was known for its strong French Canadian heritage, and the hearings provided an opportunity to address some of the challenges faced by the community.

The hearings were held in a small hall, and the audience consisted of local merchants, residents, and community leaders. The discussions centered around the issues of immigration, labor, and the economy.

The merchants emphasized the importance of maintaining the French Canadian culture and preserving the language. They also discussed the economic challenges faced by the community, particularly the decline of the lumber industry.

The residents expressed their concern about the influx of new immigrants and the impact it had on the local economy. They also discussed the need for better education and job opportunities for the younger generation.

The community leaders emphasized the importance of maintaining a strong sense of community and working together to address the challenges faced by the town.

PETITION PROTESTS

A Warning to the Sultans

A petition protesting the proposed construction of a dam on the Nile River was presented to the Sultan of Egypt.

The petition was signed by a group of local residents, who expressed their concern about the impact the dam would have on the local economy and the environment. They argued that the dam would disrupt the natural flow of the Nile River and could have negative consequences for the local water supply and agriculture.

The Sultan was advised to consider the petition and to take into account the concerns of the local residents before making a decision about the dam.

JAPAN'S REDUX

A New Order

Japan, once again, has made a move to expand its influence in the region. This time, it has targeted the Southeast Asian countries, particularly Thailand.

Japan's move is seen as a response to the growing influence of China in the region. The Japanese government has been working to strengthen its ties with Thailand, and has offered economic assistance and military support.

The Thai government has been cautious in its response, but has acknowledged the need to strengthen its ties with Japan to counterbalance the growing influence of China.

The situation remains tense, and there is a risk of conflict if tensions continue to rise. The international community is watching closely to see how the situation unfolds.
JOSEPH BANIGAN

Died Yesterday Morning After a Painless Illness.

A NOTABLE LIFE AND BUSINESS CAREER ENDED.

$5

Born in Ireland, Moved to Scotland, Came to America, Began Work at the Age of Nine, Advanced Rapidly in Business Acquired the Title of "Rubber King," and Died One of the Wealthiest Men in Rhode Island.

After an illness of about four months Joseph Banigan died at 3:30 yesterday morning from the effects of a stroke with the fall blader. Mr. Banigan had undergone two operations—one in New York and one in this city—and for a time appeared on the road of recovery. The second operation was not, however, entirely successful, owing to his feeble condition, and he had been growing weaker until his final end came. For the last few days he had been in a semiconscious condition, at times in full possession of his faculties, only to lose them a little later.

When Mr. Banigan first became ill, in the latter part of March, he went, after consulting physicians in the city, to the city of New York, where an operation which saved him a few weeks later was performed. After remaining there a month Mr. Banigan made up his mind to come home again. The surgeon who had performed the operation was in New York, and the family verdict was that he should come home. On the 15th of April Mr. Banigan left New York and arrived here, but he had not recently occurred to his family to take him away from the city. The operation was determined on, the physician believing he had nothing to do but to wait for the result.

Mr. Banigan was interested in many businesses, but his chief interest was in the rubber business, which he had taken up in his early days. In the early days of Banigan Rubber Company, of which he became President, he had been one of the stockholders and a director. He was a man of wide experience in the rubber business, and was an able and skillful organizer. He was a man of unselfish character, and his influence was felt in all circles.

The funeral services over the remains of Mr. Banigan will be held at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning at his home on Hope Street, at 52 Hope Street.

STRIKE SUCCESSFUL.


OBJECTED TO A PROPOSED CHANGE IN METHOD OF PAY.

Which They Concluded as Amounting to a Cut-Down in Wages—Work—Company Accrued To Their Wishes Rather Than Force.

About 80 girls went out last night at the Glenck Mill, Woosneckett, R. I., and the company acceded to their wishes rather than force work, as the latter opposed a proposed change in method of pay from day to piece work to a partial plan of work and wages.

Eighty spoolers tenders all girls and young women, employed at the Glenck Mill, have struck the Woosneckett Co., at the Woosneckett Mill, near Providence. The mill was closed last night and the company agreed to give the strikers all things said and accepted their proposals. The girls went to work without loss of pay. They worked for a few hours and then went home, and the company acceded to their wishes. The girls are satisfied and do not want a change in the way they would work. They were unsatisfied and do not want a change in the way they would work, and the company acceded to their wishes. The girls are satisfied and do not want a change in the way they would work, and the company acceded to their wishes.

All "we want is our old pay," said the girls.
IRISH DAY.
7-50
IRISH DAY.

CLAN-NA-GAELS' CENZENIAL CELEBRATED FITTILY.

A PARADE OF MILITARY COMPANIES AND CIVIC SOCIETIES.

Then the members and their friends went to Rotary Park, where there were games and addresses. A big time despite the bad weather.

Yesterday, the Clan-na-Gaels' centennial, which was celebrated in the style of the Irish title, was marked by a military parade and civic addresses as well as a spirit of good cheer despite the inclement weather.

The parade began with a solemn march down the street. At 10 o'clock, the parade began, passing through all the principal streets of the city. The Grand Parade was led by the Clan-na-Gaels' Band. The parade was seen by thousands of spectators, who lined the streets, cheering the soldiers and expressing their appreciation of the scene.

The addresses were given by members of the Clan-na-Gaels and other prominent citizens, who spoke of the history and achievements of the Clan-na-Gaels. The addresses were followed by a display of military exercises, which included a march, a salute, and a display of arms. The exercises were watched by thousands of spectators, who were impressed by the precision and discipline of the soldiers.

The Clan-na-Gaels' Band played a number of Irish airs, which were enjoyed by the audience. The music was followed by a display of fireworks, which added to the festive atmosphere of the occasion.

The day was a fitting climax to the celebrations of the Clan-na-Gaels' centennial, which was marked by a spirit of pride and joy among the members and their friends.
GRAND PICNIC at Marino Flats.

LABOR DAY, 1898.

LABOR DAY, Sept. 5, 1898.

Hosts of Attractions, Games and Amusements, Including the Celebrated

BATTLE OF MANILA

Do not fail to see this splendid performance. Speaking during the afternoon. Dancing all day. All unions are requested to join in pasading. All Olinsville cars pass within a few minutes' walk of the grounds. Follow the crowd.

LABOR DAY RECEIPT

 mr. banigan's will

A Large Trust Fund is Established by It.

LIBERAL REQUESTS TO RELATIVES OF THE TESTATOR.

$2,400.

Household Servants Also Remembered—Several Generous Gifts Provided for the Completion of St. Bernard Mortuary Chapel at 427 Cash Street.

The amount given by Joseph Banigan under the provisions of his will is now $2,400. In the last will and testament in public charities which the executor under the will is directed to provide.

Mr. Banigan provides in the will that the children of his late brother, Mrs. James Banigan, shall receive $2,000, and the children of his two children, $1,000 each. The check held in the trust estate is given to his children, $2,000, and the weight of the jewelry and gold coins is given to his family. The will also provides for a sum of $2,000 to be paid to the maintenance, repair or construction of the St. Bernard Mortuary Chapel at 427 Cash Street, for which the executor under the will is directed to provide.

P. M. S.

Portuguese Sailors

They Have Been Searched for, but Are Now Leaving for Boston.

'The report of Providence is now seeking a ship with dark-eyed Portuguese sailors from the Cape Verde Islands. There are no less than 100 of them bound for Providence, and the men have been found on their boarding house on Wickenden and Little streets. Within the past few years they have increased greatly in numbers, and certain reasons have been advanced to explain the presence of such a large proportion of Portuguese sailors in the city.

The will further directs that a certain number of the Portuguese sailors shall be employed in the employ of Mr. Banigan in the United States, and that the estate shall be used for the benefit of the Portuguese sailors employed in the employ of Mr. Banigan. The will also provides for a sum of $2,000 to be paid to the executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Banigan, dated May 17, 1890, in the sum of $2,000.

P. M. S.

Moynihan's Reception

A Large Gathering of Invited Guests and Chinamen Present.

Early yesterday morning, the Colonnade employed at King's Cove and Tin Dine Co.'s Chinese restaurant, at the corner of Waterman and Sumner streets, displayed a wooden boat. An inquiry resulted in the information that Moynihan had been invited to give a banquet last evening to friends. Down in the kitchen the cake boiled about, while up stairs Moynihan, assisted by his secretary, was busy for hours in the room for the occasion. Invitations were delivered, and those fortunate to receive them marveled at the sumptuous surroundings according to the rules.

Among the guests invited were the personal supervision of Moynihan, and on the other side of the table was the musical tones of Moynihan giving order and music in Chinese. The line was seated at the table and the room was decorated with flowers, and the dining room took the place. The room was decorated with flowers, and the dining room took the place. The room was decorated with flowers, and the dining room took the place. The room was decorated with flowers, and the dining room took the place.
TELEPHONE GIRLS.

Startling Grit that Pervades the Exchange Room.

NUMBER OF CALLS THAT ARE ANSWERED DAILY.

Appearance of the Switchboards. Some Every Day Experiences.

Numerous Words and Diploma.—A Regular Force of 37 Girls.

TRE is impressed with the almost startling quietness that pervades the telephone exchange room. They had told the reporter before he allowed the busy quarters on the top floor of the telephone building on Union street that a pin might be heard to drop if it did. The information had been imparted by officials who might be designated as telephone "subscribers." The印象 had emphasized the fact when the young man acknowledged the existence of the telephone operators, he would be aborning himself into a bed of brass, belded and on what numbers. He would be taking giant steps with the gait so slow, the ad, and the advice was given gratis, to stay away.

So, of course, being as he was, a newspaperman. As for the pin that might be heard as it came in contact with the hard wood floor, that wasn't so. At least it wouldn't all depend on the size and weight of the pin whether you could hear it drop not. If the officials, made an accurate report, the exchange and the operators, who were the people you were to talk to on the telephone, had an average of 200,000 people. The operators themselves, who could handle, might be considered the same. The operators are all of them girls, and they are considered the same.

The board stretches from one end of the long room to the other and has 900 lines. Ranging all the girls as closely together as chairs can possibly be placed, as closely indeed that the operators may be within arm's length when the other end of the line is reached. The people who are to handle the calls at the operator's desk are men, and those at the telephone's hand, and the operators are not allowed to talk to the subscribers, who are not allowed to talk to the subscribers.

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ITALIANS CELEBRATED.

Anniversary Observed by the Pro- Roman Society.

LITTLE ITALY'S HOLIDAY MARKED
BY MUSIC AND DISPLAY.

The Anniversary of the Victorious March Into Rome by the Italians Who Were Preserved by the Local Deaconess, Promised Men in the Italian Campaign.

Just 28 years ago yesterday, Ital- ians under Victor Emmanuel marched into Rome, the capital of the Kingdom of Italy. It was a great day as it marked the end of the Deaconess of the Province Roman Society. Their victory was celebrated in B. T. Hall yesterday afternoon, when the anniversary was observed.

At 2 p.m. the day began with a dinner to 50 men with sufficient food to satisfy their hunger and fill their stomachs. The repetition of the great parade opened Capone's Band of 1st, then 2nd men with sufficient food to satisfy their hunger and fill their stomachs. The repetition of the great parade opened Capone's Band of 1st, then 2nd men with sufficient food to satisfy their hunger and fill their stomachs. The repetition of the great parade opened Capone's Band of 1st, then 2nd men with sufficient food to satisfy their hunger and fill their stomachs. The repetition of the great parade opened Capone's Band of 1st, then 2nd men with sufficient food to satisfy their hunger and fill their stomachs. The repetition of the great parade opened Capone's Band of 1st, then 2nd men with sufficient food to satisfy their hunger and fill their stomachs.

LOROY HOLIDAY.

Despite the High Temperature a Good Showing Made.

Many Labor Unions Participated in the Parade.

By MAJOR BAKER at the City Hall.

Chief Marshal Mover Looked Them Over at Merino Place at the Labor Parades at the latter Places Where Were Attended. - Socialist-Labor Party Celebration.

The Labor Day parade this year was smaller than that of last year may be attributed to the weather. The day was too hot to parade. Several divi- sions formed into colored groups, and then dropped out be- fore the line started. The police on foot and horse were in evidence. The men who did march chatted well, particularly the construction workers and the brewers, who, with the brewers and the painters, were the only unions in line. The division was dis- played in rows.

Over 300 bands and unions en- tered. Exchange places from all the states.

The first division consisted of groups from Zeeland, with second with right on the Bodega's and Other Towns. A large division of the county, whose drum major, the chief marshal, was leading the parade. This division went along the roads. This division was composed of the Painters and Decorators, the Union of Painters and Decorators, and the Horse and Bicycle Union. The latter were white men.

The day was too hot to parade, with the exception being the men who dropped out. The division was drawn by four iron-gray horses, and the productions of their trade were prominent. The formation of the line was as follows:

—

Lily Page, President: 

James Bell, Secretary: 

James Bell, Treasurer: 

—

Chief Marshal: 

James Bell, Secretary: 

James Bell, Treasurer: 

—

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STABBING AFFRAY.

A Period of Excitement Near the Butler Exchange.

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STABBING AFFRAY.

A Period of Excitement Near the Butler Exchange.
WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Annual Meeting of the Rhode Island Association.

25th Anniversary of First Woman's Rights Convention. Business Session, with Election of Officers and Adoption of Resolutions Respecting Woman Suffrage, adoption of a resolution in favor of a Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association. An annual meeting was held at 52 Broad Street, Providence, on the 25th anniversary of the first Woman's Rights Convention, held in 1848, and the following resolutions were adopted: We, the members of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association, do hereby express our earnest hope that in the near future, the right of suffrage shall be extended to both men and women, and do hereby resolve to continue our efforts in this direction, until the day when the Constitution of the United States shall be amended to secure this great and long-cherished right.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation, and the following officers were elected: President—Mrs. E. B. Chase; Vice President—Mrs. A. B. Arnold; Secretary—Mrs. A. C. Allen; Treasurer—Mrs. W. D. Wood. The Association is now in active operation, and is making considerable progress in the furtherance of its objects.

The Association of the Leading Women of the State has also been organized, and is doing good work in the interest of woman suffrage.

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PROVIDENCE UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION.

To the Editor of the Sunday Journal:

The revised Constitution and the new government are largely with the people. The dominant political machine is being reorganized, and many of the old leaders have retired from the field. Expect many votes to come in from the various districts, and from the new counties. Now, citizens of Vermont are more interested in the new Constitution. The government is in the hands of the people, and the people are in the hands of the government. In some cases, the new Constitution is not as well organized as the old one, but it is much better. The new Constitution will be more representative, and it will be more democratic.

The Constitution of Vermont is a great step forward, and it will do much to advance the cause of liberty and equality.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

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[Signature]
ASSAULT CAPTURED.

Pedro Jaswell Was the Man Who Stabbed George Collins.

GAVE HIMSELF UP TO THE POLICE OF EAST PROVIDENCE.

He Says That He Was Abused and Aggravated by the Victim.

EMPLOYED ON THE BEVERLY STOCK FARM IN SEENKON.

-- ST 4-4-98

His Employer Forbade Him That It Would be Advisable to Surrender, as the Police Were Not on His Trail and He Would Not Have Hope to Get Away.

Pedro Jaswell, an Italian about 30 years old, is in the custody of the East Providence police charged, with the attempt made with a knife upon George Collins at Rumford shortly after sunset Saturday. He acknowledges having made the attempt, which sent Collins to his death and evidently considers he was justified in thus thrusting the knife between the latter's ribs.

It is seldom that so much energy is not into efforts by the police in a country town as has been shown by the attitude of the East Providence police in this case. From the time that the occurrence of the assault Saturday night was known to the police, the following day was devoted to the search of every man who had been in the vicinity of the car that night and an arrangement was made by which it was thought that Jaswell would be brought to the station last evening under a safe-guarding man.

Pedro has worked for two years on an example farm hand--the superior Italian. Mr. Beverly said to him that he had been looking over the farm and that he had thought it would be a good idea to make a serious attempt to get out of doing the farm work. He offered to pay him a dollar a day, and said that he would take care of him until he came back. Jaswell, however, said that he had come to have respect for others as much as he had for himself, and that he would not do any more work for him.

Pedro was brought to the station last evening under a safe-guarding man. He had satisfied his employer that, in this case, there was a very good chance that he was not guilty of the murder.

Two Italians Set Upon Collins, One Armed with a Knife.

THE VICTIM RECEIVED A STAB WOUND IN RIGHT BREAST.

Removes to the Rhode Island Hospital and Thought to be in a Dying Condition. His Assailants Made Good Their Escape--The Police Endevouring to Trace Them, but Are in Possession of Nothing Material.

George Collins, 26 years old, employed as a driver of a small beer wagon by George Keegan, had his stomach stabbed, soon after midnight this morning, near the Congregational Church, Rumford.

He had an altercation with a couple on the street for Collins was a white man, and the Italians, with a number of about 100, were white.

Pedro was on the platform with the Italians, and having been asked to get off the car, had the bile of a cigar in his hand. Near the old power house of the ferry company, on the upper street, he drew to the head and away, and his only weapon was his knife. He struck one of the Italians with it.

Pedro was unprovoked, the Italian pushed him away in a violent manner, and one of the Italians fell down on the asphalt. The Italian then took a heavy stick and began to beat him with it.

When the car reached the corner of Main and Center streets, Collins was thrown off of the car and was very much bruised and disabled. Although he was able to stand up, he was carried to the hospital and was placed in a bed.

The conductor, who returned in the engine, reported to the agent that the Swedes and Collins had been drinking, and although the conductor did not see the beginning of the trouble he seemed to think that the Swedes as well as Collins, were involved in it. Up to this time, Collins's story was that there was but one side.

Pedro will probably learn that the knife is not a weapon that can be used without serious results. But there is another lesson in the affair--one that will teach Negro to the Negro who does not know how to stop crime in the Anglo-Saxon way, and that is to seek and arrest for him. It will undoubtedly be the Negro who will go to the police station, and the Negro who will deliver the prisoner at the police station.
Single Representative Districts.

In the Editor's View:—

The actuality arising from the proposition of Representative bodies by single districts is not generally recognized. It is in the single-district system that the base has its habitat. When the members of a representative body are chosen by proportional representation, the machine is in control, and its co-optation of the electorate is such that the machine is the real master. In the single-district system, this is not so. Here, each district elects its own representative, and the representatives are equal in all their actions. Each district becomes the center of political activity, and the representatives are the leaders of the people. The single-district system is based on the principle of one man, one vote, and it is the only system that can truly represent the people.

TheSingle-District system is much more democratic than the proportional representation system. In the single-district system, the representative is the elected representative of the people, and he is accountable to the people. In the proportional representation system, the representative is the elected representative of the party, and he is accountable to the party. The single-district system is also much more efficient than the proportional representation system. In the single-district system, the representative can be held to account for his actions, and he can be removed from office if he does not perform his duties properly. In the proportional representation system, the representative is insulated from the people, and he can do as he pleases without fear of retribution.

TheSingle-District system is the only system that can truly represent the people, and it should be adopted by all countries that are not yet using it. The proportional representation system is outdated, and it should be replaced by the single-district system. The people of the world should unite and demand the adoption of the single-district system, so that we can have a system that truly represents the people.
OLD MILL AT JACKSON.

What Next 11.

To the Editor of the Sunday Journal:

The so-called "Reorganization" of the State has been defeated. It does not follow, however, that the people are satisfied with the existing Constitution. The preamble of the resolution which created the Constitutional Convention still holds true. Omitting its historical change, it reads as follows:

"Whereas, since the adoption of the Constitution of 1875, the population of the State has largely increased, and its manufacturing industries and business interests of all kinds have grown so much as to require a new constitution to meet the conditions of the times..."

Whereas, there is a widespread feeling among the people that the Constitution should be carefully and thoroughly revised, and because many believe it may be advisable to avoid of the changes contemplated by the present body, the Convention received a large affirmative vote, because many believe the Constitution should be carefully and thoroughly revised, and because, in the opinion of the State and particularly in Providence, many voted "approve" under the impression that the Convention was to improve upon the old Constitution. Both of these influences favor the present Convention, which is then a Convention of the people, and the Convention is to be eminently satisfactory to the people. The recent elections in the State and towns are favorably received as proofs of the Convention, and the Convention is to be eminently satisfactory to the people. The recent elections in the State and towns are favorably received as proofs of the Convention, and the Convention is to be eminently satisfactory to the people.

Emma Goldman, speaking at Burnside Hall.

Emma Goldman, undaunted by her arrest and讲 of a public square where her arrest and trial are to take place in a few days, 1895.

The local Anarchist circle followed the example of the Anarchists all over the land and held a convention, in which the men who were executed were called martyrs and heroes, and the police, capitalists, the press and existing society were condemned. John R. Cook stood up to give a group picture of the men and made the case for the men in Chicago after the affair of Mrs. Mary M. Holmes and Mrs. Mary B. Parson, one of the men executed. The picture was devised with the red flag of worker and industrial worker on it. Mrs. Cook did a little decoration of the press, capitalists, and socialists on his life. The picture was designed to make the people. The picture was designed to make the people think.

An Italian Bank Episodio.

Salvatore Vannini deposited some money in the First National Bank in 1895, and when he went to draw it out again, and to get it, he was not given it. When he went to draw it out again, and to get it, he was not given it. He was then arrested, and his money was not restored to him. He was then arrested, and his money was not restored to him. Vannini, who was a man of about 200, and the man who arrested him, Mr. Justice William Everyone, yesterday morning.

The jury returned a verdict for the Bank.
SOCIALIST-LABOR RALLY!

MUSIC SUNDAY, Nov. 6, at 8 p.m.

DANIEL DE LEON

OF NEW YORK AND PARTY CANDIDATES WILL SPEAK.

GIVE A ROUSING WELCOME TO LABOR'S CHAMPION.
A DEADLOCK.

Strikers of Providence Stock Company Are Still Out.

Mr. Leeder Remains Equally FIRM IN HIS POSITION.

A Meeting of About 50 of the Strikers Was Held at the Strike Office this Afternoon as a Result of a Committee Waiting Upon Mr. Leeder, but Was Later Disbanded. Some of the Strikers Refused to Work.

The strike is still on at the Providence Stock Company. A meeting of about 50 of the strikers was held at the strike office this afternoon as a result of a complaint. The meeting was called by Mr. Leeder, the company representative, and was attended by about 50 of the strikers who were present. The strikers demanded the return to work of some of their co-workers who had been discharged. The meeting was terminated by the strike offices and the strikers refused to return to work after the session had lasted far into the afternoon.

Several of the strikers yesterday afternoon met at the strike offices and were told that the company had discharged some of their co-workers. The strikers demanded the return to work of some of the discharged workers and refused to return to work after the session had lasted far into the afternoon.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Leeder, the company representative, and was attended by about 50 of the strikers who were present. The strikers demanded the return to work of some of their co-workers who had been discharged. The meeting was terminated by the strike offices and the strikers refused to return to work after the session had lasted far into the afternoon.

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Socialist-Labor Party
A Largely-Attended Meeting Held

"The life and death of the working class," said Mr. Charles B. O'Leary, speaking at last night's meeting of the Socialist-Labor party, held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, as follows:

"The conditions of labor have been so much improved that we must now work for the abolition of the wage system, for the establishment of the cooperative system, and for the recognition of the working class as a political party."
At the January session, 1898, two amendments, offered by Mr. Horne (Dem.) of Providence, were rejected by the House. This was because the convention, consisting of 200 delegates, was the meeting of the Constitutional Convention, held in May, 1896. The other amendment, offered by Mr. Van Dusen (Rep.) of Providence, was passed by the House, but rejected by the Senate.

At the May session, 1898, two amendments, offered by Mr. Brown (Dem.) of Providence, were rejected by the Senate. This was because the convention, consisting of 200 delegates, was the meeting of the Constitutional Convention, held in May, 1896. The other amendment, offered by Mr. Van Dusen (Rep.) of Providence, was passed by the House, but rejected by the Senate.

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way. Frequently a woman appeals to a attorney or the police for help in a domestic dispute, but it is discovered that she has been taken to a hospital or a mental institution. The problem is that there is not enough room in these places to provide adequate care for all who need it.

Insurance among the poor is a serious issue. Many low-income families see the cost of health insurance as too high to afford. However, there are options available, such as Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), which can provide coverage to those who qualify.

Lack of access to quality healthcare is a significant barrier for many poor families. It is important to ensure that all individuals have access to healthcare services, regardless of their income level. This can be achieved through policies that support healthcare providers in serving low-income communities and by increasing funding for public health initiatives.

In conclusion, addressing the economic and social challenges faced by poor families requires a comprehensive approach that includes initiatives to reduce poverty, improve access to healthcare, and provide support to those who are most in need. By working together, we can create a more equitable society for all.

A LITTLE PAPOO FAMILY

It is noteworthy that Mr. Cummings was the head of the household and the primary breadwinner. He was a widower and had been married for 20 years. The couple had no children, and their living situation was in a very poor state. They lived in a small one-bedroom apartment with a shared kitchen and bathroom.

The couple's main source of income was Mr. Cummings' job as a janitor at a nearby school. However, he was only able to work part-time due to health issues. The family received food stamps, but the amount was not enough to cover all their expenses.

The family's living conditions were poor, with a lack of proper furniture and household items. The couple had no access to healthcare, and Mr. Cummings was struggling to manage his health issues on his own.

Despite their challenges, the couple remained hopeful and worked hard to make ends meet. They were grateful for the support of their friends and community, and they continued to strive for a better future. The family's story serves as a reminder of the need for better social policies to support those who are struggling to make ends meet.

THE SOUTH PROVIDENCE CARE

It is essential to address the issue of poor housing and to provide adequate support to those who are experiencing homelessness. This can be achieved through policies that increase funding for affordable housing programs and provide assistance to those who are facing eviction or displacement.

In conclusion, addressing the issue of homelessness requires a comprehensive approach that includes initiatives to expand affordable housing options, provide assistance to those in need, and support the development of community-based programs that can help individuals find stability and independence. By working together, we can create a more equitable society for all.

Mr. Cummings' family's story is a poignant reminder of the need for better social policies to support those who are struggling to make ends meet. The family's resilience and determination in the face of adversity is a testament to the human spirit. Let us work together to create a more just and equitable society for all.
ARCTIC MILL
A Feature of the Typical New England Factory Village.

IT HAS BEEN OWNED BY THE KNIGHTS SINCE 1863.

Largest Mill in Rhode Island Engaged Exclusively in the Manufacture of Standard Price Clothing.

For nearly a generation, one of the standard geographical symbols in Rhode Island schools has been a picture of a typical New England factory village. Now, however, of the countless thousands of girls and boys who have visited their geographical drawers during the past 30 years were aware of the location of the typical village, those depicted with its stone factories, rows of dormitories, houses of frame on which the millCd, and the peculiar story of the position that turned the mill wheels.

Pawtucket Valley Park and prior know where it was, however, and doubtless many a traveler on the trains that run between Providence and Woonsocket has recognized these as the train was passing the picture and asked about them. Some of those in the picture depict very nearly the present position of the village and the buildings which name the Pawtucket in the history of their past and present.

The mill and village have undergone several changes since passing from the hands of the Knights, but the works and improvements here have been more and more noticeable as one of the other villages along the Pawtucket and the plying trains, which mean even the residents is made by its neighborhood people will easily recognize it.

A wild from the fact that it was years ago considered a model factory village, brick, which was standing as an example of what a mill should be.

The mill, shown in the accompanying picture, is the largest mill in the state of Rhode Island. In the map of the surrounding country, the big buildings can be seen; in the map of the state, the villages is a small model mill on the outskirts and far away, and in the village, the mill is the village.

In the picture, the mill is shown in a typical New England setting, with its dormitories, houses, and shed roof. The dormitories are on the left, the mill is in the center, and the shed roof on the right. The mill is surrounded by a fence, and there are trees in the background.

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