LETTER CARRIERS.

Tenth Annual Banquet of State Organization.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL GATHERING IN HISTORY OF BODY.

A Reception, Dinner and Interesting Addresses.

POSTMASTER SELLEW OF THIS CITY THE TOASTMASTER.

The Speakers Included Liest, Gov. Kingman, Messrs. Durfee, Mayor Granger, Alderman Vincent, M. A. L. Biju, Judge Williams, Post Office Inspector Evans, Postmaster Cass of Woonsocket and Other Notables.

The 10th Annual Banquet of the Rhode Island Letter Carriers in Guild's parlors was the most successful gathering in the history of the body. It was attended by over 200 members of the organization, all of whom were present in force.

The meeting was presided over by the toastmaster, Postmaster D. Selley, of Providence, who acted as host in the absence of the presiding officer, who was out of town. The speakers included Governor Kingman, Mayor Granger, Alderman Vincent, Judge Williams, and the Postmaster General. The banquet was a great success, and the meeting closed with an eloquent address by Dr. John A. Littlefield, President of the State Association, which was accepted with enthusiasm by all present.

WILLIAM PEARCE, Vice-President of the Letter Carriers' Association.

Mr. Pearce, in his address, spoke of the great and growing importance of the postal service in the modern world. He emphasized the need for better organization and more efficient management of the post office, and urged the members to work for the betterment of the service.

CLINTON D. SELLEY, Postmaster of Providence, who acted as toastmaster.

At 3:30 a.m., the toastmaster gathered the members and guests in the assembly room of the hotel, where a hearty breakfast was served. The toastmaster then took the floor and addressed the assembled company. He spoke of the importance of the letter carriers and the need for their continued support. The breakfast was then served, and the business of the meeting was transacted.

The annual convention of the State Association of Letter Carriers was held in Newport on Thursday. The convention was well attended, and the members discussed important matters relating to the postal service.

J. W. MAGUIRE, President of the Letter Carriers' Association.

At the conclusion of the convention, the President, J. W. Maguire, addressed the members and guests. He spoke of the importance of the postal service and the need for its continued support. The convention closed with the singing of the national anthem.

The annual banquet of the State Association of Letter Carriers will be held in Providence on Saturday night. The banquet will be attended by over 200 members of the association, and will feature an address by the Governor, Governor Kingman. The banquet will be held at the Guild's parlor, and will be presided over by Postmaster C. W. Brown, of Providence.
WARMLY WELCOME

Continued from Page 1.

The British Parliament is almost broken down in the struggle through which it has to perform. I think that if a large part of the business of the country were to be done by the people, the parliament would be less necessary. The parliament is not necessary because it is better for the people to do their own business. The parliament is not necessary because it is better for the people to do their own business. The parliament is not necessary because it is better for the people to do their own business. The parliament is not necessary because it is better for the people to do their own business. The parliament is not necessary because it is better for the people to do their own business. The parliament is not necessary because it is better for the people to do their own business. The parliament is not necessary because it is better for the people to do their own business.

THOMAS O'DONNELL, M.P.

Boer War, as the greater Irishman, Burke and Shelley, ngoài in early days against the Revolutionary War of this country, England may, I pray, God may not, in time exterminate all the other lovers of freedom, under the Franco-Prussian, but she cannot exterminate the British man in South Africa. Whatever the end may be, under the Franco-Prussian, the British man will be free. It is this that we must all remember in the future. I am glad to say that our National Convention takes place and is following in the footsteps of the Irish Parliament. We may, by this, have our countrymen upon whom we may rely. On the board the grass is growing, and it is growing. The Irish Parliament is working, and it is working for the Irish people. When we return to our work, as we do, we shall see the Irish Parliament working, and it is working for the Irish people.

At the close of Mr. O'Donnell's remarks, the chair was opened for the further discussion of the motion. The meeting adjourned.

PETER HUGHES

He said, you cannot get it on us.

This is a great benefit to the Irish nation. The Boer War is a great benefit to the Irish nation. The Boer War is a great benefit to the Irish nation. The Boer War is a great benefit to the Irish nation.

WARMELY WELCOME

Irish Envys Were Given a Flattering Reception in This City.

LARGE GATHERING IN IRANTRY HALL LAST EVENING.

Hon. John E. Redmond Delivered an Address Which Was Enthusiastically Received.

CRIIG. HENRY J. SPONGER PRESIDED OVER THE MEETING.

Following Mr. Redmond's remarks came a speech by Hon. Patrick A. Keating. He then gave an address on the war carried on against the Boers in South Africa.

The arrival in this city of John Redmond, M.P., and his associates, yesterday afternoon, was of more interest than passing interest, not only to the Irish Americans of the city and the country, but to all citizens alike, for the leader of the uniliated disposition in the English Parliament commands an army and army of public opinion, and it is out of the question that he could be stopped in his endeavor to carry out his plans.

We believe, with the lamented O'Connor, that the Boer War is a war of opportunity, and we believe that the Irish people are in a war of opportunity. The platform of the Irish League is broad and strong and every Irishman and woman, and I hope that everyone who has a platform and a voice in this movement, and a platform and a voice in this movement, will be able to do the work of God's work. We believe, with the lamented O'Connor, that the Boer War is a war of opportunity, and we believe that the Irish people are in a war of opportunity. The platform of the Irish League is broad and strong and every Irishman and woman, and I hope that everyone who has a platform and a voice in this movement, will be able to do the work of God's work.

AF GLOWNEE.

Weavers Discuss Stances.

Another meeting of the Weavers, which was held in the hall of the textile hall, was held to confer with W. W. W. Weeden in regard to the situation of cottons. W. W. Weeden in regard to the situation of cottons. W. W. Weeden in regard to the situation of cottons.
Mr. Redmond's appearance was greeted with the heartiest applause and considerable cheering. He spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is now about an hour since the Prime Minister rose to address this audience, and I see by the time that he has finished that the subject upon which I am about to address this party is the same that he has been speaking about. I would like to congratulate the Prime Minister on his speech, and I would also like to say that I believe that the Irish people are now ready for a change of Government, and that the time has come when we must have a change of Government in this country. I would like to say that I believe that the Irish people are now ready for a change of Government, and that the time has come when we must have a change of Government in this country."
DR. GAVIN NOMINATED.

Selected by the Democrats to Head Their State Ticket.

STATE CONVENTION PROVOKES AN UNINTERESTING EVENT.

A Funeral Gathering at Whi Less Than 100 Delegates Appeared.

A FEW ADDRESSES OF A STEREOTYPED CHARACTER.

10-16-01

Adelard R. Archambault of Woonsocket was unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor. In his acceptance address, Mr. Archambault took a dim view of the state of our political affairs, and said:

"The depths to which the State Democratic party has been reduced in recent years is painfully evident in the declension of Mullin Hall, where the last convention was held, and in the number of delegates that appeared at the state capital. Our convention was as small as any I can remember of late. The big hall, and hundreds of unoccupied chairs were a striking contrast to the crowded sessions of old. There were no speakers, and no speeches. It is not to be said that the delegates are not interested in the state of our political world, but they are not interested in the state of our political parties.

"It is said that there are more people in this state than ever before. That is true, but the people are not interested in the political parties. They are interested in the government, and the government is the only thing that counts. The government is the only thing that interests the people. The people are not interested in the parties, but they are interested in the government. The government is the only thing that interests the people."

NOMINATIONS.

Nominations for Governor were then called for, and James McDougal was nominated.

"I have promised to stand up in the Convention to defend the rights of the people, whose integrity is well known, a man who has always been found on the side of the people, whose whole life, politics and the people, whose integrity is well known."

The nomination of Mr. Archambault is the first step in the work of the political party. The nomination of Mr. McDougal is the second step. The nomination of Mr. Archambault is the third step. The nomination of Mr. McDougal is the fourth step. The nomination of Mr. Archambault is the fifth step. The nomination of Mr. McDougal is the sixth step. The nomination of Mr. Archambault is the seventh step. The nomination of Mr. McDougal is the eighth step. The nomination of Mr. Archambault is the ninth step. The nomination of Mr. McDougal is the tenth step. The nomination of Mr. Archambault is the eleventh step. The nomination of Mr. McDougal is the twelfth step. The nomination of Mr. Archambault is the thirteenth step. The nomination of Mr. McDougal is the fourteenth step. The nomination of Mr. Archambault is the fifteenth step. The nomination of Mr. McDougal is the sixteenth step. The nomination of Mr. Archambault is the seventeenth step. The nomination of Mr. McDougal is the eighteenth step. The nomination of Mr. Archambault is the nineteenth step. The nomination of Mr. McDougal is the twentieth step. The nomination of Mr. Archambault is the twenty-first step. The nomination of Mr. McDougal is the twenty-second step. The nomination of Mr. Archambault is the twenty-third step. The nomination of Mr. McDougal is the twenty-fourth step. The nomination of Mr. Archambault is the twenty-fifth step. The nomination of Mr. McDougal is the twenty-sixth step. The nomination of Mr. Archambault is the twenty-seventh step. The nomination of Mr. McDougal is the twenty-eighth step. The nomination of Mr. Archambault is the twenty-ninth step. The nomination of Mr. McDougal is the thirtieth step. The nomination of Mr. Archambault is the thirty-first step. The nomination of Mr. McDougal is the thirty-second step. The nomination of Mr. Archambault is the thirty-third step. The nomination of Mr. McDougal is the thirty-fourth step. The nomination of Mr. Archambault is the thirty-fifth step. The nomination of Mr. McDougal is the thirty-sixth step. The nomination of Mr. Archambault is the thirty-seventh step. The nomination of Mr. McDougal is the thirty-eighth step. The nomination of Mr. Archambault is the thirty-ninth step. The nomination of Mr. McDougal is the fortieth step. The nomination of Mr. Archambault is the forty-first step. The nomination of Mr. McDougal is the forty-second step. The nomination of Mr. Archambault is the forty-third step. The nomination of Mr. McDougal is the forty-fourth step. The nomination of Mr. Archambault is the forty-fifth step. The nomination of Mr. McDougal is the forty-sixth step. The nomination of Mr. Archambault is the forty-seventh step. The nomination of Mr. McDougal is the forty-eighth step. The nomination of Mr. Archambault is the forty-ninth step. The nomination of Mr. McDougal is the fiftieth step.
with the doctrine humiliation, that at the present time, Rhode Islanders with Pennsylvania the government, for Mr. and good government.

A box step towards recovering the old order of things, and immediate action should be taken by the members of the present government, and it is to be hoped that the action be prompt and decisive. We are asked by the story that everyone must be treated as if he were a prisoner.

The New Constitution should provide for a new State Assembly by the people, and the general body of the people should be proportionate to the population of the state as near as may be, when the Senate and the House of Representatives, are apportioned as provided by the Constitution. New constituants and nearly all the people.

R. A. ARCHAMBAULT.

Dems, with an almost negligible amount of change. The Constitution is still in its infancy, and is subject to much change before it is adopted by the people. It is not made by the people, and cannot be as such constituted and forever.

The control of the State Government has been made more secure, and the grant of a new charter of elections and exchanges has been a step in the right direction. The importance of the question has been increased and its importance increased in the minds of men. The State Government is a government of the people, and the people of the State.

The choice of the State Government by its own people is the chief object in the minds of the people. The State Government is the government of the people, and it is the government of the people.

The law and order administration of the people is the government of the people. It is the government of the people, and it is the government of the people.
PLenty of MONEY.

Lots of it in Cumberland for the Election

16/11/01

A JOURNAL REPRESENTATIVE OFFERS SOME OF IT

Approached by Prominent Republican Party Worker.

REQUESTED TO SAY A "GOOD WORLD" FOR HIS CANDIDATE.

A Clear Fight Between Dr. Garvin and John Bacon For the Presidency of the Representative-The Election Will be Held Tuesday and the Contest is watched with Interest Throughout the State.

The special election in Cumberland is to fill an interesting vacancy in the representation from the town to the General Assembly, and the interest in the election is not, by any means confined to Cumberland. Outside of the limits of that town the contest is being watched with considerable interest, as developments during the past few days have lent tenderness to the issue. The reverse impression published after the election the day before yesterday, that the Democratic candidate would have an easy time in receiving the vote of a majority of the voters of the town.

At the last election when Dr. Garvin was the months for the elections, and the result was uncertain, which was even more surprising, even to his friends, those who had supported him.

John Bacon, the Republican candidate, is an able and popular man, and has been selected by the party who perceive in him qualities of a more refined character than those of Mr. Garvin. The Democratic sectionalism of the candidates is not the least of the advantages that the Republican candidate has.

As well known, Dr. Garvin has been long regarded as a statesman and a public benefactor, and it is impossible to realize him without feeling that he deserves to be re-elected. That he is a man of intellect and ability, of the highest character, is not doubted. To the voters in the town, the contest, in its excellence, is the contest of the future. The result of the contest will be of great interest to the voters of the State.

The two candidates are both ready for the battle, and certain conditions which have been arranged during the past few days have been made in order to ensure the safety of the elections. In every respect, the candidates are well prepared, and the contest will be one of the most important of the year.

The two candidates are both well known and respected in the town, and their chances are equal. The contest is decided by the voter, and the result will be of great interest to the voters of the State.

FACTORY INSPECTORS.

Their Annual Report Has Been Presented to the Senate.

INCREASE SHOWN IN NUMBER OF ADULTS EMPLOYED.

Slight Decrease in Number of Children Under 16 Years at Work.

MORE GTT ESTABLISHMENTS HAVE BEEN INSPECTED.


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The Total Number of Males and Females Over 16 Years of Age Employed in the Telephone Exchange in the City of New York in 1890-1891.

There has been a marked improvement in the condition of the Telephone Exchange in the city of New York during the past year, as shown by the report of the government inspector. The report shows that the number of men and women employed in the exchange has increased, and the working conditions have been improved.

The report is of great importance, as it shows that the conditions in the exchange have improved, and that the work of the exchange has been conducted in a more efficient manner.

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Factory workers are entitled to the same rights as other citizens, and their working conditions should be improved.

As the report shows, the conditions in the exchange have improved, and the working conditions of the factory workers have been improved.

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O'NEILLY

Bitterness Among Weavers Against Double-Loop Work.

SOMETHING OMIGUS IN QUIETNESS OF PRESENT STRIKE.

A QUIET STRIKE.

Barbers, Doctors and Others Spoke In Its Favor.

SENATOR HABOOC OF HOPKINSON WAS AN OBJECTOR.

He Thought That Enough Commissions Existed Already, and That He, Matter, Might Have Been Dealt With Before the Senate or City Councils.
SPRING A SURPRISE.

Mill Management Responsible for New Phase in Strike Situation.

At a Meeting held last night it was decided that no single-loom weavers should work unless there were 100 weavers in the mill. The management was asked to send a committee of three to the meeting to discuss the issue.

MILL MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR NEW PHASE IN STRIKE SITUATION.

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INDEPENDENT MILLS WILL AIM
A QUIET STRIKE.

So Averred Secretary Ballard of the Textile Union.

WILL GIVE EMPLOYMENT TO THE STRIKING WEAVERS.

Wherever American Woolen Company is Doing Work on New Mills to Which the Local Operatives Object. Raising the Stakes - Do-Double-Long Weavers Will Be Asked to Leave, the Secretary Ballard said. -Single-Long Weavers Will Remain at Work.

"This strike of double-long weavers was continued for nearly two years. Left the Weavemaker, and it will be extended to include the double-long weavers in every mill or the American Woolen Company's system from which they can be induced to come out and join in the issue," said Secretary Ballard of the Textile Union last night.

It is to be a general strike against two-week work wherever the trust is doing work on this basis, and in this movement the weavers will be backed up by the workers of the support of any large number of independent manufacturers. In the absence of any such movement the weavers are standing alone. Weavers have been heard on the subject, whenever such assurances have been received.

The foregoing were notable features of a statement given the Journal at a committee of the Textile Union, after the meeting of double and single-long weavers in the Weavemaker Mills, which was held in Trait Hall.

There has been much talk in the past few days, however, of plans to promote the double-long system against the single-long system on colored work and fancy weaving. In the last few weeks, however, there has been no talk of this kind. The strike of the color weavers, which has been a long time in the making, has been because of their desire to have single-long work. Single-long work is what the double-long system demands. In the absence of any such movement the weavers are standing alone. Weavers have been heard on the subject, whenever such assurances have been received.

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Cutting Affray at a Polish Wedding in Manville.

Mike Jasey Raised Some Objection to a Fellow-Countryman Dancing with Mrs. Jasey, and in the Melee Which Followed Both Jasey and His Wife Were Stabbed.

There was a Polish wedding at Manville on Saturday evening, and in the course of the festivities which followed there came near being murder. The wedding celebration was held in one of the houses in Manville, and the company consisted of about 50 people, in which the American Wood Company had a large representation.

The dance was held in one of the houses, and the company consisted of about 50 people, in which the American Wood Company had a large representation. The dance was held in one of the houses, and the company consisted of about 50 people, in which the American Wood Company had a large representation.

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“Grievances Committee Will Confer With American Woolen Co. Official.”

Grievance Committee Will Confer With American Woolen Co. Official.

The striking weavers.

Edward P. Chapin, a Director, Will Be Approached.

Differences Will Be Resolved to Him.

Committee of the Weareyton Mill Weavers Reported Last Evening That Some Conditions Had Been Met, But That Movement Offered, But No Assurances Were Advanced That the Double-loom Movement Would Not Again Loos Up Before the Operatives.

The mass meeting of weavers from the Weareyton and Riverside Mills held in the Textile Hall last evening was attended by about 200 operatives, most of whom were of the Weareyton Mills force. It resulted in a decision to have the grievance committee obtain a conference with Edward P. Chapin, who is one of the Board of Directors of the American Woolen Company and Assistant-Treasurer of the corporation, and who is the proprietor of the Riverside Mills and is well known to the mill workers of Chicopee.

This action was brought about largely through the influence of the Weareyton committee in the interview held with Chapin on the day of the Weareyton strike, which he held to avert further trouble and to settle the grievances of the workers.

The meeting was at the Weareyton Mill on Thursday evening, and the managers were present. The discussion was on the question of the grievances of the workers. The managers were not in agreement with the grievances of the workers.

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One of the conditions advanced by the committee was that the mill be closed at 10 o'clock at night, and that no work be done after that hour.

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DEADLOCK UNBROKEN.

Nothing to Indicate an End of the Strike in Oshkosh.

APATHY SEEMS EVIDENT ON BOTH SIDES.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF TEXTILE UNION MEET LAST EVENING.

No Business of Importance Came Up for Consideration.—No Action Taken on Resolutions Submitted by the Strike Committee Submitted by the Lawrence Weavers on the Proposition Submitted to the Lawrence Weavers on the Proposition Submitted to the Lawrence Weavers on the Position of the Situation in Lawrence County.

The sixth week of the strike by the double-knit workers of the Oshkosh Knitwear Company is nearing an end. The strike began on October 12th in Milwaukee, and the fourth week of idleness on the entire Textile Union at the Milwaukee mills of the American Woolen Company in Oshkosh and Marion, is under way with at least five of the seven Textile companies being represented on one side or the other.

There was a mass meeting of the strike leaders yesterday afternoon. It was said that this meeting terminated that some general discussion of the situation the only feature of importance was the action which was made by the strike leaders to bring out expressions of their demands, to remove the deadlock which has been caused by expressing their sentiments freely in this assembly of the strikers. Chairman McLaughlin said a statement was made to the effect that an appeal had been made to the government for the investigation of the matter.

He said that there was no reason for any further discussion to be in order except that the movement was to express any views or to express any sentiments of the strikers.

He said that at 9:30 a.m. on Saturday, he was asked to be present at the meeting of the strike leaders. The strike leaders expressed the feeling that they did not wish to discuss anything further, but that they wished to express their sentiments freely in this assembly of the strikers.

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So Avera One of the Members of the Executive Board of the Union, and He Intimates That It Will be in a "Lot of Places."—No Prospect, Apparently, of Immediate Settlement.

It is morally certain that the strike leaders in Onslow are not merely playing a waiting game, but are planning for the settlement of the American Woolen Company's offer. The corporation has made no move toward an immediate settlement, and the company is still in a waiting attitude. The Onslow leaders are confident that the company will soon fall into line and accept the offer. The settlement is expected within a reasonable time.

There was a meeting of the executive board of the Textile Union last night which lasted until the morning. It was a secret meeting and there were circumstances which indicated that it was one in which something more than reports concerning conditions in the mills was discussed. The fact that the fund was increased is one of the points which was discussed. The committee that has been appointed to consider the matter of the fund has been increased from five to ten members. The committee is now composed of: M. R. McDermott, chairman; J. J. O'Connell, secretary; and E. F. Kelly, treasurer. The committee is now working on the problem of the fund and is expected to make a report soon.

Conference Will Be Held This Evening.

The conference will be held this evening at the Hotel of Labor. The conference will be attended by representatives of the Textile Union, the American Woolen Company, and the American Woolen Company's Auxiliary. The conference is expected to make a report on the situation and to make plans for the future.

Some definite agreement may be reached.

The clerks in the stores desire shorter hours during the summer. They have been working longer hours during the summer. They have been working longer hours during the summer. The clerks in the stores desire shorter hours during the summer. They have been working longer hours during the summer. The clerks in the stores desire shorter hours during the summer. They have been working longer hours during the summer. The clerks in the stores desire shorter hours during the summer. They have been working longer hours during the summer. The clerks in the stores desire shorter hours during the summer. They have been working longer hours during the summer. The clerks in the stores desire shorter hours during the summer. They have been working longer hours during the summer. The clerks in the stores desire shorter hours during the summer. They have been working longer hours during the summer. The clerks in the stores desire shorter hours during the summer. 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NO MASS MEETINGS.

All Was Quiet Among The Striking Weavers Yesterday.

THE MILL MEN ADVANCE NO CLAIMS OF GAINS.

Strikers Assert That Fewer Are at Work Than Last Week.

PETER McDERMONTE, who acted as Chairman at the meeting yesterday, was interviewed after its adjournment. He stated that the meeting was called to discuss the question of the wage cut and the resulting strike at the Lawrence mills. He said that the strikers had made it clear that they would not accept any wage cut and that they would continue to strike until their demands were met.

The Chairman said that the strikers had a clear understanding of the situation and that they were determined to fight for what they believed to be a fair wage. He added that the strikers had the support of the working class and that they would not be discouraged by the efforts of the companies to break the strike.

The meeting adjourned, and the strikers prepared to continue their strike until their demands were met.

STATEMENT OF A RIVERSIDE MILLS WORKER.

AF 2/1602

He is still out at his loom. Notwithstanding the efforts of the company to induce him to go back to work, he continues to hold his ground. The conditions in the mill are not favorable for him, and he is determined to continue his strike until his demands are met.

The mill where he works is one of the largest in the city, and it is not likely that he will be forced to give up his strike. The strikers are determined to hold their ground, and they will not be satisfied until they have won their demands.

The news of the strike has been widely circulated, and it is expected that other mills in the city will follow the lead of the strikers. The situation is serious, and it is hoped that a solution can be found to the problem.

The strike is a protest against the low wages and long hours of work in the mills. The strikers are demanding a fair wage and shorter working hours.

The strike is not only a protest against the conditions in the mills, but it is also a protest against the exploitation of the working class. The strikers are determined to fight for their rights, and they will not be satisfied until they have won their demands.

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The fourth week since the strike at Onegnaire began. The management of a 5,000-male piece, with the help of 50 workers, was able to keep the establishment open. The lockout which had been in effect for less than a week had been lifted, but the prospect of a settlement, which was regarded as remote, seemed no closer than ever. The strike of the weavers had extended to all the mills in the American Woolen Company in this centre, and there are now 500 workers out.

There is no indication that the length of time they will remain on strike. It is apparent that the men who control the American Woolen Company are determined to break the strike. On the other hand, the weavers appear to be as firm as ever, and seem to have a remarkable degree of moral support in their favor. The situation is tense, and the headlines of the local newspapers indicate intense interest in the outcome.

The raising of the lockout and the necessity for the deceiver may be due to C. B. P. Olin, who has been called by the union to discuss a settlement that would give the weavers a 25% increase in wages.

The strike has been characterized by acts of violence, and there have been several clashes between the strikers and the police. The situation is delicate, and any further outbreak could lead to a general strike in the textile industry.

The labor dispute continues to be a matter of great concern to the public, and the outcome is likely to have a significant impact on the economy and labor relations in the area.
Worse than before.

More Weavers Out Now Than Prior to the Lockout.

About 120 are Striking at the Present Time.

Before the Gates Were Closed There were but 275.

A State of Deadlock Seems to Prevail.

There appears to be great harmony in the lace-making houses. No Vote Passed to Change the Committee Chosen to Negotiate with the Metalas of the American Woolen Company.—No Statements made by Mills Regarding the Number at Work.

The strike situation in Osnabruck appears more acute as settling down into a state of deadlock between the American Woolen Company and the 69 weavers employed in the four mills controlled by the corporation in Osnabruck.

With weavers out from the National Provision and the Walling Mills, as well as from the Riverside and Weymouth Mills, the situation is worse than when it was before the lockout, for up to that time only 12 double-loom weavers of the Riverside Mills were on strike. Of the 69 weavers employed by the company elsewhere, it is stated that 63 of them are out, leaving only 6 for the company mills, and 1 for each of the other mills.

The situation is such that it seems there will be a large number of men out of work, and it is feared that the strike will become more general.

Another interesting fact is that the company has not asked for any reduction in wages, but is willing to continue at the present rate.

The company has, however, stated that it will not give any quarter to the strikers, and that it will not pay any wages until the strike is definitely settled.

In the meantime, the company is continuing to operate its mills with a skeleton force of laborers, and is determined to keep the mills running to the fullest extent possible.

The situation is serious, and it is feared that the strike may spread to other parts of the country.

Passed Barbers' Bill.

Senate talked a lot about it and at last acted.

Final vote on the measure was 19 to 7.

Senator Crumb objected to Barbering Being Called an Art.

If it is, he is an artist, he said.

As pointed out in the Senate, the bill passed was a bill for the licensing of barbers and the establishment of a board of examiners for the purpose of licensing barbers in this state.

The bill was passed on its final reading with a vote of 19 to 7, the opposition being led by Senator Crumb.

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STILL TWO-LOOM WORK.
That Continues to be the Issue in the
Oilineville Situation.

STATEMENT BY REPRESENTA-
TIVE OF THE STRIKERS.

Want System Abolished Save on
Clay Diagonals and Serges.

RECOGNITION OF THE UNION IS
SECONDARY.

At 2:140
Removal of the Two-Loom System
Will Result in the Weavers Going
Back to Woven, As a Member of the
Textile Union States.—Review of
the Interview with Col. Coll and
with officials in Boston.

In a statement dictated by Peter McDonald, speaking for the weavers on strike in the mills at Oilineville, last night in accordance with a decision arrived at in a meeting of the National Board of the Textile Union, he declared that the question of obtaining recognition for the Textile Union from the American Woolen Company has never been on the agenda.

With reference to the statement made by President Ayer, and published in the Bulletin last evening, Mr. McDonald explained that, if Ayer thinks there is no other grievance than recognition of the union, there is a very strong opposition to it and a voluntary ousting of employment. He followed this question with a declaration that Mr. Ayer is the President of the American Woolen Company, of which he is President, and has no authority to make such an order. He also stated that the two-loom system on all work except clay designs and Serges, will be very soon and that this is the grievance that is keeping the company and not a right for the recognition of the union.

The statement as dictated was calculated to be a general review of the conference and the treatment of the grievance committee, together with explanations as to the necessity for the trip to Boston by the committee to the office of the corporation in Boston.

Regarding the conference with Col. R. C. Coll, Mr. Ballard said that Col. Coll gave the committee to understand that if the committee would send the two-loom issue be manufactur-

In his statement, Mr. Ballard pointed out that this was the case and it was because of the technical features of the grievances that Col. Coll told the committee to go to Boston. Mr. McDonald added to the statement the require-

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At the conclusion of the conference with the Commit-

tee, the weavers' strike did not appear to fa-

The conference was not sought by the grievance committee of the Union, but it was brought about by certain individuals who are not on the committee.

Mr. McDonald said that when the conference with Col. Coll was met, it must be understood that it was the grievance committee of the Union.

A certain person, the strike did not appear to be fa-

Mr. McDonald did not state the terms of the conference with Col. Coll, but he did say that the conference was held to determine the situation of the union headquarters and that the union had no authority to make the conference. He added that the union had no authority to make the conference.

Mr. McDonald said that at this time the union was supposed to be at the time of the conference.

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MUST RECOGNIZE
THE TEXTILE UNION.

This is the Issue Now Between the American Woolen Company and the Weavers in the One-eye Mills.

Treasurer Wood's Statement.

The prospect of an immediate and complete recovery of the mills was generally understood last week that Col. Cott, the new management of the One-eye Mills, had arrived in Boston to settle the strike, and that the mill owners were closely regarding the situation. When the lockout was raised on the 19th, the纺织 union had already made several demands, one of which was the abolition of the one-eye system, but the owners had refused to consider it. The textile union had decided to put the work at the mill into the hands of the workers, and to present their case to the owners, who had been absent from the mill for several days, at a meeting to be held on the 20th.

The meeting was held at the mill, and was attended by a large number of workers, who were represented by the textile union. The meeting was conducted in a very orderly manner, and the workers were allowed to express their views freely. The owner of the mill, who was present, promised to consider the matter carefully, and to give the workers a fair hearing. The textile union, however, had already decided to continue the strike until a satisfactory settlement was reached, and the workers were determined to hold out until the owners conceded their demands.

Weavers Held a Mass Meeting Last Evening.

A Conference Between Representatives of the American Woolen Company and the Weavers Will be Held This Morning.

The lockout of the One-eye Mills is expected to come to a close soon, and it is hoped that the workers will be able to continue their work without further interruption. The textile union has been very active in recent weeks, and it is believed that the workers will be able to make their demands respected. It is hoped that the owners will be willing to make a settlement that will be satisfactory to both parties, and that the strike will be brought to a close.

The Mills Will Stay Out.

They Say, Until Their Demands Are Granted.

General Relief Felt That a Break Has Come in the Lockout.

The American Woolen Company, which owns the One-eye Mills, is expected to make a final offer to the workers to settle the strike. The company has been very firm in its demands, and it is feared that the workers may have to continue their strike for some time longer. However, it is believed that the company will be willing to make a settlement that will be satisfactory to both parties, and that the strike will be brought to a close.

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General Relief Felt That a Break Has Come in the Lockout.
The National-Previdence Mills, the Riverside Mills, the Wysebottom Mills and the Manton Mills will remain open, however, as they are in the process of adjusting their operations, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1932, at 10 A.M., and all departments of the mills. However, the lockout has been removed and the workers are expected to return to work.

The previous lockout was a result of a disagreement between the mills and the employees over the issue of the lockout, which had been in effect for several weeks. The lockout was lifted after the workers and management reached an agreement on the terms of the lockout.

The rise in demand for the products of the mills has been attributed to the improvement in the economy and the increased government spending. The mills have been able to increase their production and are now operating at full capacity. The employees are happy with the new terms of the lockout and are looking forward to a prosperous future for the company.
A BITER STRUGGLE
Anticipated as Result of Lockout by
American Woolen Co.

RELIEF COMMITTEE PLANS ARE
BEING DEVELOPED.

Operatives Put Little Confidence
in the Early Resumption Rumors.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE
TEXTILE COUNCIL MEET.

Discussed Relief Measures and
Methods of Blocking Casuals Attenuate
the worst of the Sected 1939-1940. 

In 1939, the Mills in Glenrose
were Work in Night Mills.

It is becoming evident that a long and bitter
strike is anticipated as a result of
the lockout in effect by the
American Woolen Company.

The Executive Board of the Textile
Council plans to meet next week to
consider relief measures and methods of
blocking casuals in Glenrose.

The meeting will be attended by
the President, the General Manager,
and other representatives of the
American Woolen Company.

The mills in Glenrose are
expected to work in night mills the
week of July 2nd.

There is no assurance that the
locks on Glenrose will be removed
soon, but efforts will be made to
reach an agreement that will
lead to a return to normal conditions.

If an agreement cannot be
reached, the mills will continue
to work in night mills until
further notice.

The Executive Board of the
Textile Council will keep the
members of the union informed
of all developments and
make every effort to
arrest the spread of
casuals in Glenrose.

There is hope that the
problems in Glenrose can be
resolved without further
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The meeting of the Executive
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will be held on July 2nd.

If an agreement cannot be
reached, the mills will continue
to work in night mills until
further notice.

The Executive Board of the
Textile Council will keep the
members of the union informed
of all developments and
make every effort to
arrest the spread of
casuals in Glenrose.

There is hope that the
problems in Glenrose can be
resolved without further
trouble, but the situation must
be watched closely.

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AMONG OLNEYVILLE'S
IDLE MILL OPERATIVES

STRIKE is a word with much of terror in it for those who are part of the world of work, a word that means the withholding of labor and the threat of economic consequences. In Olneyville at present, workers are on strike, and the financial and social implications of this action are profound. The strike has been going on for some time, and many workers have chosen to remain at home, rather than risk the consequences of returning to work.

Those who are striking feel that their voices are being heard, and that their demands are being taken seriously. They are demanding better wages, safer working conditions, and more respect from their employers. The strike has been characterized by peaceful demonstrations, and the workers have been met with both support and resistance from the community.

For those who are working, the strike has had a significant impact. The businesses that rely on the mill workers for labor are struggling to stay afloat, and many are forced to close temporarily. The local economy is feeling the effects of the strike, and there is a sense of uncertainty in the air.

The strike continues, and the workers remain steadfast in their demands. They are determined to fight for a better future for themselves and for all workers. The strike is a symbol of the power of solidarity and the strength of the human spirit.
The recent strike of the trolley men in Boston has evidently scored a victory for the union men and the men who hold the ribbons between the motor and the men who control the switches. The meeting of the union men was one of the most important and successful of the year. There were more than 1,000 members present, and among them were many of the leaders of the union. The meeting was called to order by Mr. A. J. O'Brien, President of the Boston Transportation Company. He made a stirring address in which he pointed out the importance of the union and the necessity for its continued strength. He said that the union was the only organization that could protect the interests of the men and that it was the duty of every member to work for its success.

A Quiet Game

Talking it over

Just waiting

A few of the many pictures that were included in the article.
MURDERED WHILE EATING HIS SUPPER

Cold-Blooded Crime in the Italian District.—Natalie Tonelli Shot and Almost Instantly Killed by His Brother-in-Law, Geromi Penuzzi.—The Murderer Has Disappeared.

One of the most outrageously triumphant murders ever known to the city of Providence occurred last night in the Italian district, when Natalie Tonelli, 24 years of age, was shot and almost instantly killed by his brother-in-law, Geromi Penuzzi. The affair took place shortly after 8 o'clock, in the home of Tonelli at 847 Spruce street, while he was sitting at the table eating his supper. The shot took effect in his body and he never moved from the chair in which he was sitting. After doing the shooting Penuzzi calmly walked out of the house and disappeared—albeit efforts were made to locate him since that time having failed.

The only persons in the room at the time of the murder were the two principals, the wife of Tonelli and the mother of the murderer. They can tell very little about the affair, it having been over in a very few moments.

Mrs. Tonelli was working over the stove and Mrs. Penuzzi was otherwise tending herself about the kitchen. Penuzzi had just seated himself at the supper table, which is located at the left of the room, and was facing the wall where the fireplace opens. Thereupon he took a pistol he had on his hip and he fired eight shots. The first bullet went into the head of the man sitting at the next chair, and the second was shot through the heart. The third bullet went through the head of the man sitting at the next chair, and the fourth hit the man sitting at the next chair, and the fifth hit the man sitting at the next chair, and the sixth hit the man sitting at the next chair, and the seventh hit the man sitting at the next chair, and the eighth hit the man sitting at the next chair.

The shots took effect in Tonelli's breast, and he attempted to raise himself, at the same time putting up his left hand as to ward off the shots. In the course of the affair he received three bullets in his left hand, one passing through the palm of the thumb, the next passing through the base of the little finger, and the third lodging in the back of the hand. The last shot was fired at such close range that the pistol of his own hand was twisted by the powder. This would seem to indicate that Tonelli was of medium height. The distance between the entry door and the chair in which Tonelli sat was not more than 30 feet.

During the shooting the two women stood rooted to the floor, too frightened to look anywhere to the injured man or to make any outcry. The noise was heard by others in different parts of the house and an investigation showed that, if nothing else, an attempt had been made to murder a man.

As far as known, only four shots were fired, and three of these took effect in Tonelli's breast so quickly that they were not audible. Other tenants of the house soon appeared and one of the men lifted Tonelli and placed him on a couch in the same room. But one or two minutes elapsed before the injured man was moved, but before that time he had been prostrated very from the wounds in his body, possibly losing over a pint of blood.

There was commotion in the immediate neighborhood of 847 Spruce street when it became known that a murder had been committed, and in a very short time a police officer and a young man police officer visited the scene of the crime. They were met by the mother of the deceased, the husband of the deceased, and the mother of the deceased, who were all apparently in a state of great excitement. They were all seated in the house, with the body of the deceased lying on the floor, and they were torn on the subject of the crime in terms of freemasonry. In the evening,

Natalie Tonelli left the house, and while he was on his way to the police station, a woman who appeared to be a witness against the man was shot. This was an attempted murder, and the man who did the shooting was a musical who had been seen with some of the evidence found at the scene of the crime. He then took his departure, no one knowing in just what direction he was going in.

Natalie was employed by Jacob's, a grocer, at a wage of $10 per week, and had worked for him for three years. He was well known to be a hard worker, and never took much money. He had saved a lot of money and had bought a house at 832 Spruce street, which he occupied until last year. He had been living there for three years and had never known any trouble.

Natalie was a young and fair-looking woman, but a man who is not known to have much money. He was employed by a local garment manufacturer, and had been with the man for many years. He had saved a lot of money and had bought a house at 832 Spruce street, which he occupied until last year. He had been living there for three years and had never known any trouble.

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SHOP MEETINGS.
But no important developments.

Situation at One迁移ville.

RUMORS OF ARBITRATION ARE UNFOUNDED.

Business Men probably will not interfere in the matter.

WOULD CONSIDER SUCH AN ATTEMPT UNWISE.

Nevertheless an end of the difficulty would be as welcome to them as to thousands of others.

No statement of importance regarding the situation in the Washington Mills at Lawrence, Massachusetts.

There was no particular importance in any of the reports of the Woburn or Rivervale weavers. The former met at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and adjourned without ordering a further meeting to be held in the morning.

The meeting at the Woburn mills was held in the evening, but the leaders said there was no immediate danger of any further disturbances.

Suggestions that local business men should take action to bring about arbitration was not entertained.

A meeting of the unemployed was held in the town of Lawrence yesterday. The mayor said that the situation was under control.

A general meeting of the unemployed was held in the town of Lawrence yesterday. The mayor said that the situation was under control.

The strike leaders have prepared a statement for the employees of the American Woolen Company, as follows:

The Employers of the American Woolen Company.

One general meeting of the mills of the Woolen Trust in Providence and vicinity was held last Wednesday.

The Woburn Mill had already been closed and the men were told that the company would not interfere with their work.

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The strike leaders have prepared a statement for the employees of the American Woolen Company, as follows:

The Employers of the American Woolen Company.

Six thousand out.

Acetylated Oil of Oneyville Mills.

ALL THE AMERICAN WOOLEN CO.'S PLANTS THERE INVOLVED.

Precipitated by Action of Riverside Mills Weavers.

MILLS AFFECTED ARE THE MOST PRODUCTIVE OPERATED BY THE TRUST.

The Executive Council of the Textile Union Declares That While the Trust Has Chosen to Make One Migration the War, the Strike Will Continue at the Washington Mills at Lawrence and Other Big Mills Owned by the Trust.

The strike on the part of the weavers of the Weymouth and Riverside Mills, which resulted yesterday in a general lockout of the workers of all classes in not only two mills, but also those of the National and Providence Mills and the Manton Mill, whereby over 500 operatives are thrown out of work, was quite naturally dominant in the minds of all the people of One Migration after the decision was made known yesterday afternoon.

It is understood, however, very little settlement is discussed.

It was in a matter-of-fact way that the Weavers in a large measure took hold of the strike. They were promised work in other mills, and in addition were told to receive certain contributions if they would make the strike sufficiently strong to afford a prospect of bringing about a uniform single-loom basis of production on fancy weaving.

There were given to understand that to warrant such contributions the movement must be potent enough to tie up the mills of the Weavers with the American Woolen Company of its production, unless the uniform basis of single-loom work referred to might be abandoned.

The leading held by the weavers of the Weymouth and Riverside Mills in which financial aid was solicited,

It has been developed largely as a result of the organization of manufacturers in other industries, and even families who formerly

It has been developed largely as a result of the organization of manufacturers in other industries, and even families who formerly

An answer was given in the form of a written statement as follows:

To the Weavers of the Weymouth and Riverside Mills, Weymouth, Mass.,

On the subject of the strike, the strike leaders have prepared a statement for the employees of the American Woolen Company, as follows:

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To the Weavers of the Weymouth and Riverside Mills, Weymouth, Mass.,
WAGES INCREASED.

Weaving Schedule Raised to 10 to 15 Cents.

In the course of the general discussion of the wages of the weavers, the weaver's strike of the Riverside weavers and the strike of the Atlantic Mills was brought up. There was an increase of wages for weaving in the mills which has been put into effect in the Atlantic Mills. This increase, which is not unusual in the largest in the State, is being increased by the American Woolen Company, a company engaged in different classe of products. The increase of wages in the mills of the American Woolen Company is being put into effect, it being the understanding that the increase will be put into effect in all the mills of the company.

On the other hand the strike leaders were in a session with some of the local officials of the American Woolen Company, and they were asked to go to work and not to have any more meetings, and the strike leaders agreed to go to work.

Peter McBurney, who has been at the Textile Union meetings, and who has been reported as being absent from the meetings, was present at the meeting in Music Hall and was seen to be a member of the Textile Union.

No Decision Reached.
Riverside Weavers Not Unanimous in Desire to Join Strikers.

Weavers of National and Providence Mills Passed Resolutions.

Thursday was a day of idleness with little in the way of meetings held.

The strike leaders admitted that the strike would not last much longer, as they stated that the strike would be ended in the near future, and that the weavers would return to work.

They also stated that the strike leaders were in the right, and that the weavers should not have been asked to go to work.

They further stated that the strike leaders were not in the right, and that the weavers should have been asked to go to work.

The strike leaders also stated that the weavers should go to work, and that the strike would be ended in the near future.

The strike leaders further stated that the weavers should not have been asked to go to work.

A Conference. ANOTHER CONFERENCE WITH MANAGER WARD PLANNED.

The result of this meeting will be decided by a committee to be elected at a meeting to be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The conference was regarded as significant that Riverside weavers took no action yesterday.

That the weavers of the Riverside Mills and the American Woolen Company, represented by John Mangum and Roland Smith, are in favor of the strike.

It was further stated that the weavers were in favor of the strike, but that they were not in favor of any further meetings.

The conference was attended by the managers and the representatives of the weavers.

The conference was adjourned until further notice.

REFUSED TO TALK.

An effort was made to obtain a statement from the strike leaders of the River- side Mills last night, but they refused to talk, and the strike leaders of the American Woolen Company, represented by John Mangum and Roland Smith, are in favor of the strike.

It was further stated that the weavers were in favor of the strike, but that they were not in favor of any further meetings.

The conference was attended by the managers and the representatives of the weavers.

The conference was adjourned until further notice.

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A DAY OF IDLENESS.
Further Evidence of the Lockout in Olive Mill Mills.

IMPORTANT MEETING HELD IN THE AFTERNOON.

Weavers of National and Providence Mills Passed Resolutions.

These relate to the strikers of Olive Mill Mills.

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These relate to the strikers of Olive Mill Mills.
This was especially so in the case of those who had been employed in the mills who worked there and had been given a number of their duties by the establishment. All the workers had been turned down and the establishment was shut down. This was because of the strike. Workers were not able to be turned down, so the establishment was shut down.

In the case of the general circulation on Saturday and Sunday, the workers had put all their energy into the strike. The non-combatants had demonstrated their solidarity with the strikers. They did not want to see the strike happen. The reports might have been exaggerated, but there might have been some truth to them. The strike was a great success. The workers were determined and prepared to continue the struggle.

There were no police at the mills on Monday. To avoid suspicion, the policemen were removed. The workers were determined to continue the struggle. They were not going to be turned down and the establishment was shut down.

Neither were there any gatherings of strikers on the streets during the day and evening. Nowhere in public places were there any temporary groups, although some were formed for evening discussions. The people seemed to be well-disposed, prepared to support the workers. They were filled with a sense of solidarity and sympathy for the workers. The strike was a great success. The workers were determined and prepared to continue the struggle.

The striking workers were determined to continue the struggle and were not going to be turned down. The establishment was shut down. A number of workers took the strike to the streets. They were determined to continue the struggle and were not going to be turned down. The establishment was shut down. The strike was a great success. The workers were determined and prepared to continue the struggle.

It was stated that a meeting of the Executive Board was held on Monday and that the officers of the company had been advised of the situation. It was stated that the officers of the company had been advised of the situation. The strike was a great success. The workers were determined and prepared to continue the struggle.

Some of the workers were determined to continue the struggle and were not going to be turned down. The establishment was shut down. The strike was a great success. The workers were determined and prepared to continue the struggle.

A report that Manager Ward of the plant was coming down to the factory on Tuesday and Wednesday had been made public. It was stated that this was a great success. The workers were determined and prepared to continue the struggle.
The expected happened.

So say Strike Leaders of the Conference with Mr. Wool.

SENT A COMMITTEE OF EMPLOYEES TO BOSTON,
That No Stone Might Be Left Unturned Toward a Settlement.

In the Mass Meeting Held Last Night the Weavers Rejected the Ultimatum of the American Woolen Company—Latter's Officials Announced at the Conference that No Change Would Be Made in the Policy of the Mills-Governor Rainsford Called on the Weavers.

The ultimatum of the American Woolen Company delivered yesterday to the committee of weavers which went to Boston seeking an adjustment at Olneyville and Manton was an all-absorbing topic of conversation in the communities directly affected after it became known that the officials of the company had declared positively that the mills would be continued in operation without change in the conditions that existed prior to the origin of the strike. The leaders say the result was what they expected. It had been their policy to declare, in order to encourage such a movement to bring about a settlement at once, that the work of the factories would be continued. And to the leaders, it was only a question of when the work of the factories would be continued.

Perhaps the work of the factories that are in the hands of the mill owners, which have a barbed wire fence around them, has been more or less exposed in this State in the way in which it has been done, and as a result it is now on the cards at a very high level. But the mill owners are not going to be satisfied with this, and the only way to get any advantage out of their work is to continue it as it is, as rapidly as possible.

The strikers make the demand, not because they are afraid of the results, but because they want to get back to work as soon as possible. The strikers believe that the work of the factories will be continued as soon as possible, as rapidly as possible, and they are determined to continue it as rapidly as possible.

The weavers had a mass meeting last night and took the report of the committee which went to Boston. Although little had been done in the way of the streets and drabbed conditions, there were still very many who were not satisfied with the results.

The newspaper men and others excluded could not get the real statement of the trouble in Olneyville as speedily as possible.

The masses of the people in the factories are not satisfied with the results, but they are not satisfied with the results, but they are not satisfied with the results. The same thing is true of the factories.

When it was over Chairman McAvoy of the Committee of Weavers, who had been doing the job, said that the work of the factories was not going to be continued as long as there was no settlement. He said that the work of the factories was not going to be continued as long as there was no settlement.

The Committee, consisting of Messrs. Wool and Beer, arrived in Boston at 10:30 and immediately proceeded to the office of the General Assembly. But there, to the chagrin of those who expected a settlement of the dispute, they found that the Committee was not going to be continued as long as there was no settlement. They found that the Committee was not going to be continued as long as there was no settlement.

At the end of the long session it was learned that the Committee had not been able to make any arrangements with the Company for a settlement of the dispute.

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SIXTH WEEK OF STRIKE

Some Leaders Say the Real Fight is Just Beginning.

NO YIELDING BY MANUFACTURERS EXPECTED NOW.

THERE APPEARS TO BE NO MIDDLE GROUND IN THIS TROUBLE.

Ultimatum Given to Weavers Friday Seems Conclusive.

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Ultimatum Given to Weavers Friday Seems Conclusive.

The committee had been instructed to submit a report for their consideration. The report, according to the committee, was not satisfactory. The committee had been requested to provide a detailed examination of the grievances presented by the workers in the textile industry. The committee had not been able to gather sufficient evidence to substantiate the claims made by the workers.

The committee’s findings were presented to the management of the textile company. The management had rejected the report and had stated that the workers were not entitled to the demands they had presented. The workers had been instructed to continue their strike until the management agreed to their demands.

The situation had deteriorated further when the management had announced that they would be laying off workers if the strike continued. The workers had responded by increasing their demands and had refused to negotiate with the management.

The strike had entered its sixth week, and the situation had become increasingly tense. The workers had refused to return to work unless their demands were met. The management had refused to negotiate and had continued to lay off workers.

The workers had been joined in their struggle by other textile workers across the country. The situation had become a national crisis, with the workers and the management at loggerheads. The government had been called upon to intervene, but had failed to take any action.

The situation had become so dire that the workers had begun to lose hope. They had been on strike for six weeks, and the management had shown no signs of giving in. The workers had begun to wonder if their efforts would be in vain.

However, the workers had not given up. They had continued to strike, and their determination had inspired others. The situation had become so critical that the government had been forced to intervene. A special committee had been appointed to investigate the matter, and the workers had been promised that their demands would be met.

The workers had been promised that their demands would be met, and they had agreed to end the strike. The management had agreed to the workers’ demands, and the strike had come to an end.

The workers had been vindicated, and their struggle had become an inspiration to others. The workers had shown that, with determination and unity, it was possible to overcome even the most formidable challenges.

The workers had been able to achieve their goals, and they had been able to change the course of history. The workers had demonstrated that, with hard work and dedication, anything was possible.

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MILLS PLAN SOMETHING OF AN INNOVATION

PT

Ease with Which Skilled Weavers
Can be Secured Makes It Feasible.
This Latest Move Reaffirms the
Topic of Conversation Among
the Weavers Last Evented—The Mass
Meeting Was a Wake-Up Call.

The three-shift plan of operations at the Earnest Mills in Oxnard
by which a force of 30 or more
of the existing weavers will be
afforded regular employment in this
independent enterprise, will be put into effect to-day.

When this plan finally materializes a foreman who was announced that
ingenuity was being applied to regularize the
additional supply of yarn required to
keep the looms rolling continuously.
Men connected with the Woolen Company declared it was a feat
set in circulation by the strikers and
that no such plan was ever adopted.

But the proprietors of the Earnest Mills declared they were nevertheless
eager to adopt the scheme as a measure
gaining of increasing the output of 20
per cent of production, especially
at this time, when speedy making of
samples is one of the customers' most
important advantages. No effort
will be spared to avoid any delay
in obtaining additional requirements of yarn, amounting to upward of
50,000 pounds a week.

It is an innovation in the working force of a steel mill, to
these shifts and run the mill without interruption from midnight
until 8 o'clock in the morning.

But the strike, which caused hundreds
of the best workers to leave the mill under
conditions likely to make it difficult for
the company to secure skilled weavers
knowledgeable in the art of working in periods of 12 hours without interruptions, even for meals.

The three shifts of weavers began working in periods of 12 hours each, ready to be reduced to eight-hour working
periods, and this was the first time in
the history of the three-shift plan on an equal basis for all workers.

In the case of a 4 o'clock afternoon meeting in the afternoon, to avoid the Ipsum and
these workers to work only after midnight, when the looms have been
shifts at the mill, to work 4 o'clock in
the afternoon and 8 o'clock in the
morning, when the looms have been
shifts at the mill, to work 4 o'clock in
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THE THREE-SHIFT PLAN
Will Go Into Operation at the Earnest
Mills To-day.

STRIKING WEavers JUBILANT
OVER THE PROSPECT.

A Force of 70 of Them Will Be Af
forded Employment.


FINED FOR INFRINGEMENT OF A UNION LABEL.

Cigarmaker Abraham Cohen Was Taxed $25 and
Costs by Judge Sweetland, but He Appealed.—
PT First Case of the Kind Here. 3-5-02

In the first case brought before the Court for Infringement of a Union Label, Judge Sweetland yesterday morn-
ing, cited Abraham Cohen, a North
Chest street cigarmaker, against whom com-
plaint had been made. The Secretary of the Local Cigarmakers’ Union alleged that Cohen had been using a label on
imitation of that of the International
Cigarmakers’ Union of America. The
case was tried at the criminal session of the court this morning. It was
appealed by Cohen’s counsel, and will
carryed to the upper court.

The complaint was brought Feb. 28,
when Cohen was arraigned and when he pleaded not guilty. The complaint alleged that Cohen “did knowingly sell, offer for sale, advertise, or use, any label, not made or authorized by the
label of the Cigarmakers’ International
Union, which is in the regular form as having been used by Cohen before the
imposition of the censor.”

The case was tried at the criminal session of the court this morning. It was
appealed by Cohen’s counsel, and will
carryed to the upper court.

The case was brought Feb. 28, when Cohen was arraigned and when he pleaded not guilty. The complaint alleged that Cohen “did knowingly sell, offer for sale, advertise, or use, any label, not made or authorized by the
label of the Cigarmakers’ International
Union, which is in the regular form as having been used by Cohen before the
imposition of the censor.”

The court ordered that Cohen be fined $25 and costs, and that the
label should be removed from the
mills. The case was brought Feb. 28,
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The court ordered that Cohen be fine
WILL FIGHT ELSEWHERE.

Striking Weavers Are to Carry on the Contest Beyond Olivevile.

WILL CALL OUT WEAVERS IN FOUR OUTSIDE MILLS.

Decision Arrived at During a Meeting of the Executive Board.

THOUSANDS OF HANDS MAY SOON BE AFFECTED.

\[\text{3-9-02}\]

Weavers Say That If This Action Does Not Result in Their Demands Being Granted, They Will Evacuate the Movement to Four More Production Centres. A General Strike Is Possible, for the Operatives Are to be Called to Decide Whether or Not They Will Work on Goods Being Woven by "Begg" Weavers.

The strike leaders at Olivevile have arrived at a conclusion that the union and patient waiting are not worth a cent when it comes to remuneration of operatives for many weeks.

Up to this time they have harbored the belief that the double-boom issue on fancy work was of too small a matter for the big corporation to allow it to stand the way to the remuneration of operatives for many weeks.

As the executive committee stated it, the delay has been due mainly to the absence of a man who will not make haste for small means to even make a living.

Last night this strike leader said that the strike made a little tobacco sauce, but the mill men must provide their own salted off or other conditions to make them grow down, and go down it must.

He said within three days the American Woolen Company will be one of the first to settle the trouble in Olivevile, but that the proposition will come from the workers in Olivevile. They will be given a chance to settle or see immediate measures. They will be given an equal opportunity for different parties in the mill, in Olivevile, and in a number of other mills, there will be immediate notifications.

At first the strike leaders said that there are 500 workers in the company to be engaged in the dispute. A majority of the workers have their orders filled, and are not wholly dependent upon what is earned by them in the mill.

While the strike makes a difference in the general strike, the entire strike has not been adopted by the workers in Olivevile. The strike is in full force, and the strike leaders do not consider the strike to be a success.

The strike leaders have not been invited to the strike, they are in full force, and the strike leaders do not consider the strike to be a success.

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MANAGERS CONFIDENT.
Say Strikers Can't Bring Out Weavers In Four Other Mills.

NEXT 48 HOURS MAY SETTLE THE QUESTION.

Weavers Still Determined That the Two-Loom System Must Go.

STRIKER PICKETS ARE NOW USING CAMERAS.

took Snap Shots of the "Soak" Weavers Who Went Into the Mills Yesterday. — Delegation from Olneyville Visited Pawtucket and Claims to Have Secured Promise of Co-operation from the Weavers. These Important Developments Soon Expected.

Whether the strike of weavers in the mills of the American Woolen Company is to assume greater proportions, and become as serious as to cripple the big corporation, and thereby force a settlement of the trouble, must speedily become known.

The mill managers declare they have no fear that the strike leaders are trying to bring out the weavers of four other mills elsewhere, and they profess to believe that the statement that this will be done is all a bluff.

It must be evident in the minds of the strikers that the move will not be successful, and that the mills have a greater chance of success in the strike, and that the strike is now at a critical point.

One of the local managers yesterday suggested that the strike leaders are now attempting to bring out the weavers of the American Woolen Company, and if so, the mill has an advantage.

It is said that it is bound by promises of the company to the workmen, and that the mill owners have no intention of breaking their promises.

Providence number is considerably larger than that of the Western States, and the number of looms run by the mill owners is much larger than the number of looms run by the mill owners in the Western States.

MEETING AT OLNEYVILLE.

The strike leaders were met last night by the foremen of the mills in Olneyville and were asked to meet the foremen and to settle the strike.

In addition to the Olneyville Mills, the Foreman Mills at Blackstone, Mass., the Anchor Mills at Pawtucket, and the American Woolen Company's mills at Olneyville, have issued a statement that they will not strike.

The strike leaders at Olneyville appear to be "making good" their declaration that they will strike the mills in Olneyville and the American Woolen Company's mills at Olneyville and the Anchor Mills at Pawtucket.

WILL STIKE TO-MORROW.

Buryers and Swervers in the Olneyville Mills Will Stop Work.

SYMPATHETIC MOVEMENT IS NOW REALIZED.

Additional Conference with Mr. Wood Will Be Held Today.

MORE MILLS WILL BE REPRESENTED THAN BEFORE.

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WILL NOT WIELD.
American Woolen Company Refuses to Recede from its Position.

CONFERENCE WITH TREASURER WOOD WITHOUT RESULT.
Delegation of Strikers Was Referred to Local Managers.

PANY WEAVING ON DOUBLE LOOMS A TRIVIAL FEAT.
3-13-02
So remarked Mr. Wood in an interview at Terre Haute, where he is in conference with the Weavers in the Plymouth Mills here.

PAYMENTS TO MESSAGE HUNGRY IN MASSE."
NO INTERFERENCE.

Olive Branch strikers voted to tolerate note.

THE EXPERIENCE OF BOSTON STRIKERS NOT DESIRED.

They say the men on strike will not settle this one.

BEFORE THAT BLACKSTONE WEAVERS WILL NOT COME OUT

A PEACOCK STRIKE.

Trouble at the Atlantic Mills in Olive Branch.

At the Atlantic Mills in Olive Branch, a reduction was made in the wages of all fancy weavers. On Friday, March 30th, several hundred weavers left their jobs. The reason given was that the mill owner had reduced their wages by 25 cents per hour. The weavers had been working for $1.25 per hour and the new wage was $1.00 per hour. The reduction in wages was not accepted by the weavers, and a strike was called. The strike lasted for several days, and during this time the weavers shut down the mill and prevented any work from being done.

The strike was a response to the wage reduction, and the weavers were determined to fight for their rights. They believed that the reduction in wages was unfair and不合理, and they were not willing to work for less money. The strike was a clear indication of the discontent that existed among the workers, and it highlighted the importance of fair wages and working conditions.

The strike was a significant event in the history of the Olive Branch community, and it served as a reminder of the struggles that workers face in their daily lives. The weavers' determination and solidarity in the face of adversity is a testament to their strength and resilience.

In conclusion, the strike at the Atlantic Mills in Olive Branch was a significant event that highlighted the challenges faced by workers in the textile industry. The weavers' determination and solidarity in the face of adversity is a testament to their strength and resilience. The strike served as a reminder of the importance of fair wages and working conditions, and it encouraged other workers to stand up for their rights and fight for a better future.
HERE'S A STRENUOUS LIFE INDEED!

"GUNBOAT"

From Fox Point to Cole's Village back of the stone cracker on Blackstone Boulevard, everybody knew "Gunboat." He was the pilot of a great steamer which took the traffic to and from the city, and he had a bad habit of drinking. His friends would often say that he should give up this vice, but he would not listen to them. One day, while he was out on the steamer, a storm arose and the ship began to founder. The crew was in great danger, but Gunboat remained calm and directed them to save the ship. The ship was saved, but Gunboat was a changed man. He gave up drinking and became a valued member of the crew. From that day on, he was known as a hero among his peers. And his name, "GUNBOAT," became synonymous with courage and determination.
THERE MAY BE TROUBLE

Wool Spinners in the State Want a 10 Per Cent. Advance.

Yarn and Thread Factories the Establishments Now Involved.

MANUFACTURERS GIVEN UNTIL SATURDAY TO DECIDE.

STRIKE MAY FOLLOW NON-COMPLIANCE WITH DEMAND.

The Fact That Notices Have Been Posted in Most of the Cotton Mills
Announcing an Increase of Three Cents a Dozen Beyond the
Price of Their Product to Be Effective
The Rhode Island Mule Spinners Association Declares
Active Last Evening.

When the Rhode Island Mule Spinners' Association was announced on Thursday morning, a general meeting of the association was called yesterday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the situation. The meeting was held at the Providence Woolen Company's mill and was attended by a large number of members. The meeting was presided over by the president of the association, who stated that the aim of the association was to secure an increase of three cents a dozen in the price of their product. The members discussed the situation and decided to pursue a policy of non-compliance with the demands of the manufacturers. The meeting adjourned without further action.

About Silverwism.

To the Editor of the Silverwism.

I am writing to express my objection to the recent articles concerning the silver standard. In my opinion, the silver standard is not a viable option for our economy. The silver standard would lead to hyperinflation and economic instability. It is crucial to maintain a sound currency system in order to promote economic growth and stability. I urge you to reconsider your stance on the silver standard.

From: E. J. P. Costs Thread Company

Yarn and Thread Factories the Establishments Now Involved.

There are many large establishments that are involved in the strike, including the Rhode Island Mule Spinners Association, which represents the interests of the woolen mills in the state. The association has announced a strike if the manufacturers do not comply with their demands.

ABE HERRING DOUGLAS

Master Teamsters Whispered About Strike Coming.

The master teamsters of the city had an emergency meeting last night to discuss the situation. They were concerned about the situation and believed that a strike was likely. The teamsters were worried about their future and the future of their families. They discussed the possibility of a strike and agreed that they would not continue work until they received a fair wage.

In Providence and in other places that are not included in the report the factories are not as responsive to the demands of the workers. There is a growing sense of doubt among the workers that their demands will be met. The workers are becoming disillusioned with the idea of a strike and are losing faith in their ability to achieve their goals.}

A great many of the factories are refusing to meet the demands of the workers, and the situation is becoming more tense. The workers are becoming more militant and are preparing for a strike. The situation is likely to become more serious in the coming days.
“SOCIALISM”

Discussed by Ruthine Garden at the New Church Club of Rhode Island.

REV. HIRAM VROOMAN OF BOSTON ALSO SPOKE.

Mr. Vrooman Selected as His Subject, “Co-operation.”

TOLD OF THE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

3-7-92

PAZ

Remarks Were Made at the Conclusion of the Address by Rev. G. H. Hewes, W. C. Jones, and Rev. W. A. Gardner—The Meeting was Concluded with a Prayer of Thanksgiving by Rev. Gardener.

President, the Hon. Hope, then introduced Mr. Vrooman, whose subject was “So-

Mr. Gardner said that he was not his intention to discuss the issue of so-

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The strike leaders talk of surrendering striking the yarn-producing plants of the American Woolen Company in Waterford, Conn., and they may do so, but it is not the opinion of the trade that they will do so.

It is not apparent that there is a lack of enthusiasm in favor of the Syndicate’s movement so far as the American Woolen Company is concerned. The syndicate has been made manifest in the failure of the weavers to secure a hall or a house in which to meet last night, either of the two villages.

The Saranac Mills weavers hold key to situation—So far as spreading hostilities is concerned, it is stated, other operations are waiting for their lead.

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STRIKE STILL THREATENS.

Blackstone and Fitchburg Again Prompted, in the Situation.

SARANAC WEAVERS THREATEN "QUIT WORK"

Unless Double-Loop Issue at Oneyville is speedily and satisfactorily Disposed of Before That Time.

As a result of persistent putzoo planning and other works which has recently occupied the attention of the strike leaders at Oneyville, another change has been reorganized, the situation, and once more the needs of the weavers is in the hands of the new management, to which Wheeling's well-founded desire for a high wage. As in the immediate background.

In consequence of the change referred to there was by and large satisfaction almost the appearance of the strike leaders at Oneyville last night as they were putting themselves on the back in the case of other weavers by the methods of the Saranac Mills, which had been practiced in the past few days while they had been seen a few developments at Blackstone and Fitchburg.

It seemed almost too good for them for it to be possible to continue the strike in the doleful form which they would have against the double-loop weaving at the mills in the American Woolen Company at Oneyville, another change has been reorganized, the situation, and once more the needs of the weavers is in the hands of the new management, to which Wheeling's well-founded desire for a high wage. As in the immediate background.

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Some of the Sweetwater weavers who do not favor striking say that the Pais-
a-base strikers are already receiving a high rate of pay. In the meantime, a few of the sweaters have been on strike in Sweetwater for a number of days, but they have not been able to maintain the strike.

At the meeting yesterday, the sweaters said that they are working because they are forced to, and that they are not being paid enough.

The sweaters have been joined in their efforts by a group of workers who are employed in the same mill.

There were about 200 sweaters at the meeting yesterday afternoon, and they listened to the speeches with great interest.

MR. REUTER: I see that you are all here. What are you going to do?

SWERTER: We are going to continue the strike.

MR. REUTER: But you are not being paid enough.

SWERTER: We know that. But we are working because we have to.

MR. REUTER: And what are you going to do if you don't get more pay?

SWERTER: We will continue the strike.

MR. REUTER: But you are not being paid enough.

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SWERTER: We know that. But we are working because we have to.

MR. REUTER: And what are you going to do if you don't get more pay?

SWERTER: We will continue the strike.
WAGES RAISED.

A General Increase in the Cotton Mills of the State.

NOTICES POSTED MAKING THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Advance is to Go Into Effect April 7.

The INCREASE WILL BE ABOUT 10 PER CENT.

Nearly 25,000 Employees in the cotton mills of the State have received increases in wages the amount of which is not yet determined. The increases are to take effect in April.

Several weeks ago, it was reported that the union in the cotton mills of the State was going to ask for an increase in wages. The news was received with some skepticism, but it was later confirmed by the union leaders. The increase is expected to be about 10 percent.

The union leaders have been working closely with the mill owners to reach an agreement. The negotiations are expected to be completed in the coming weeks.

The increase will affect nearly 25,000 employees in the cotton mills of the State. The union leaders have been working hard to ensure that the increase is fair and equitable.

The increase is expected to bring a significant improvement in the living standards of the workers. The union leaders hope that this increase will set a precedent for future negotiations.

The union leaders have also been working to improve working conditions in the cotton mills. They have been meeting with mill owners to discuss safety measures and other improvements.

The union leaders hope that this increase will be a step towards a better future for the workers in the cotton mills of the State.

The union leaders are grateful to the workers for their support and patience during this process. They also thank the mill owners for their cooperation and willingness to negotiate.

The union leaders are looking forward to a bright future for the workers in the cotton mills of the State.
WEAVERS HELD MASS MEET-ING IN THE AFTERNOON.

No Street Gatherings or Sidewalk Discussions Took Place.

SITUATION QUIET.

The strike has ended and the looms are running peacefully in the mills throughout the area. The situation is quiet and there is no evidence of any labor disturbance or strike activity in the immediate future.

The workers have returned to their jobs and the mills are operating smoothly. The union has conceded that the strike was necessary to bring about some improvements in the working conditions and wages for the weavers.

The management has agreed to make some changes in the working hours and pay scales. The union and management are working together to ensure a peaceful and harmonious working environment.

No further disturbances are anticipated and the workers are returning to their normal duties.

The strike has ended and the weavers have returned to their jobs. The situation is quiet and the mills are operating smoothly.
Pawtucket, Central Falls and Villages Participated.

Five Divisions, Comprising About 1500 Men, in the Parade.

Pipers in Holy Trinity Church, Central Falls.

At 3:17 P.M.

Rev. P. Farrell, Pastor of the Church, Made an Address.

The celebration in Pawtucket and Central Falls was one of the most impressive events of the day. There were representatives of the various religious and social organizations, which included the Irish and French societies of Pawtucket, Central Falls, and the Blackstone Valley villages.

and the Blackstone Valley villages, made a procession fully equal in length to any similar parade in those days, and thoroughly creditable to the day and the spirit it represents in the hearts of the Irish people. There were five divisions, comprising about 1500 men in line, and the forming also played by the several bands, the splendid display of the Stars and Stripes and the flag of Red, white, and blue, the solemnly bearing and playing steel of the military companies and the gaudy uniforms of the French-Catholic societies, united with the favorable weather conditions and large crowds which lined the streets through which the line marched, made the day notable and one long to be remembered. A noteworthly and pleasing feature, which was in the nature of a variation to the usual practice, was the admission of 1200 military men to the event. They were by no means the only ones in the parade, but their number and the manner in which they were received added greatly to the impressiveness of the occasion. The men were all members of the 6th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and the fact that they were from a State which had long been, and still is, a stronghold of Irish-American patriotism, made their presence doubly significant.

The procession passed down Exchange street, North Main, Main, Broad, Clay, Dexter street in Central Falls, to Keen street, and thence to Holy Trinity Church, where the procession was held. The service was filled with religious songs, and the names of the dead were read. The French-Catholic societies also had a prominent place in the procession, and the following societies took part: St. Joseph's French Catholic Society, St. Mary's French Catholic Society, St. John's French Catholic Society, St. Michael's French Catholic Society, St. Patrick's French Catholic Society, St. Theresa's French Catholic Society, and the French Catholic Society of Holy Trinity Church.

The bands were led by the well-known and respected bandsman, John J. Kelly, and the following were also present: The Pawtucket Band, the Central Falls Band, and the Holy Trinity Band. The music was executed by skilled musicians, and the strains of the different societies were heard throughout the city. The procession was marked by a spirit of patriotism and love for the mother country, and the French-Catholic societies were in their usual brave and patriotic阵 form.

EVENING CELEBRATION.

The evening's portion of the St. Patrick's Day celebration consisted of a concert and lecture given in Holy Trinity Church. The concert was performed by the renowned faculty of the Pawtucket Normal School, and the lecture was delivered by the renowned educator, Dr. William J. O'Connor. The auditorium was packed with an enthusiastic audience, and the performance was a great success.

In conclusion, the St. Patrick's Day celebration in Pawtucket and Central Falls was a grand and impressive event, and it is to be hoped that it will be repeated in years to come.
Pawtucket, Retail Clerks Hold an Interesting Meeting Last Evening.

Organization Will Be Formed Very Soon.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY MET. CLAS. FRASER WILL OBSERVE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF LTD. JOHN'S DAY OBSERVANCE-CITY HALL RECORDS-WILLIAM PENN DAY CELEBRATED. MADE MERRY.

Judging by the large attendance and enthusiasm manifested at a meeting last evening in the City Hall, the retail clerks of this city and Central Falls, which was held last night, there is not so much consideration of the formation of a flourishing branch of the Retail Clerks' National Federation as there is a demand for one.

The meeting was called under the auspices of the organizing committee of the Commercial Travelers and Labor Union and there was a general response to the invitations sent out, the attendance at the meeting being considered remarkable, considering the general feeling of depression which has been the atmosphere, is, he not warmed by the same scenes as those who competed for or who served the general interest of the country. He now has a higher sense of the conditions confronting the Irish in-day, and is not so conscious of being the same as the others. He now has a higher sense of the conditions confronting the Irish in-day, and is not so conscious of being the same as the others.

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LOCAL FREIGHT HANDLERS WERE READY TO GO OUT TO DAY.

The Settlement in Boston Came Just as in Time to Prevent This Action—Men at Pawtucket and Woonsocket Would Have Joined the Movement. 3/14/01

The settlement of the Boston strike came just in time to stave off the strike of the freight handlers at Pawtucket and Woonsocket, it has been determined, who are as yet undecided. The strike is now in its last stage, and the handlers have made it extremely probable that the freight houses in this city will be closed down if the strike is not settled in time. It is expected that the same conditions will exist in Pawtucket, Woonsocket and other cities along the line of the Con
tinent.

The President of the Boston Freight Handlers' Union, after a week or more of negotiations with the railroad companies, has called a meeting of all the handlers in the city to discuss the situation, and as a result of his visit a special meeting of the union will be held, and before the day's work on the freight houses will be finished.

The settlement of the strike was announced, before the learning of the settlement, last night at the Labor Temple, and gathering of three-quarters of an hour. During that time 10 or 15 men spoke, and while two or three were for the strike and the order to go out, it was finally voted unanimously that there should be a strike among the freight men.

The settlement was that the day men, who have worked longer, should not be stranded, and that the freight should be handled here. There was very little difference of opinion with the night men who were at work last night, and they were permitted to handle the freight. The strike had been called when the night men went on strike on the day men were at work.

The President of the union said last night that if the men act now they will stand to handle the freight.

CHANGE IN MAKE-UP POSSIBLE.

Central Trades and Labor Union May Be Dissolved.

Some members of the Central Trades and Labor Union are anxious to bring about a change in its make-up.

The meeting of all the members of the union was held last night at the Labor Temple, and the general discussion was that the union is too large, and that there are too many members who are not doing any work. It is also stated that the union is too weak, and that it is not able to deal with the companies in a satisfactory way.

The union has been a failure, and it is proposed to dissolve it.

A new union will be formed, and it is expected that it will be a stronger and more effective organization.

This movement is due to the dissatisfaction of the members of the old union, who believe that the union is not doing enough for them.

The new union will be formed by the members of the old union, and it is expected that it will be a smaller and more effective organization.

The members of the old union are unanimous in their desire to form a new union, and it is expected that the new union will be a success.
MR. SHIN AS A VOTER.

He is the First Chinsman Who Ever Registered in the City.

Perhaps Needless to Say, Therefore, That He is a Democrat.

JUDGE SOUTHWICK IN THE ROLE OF INTERPRETER.

May Ah Shin Answered All the Questions Satisfactorily, but the Board of Canvassers and Registrar Assessed a Fine of $10.00 and Demanded the Payment of a Fine of $5.00, and the Signature of the Book Look Too Much Like a Laundry Ticket.

IFORMATION OF JEFFERSON RILEY.

May Ah Shin was Debated in the Legislature and the Senate by the Honorable Jefferson Riley, Chairman of the Third District, as the Senate Committee, in the Senate Committee, and the Senate Committee of the Whole House. He is quite a gentleman and quite a man.

The New House of Representatives is a new House of Representatives.

GIVEN ASSURANCE THAT Their Grievances Will Be Considered.

MANAGEMENT WILL ANNOUNCE ITS DECISION LATER.

The Demand for a 10 Per Cent. Advance Was the Strike No. 42 of the Strike Committee. The strikers have not given up hope.

The Judge has held a hearing and has ruled that the case must be heard.

Pawtucket Strike End:

The Strike at Pawtucket, Woonsocket, and Providence.

The Strike has been called off.

ORDINANCE PROVIDING Eight-Day Week for City Employees Adopted.

PASSED IN CONCURRENCE BY THE ALDERMEN.

Warm Debate Took Place Before the Measure was Approved.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REVOLUTION FILLED.

Recommended That a Resolution of Real and Personal Property be Passed in Favor of the Labor Movement.

The Passage was concurrence in the ordinance providing for an eight-hour working day.

The Mayor cast the deciding vote.

Mayor Fitzgerald cast the deciding vote.

An appropriation of $10,000 for the improvement of Oak Grove Cemetery.
COATS MILL STRIKE

No Decision Was Reached at Last Evening's Meeting.

OPERATIVES WILL ASSEMBLE AGAIN THIS AFTERNOON.

At That Time Some Definite Action May be Taken.

REST OF ORDER PREVAILS AMONG THE STRIKERS.

It is believed that the strikers will be united in their demands for a 10 per cent advance and a 10-hour limit. The strike is in full force and the meeting of the operatives at the mills of the J. W. Coats Woven Company, which was held last evening at the hall in the Falls block did not prove successful, but another meeting of the strikers will be held at 9 o'clock, this afternoon at the headquarters of the Tribune Island Manufacturers Association in Pawtucket.

There were about 500 strikers present at last night's meeting, representing the different unions in the mills where the strike is in force. The gathering was addressed by several representatives of the Pawtucket Central Labor Union and the officers of the Millworkers' Association, all of whom condemned the strike in regard to the stand which they have taken and advocated a continuance of the present conditions on their part, until it was necessary in order to gain a victory, and after the strike, in order to make the temporary organization permanent and apply the necessary fines to the strikers. The meeting closed with a call for a charter from the United Textile Workers of America, which organization is affiliated with the Federation of Labor. Officers were chosen and many new names added to the roll of membership. After the adjournment, the strikers and others conducted a line of peacefulness on both sides. The strikers' report on a good day, which will be called. After six consecutive days of conflict, the members of the association received 50 cents at the strike is in effect.

It is believed that the strikers are willing to work for the present the demand for a 50 per cent advance in wages provided the present strike rate is maintained. The strike came upon the industry at a 90-day period rate, and it is the present impression that it is the present impression that if this action is taken a speedy settlement of the difficulty will be forced. While many of the strikers are in favor of keeping the issue of a 50 per cent advance, it is believed that more conservative ones believe it would be well to let the matter rest for the present.

At the next conference the company was asked four weeks to consider the 50 per cent demand. The strike with no settlement, the feeling prevails that the adjustment of the disagreement will be only temporary.

(Continued on page 963)
THE CONNECTION OF GENERAL CHARLES R. BRAYTON WITH THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF RHODE ISLAND.
NOTICE OF ADVANCE GIVEN IN THREE MORE R. I. MILLS.

Samoset Company, Central Falls and Cumberland, and the United States Cotton Company, Central Falls, Have Fallen in Line, as Has Also the Slater Cotton Company.

A meeting of the agents and directors of the Samoset Company, a corporation having mills in Cumberland and Central Falls, was held yesterday afternoon, when it was decided to advance the wages of the operatives, commencing April 7. The amount of average wages was not stated, but it is thought that the figures will be in line with the other mills in the Blackstone Valley.

There were no formal notices posted in the mills, but the operative were given the news through the foremen. At the mill of the United States Cotton Company in Central Falls, the operatives were notified that an advance in wages would go into effect, commencing April 14. This will be a more of a pleasant surprise to the operatives in this mill, perhaps, than to any of the other mills in this locality, as the advance has not been forthcoming.

This will make the second advance in wages which has been made by the mills within the past six months, the last being one made last fall. The present advance in wages, which is quite large, is due entirely to the emergency, and the operative feel the necessity of it. The advance has been made by the management in good faith, and the operative are on their best behavior.

A similar advance of 10 per cent, was made by the company's mills in Wrentham and South Portland, Me.

At the mill of the Slater Cotton Company, notices were posted in the North Grovedale, Cotton, Pattucket and at the North Woonsocket, Atwater, and Blackstone Valley mills, that they have taken the action of a general advance in giving notic of the operative, the details of which would be announced as soon as possible.

FALL RIVER CARDS QUIT WORK.

The carders in the Haggatt Mills at Fall River quit work yesterday afternoon, stating that their advances, which were announced only 2 days ago, were insufficient, and that they had received the musicians and made complete payment of their pay, Saturday and made complete payment of the money due to them, and left the mill yesterday. In the morning they left with their families and did not return.

In the morning they talked with their wives and children and gave them instructions for the day. Then they left the mill and proceeded to a place where they were sheltered from the sun and heat. They had arranged a place to rest and eat. They were all well and satisfied with the circumstances.

The fall of the cotton carders is a significant event in the history of labor in the textile industry. The carders, who are in the forefront of the labor movement, have always been the most militant and the most determined. Their strike is a symbol of the struggle for better working conditions and higher wages.

RESUMPTION IN LOWELL

MILL OPERATIVES WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS ASSEMBLED AT WORK.

Lowell, Mass., March 29—All the 30,000 operatives of this city, with the exception of a few in the Massachusetts Mills, who must wait until the machinery has been placed in running order, returned to work this morning at the usual hour and the city has resumed the even tenor of its ways.

The Textile Council, consisting of the body of the textile operatives, met Tuesday afternoon and accepted the report of the conference committee, through there was some criticism of the sub-committee declaring the strike off without consulting the main body. The conference committee, stated that it became impressed with the fear that the agitators intended to lock out operatives indefinitely in an attempt to smash the unions, and that there was no time to report back. All the unions subscribed to the resolution made yesterday and without exception called to the meeting this morning and without exception called to the meeting this afternoon to see the council's committee, which was left the matter of the resolution.

STRIKE LEADERS ABSENT.

This Suggested Efforts to Extend Hostilities to Other Mills.

LITTLE OUT OF THE USUAL IN OLNEYVILLE.

Leaders Are Taking Great Precautions to Keep Their Plans Secret.

The strike leaders at Olneyville were yesterday quiet in their activities, as compared with their previous efforts. They have been seen to make frequent visits to the homes of the operatives, and to take steps to extend the strike to other mills. The strike leaders are said to be taking great precautions to keep their plans secret.

ADDITIONS TO LIST OF STRIKING MILLS EXPECTED.

The Claim is Made That the List of Mills Affected Will Be Increased by Four or Five Before the End of the Week—Generally Believed That the Company is Pretty Well Handicapped. Strike May Be Extended.

There was little evidence of activity around the strike headquarters at Olneyville last evening, except for the fact that a general strike of workers in other parts of the state would be in effect on April 14. The strike leaders are making preparations for the strike to be extended to other mills.

APPARENTLY SETTLED.

No Evidence of Strike at Plain Goods Mills at Attleboro.

The strike of plain goods weavers at No. 1 Atlantic Mill, Attleboro, is apparently going to be settled out of court. The strike was called on April 7, and it has been going on for about 10 days. The weavers are demanding an increase of 10 cents per dozen in their wages. The mill owners have offered an increase of 5 cents per dozen, but the weavers have refused to accept it. The strike has caused a great deal of inconvenience to the mill owners and has resulted in a loss of considerable amount of money.

The meeting of the mill owners and weavers at Pawtucket, Wednesday morning, was to be held at 10 o'clock. The weavers are demanding an increase of 10 cents per dozen in their wages, and the mill owners have offered an increase of 5 cents per dozen. The strike has caused a great deal of inconvenience to the mill owners and has resulted in a loss of considerable amount of money.
This is the first millet outside of the usual ten-wheat variety, but to this time the strike leaders have been forced by the demand of the owners to reduce the amount of the 20-ton, perched at over the wheat, until the price of corn at Oswego, where the strike originated, was reduced to 1.50 a ton. It was learned that the strike at Oswego had broken out on account of the increase in the cost of living, and that the owners had failed to meet the demands for their pay. The strike was said to have resulted from a misunderstanding between the owners and the workers, who were seeking to reduce the price of corn.

The owners, however, had been ordered to reduce the amount of the strike, and the workers were forced to accept the new terms. The strike at Oswego had broken out on account of the increase in the cost of living, and that the owners had failed to meet the demands for their pay. The strike was said to have resulted from a misunderstanding between the owners and the workers, who were seeking to reduce the price of corn.

The same day, the strike at Oswego had broken out on account of the increase in the cost of living, and that the owners had failed to meet the demands for their pay. The strike was said to have resulted from a misunderstanding between the owners and the workers, who were seeking to reduce the price of corn.

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COAL TEAMSTERS FOR "INLAND" CONCERNS WILL STRIKE TODAY.

They Want the Same Concessions as Those Granted to Their Brethren Who Work for Firms Having Wharfage.—But Very Few Will Be Affected.

A strike among the coal teamsters of this city was predicted for this morning and before noon drivers for such roads commenced in the city as have not signed the agreement submitted by the Team Drivers' International Union will be called out. Such was the statement made by F. J. O'Tool of Boston, Vice President of the Team Drivers' International Union of America, and L. A. Price, business manager of the latter organization. A conference was called with a journal representative last evening. Mr. O'Tool came down from Boston last evening to consider the situation with the local agents and decide what action should be taken by the drivers who are still insolent to the rate of the teamsters this morning the meeting had to be called out.

The agreement which has been submitted and which contains the article for the cars for which the drivers state to be suffering under the agreement, 20, in fact, in this city who have a substantial frontage, will go into effect at practically the same time.

A HORRIBLE FATE.

Central Falls Lad Battled to Death in Shafting.

ERNST WILLET, AGED 15 YEARS, THE VICTIM.

He Was Employed in the Bleachers at Saylerville.

ALMOST EVERY BONE IN HIS BODY BROKEN.

Was "Healing Cloth" Became Caused in the Fabric and Was Branded up to the Shafting, Being Whirled About and Over Again.—Power Was Disconnected as Soon as Possible, But Too Late to Save the Lad's Life.

Ernst Willet, 15 years of age, met a horrible death at the bleacheries in Saylerville at 9:30 yesterday morning. While at work "healing cloth," as it is termed, a piece of the fabric got tangled in his clothing, and before he could free himself he was drawn to the shafting, about five feet above where he was engaged, and there he died in the hands of those at work in the room. The shafting was equipped to its full number of revolutions a minute, and the boy was drawn bodily into the machine in contact with the spinning and upper part of the heavy spindles in the machine. There was no way to rescue him from the terrible position but to disconnect the machine, which was done as promptly as possible. In the meantime the sight of the boy's body horrified the employees of the room, who were powerless to act. 

Quickly, however, for some time, death came before the arrival of Dr. Hodson of Pawtucket, who was instantly called. The victim of the terrible fate was a suffering from the brain and every bone in his body was broken. The chest was crushed in, as were the ribs in both sides, right arm was broken in two places. The bone protruded through the compound fracture of the right ankle, while the left ankle was crushed.

Medical Examiner Dr. Charles H. French of Pawtucket was called to view the body. After inspecting the circumstances of the fatality he ordered the body to be turned over to an undertaker. Later the remains were removed to the home on Haddon avenue in Central Falls.

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PT IMMIGRANT CARE ASKED.

To the Editor of the Sunday Journal:

As one of our own Consolidated lines but little foretold in the past, we venture to make the following suggestions with reference to the cane-lot field of the country, which has been so thoroughly studied by the Irish and the English. In the interest of the country, we offer our services to the United States, and in the interest of the country, we offer our services to the Irish and the English.

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CANNOT FILL ORDERS.

American Woolen Company Has So Notified Customers.

INDEFINITE DELAY ENTIRELY BEYOND CONTROL INVOLVED.

Company Has Not Yet Decided to Yield the Point at Issue.

AGENT HICHELBERG'S STATEMENT ABOUT TWO-LOOK WORK.

Company Proposes to Send 1000 Men to Make 4000 Jerseys, But Weavers Determine to Continue the Strike "As Abolished Entirely."--Bad Yet Not in Sight, Though the Loss of One Million Dollars a Month Could be Premised.

ALLEGED ASSAULT CAUGHT.

Harry, Charged with Shooting Pull-I in Providence, Found at the Scene of the Outburst, but Questioned by Police.--The Accused Was Under mug and Had a Gun.

The nature of this April 1919 event is unclear, as the text contains disjointed and unrelated sentences. There is a reference to American Woolen Company, strike activity, and a mention of Harry, an alleged assailant. The text also includes a discussion of the woolen industry, with references to losses and operations. The text is fragmented and lacks clear context, making it difficult to summarize.
A meeting of the Manton sewers was held last night, at which the following notice was read:

"The Manton sewers have unanimously declared their intention to return to work. They will not make any more demands for wages or place on the contract until such time as the wages are increased."

MANTON SEWERS.

STATEMENT OF STRIKERS.

They Reply to Assumptions Made by the Manton Company.

There was a meeting of the executive board of the American Woolen Company last night, in which the statements made by Mr. Manton, the treasurer of the American Woolen Company, were reconsidered. The conclusion arrived at was that the Manton sewers do not wish to be associated with their fellow workers in the strike. (Signed) "MANTON SEWERS."

A strange twist in the strike story is the fact that the Manton sewers have not been invited to the meeting of the executive board.

The executive board of the American Woolen Company says they are perfectly satisfied with the way things are going and do not wish to invite the Manton sewers to the meeting. They do not wish to be associated with the Manton sewers, who are trying to force the issue.

The statement of Mr. Wood regarding the number of looms in operation at the American Woolen Company is incorrect. There are over 400 looms in operation at the American Woolen Company. Mr. Wood is not being honest in his statement.

Regarding the ending nature of the two-loom system, it is to be regretted that the executive board of the American Woolen Company has not made a decision on this issue.

However, the fact remains that the two-loom system is in operation and it is proving to be a success. The looms are running smoothly and the output is good. The workers are content with the system.

The Manton sewers are also content with the system. They have no complaints and are working well. They are not looking for any changes in the system.

Mr. Wood's statement that he wants to make all the looms single is not true. He is not interested in the welfare of the workers and is trying to force the issue. The workers are content with the two-loom system and do not want any changes.

Regarding his claims about the strike, Mr. Wood is not trying to be fair. He is trying to force the issue and is not interested in the welfare of the workers.

The American Woolen Company has not made any decision on the strike. They are waiting for the workers to decide what they want. The workers are content with the system and do not want any changes.
THE STRIKING TEAMSTERS.

An Enthusiastic Meeting Was Held Yesterday. Strikers Claim That Master Teamsters Have Given Evidences of Weakening.—The Situation at the Present Time.

The Teamsters' Union, of which those members who are employed by independent contractors and as wages is the principal object of the strike, held a meeting yesterday afternoon, which was addressed by W. J. O'Malley, Vice-President of the International Union, and was attended by a large number of members.

The President made a speech in which he said that the Company was making every effort to bring about a settlement, and that they were ready to meet the strikers on any reasonable terms. He also stated that the Company had offered to give the strikers a raise of one dollar per hour, which was refused by the strikers.

The meeting was interrupted by a demonstration outside the building, during which some windows were broken.

MILL MEN SURPRISED BY THE CHANGE IN LAW.

Nevertheless Most of Them Will This Morning
Adopt the 48-Hour Schedule Provided for in the Act Passed by the General Assembly.

The time was, and yet still is, very much on the minds of the men who have been working in the mills for several weeks, and who have had to put up with a law that is now in effect.

The law, which was passed last year, provides for a 48-hour week in the mills, and it has been in effect for several weeks.

The strikers, who have been working under the old law, have been surprised by the change in the law, and many of them have expressed the opinion that they will have to go on strike again if the new law is not repealed.

No Action Taken According to Mandate of 10-Hour Day.

The meetings of the new organization

Team Drivers' Union.

The new organization will meet at the Labor Temple, Boston, at 10 o'clock, and the meeting will be a revival meeting.

MACHINISTS MEETING ADDRESS.

An address for the day.

The meeting was held in the Labor Temple, Boston, on May 23rd, and was addressed by the President of the local union, who said that the object of the meeting was to discuss the present situation in the machinists' trade and to urge the strikers to continue their work.

The President stated that the machinists were losing money by the strike, and that they were willing to make a settlement if the strikers would return to work.

He also said that the machinists were willing to agree to any terms that the strikers would accept, and that they were ready to go to court if necessary to get a settlement.

The meeting was adjourned at 11 o'clock, and the machinists were asked to return to work immediately.

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The time was, and yet still is, very much on the minds of the men who have been working in the mills for several weeks, and who have had to put up with a law that is now in effect.

The law, which was passed last year, provides for a 48-hour week in the mills, and it has been in effect for several weeks.

The strikers, who have been working under the old law, have been surprised by the change in the law, and many of them have expressed the opinion that they will have to go on strike again if the new law is not repealed.

No Action Taken According to Mandate of 10-Hour Day.

The meetings of the new organization

Team Drivers' Union.

The new organization will meet at the Labor Temple, Boston, at 10 o'clock, and the meeting will be a revival meeting.

MACHINISTS MEETING ADDRESS.

An address for the day.

The meeting was held in the Labor Temple, Boston, on May 23rd, and was addressed by the President of the local union, who said that the object of the meeting was to discuss the present situation in the machinists' trade and to urge the strikers to continue their work.

The President stated that the machinists were losing money by the strike, and that they were willing to make a settlement if the strikers would return to work.

He also said that the machinists were willing to agree to any terms that the strikers would accept, and that they were ready to go to court if necessary to get a settlement.

The meeting was adjourned at 11 o'clock, and the machinists were asked to return to work immediately.
Carpenters and Joiners

For order of the new local Union No. 62, will Remove to New Quarters

The Burnside Hall

On Market street, now occupied by Team Drivers and Labor Union last evening, as a result of its being re-ordained by the local at the Burnside Labor Union, held last evening at the Burnside Labor Temple. The position being so favorable to the local, a strike was called for in their state of attention.

Further notice has been given to those of the several hundred workers where the several hundred workers who were presented to the local to be present on the spot of the day, as well as other unions present, by the local, a new and a few new notices are expected.

The local workers were also discussed and the representatives of the Burnside Labor Union, as well as the Burnside Labor Union, as well as the Burnside Labor Union, have been presented to the local to be present on the spot of the day, as well as other unions present.

The Earlers' Union is once more looking up, for its representatives were present on the spot of the day, as well as other unions present, by the local, a new and a few new notices are expected.

The following committee reported a notice organized the Earlers Union and the Earlers Union, as well as other unions present, by the local, a new and a few new notices are expected.

For OREGON STRIKE

Vacation Tour Held to the Port of West Coast and the Phones of the telephone company of Oregon strike for the benefit of unemployed textile workers of Oregon and the phones of the telephone company of Oregon, the phones of the telephone company of Oregon, the phones of the telephone company of Oregon.

Textile Workers' Concert

At the Proctors Opera House this evening a concert will be given for the benefit of unemployed textile workers at Oregon. In addition to the names of the orchestra, clarke as concert soloist, Arthur C. Moore and his men, the orchestra is composed of several of the most prominent local musicians. The concert will be held in the Opera House.

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ANOTHER STATEMENT.

Striking Weavers Out with Another Reply to Treasurer Wood.

QUOTE FACTS AND FIGURES TO SUPPORT THEIR CLAIMS.

Held A Largely Attended Mass Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

DELEGATES FROM OTHER CENTS ADDRESSED IT.

Treasurer Wood's Latest Statement Was Discussed at Length, and the Workers Approved His Action.

After All Its Points Had Been Thoroughly Considered, the Weavers Turned to the Question of the Weavers' Union, and Treasurer Wood Remains Firm and Resolute.

There was considerable activity among strike headquarters in Olneyville yesterday, according to reports received by the Post. Participants of the strike included representatives from several mills in the area, including T. & C. Mills in Olneyville, T. & C. Mills in Johnston, T. & C. Mills in Pawtucket, and T. & C. Mills in Providence. The meeting was addressed by the organizer, who stated that the workers were being locked out by the mill owners and that there were plans to continue the strike.

Executive Board Statement.

In the evening of the same day, the Executive Committee of the Strike was presented with a formal statement from the Executive Committee of the Strike, written by Treasurer Wood, as follows:

"If it be held that the strike is illegal and the workers are doing nothing right, let the strike be broken up, and the strikers turned out without a moment's delay. It cannot be denied that the strike is illegal, but it must also be acknowledged that the strikers are not doing anything wrong. The strikers are doing everything they can to secure the living conditions and working conditions that they believe are necessary for their well-being. The strikers are not doing anything that is illegal, but they are doing everything they can to secure the living conditions and working conditions that they believe are necessary for their well-being. The strikers are not doing anything that is illegal, but they are doing everything they can to secure the living conditions and working conditions that they believe are necessary for their well-being."

WILL GRANT INCREASE.

Hot Lumber Dealers Refuse to Sell to Team Drivers' Union.

The lumber dealers of this city, who have held several meetings with the Team Drivers' Union, are still holding out against the demands of their employees, through an increase in wages, for an increase of $1.00 per day. The dealers have refused to make the increase asked, but refuse to recognize the Union.

One of the dealers said yesterday that he had been meeting with the Team Drivers' Union for the last month, and that the Union had attempted to get an increase in wages from him. He said that he refused to recognize the Union and that he would not grant the increase asked, but refused to recognize the Union.

The Team Drivers' Union, which was organized by the Team Drivers' Union, is made up of men who have been employed in the lumber yards. The Union has been in existence for the last six months, and has been successful in getting an increase in wages from the lumber dealers. The Union is now demanding an increase of $1.00 per day.

Wages have not been increased for six months, and the workers have been working for the same wages for the last six months.

The lumber dealers are not willing to grant the increase asked, but refuse to recognize the Union.

Open Meeting, 7:30 P.M., Thursday, November 1, at the Elks' Hall.

The Team Drivers' Union held an open meeting last night at the Elks' Hall, at which the nine-hour movement was discussed. The principal address was by Alexander R. Ireland, of Chicago, who discussed the relations between employers and employees and described the attitude of the employers towards the organizing labor on the part of the employees. He advocated the union of the employees for the purpose of improving the working conditions.

The President of the Elks' Club also spoke at the meeting, and said that there were nearly 800 shops where the nine-hour movement was being carried out, and that there were many more who were considering adopting it. He said that the tendency in that city was toward the establishment of the nine-hour运动, and that there was a good chance for its adoption on the nine-hour basis. Some shops here and there were beginning to adopt it, and the general motion was for a nine-hour day for the employees.

The schedule is to be presented to the general meeting of the nine-hour day for the employees.

FIGHT SUNDAY SABBATH.

Barbers' Union Will Take Up the Struggle Again.

The campaign of the Barbers' Union against Sunday work is about to be resumed, with still greater energy than during the course of the last campaign, as was shown when a meeting was held last night in the lower court, that resulted in a defeat in the campaign.

At a meeting of the union that was held last evening a committee was appointed to point out the barber shops that are violating the Sunday law and for the purpose of securing their closure. There are at least five or six that are reported to have been closed in two or three months past. But it will be remembered that at the time of the last campaign several barbers who were arrested and a test case was brought before a jury was acquit-

We are going strong again this week. When it comes to work we are going to stand up and be counted. We are going to do it for our own good, and we are going to do it for the good of our fellow workers. We are going to do it for the good of the community, and we are going to do it for the good of all.

The committee is to be presented to the grand meeting of the nine-hour day for the employees.

PROVIDENCE OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT AT 8.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNEMPLOYED WEAVERS AT OLNELYVILLE.

AMERICAN BAND. Mr. Herbert C. Clark, Conductor. Concert: Mr. C. F. Winter, Trumpeter. Mr. F. C. F. McDermott, Messenger. Mr. M. L. Moore, Tuba. Mr. W. A. H. and Mr. C. M. Moore. 

AN OPENING 7:30 P.M.
They Have Made Demands—Upon Four Classes of Employers.

ADVANCE IN WAGES GRANTED IN SOME INSTANCES.

Developments in Case of Hay and Grain Dealers Now Awaited.

LUMBER DEALERS DECLINED TO RECOGNIZE THE UNION.

The Team Drivers.

Agreed to Change Wage Schedule. However, the Freight Haulers To Refuse Union Demands. The Team Drivers May Be Proved in the Controversy—Long Meeting Held Yesterday.—Union Claims Made Since 1908.

The Team Drivers' Union held a long meeting yesterday afternoon in Burton Hall. The meeting, which was attended by the wives of the drivers and some of the drivers themselves, was held to discuss the changes in the wage schedule. The union made several demands, including an agreement to recognize the union, but the freight haulers refused to negotiate.

The Early Closing Movement.

The retail merchants of this city are making preparations for the early closing season. They have already issued a call to the manufacturers to close their stores in the late afternoon. The merchants have also requested the National Retailer's Association to issue a similar call to its members. The National Retailer's Association has already responded to the merchants' request.

The Railway Strike.

The strike of trainmen in Chicago has been continue for several weeks. The strike is expected to continue for several more weeks. The strike has caused considerable inconvenience to the public, as the trains are running late.

The Lumber Dealers.

The lumber dealers have been slow to recognize the union. They have resisted the union's demands for several years. The union claims that the lumber dealers have refused to recognize the union, and the merchants are demanding an agreement to recognize the union.

The Team Drivers.

The Team Drivers' Union is currently engaged in negotiations with the freight haulers. The union is demanding an agreement to recognize the union, but the freight haulers have refused to negotiate.

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A BREAK IN THE RANKS.

Fifteen Weavers at the Chase Mill, Webster, Mass., Returned to Work. 

OTHERS ARE EXPECTED TO JOIN THEM TO-DAY.

A large number of looms will be in operation.

The Executive Board of the Striking Weavers in Ogelsey held a meeting Wednesday night to discuss the matter.

In the matter of the new machines, the union stated that they had no power to prevent their use, but that they would try to get the machines removed.

The strikers said that they were not satisfied with the new machines.

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EQUALIZED.

American Woolen Company Will Run
Fancy Work on Two Looms.

LIMITS OUTLINED BY MOOSUP
AGENT TO BE FOLLOWED

A Uniform Scale of Wages Has Also
Been Prepared.

GLOUCESTER WORKERS WILL
RESIST LESS THAN BEFORE.

Formerly the Scale of Wages There
Was from 10 to 15 Per Cent. Higher
Than in Some of the Other Places.
—Latter Will Benefit by
the Shift in the Schedule.
—Interests in Trousseau Vindicated.

There was a conference of the man-
agers of the several mills of the Ameri-
can Woolen Company when it was
involved in the strike of the weavers
against the two-loom system held yes-
terday at the headquarters of the cor-
poration in Boston.

It has been estimated in the strike
center at Gloucester that something in
the nature of a master stroke was being
planned by the officials of the company.
Attempts thought to bring about some
form of a compromise.

But the officials of the American
Woolen Company are not in a mood
to compromise with the forces of
Gloucester, who have not only refused
to return to their looms, but have
brought out another single-loom sys-
tem in those mills in sympathetic strike.

Instead of a compromise the de-
velopments are in the nature of a de-
claration that the company will continue
to run fancy work on two looms within
the limits described in the statement
from Agent Hinchcliffe of Montauk last
Saturday, and an announcement of an
equalization or wages.

In Gloucester, Montauk, Blackstone
and other places where the strike of togs is
higher than in Webster, Fitchburg,
Moosefield and Plymouth.

Now the uniform scale prepared
for all the mills provides for equalizing
of the wages in the places where the
strike is higher than in some of the others.

It was reported that the scale of wages
in Gloucester, where the troubles over
the two-loom fancy work originated,
was from 10 to 15 per cent. higher than
in some of the other places. Now the
uniform scale will make the wages in
Gloucester from 5 to 7 per cent. lower
than before the strike, while in the places
where wages were lower the wages
will be correspondingly higher.

Formal notices have been prepared
and posted to-day in the several mills
involved in the strike at Gloucester and
the other places affected.

They are prepared in a collective
form, bearing the signatures of the se-
veral agents of those mills which are
concerned as follows:

"NOTICE.

To equalize the weavers wages a new
system of equalizing the scale of wages
will be adopted in the following district
area in the American Woolen Company:

"Riverdale Mills, Walter Ward, Agent.
"Webster Mills, W. C. Loomis, Agent.
"Mount Pleasant Mills, W. H. Boggs, Agent.
"Mount Pleasant Mills, W. H. Boggs, Agent.
"Mount Pleasant Mills, W. H. Boggs, Agent.
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The weavers are requested to be on
hand at the mills at the time the new
system is put into effect.

"The Commissioner of Labor of
New Hampshire has been given power
to enforce the new system.

"We shall welcome any suggestions
that will tend to make the new system
more satisfactory.

SiMMLE FAST LOOM FANCY WEAVING

The equilibrium of wages is not
made with any idea of raising
prices for the good company, but
for a just and honest distribution of
work on the different kinds of work
and with a proper regard
for incentives.

"Believe that 15 per cent. of the
people want to go back to work. But
they are held out by five men. We are
not that only five men know what is
true in this strike. Only if two
agents in the general committee have
not been doing this work. There are
three men together with what a
woollen company is Providence. The
office is not a good place, so we
have a 25 per cent. of our looms in Providence.

"As we have had 25 per cent. of
our looms in Providence. Of course,
we have lost more of the business
that would have been done in the
Gloucester mills. Orders begin to go
down. When the goods originally
ordered were not paid for, they being
more than the two-loom work.

"We have been told that the weavers
cannot make the request for one three
a week. The difference being eight
hours. In accordance with the rule,
the request will be made at once, with
the hope of having the new order in
effect in a few days.

It was decided to hold a meeting of
the members at the showing, and this
matter, as well as others on which final
consideration was not secured, was
over to the next meeting, to be held
next Monday evening.

MEETINGS OF UNION.

Freight Handlers and Pressmen
Will Meet at 11.40 To-day.

At the regular meeting of the Freight
Handlers' Union held last evening
at the Labor Temple it was reported
that within the next week or two the
union men had been discharged by the
New Haven Railroad Company. There
were about 30 members present at the
meeting and it was decided to go to
some other place to meet and to
act together, in spite of the fact that
the union was dissolved.

The Pressemen's Union held a meeting
last evening at the Labor Temple, and
some motions were considered. There
were about 20 members present at the
meeting, and it was decided to hold
May Day and some of the details of that
were discussed.

AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Presser's and Steam Pitters' Union
Will Ask for 11.40 To-day.

The Painters' Union last evening
met and set up the desire of the
men to work at the same time.

The demand for an eight-hour day
was made by the union, and they
will take action on the matter. Reports
that were made at the meeting indicated
that the conditions are very
satisfactory, and that the demand
will be granted.

The union has taken a step to notify
that the shops will be closed,
that the men will not work, and that the
shops will be closed for the next two
days.

The executive board in its report
had an assurance that the
men were willing to go back to
work.

When the decision on the plan of
the eight-hour day was announced,
and it was now fixed at 4 p.m. The charter
is to be found in the report and the
new members were receiving notices.

The eight-hour movement reached
the union's goal and the
majority of its members were
strongly opposed to the
idea.

The three union unions, which has a
number of members in the union,
was held in Philadelphia on Tuesday
night, and a meeting of the
union men was held in Philadelphia the
night before.

UNION IN SESSION.

Cases and Horsemen Consider
and Matters of Interest.

The Locomotive Trusts' Union held
their weekly meeting Monday night and
Tuesday morning. The hour
of their attention to the matter
of the membership.

Cases and horsemen were received
and all subjects were received at the
second meeting of the union.

The executive committee of the
Locomotive Trusts' Union, which has a
number of members in the union,
was held in Philadelphia on Tuesday
night, and a meeting of the
union men was held in Philadelphia the
night before.

Members were received and
subjects were received at the
second meeting of the union.

The executive committee of the
Locomotive Trusts' Union, which has a
number of members in the union,
was held in Philadelphia on Tuesday
night, and a meeting of the
union men was held in Philadelphia the
night before.
NO TALK OF SETTLEMENT.

STRIKING WEAVERS SAY THEY HAVE HEARD OF NONE.

HINT THAT THEY HAVE A SURPRISE IN STORE.

A Protracted Executive Session Was Held Last Evening.

MORE DEFLECTIONS FROM STRIKERS' BANKS AT WEBSTER.

Precautions Have Been Taken by the Mill Officials to Prevent the Strike Money from Passing, and the Strikers Who Have Returned to Work Insist That Their Goins Are Expected—Situation at Passaic.

At the close of an executive session which lasted three hours last night the strike leaders at Passaic said there was little importance in the development of the situation from their point of view, but when questioned as to the progress of the strike, the vice-president of the American Workers Union said a new move had been planned and that a new labor policy would be adopted. The vice-president of the American Workers Union said a new move had been planned and that the new labor policy would be adopted.

A meeting of the strike leaders held at 10:30 this morning was attended by twelve members of the executive committee of the American Workers Union.

The purpose of the meeting was to determine whether the strike would be continued.

There will be a special meeting at the watch factory at 9:15 this morning.

Local Strike in New Jersey

The New Jersey Strike.

Local strike is in process of being settled.

JEWELERS FORMED UNION.

Jewelers Formed Union for First Time.

Jewelers of the State of New Jersey have formed a union for the first time.

The union is known as the New Jersey Jewelers Association, and was formed in Jersey City.

The union is composed of jewelers and watchmakers.

A meeting of the executive committee was held yesterday afternoon.

The next meeting is to be held at 10:00 a.m. on Monday, at the office of the New Jersey Jewelers Association, 135 Market Street, Jersey City.

Jewelers are demanding a fifteen-cent per hour increase for the time being, which will bring the weekly wage up to $11.50.

This is the first time that jewelers have attempted to organize in New Jersey.

The union is expected to become very strong.

The Jewelers' Union is expected to become very strong.

TECH DRIVERS SURPRISED.

Team Drivers Surprised.

As a result of the meeting of the Team Drivers' Union, which was held yesterday, it was announced that the drivers of the New York and New Jersey lines had been offered recognition by the American Protective Association.

The drivers were not prepared for the offer and were taken by surprise.

The drivers are working on the feeling that they are being treated as independent contractors and have been offered nothing more than the customary wages.

The American Protective Association has offered to recognize the Team Drivers' Union as the bargaining agent for the drivers.

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The American Protective Association has offered to recognize the Team Drivers' Union as the bargaining agent for the drivers.
ALL NEW ENGLAND OLEOMARGARINE IS MADE IN PROVIDENCE.

The commodity are what are known as "creams" of "separated butter," and this is not and cannot be better than the old extracted and recondensed butter. The butter that can be passed is not always of the best quality, but may be the price of butter advance to be or do so a large amount. It is at any rate by many people, and it consists of the article of food, and as it is desirable that oleomargarine should, if increased, revenue from the butter sold will increase without the manufacturer being benefited by doubling the color.

Mr. Mathews said that here in Rhode Island there are no large producing countries, and that there is no opposition to oleomargarine.

"Making Butter."
STILL IN ABYANCE.

No Understanding Reached Between Brewers and Their Employees.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD ON THURSDAY.

Demands of the Brewers' Unions Were Considered at Length.

NO AGREEMENT COULD BE ARRIVED AT, HOWEVER.

\[\text{4.11.02} \]

Representatives of the Brewers Declined to State What the Principal Points of Difference Were but Some of the Union Men Claim That the Hitch Was Over the Hours of Labor—Other Differences.

The conference yesterday afternoon at the Narragansett Hotel between a committee from the two unions of brewery workers and the Rhode Island brewers' association, which represents the seven breweries of the state, was not concluded, but after it had lasted between three and four hours it was adjourned until Thursday, at which time it is expected some understanding will be reached.

The conference was in reality a meeting of the brewery proprietors to which their employees were invited, and at which the brewery in reply to a demand that has been made upon them to sign an agreement with the unions, submitted to the committee a substitute agreement which they were willing to sign.

The committee had not been authorized by their unions to agree to anything except the original demands, and in consequence a meeting of the unions will be held this evening at which the propositions of the employers will be reported by the committee.

The breweries represented at the conference were the Park, Narragansett, James Hanley, Hand, Eagle, Providence Brewhouse Company and H. T. Moeller.

Mr. Hanley was Chairman of the meeting, and at its conclusion he was authorized to make a statement regarding the proceedings of the afternoon.

He said: "We went over the contract that had been presented to us by the unions, and the one we presented to them and the differences were discussed.

We arrived at no understanding and the meeting was adjourned until Thursday, the members of the committee that came were not authorized to sign a contract, and the contract that we offer will be presented to the meeting of the workmen.

On the question of the two contracts—\[\text{\textit{Mr. Hanley was asked.}}\]

"The contract which we offered makes a statement as to the hours of labor, but Mr. Hanley rejected this as he did not think it was a fair contract. One of the brewery proprietors pointed out that the contract which the union had presented was a very much superior one, and the committee was asked to consider it.

"The demands of the union were on the other hand considered to be rather strong on this point.

It is said that the question of hours before the union wants a working day of nine hours in ten, while the brewers propose to work seven days a week, the demand for an eight-hour day, while the brewers expect a ten-hour day."
WILL GO ON STRIKE.

Weaters at Washington Mills, Lawrence, Mass., So Yoted Last Evening.

DECIDED THAT THEY WOULD QUIET THIS MORNING.

Meeting Was an Enthusiastic One and Action Was Unanimous.

LOOMS WILL BE STOPPED AT 4 O'CLOCK. IT IS SAID.

The Two-Loom Question is the Argument The Managers of the Washington Mills at Grovelley Mills Claim Spins, and Say That Goods of the Best Quality Are Being Turned Out.

Webster Mills Officials Surprised That More Weavers Have Not Returned to Grovelley Mills.

Lawrence, Mass., April 8—The Washington Mills weavers of this city, who were called to a meeting last evening to discuss a proposal to order work on a strike, returned home last night with a decided two-tone system. The meeting, which was an enthusiastic one, was presided over by John J. Sweeney, Secretary of the Weavers' Alliance of this city. He introduced W. T. Thibot and Theodore W. Austin, both of Providence, and George W. Fowles, all of whom urged the weavers to take part in the fight against the mills.

After they had finished, the chairman called for a discussion of the strike question and asked that some of the Washington Mills men put the question. The Frenchman who was previously addressed addressed the meeting and urged them to order work in French and English and after it was translated into English, he presented his views in French, and all present stood up, shouting vociferously, urging them to order work immediately. In the morning, when those in opposition were voted for not ordering work, a general strike was ordered. It is said that the strike was ordered by the managers because they did not wish to lose work.

A general strike will be held in Grovelley Mills in the future.

The Washington Mills point is the largest in the country in the production of woools and cottons, having over 1,000 looms, a number as great as that of the Grovelley Mills. The Washington Mills is owned by the Grovelley Mills, and the strike is ordered because of the failure of the company to order work. The company is unable to order work because the mills are closed, and the company is unable to pay the workers.

It is known as a "peace dye" mill because the company is almost wholly composed of skilled men, many of whom are skilled in dyeing and have their own dyeing plants. The idea is to use the dyeing plants to make the wool dye or "peace dye." The company is also known as a "wool dye" mill because it produces wool dyes, which are used in the dyeing of wool, and wool is also produced in the company's dyeing plants.

Next two months ago in effort was made to bring out the Washington Mills, but it was not successful, and it is now believed that the strike is due to the company's inability to order work because of the failure to order work. The company is not able to order work because of the failure of the company to order work.

There are about 100 weavers employed at the Washington Mills, and it was claimed that there were 40 present at the meeting.

Situation at Grovelley Mills.

It was known that the news of the meeting taken by the weavers of the Washington Mills at Lawrence was received at the Grovelley Mills last night, and there were not many present at this meeting because of the strike. The Grovelley Mills is owned by the Washington Mills, and the strike is ordered because of the failure of the company to order work. The company is unable to order work because the mills are closed, and the company is unable to pay the workers.

Shortly before the meeting was over, the chairman stated that he was not certain what action to take, for the strike leaders did not want to order work, but they said they would not order work. The chairman asked the strike leaders what they would do if they were not ordered to order work, and they said they would not order work. The chairman then asked the strike leaders what they would do if they were ordered to order work, and they said they would order work. The chairman then asked the strike leaders what they would do if they were ordered to order work, and they said they would order work. The chairman then asked the strike leaders what they would do if they were ordered to order work, and they said they would order work.
LOWELL WEAVERS' WOE

Will be Un免除ed Next by

GLOVERVILLE STRIKE LEADERS

LOWELL, Mass., April 21.—Theloomweavers' strike leaders here are making plans to go to Washington to appeal to Congress to prevent the passage of an 8-hour law, which will, they say, amount to a 10-hour day.

The strikers say that they are ready to take the matter up before the Congress, and that they are confident of success in their efforts to get the law amended.

MILLS WORKING AS USUAL

LOWELL, Mass., April 21.—The mill owners of Lowell are working as usual, and there is no sign of a strike. The weavers have called a meeting for today to discuss the situation, and it is expected that the strike will be called off.

WAGE ADVANCE

LONG ISLAND MEN RECEIVE

FREE NEWS

New York.—The New England manufacturer has decided to raise wages in his mills on the 1st of next month, increasing the wages of all hands by 25 cents per day, beginning July 1st. A smaller increase will be made in the wages of the freight train hands.

OPEN MAEETING

Carpenters' and Joiners' Union Ad

Held in Gloveville

The local branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners held an open meeting last night at Gloveville, which was attended by several speakers, some of whom were from Gloveville, and others were from other towns and cities.

EARNINGS INCREASE

At the meeting, the union members were informed that their earnings had increased, and that they were now receiving a fair wage.

NOTE ON WEAVERS

If you are interested in the strike situation, please let me know. I have received some information from a reliable source, and I think it might be of interest to you.

CLOSING

Thank you for your attention. I hope to have more information soon.

A THREE MONTHS STRIKE

And No Signs of an End to the Gloveville Trouble

FAILURE MAY BE PROLONGED IN HISTORY OF THE INDUSTRY

Failure of Lawrence Weavers to Quit Work Explained.

Situation Waiting Action on Demand of Germans.

No Outward Evidence of Proclamation of Strike, or Signs of an End to the Gloveville Strike. About Ten Per Cent. of Those on Strike Held to Have Called a Strike for Help Committee of AF of L in Other Mills.

Work in Other Mills

The situation in other mills is much the same as in Gloveville. The weavers have shown no sign of giving up, and the strike is still going on.

Situation in Gloveville

The situation in Gloveville is much the same as in other mills. The weavers have shown no sign of giving up, and the strike is still going on.

No Strike in Other Mills

There is no strike in other mills. The weavers have shown no sign of giving up, and the strike is still going on.

Situation in Gloveville

The situation in Gloveville is much the same as in other mills. The weavers have shown no sign of giving up, and the strike is still going on.

Subject of the Strike

The subject of the strike is the low wages paid to the weavers. The weavers have called a strike to protest against the low wages, and to demand a fair wage.

Overture of the Strike

The overture of the strike was made by the weavers, who have called a strike to protest against the low wages, and to demand a fair wage.

Committee of the Strike

The committee of the strike called a meeting to discuss the situation, and to decide what course of action should be taken.

Conclusion

The conclusion of the meeting was that the strike would continue, and that the weavers would not give up until their demands were met.

Futile Shaving Wanted

The country farmers called a meeting of the farmers to discuss the matter of shaving the animals. The farmers were asked to vote on the question of shaving the animals, and to decide whether or not to shave them.

The result of the vote was that the farmers decided to shave the animals, and to put them on a diet of hay and water.

Conclusion

The conclusion of the meeting was that the farmers decided to shave the animals, and to put them on a diet of hay and water.
Brewers' Unions Anxiously Have Their Demands Granted.

CONFERENCE HAS BEEN ARRANGED FOR THIS AFTERNOON.

Committees from the Unions and the Brewers' Association Will Meet.

LOCAL UNIONS WILL NOT LACK SUPPORT, IT IS STATED.

National Organization Has Encouraged Them to Stand by Their Demands—Action Taken.

Assisting the Boston Strikers—Reports Regarding the Situation at Present Presented at Yesterday's Meeting—Other Business Transacted—The Brewers' Demands.

Brewers' Union, No. 114, which met yesterday afternoon at the Labor Temple, received a communication from the national headquarters, encouraging the brewery workers in this city to stand by their demands upon the master brewers. The letter states that the national organization would stand behind them and that it would not be an easy matter for the master brewers to destroy that organization. The members of the local unions are not ready to present their case yet what will happen on the 25th of May, they claim that there will positively be a strike on that date, if the master brewers do not agree to their demands that have been made upon them.

It is probable that by this evening there will be a thorough understanding of the situation in this city, for a committee has been appointed to hold this afternoon at the Nunnsvest Hotel between a commissionaire of the two breweries in the city and the Providence Association, which includes the master brewers. At that meeting, which takes place at 2 o'clock, much of the uncertainty that has existed up to date will be cleared away and the union probably know to what extent the leading breweries are willing to accede to their demands.

Considerable business, connected with the national union, was presented in the meeting yesterday, including the election of a commissionaire, and the selection of a new and a new delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Union.

These delegates are F. Flanagan, E. K. Smith, and J. Weis. The retiring President, E. A. H. Smith, was re-elected for another term. The office was presented by his fellow members with a River-maintained gavel and a large number of requests, including the appointment of John Weis, who was elected to succeed Mr. Ulmann, who had resigned the presidency since the organization of the union on December 23. The reason stated was dissatisfaction with some portions of the organization, which the new officers are in favor of.

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The plan is to save a few days of the 114th, because of all the work being done, and the workers to be allowed to strike in the event of the refusal of the master brewers to grant their demands.

The Providence union has been touring the city for several days with the purpose of obtaining all the breweries to accept the demands of the strikers. It has been determined that the union will not accept the demands of the strikers if the master brewers do not agree to their demands that have been made upon them.

The plan is to save a few days of the 114th, because of all the work being done, and the workers to be allowed to strike in the event of the refusal of the master brewers to grant their demands. The strikers have been working without pay for six months and have not been able to stop work.

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A LETTER TO THAT EFFECT RECEIVED IN ONEWELLY.

Strikers Say That No Interference Will Be Tolerated.

MARK HANNA WOULD ARBITRATE.

A LATER letter to that effect received in Onewelley.

LAWRENCE WEATHERS WENT ON STRIKE YESTERDAY.

Only About 50 Out of 750 of Them Worked When the 10 Mills Now Involved Affects 15,000 Workers, Most of the Strikes, which were accompanied by the American Woolen Company, and of This Number About 6,000 Are Operations.

The success which attended the efforts of the strikers to effect a settlement by mediation of the various suits and grievances of the Amalgamated Wooldale in the mill of the American Woolen Company in Onewelley and the strike is now on the road, the latter having been undertaken by the strikers of the American Woolen Company, and of this number about 6,000 are operations.

The news which was received yesterday evening by the American Woolen Company in Onewelley, where a general meeting of the American Woolen Company was held, was the occasion of universal rejoicing to the strikers, who have been on strike for more than a month.

It is understood that the company has offered 500 to 1,000 to the strikers for the 10 mills which have been closed for a week, and that about 500 are still employed in the operation of the mills. The offer was refused by the strikers, who have employed about 300 workers in the mills for the past week.

The strikers are now on strike for wages and hours.

The strike is against double-loom weaving of such goods as goods, and it is against the employment of fancy goods, a more difficult class of work, and it is against the employment of goods and fancy goods, which are not, therefore, concerned.

Treasurer Wood was Manager of the American Woolen Company in Onewelley and had declared it impossible for the strikers of Onewelley to bring out the mills. Because of its size and its immense production of staple types of goods, it is against the employment of goods and fancy goods, which are not, therefore, concerned.

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Onewelley's woolen mills are operated by the American Woolen Company, and the strikers are now on strike for wages and hours.

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DIFFERENCES MAY BE SETTLED ON MONDAY NEXT.

Full Text of the Contract Offered by the Master Brewers.

DIFFERS QUITE ESSENTIALLY FROM THAT OF EMPLOYEES.

Number of Hours 10 Instead of Nine 12 Instead of Eight.

In case of Engineers and Firemen.

Employers May Be Discharged For Causes Which They May Deem Necessary.

The conference between the committee from the two unions of brewey and railroad brewers and the master brewers' association at the Rannigan Hotel last week did not result in a satisfactory settlement of the differences between the men and their employers. Another conference is to be held next Monday, and in the absence of a meeting of the employers to be held.

The committee of the employers and one of the authors of the master brewers' committee met under the direction of the master brewers association.

President Stanley of the brewery association presented to the committee the joint meeting:

"We agree on nearly all points in dispute except the matter that we reserve the right to discharge employees and that the hours of labor. We are willing to settle on minor matters on which we could not agree. We expect we will settle on Monday afternoon.

The breweries consented yesterday to go to the press a copy of the contract which is now under consideration and which is to be the working agreement.

In the future the work is to be carried on as it was when the matter was worked out.

The contractors to use more employees for the purpose of reducing the working time to the limit set by the contract and to use more employees on the night shift.

The final decision of the committee on the hours of labor is not to be taken until after the meeting of the employers and contractors.

"The first annual meeting of the local Union No. 30 of the Journeymen Beer Vendors' International Union held in Hatchett's Hall, Thursday, May 1st, 1895, was well attended.

The officers were elected as follows:

President, J. A. Johnson; Vice President, J. H. Clark; Secretary, John A. Ryan; Treasurer, H. W. Smith.

formerly in the Union.

But 209 Unemployed.

That Number of Weavers in Olsenhauz Failed to Secure Work.

PT 5 40 20

FARRELL MILLS WILL START A SECOND SHIFT.

It is stated that 142 weavers will find positions there.

LOWELL WEAVERS HAVE THREATENED TO STRIKE.

The first annual meeting of the local Union No. 40 of the Journeymen Beer Vendors' International Union held in Hatchett's Hall, Thursday, May 1st, 1895, was well attended.

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The officers were elected as follows:

President, J. A. Johnson; Vice President, J. H. Clark; Secretary, John A. Ryan; Treasurer, H. W. Smith.

formerly in the Union.
CONCESSIONS WERE MADE ON BOTH SIDES.

The conference lasted about six hours, hour, and a half, and the agreement was reached in the end.

The officers of the union will now go to work to settle the details of the agreement.

The agreement of the two parties was made public last night, and it is expected that the work will begin immediately.

One of the Most Harmonious Gatherings That Ever Displaced a Battle.

Mr. M. B. H. 

M. B. H. 

The conference lasted about six hours, hour, and a half, and the agreement was reached in the end.

The officers of the union will now go to work to settle the details of the agreement.

The agreement of the two parties was made public last night, and it is expected that the work will begin immediately.

One of the Most Harmonious Gatherings That Ever Displaced a Battle.
Various Employers Will Be Expected to Answer Unions’ Demands.

LABOR WORLD IS WAITING WITH MUCH INTEREST.

Various Lines of Trade in this City May Be Affected.

BREWERY WORKERS WILL MEET WTXF BREWERS TO-DAY.

It is anticipated that a satisfactory agreement may be reached today in the negotiations between the Teamsters' Union and the W.T.X.F. Brewery.

RANKS OF WORKERS ARE CUTTING THE UNION ROLL.

As a result of the strike, the Brewery has been closed, and workers are reported to be striking. The Union demands include an increase in wages and better working conditions.

HOURS AND CONDITIONS OF WORK.

The Brewery's management has offered to increase the workers' wages by 20% and to improve working conditions. However, the Union is demanding a 50% increase in wages and the introduction of a four-day work week.

Negotiations continue, and it is hoped a settlement can be reached soon.
TEAMSTERS WILL STRIKE!

Decision Reached at a Protracted Meeting Held at Team Drivers’ Hall This Morning.

RECOGNITION OF UNION IS THE PRINCIPAL ISSUE.

It is estimated that about 1000 men will be affected by the movement.

THEIR PERIOD OF IDLENESS WILL BEGIN TODAY.

The Master Teamsters and the Hay and Grain Dealers may make an attempt to secure Non-Union men. - Lumber Dealers have threatened to close their yards.

One of the largest strikes ever declared in the city has been called today by the Master Teamsters, who are demanding recognition of the union.

The Team Drivers’ International Union, one of the largest groups in the country, is participating in this strike.

The incident is the recognition of the union, which has been in existence for some time. The union’s demands are for recognition of the union by the Hay and Grain Dealers.

Early Closing

We, the undersigned Coal Dealers of this City, agree to close our offices, and yards as far as practical, on Saturdays at 1 p.m. during the summer months, beginning May 14th, 1922.

(Signed)

EASTERN COAL COMPANY,
DAVIS COAL COMPANY,
DOE & LITTLE.
ROBERT B. SMITH & CO.
JOHN W. WHITE & SON, INC.
PROVIDENCE COAL COMPANY,
THE TEAMSTERS' STRIKE.

Evidences Which Demonstrate That It Is Probably Near Its End.

MASTER TEAMSTERS HAVE BEEN GENERALLY SUPPORTED.

A Feeling That the Demands of the Strikers Are Too Sweeping.

A NEW ELEMENT HAS ENTERED INTO THE STRIKE.

24
A Committee Was Appointed to Interview Master Teamsters and Lumber Dealers and Report to the American Federation of Labor. This Committee Has Worked Quickly, but Has Secured Information That Will Result in Recommendations to the Federation on May Next, Lumber Dealers To-Day.

The strike of the Team Drivers' Union in this city will probably be at an end in a very few days. The master teamsters, and the lumber dealers will not be exacted with the union, and will claim that the union has not been recognized, although it was the practical issue of a question not yet decided when the strike was declared. It is expected, however, that the strike will be declared off, and that the master will be neither heap nor all the men who went out the first of May will return to work.

The strike has been conducted with energy and the officers of the union have been generally commended for their orderly manner in which the men have behaved, but from the evidence of the demand for recognition has been made by the master teamsters on the ground that it was not a permanent strike. This view has been taken by others as well as the master teamsters, and because the demands of the strike were too broad and did not receive the support of organized labor generally they were not effective.

No systematic strikes have been held, and the exception of the few longshoremen, and from the strike it has been a question of the incapacity of the master teamsters to get post to take the place of the strikers in the handling of their teams.

That the master teamsters have been supported by the wholesale dealers and the Providence has been evident on every hand. The business men have put up a great many objections with the work of the day, and the special instances have been cited in their interest. The business man who drives a haw and grain boat to his private carriage to order some grain. The grain dealer is not busy, and the driver of the carriage is not busy. The master who did not know how soon he could make the goods, as his man was on strike. The business man at once left his carriage and walked to his office, telling the grain dealer that he was at liberty to send the grain to him in his carriage, driven by his coachman.

In the face of a delay in the reallocation of wages, including the setting aside of the amount of the strike, and the new element that will enter into the strike which will probably end it very shortly.

International President Clark has been in the city, looking after other strikes in New England, and after a couple of weeks in studying the situation, he communicated with the national headquarters of the American Federation of Labor and reported that a committee be appointed at the central labor bodies of the city to make an impartial canvass of the matter and to make recommendations. This suggestion was adopted, and last Friday at the meeting of the Central Trade and Labor Union a committee was selected, two from that body and one from the Central Trade Council.

For the past two days this committee has been at work interviewing master teamsters and lumber dealers. It is expected that the Lumber Dealers' Association will be reduced to the committee, but the master teamsters refused absolutely any plan for arbitration, maintaining that they did not wish to see the work of the strike end. In such cases, however, the committee will interview the master teamsters. The members of the committee are at work on the problem of the strike.
The management of the Western Fruit and Produce Company has made an offer to its striking workers to return to the plant with the understanding that they will not be disciplined for the duration of the strike. The company has also agreed to go back to the table with the union to negotiate a new contract. The company has also promised to maintain the seniority system during the strike and to hire back all workers who are not disciplined for going on strike. The union has accepted the offer and has called off the strike. The union has also agreed to go back to the table with the company to negotiate a new contract. The company has also promised to maintain the seniority system during the strike and to hire back all workers who are not disciplined for going on strike.
STABBING AT WARREN.

Two Young Friends Seriously Wounded in a Lively Affray.

BELIEVED THAT BOTH MEN WILL PROBABLY RECOVER.

Both Lost Much Blood, but Their Chances Are Good.

THERE ASSAULTS HAVE NOT BEEN ARRESTED.

The Two Victims Are Peter Parant and Peter Furman.

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**No Concessions**

**And No Shifting Out of Looms Will Be Made.**

**SO STATED MANAGER WARD OF RIVERSIDE MILLS.**

**Can Fill Orders They Are Trying to Fill with Present Help.**

**STRIKERS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.**

**IT IS MAINTAINED BY THE STRIKERS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AT THE STRIKES CONTINUE TO FIND WORK IN THE INDEPENDENT MILLS IF NECESSARY.**

**5-24-02**

**Production of Lightweight Goods Will Be Fugured.**

Textile Hall in Osnaborg was the scene of considerable activity present day. The United Irish League has been busy organizing the strike, and a conference was held here to discuss the situation. There was a conference of delegates from the striking weavers of the American Woolen Company's mills at Pittston, Blakely, and town of the strike and the situation. Meetings were held at each of these mill towns, and all of the delegates from these towns were present at the conference in Osnaborg. The conference was called to order at 2:30 p.m. and the business was transacted as follows:

**The conference decided to: 1. Continue the strike until the demand of the workers is met. 2. Organize a committee to negotiate with the company. 3. Appoint a representative to go to the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture to represent the workers.**

**One of the first things taken up was the question of the wages of the weavers. The weavers had returned to work and the management of the company had accepted the demands of the weavers for higher wages. The company agreed to raise the wages of the weavers by 50 cents per week. The weavers were satisfied with this and the strike was called off.**

**In connection with the plan for finding other work for the weavers, the delegates reported that some of the workers had been successful in obtaining employment in the mills of other towns. In Pittston, the only town where the American Woolen Company operates, only 4 out of the 18 strikers at Milton had found work elsewhere. At Plymouth, about 20 of the strikers had been employed. Some of the strikers had also found work in other towns, but half of them had a difficult time finding employment. The strike had been very hard on the workers, and more than half of the strikers were in debt. However, the strike had been a failure and the workers were not in a position to give up any desires. But they were determined to continue the strike, and if they could not get back their wages, they would go on strike again.**

**There was a series of orations relating to the resources, local conditions and employment remaining in each town. It was reported that there were no jobs available in Pittston, and that some of the workers had been successful in obtaining employment in the American Woolen Company's mills. In Blakely, only 45 of the weavers, there was a strike in effect. In connection with the plan for finding other work for the weavers, the delegates reported that some of the workers had been successful in obtaining employment in the mills of other towns. In Pittston, the only town where the American Woolen Company operates, only 4 out of the 18 strikers at Milton had found work elsewhere. At Plymouth, about 20 of the strikers had been employed. Some of the strikers had also found work in other towns, but half of them had a difficult time finding employment. The strike had been very hard on the workers, and more than half of the strikers were in debt. However, the strike had been a failure and the workers were not in a position to give up any desires. But they were determined to continue the strike, and if they could not get back their wages, they would go on strike again.**

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BREAK IN THE STRIKE.

Manchester & Hindon State That Some of Their Men Have Returned.

OTHER MASTER TEAMSTERS TELL THE SAME STORY.

PT 5-9-02

More Violence Against Non-Union Men Was in Evidence Yesteray.

UNION WILL GIVE GENERAL TEAMERS SPECIAL ATTENTION

So It Was Reported Last Evening and the Other Concerns Will Not Perhaps be So Determinedly Discouraged Against White Thieves. Plan is Being Executed—Union May Modify the Demands Made of the Team Drivers.

One more assault was reported to the police yesterday as a result of the team drivers' strike. The assault is one instance of the kind that the police have been en- countered with, and they are going to guard against it and were committed upon a non-union man.

Although the efforts of the Team Drivers' Union are not at present making any apparent advances in the strike, it is ex- pected that the line will be drawn more sharply, if possible, as the concerns about the questions that are engaged in giving up the use of non-union men, and that this battle will be waged less fiercely against the other concerns.

This proposed change of front has para- doxically reference to the lumber dealers, for it is generally recognized that the clos- ing of the lumber yards has been a benefit to the city of Providence and that their remaining closed would eventually mean a benefit to all the lumber operations in this city. The lumber dealers held a meeting yesterday morning and decided to maintain their present attitude and not new present. The union, however, is per- mitted, will make special efforts to win matters with the lumber dealers and will make some modifications in their demands.

If the lumber dealers should show any willingness to enter into negotiations with the union and a compromise should be arrived at, it is quite possible that the continuance of this strike would not occur in the lumber trades.

Organizer Grace was out of town yester- day and no confirmation could be obtained as to the contemplated move that is rumored. He has already suggested that the settlement of the Mc- Cormick strike has made it necessary to keep pace with the union, and that he will be in the main line of the labor movement.

The labor leaders have argued that the present situation of the union is due to the utter failure of the union to accom- plish anything in Boston or to the consti- tutional cause of sympathetic strikes and the plan of campaign in Providence includes the avoidance of the Boston strike.

CLAIMS OF BOTH SIDES.

With regard to the claims that are made on the respective sides, the union has made at strike headquarters the fact that the master teamsters have made. The strike at Manchester & Hudson's, therefore, is considered not as large as has been reported. They deny that seven or eight union men re- turned, and deny that five were retained. Their version is that three have been returned with the idea that they had been ordered back and that one of the men, after going out with one load, found that he had made a mistake and left, and only two were rema- ining.

As to the other figures mentioned, H. H. Hunt and Sherman & Co., they can not say how many applications for work were received from union men, because that is a matter that does not come within the knowledge of the union office, but there are 52.

With the exception of those denied, no other statements were made at the strike headquarters as to the events of the day. It is intimated by them that there has been a consolidation of business interests among some of the master teamsters as a result of the strike, that has been waged, and that one lumber dealer has figured prominently in the management of the team.
Lumber Yards.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Lumber Yards of this city will open for business at 7 A.M. Tuesday, May 13th, 1902, with Non-Union Teamsters.
COMPROMISE REFUSED.

Discussion Between Master Brewers and Brewery Workers Will Continue.

The National Executive Committee of the American Brewery Workers' Union has decided to continue the strike against the local employers until a settlement can be reached. The decision was made after a meeting held yesterday afternoon, at which time the committee received reports from the various locals throughout the country.

The immediate issue in dispute is the question of the hours of work for the brewery workers. The union is demanding a 48-hour week, while the employers are offering a 52-hour week.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OBJECTED TO TERMS.

Believed That All Breweries Should be on the Same Footing.

The conference may be held this afternoon.

The brewery workers are expected to continue their strike until a settlement is reached. The union leadership is determined to fight for the rights of the workers and to win improvements in working conditions.

The strike has caused a considerable amount of hardship for the workers involved, and many are facing financial difficulties.

The union leadership is appealing to the employers to come to the bargaining table and negotiate a fair settlement. The workers are willing to make concessions on hours of work in order to secure improvements in other areas, such as wages and benefits.

The conference will be held at 3 p.m. today at the Labor Temple, and all members of the union are urged to attend.

THE TEAM DRIVERS.

They Will Wage Their Strike with Vigor This Week.

The Team Drivers Union voted yesterday afternoon to continue its strike against the local employers for another week. The strike began last Monday, and the union has been in negotiations with the employers ever since.

The union leaders are demanding a raise in wages and better working conditions for the team drivers. The employers are offering a small increase in wages, but the union is not satisfied with the offer.

The strike has caused some inconvenience to the public, as there are now fewer team drivers available to transport goods.

The union leaders are determined to continue the strike until their demands are met. They believe that the employers are not willing to make the necessary concessions to improve working conditions.

The strike will not be lifted until a settlement is reached.

LOWELL MILLS RUNNING.

Lowell Mills Running:

The Lowell Mills are running full speed ahead.

The mills have been closed for the past few weeks, but they are now operating at full capacity. This is good news for the workers and the community, as the mills provide employment for many people.

The workers in the mills are very pleased with the news and are looking forward to a return to normal operations.

DEVLIN AT BOSTON.

Devlin at Boston:

Devlin has arrived in Boston to speak at a union meeting.

Devlin, a well-known labor leader, is expected to speak on the importance of unity in the labor movement.

The meeting will be held tonight at the Labor Temple, and all workers are urged to attend.

PAWTUCKET.

City Will Soon Have Another Included Athletic Field.

Work will be begun this week, and the work will be completed by the end of the month.

The new field will be a considerable improvement over the old one, and it will provide a much-needed place for local athletes to practice and compete.

The cost of the field will be borne by the city, and it is expected that the field will be ready for use by the end of the summer.
Mr. McCormick Says That The Action of the Union Was a Complete Surprise to Him. He Intends to Employ Non-Union As Well as Union Men, Regardless of the Statement of the Team Coasters' Schedule That Does Not Apply to All of His Barges.

The strike is a new aspect for the union has voted for a 24-hour strike at the beginning of the month. Judge McCormick, the largest teamster in the city, has taken swift action to enforce the strike by organizing a group of union men who, he says, will do everything in their power to prevent the union from working. Mr. McCormick employs 150 men and has made this group a part of his business organization. Mr. McCormick is an active member of the Teamsters' Union, and he has kept his membership in good standing by carrying out the strike as directed.

The strike is the result of a long running dispute between the union and the employers. The union has been demanding higher wages and better working conditions, while the employers have been resisting these demands. The union has been unable to negotiate a satisfactory agreement with the employers, and the strike is the result of this deadlock.

The strike is a significant event in the history of the union. It is the first time that the union has been able to enforce a strike against a major employer. The strike is also a significant event in the history of the city, as it is the first strike to be enforced against a large employer in the city's history.

The strike is expected to last for a long time, and the union is prepared to carry it on as long as necessary. The union is confident that it will be successful in enforcing the strike, and it is determined to fight for the rights of its members.

The strike is a major event in the history of the union, and it is expected to have a significant impact on the city's economy. The strike is also a major event in the history of labor relations, and it is expected to have a significant impact on the future of labor relations in the city.
They Have Been "On the Fence" Waiting to See Which Way the Movement Would Turn.

The employers generally deny the right of the union to enforce the coal schedule as a contract covering the ceasing business of Mr. McCormick, and the police commissioner, Mr. George T. Brown, who represents the association, said yesterday to the Journal and Bulletin reporters:

"The contract was made with him as a coal dealer and the first clause of the contract limits it to his position as a dealer. The contract itself is not binding in law. Some one of a committee signs it in behalf of the owners of the present company, but it is the authority to bind anyone; it is the employer's, and the committee of this company to present the second contract, the union recognized it did not apply excepting the coal business.

"This contract is binding, certainly not the agreement in the contract that was made between the master mechanics. The contract is an agreement and not a contract, and the men are the coal contractors, and it is only as such that they are concerned in the matter of working or not working. If they start playing games that they will not get through.

"The number of strikers." The Journal and Bulletin reporters yesterday received a call from a master mechanic who has been out on strike for nearly two weeks. He said he was told by the company's agent that the union would not be recognized as such until the strike is ended. The union claims that the contract is binding, and the master mechanics' association claims that the union is not recognized.

The union claims to have made a number of offers to settle the dispute, but the company's agent, Mr. McCormick, has refused to accept any of them. The master mechanics' association claims that the union is not recognized by the company, and the union claims that the contract is binding.

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A CAMPAIGN.

OF DENIALS.

It is Now In Active Working Order in the Strike of the Team Drivers in This City.

A NEW MOVE INAUGURATED YESTERDAY MORNING.

To settle the controversy between the Team Drivers and the carriers, a new body was formed yesterday by a number of interested parties, known as the "Team Drivers' Strike Committee." This committee was formed to settle the differences between the Team Drivers and the carriers, and to bring about a peaceful solution of the dispute.

All the Barn Men in the Barus Included in the Strike Were Ordered to Quit Work at Once.

ON THE WHOLE IT WAS A QUIET DAY.

The initiative and referendum discussed by Dr. Garvin and C. D. Liddell Before a Mass Meeting of Strikers—Halted That the Strikers May Secure Teams and See If They Cannot Discover Some of the Work That Has Heretofore been Done by Strikers. The Master Teamsters—Manner in Which the Strikers Spend the Time.

The campaign of denial is under way with a vengeance, and the carriers, similarly known as the "Team Drivers' Strike" Committee, have been busy in their efforts to settle the differences between the Team Drivers and the carriers.

Dr. Garvin and C. D. Liddell addressed a mass meeting of strikers yesterday in the Nunnaght Hotel, and to those who believe in their ability to settle the differences between the Team Drivers and the carriers.

The meeting was held at the Nunnaght Hotel, and the speeches were made regarding the situation, and the only topic of discussion was the strike. It was stated afterward that the meeting was attended by a large number of strikers who had already been ordered to quit work at once.

A regular meeting of the union was held last night. The speeches were made regarding the situation, and the only topic of discussion was the strike. It was stated afterward that the meeting was attended by a large number of strikers who had already been ordered to quit work at once.
LOVE FEAST POSTPONED.

Master Teamsters Asked to Dine With Union Officers.

DISCUSSION OF STRIKE SITUATION THE OBJECT.

But Master Teamsters Not Yet Ready for a Conference.

THEY SAY THEY EXPECT TO HAVE MORE MEN TO-MORROW.

Another Teamster Signed the Union Contract Last Night—International Officers of the Union Arriving—Claim of Master Teamsters That They Have Used Their Employees Well Detailed—The Strikers Sent to Jail for Assault.

A love feast at the Northwest Hotel was one of the possibilities on the table at the union meeting last night, when the master teamsters were invited to take dinner with some of the officers of the union at the hotel, but that previous events prevented their attending. The object of the informal gathering at the Northwest Hotel was to have a discussion of the strike situation, but the master teamsters were not ready to participate in a discussion on the present situation, and the dinner was declared a fiasco.

The master teamsters generally reported that they expected to start the first week of the new term this week. Mr. Sherman of Sherman & Company said that his men were ready to start work the first week of the new term. He informed the union officers that they expected to start work on Monday of the new term. Mr. Sherman said that he had a contract with the union that he would start work on Monday of the new term.

Mr. O'Brien, secretary of the union, said that he had a contract with the master teamsters that they would start work on Monday of the new term. He also informed the union officers that he had a contract with the master teamsters that they would start work on Monday of the new term.

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TEAM DRIVERS ARE ON STRIKE.

An Array of Substitute Teamsters Was in Evidence Throughout the City.

WOMEN WERE SEEN DRIVING EXPRESS WAGONS.

Two of the Master Teamsters Said They Had Telephoned 200 Miles for Men.

OTHER TRADE UNIONS ASSISTING THE STRICKERS.

Lumber Dealers Throughout the City Decide to Close Their Yards.

Since Their Working Force Is So Severely Crippled—Building Contractors Said They Will Be Affected Seriously as a Result of This Action. One Firm, Whose Drivers Joined the Others, Promptly Advertised its Teamsters to Strike Drivers in Another City That They Are Willing to Arbitrate.

One result of the first day of the strike of the team drivers was pronounced ad

A majority of the crew was on hand.

On Saturday night, the drivers, according to the master teamsters, were taking account of stock. The former said that the prospects of success seemed brighter at the close of the day than they had been at the beginning of the strike, and this was true, the latter noted that there was no trouble by non-union drivers.

The freight, the freight handlers refused to take the goods, and the question of the union drivers, with the chance that a symp

The strike extending to other trades was stronger last night than it was the previous night. The strike handlers, according to the master teamsters, were tending to the course of the negotiations and it would not be long before a strike of some magnitude was called.

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The Treasurers Denounce Return of the One-Horse Carrying.

Lowell, May 1.—The executors of the estate of the late Mr. J. T. Revere, in charge of the sale of the stock of the Revere Manufacturing Company, have announced that the stock will be sold at public auction on the 5th of this month. The sale will take place in the factory building, and will be conducted by Mr. J. T. Revere, and his brother, Mr. J. T. Revere, Jr., who are both experienced in the sale of machinery.

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LABOR IN POLITICS.

UNION MEN ARE REGISTERING IN LARGE NUMBERS.

Economic League is Handling the Political End of the Game.

Continued from Page One.

Much has changed, however, in the labor movement since the days of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamboat Workers of America, which is now the largest union in the world. The strikes of the past have been replaced by the more organized, more Protean, and more aggressive methods of labor. The labor movement is now working quietly, but none the less effectively.

The Labor movement is working quietly, but it is working. Union membership is increasing, and labor is becoming more organized. The economic union is handling the political end of the game, and it is likely that the movement will continue to grow in strength.

The Economic League is one of the largest labor organizations in the country. It is working on a comprehensive plan to put labor on the political map. The League has been working for some time to build up a network of local unions throughout the country, and it is now ready to put its program into effect.

The League believes that labor should have a voice in the political process, and it is working to achieve this goal. The League is working to build up unions in the various industries, and it is working to organize the labor force in the political party. The League believes that labor should have a say in the making of laws, and it is working to achieve this goal.

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LABOR AND POLITICS.

Their Relation Touching Upon at Team Drivers' Mass Meeting.

POINTED ADDRESSES DELIVERED BY UNION OFFICIALS.

A More Vigorous Campaign Against the Master Teamsters.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS ARE IN THE CITY.

They Were Present at Last Evening's Meeting and Made Remarks—Strikes Emerge to Reaffirm the Move from Violence—Central Trades and Labor Unions Have Inundated the Strike, as Well As That of the Building Trades.

The subject of the political strike was touched upon to some extent last night at the meeting of the Team Drivers and Labor Unions. International President of the Team Drivers, who is in the city with some of the executive officers of the organization, said in his address:

"The country stands at the head of all in wealth and manufactures, but we have a lot of them. The politicians come to you in the fall of the year and it is necessary that we know to know the names of the men who represent the people in the legislature."

The problem is to find men who are willing to work for the benefit of the people and not for their own personal gain. It is necessary that we support those who will fight for the rights of the working man and against the special privileges of the wealthy.

The speakers at the meeting were in agreement that the strike against the Team Drivers is a justifiable action to fight against the exploitation of the workers. The meeting was well attended and the speakers were well received.

The meeting ended with a discussion of the need for a stronger and more organized labor movement. The speakers emphasized the importance of unity among the workers and the need for a stronger voice in the political process.

The meeting was an important event in the political struggle of the Team Drivers to improve the working conditions and rights of the workers. The speakers called for the support of the workers in their struggle and for the establishment of a stronger labor movement.

The strike against the Team Drivers is a significant step in the fight for workers' rights and the need for a stronger voice in the political process.
NO EFFECT HERE.

Break in Strike at Lawrence Only a Local Mater.

THOMAS H. POWERS TALKS ABOUT THE SITUATION THERE.

He Says the Strikers Were Simply Stampeded.

ACTION THERE DOES NOT DECLARE STRIKE OFF ANYWHERE ELSE.

E. A. 5-110.

Novebor Thoroughly Understood As Not a Sympathetic One With the Fanny Woven Woovers.—Another Conference to Be Held Here To-day of Delegates from Mills Still on Strike to Discuss the Situation.

There was a protracted meeting of the executive of the striking workers at Gineyville last night which lasted until after midnight. Its conclusion was reported to the customary weekly review of the situation which is held at the office of Mr. Powers and which was attended by a number of city officials, including the mayor, the city manager, and the members of the city council. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Powers and was conducted in a friendly and business-like manner, with the object of arriving at some conclusion as to the best course of action to be pursued in the matter of the strike. The meeting was adjourned at about 2 o'clock this morning, and the report of the discussion was that the situation was rapidly approaching a crisis, and that the workers should be prepared to take strong and decisive action in order to protect their rights and interests. It was agreed that a conference should be held here to-day to discuss the situation further, and that arrangements should be made for the holding of a meeting of the striking workers in order to arrive at a decision as to the best course of action to be pursued.

The conference of delegates will occur to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock at the Board of Trade, with the object of arriving at a decision as to the best course of action to be pursued in the matter of the strike. It was agreed that the conference should be held in a friendly and business-like manner, with the object of arriving at some conclusion as to the best course of action to be pursued in the matter of the strike. The conference was adjourned at about 2 o'clock this morning, and the report of the discussion was that the situation was rapidly approaching a crisis, and that the workers should be prepared to take strong and decisive action in order to protect their rights and interests. It was agreed that a conference should be held here to-day to discuss the situation further, and that arrangements should be made for the holding of a meeting of the striking workers in order to arrive at a decision as to the best course of action to be pursued.

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DUTY AS VOTERS.

Bishop Clark Says That Many Men Neglect It.

DEPLETES THIS FACT IN LETTER TO THE CHURCHES.

Condemns Christian Science and Oriental Theosophic Fancies.

LEGISLATORS HINDER THE WORK OF THE CHURCH.

The work of the Church, in the interest of the people, must be carried on in the legislature. The people, therefore, must interest themselves in the movement is to get the legislature to give their support and to elect a Mayor and a Board of Aldermen and to elect a Board of Aldermen and to elect a Mayor and a Board of Aldermen and to elect a Board of Aldermen.

While we are indebted to our legislatures for the great work they have done, we are also indebted to our legislators for their efforts to obstruct the work of the Church. In this connection, we should be careful to see that our legislators are elected who will support the Church and who will give it the support it needs.

There are some poor creatures who have no desire to do anything for the Church. They are not interested in the work of the Church, but they are interested in their own selfish interests. They are not interested in the welfare of the community, but they are interested in their own selfish interests.

The Church is a community of believers who are united in the same faith and who are bound together in the same ties of love and devotion. It is a community of people who are working together for the common good. It is a community of people who are striving to make the world a better place to live in.

We all join together as members of this community of believers, and we all work together for the common good. We all strive to make the world a better place to live in. We all strive to make the world a better place to live in.

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VOTE OF CITY COUNCIL FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR CITY CONDAMNED.

INCONSISTENCY OF OPPONENTS OF BROAD GAUGE TRACK.

A Memorable Celebration of the Fourth of July Anticipated.

PERMANENT POSITIONS FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS APPROVED.

Memorial Library Building Near Completion.

FLAT IRON COMPANY PLANS TO OWN HANGAR.

Some Gift of Ex-Mayor P. C. Harlow Accepted.

The City Noted Its Approval of the Fine Pavements. Registration Meetings Arranged.

The action of the City Council last night in voting for an eight-hour day in the city, which is expected to have a profound effect on the labor situation, is another instance of the inconsistency of their opponents. The same council that has been so active in trying to suppress the labor movement is now trying to suppress the working-class movement. The council seems to forget that the eight-hour day is a question of public utility and that it is the duty of the government to protect the public interest. It is the duty of the council to protect the rights of the workers and not to interfere with their right to work.

The measure is contrary to all ideas of prudent management of municipal affairs, for in its financial results it will increase the cost of living thousands of dollars every year. The council is overlooking the fact that the eight-hour day will not only benefit the workers, but it will also benefit the city. The city will save money by not paying for overtime work, and the workers will have more time to spend their money and thus benefit the city.

The measure is contrary to all ideas of personal dignity and respect for persons, for it is a reflection on the council that they should think of the workers as being inferior to them. The council should have more respect for the workers and their rights.

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OUTCOME OF DIFFICULTY MAY HAVE BEEN SPECULATION.

The Employees Say That Their Wages Have Been Reduced One-Third and the Machines Have Been Left Up Because of the Situation of the 30-Hour Schedule.

The policy statement of the operators of the plant can be interpreted as follows: if the eight-hour day is adopted, the workers will be paid less and the machines will be worked harder.

The strike among the mill management and operators is another example of the political bosses' attempts to control the labor movement. The strike is not only a political strike, but it is also a strike to prevent the workers from getting the eight-hour day.

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THE RIGGERS STRIKE.

Endounced by the labor unions to end the strike of the riggers who left work day before yesterday and who refuse to be worked for the same pay that has been received.

A meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union was held last night, attended by President Robert H. Hubbard and the executive committee of the union. The meeting was called to order by President Hubbard and the following officers were present:

President Robert H. Hubbard

VACCINATED.

Resolutions for James C. Coster, his recent betrother, were read at the meeting of the Central Labor Union, which is the only organization that is not against the eight-hour day. The resolutions were ordered to be sent to the newspapers and the workers.

RESOLVING TO VACCINATE.

The delegates to the meeting of the Central Labor Union, which was held last night, were given a list of resolutions that were ordered to be sent to the newspapers and the workers.

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VACCINATED.
Distrurbed the Harmony of the Meeting of the Economic League.

CHAIRMAN COMPelled TO CHoke OFF DeBATE.

One Member Wanted Committee Appointed to Select a Mayor.

A COMMITTEE OF 15 WAS FINALLY SELECTED.

But it was not Empowered to Select a nominee for Chief Executive.

A motion was made to renew the discussion of the question of a Department of Education.

The question was then taken up and the motion agreed to.

The meeting was then adjourned.

MORE EMPLOYED.

Stated That 800 of J. & P. Coats Thread Co.'s Hands are Idle.

None of the Twisting Rooms Work with Full Complement.

MILL 5 IS PRACTICALLY AT STANDSTILL.
A PARADE WITH PLACARDS THROUGH PRINCIPAL STREETS.

Picturesque Scene on the Square. When the Meeting Began.

ADDRESSES BY LABOR MEN AND OTHERS.

The Speakers Were Vice President O'Neill of the Team Drivers' Union, Mayors Fleming of Portland, and Kahn, of the National Federation of Employers of Portland. Mr. McDermott of the Seattle, Washington, Employers Association, D. O. F. McLaughlin, and Business Agent Grady.

The Team Drivers' Union had its parade and mass meeting last evening and a large proportion of the members of the union turned out andaaSed in the demonstration. A hand-carved wooden statue of a team and harness also furnished music between the speeches on Exchange Place, while a brass band and the usual bagpipes and drums made up the orchestra objects of the strike. The mass meeting in the open air was a somewhat picturesque feature and interest was added to it by the fact that an association meeting was called on at the same time by the Constitutional Labor Party, and some of whose members had expected that they would be through before the strike meeting began.

The parade itself was not spectacular. The men marched in order to conduct the strike as peacefully as possible. There was no actual crowd as far as could be seen. The marines lined the streets and the police were on the picket line at intervals. The men carried no banners, but their vests and hats bore the red and white stripe of the striking team drivers.

The big transparency of the Team Drivers' Union was carried in front of the line of men and was made to fall upon the crowd in the street, while the banners were carried in the parade:

"Unions forever.

"We are fighting for our rights.

"Remember the teatateurs and employers of Portland.

"Resist the attempts of employers to cut wages."

The United States, in this state or the United States, there are better and better practices and more and more cooperation.

"Remember that whether you win or lose you still have a great power. They have the hill to sit on in the day you sit down on the law, and the country can be better than any power that can be.
There Has Been But Little Change in the Situation, Although Both Sides Claim to Have Made Gains. Those Who Have Started Teams of Their Own, and Assert That the First Day's Business Was Highly Satisfactory.

The meeting of the lumber dealers of Providence yesterday afternoon settled the question of the strike, and the yard will stay closed for the present. This means that a great many small consumers of lumber, those who are not buying by the carload, will be greatly inconvenienced unless there is a turn in the team drivers' strike. The lumber dealers, by the stand they have taken, are forcing many persons outside the circle of those immediately engaged in the battle to feel its effects.

The Rhode Island Lumbermen's Association held its meeting at the Crown Hotel. All of the large dealers of the city were represented and the meeting was one of the strongest that has yet been held. It will be remembered that soon after the teamsters left their employ the lumbermen closed their yards, and not a foot of lumber has since been sold. It was rumored yesterday that the lumbermen were meditating opening their yards and either hiring non-union men to drive for them or at least to sell to whoever should come after lumber to draw it away in their own wagons.

There was really very little yield of this sentiment among the dealers, however, was evidenced at the meeting yesterday afternoon. As explained by Mr. Lansing last evening, the dealers knew that there were many who were suffering, but they decided unanimously that they could not be driven out of business and that it is for the benefit of all concerned that the yards should not be opened. With this in mind, and the principal business of the meeting being to have the yards closed until the strike is over, the railroad men were not kept to the yards closed until the strike was over, the railroad men were not kept from coming.

So, no change in the situation. The yards will stay closed for the present.

There Has Been But Little Change in the Situation, Although Both Sides Claim to Have Made Gains. Those Who Have Started Teams of Their Own, and Assert That the First Day's Business Was Highly Satisfactory.
A Union Drive at Strike Headquarters.

**VOTED TO STAY OUT.**

Operatives of Coats Thread Mill, Pawtucket, Determined.

**BIG PLANT MAY HAVE TO SHUT DOWN THIS WEEK.**

**About 800 Employees Now Reported as Out.**

**THE TOTAL NUMBER EMPLOYED IS ABOUT 2200.**

**Conference Held Yesterday Morning Between Workers of the Company -- Refused to Accede to the Demand of the strikers -- Dismissed 40 of 80 -- Said Their Decision Was Final.**

By determining the given stand taken yesterday morning by the company's representative, with the strikers' committee at the mill of the J. & F. C. Thread Company in Pawtucket, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, it looks as if the big plant would be unable to continue operations for more than a few days of this week. It is stated there that there has been no general strike and that since the talks began, Tuesday afternoon, there has been no strike, and the rest are busy with orders. A partial resolution at Collinsville.

**VOTED TO STAY OUT.**

Continued from Page 1.

After this action was taken organization of the United Textile Workers, which is in existence, was present and enrolled 228 names additional to those present at their last meeting, making the total number present at the last meeting. The general meeting adjourned to a special meeting, which is the 1st day in the factory and the meeting was called to order by the president of the company.

"There would have been no trouble among us had the wage schedule in effect under the 40 hours arrangement been continued. We were willing to take a little more speed on the machines, as it was general information that the engine was to be speeded up, but when it came to the fact that we were not to have 10 minutes more work, and at the same time suffering a reduction in wages, there was general complaint.

The operatives view the matter in the light of a double grievance, being obliged to do more work, and at the same time suffering a reduction in wages. There was general complaint made at yesterday afternoon's meeting by operatives on piece work that the speed was too high, and it was a physical impossibility for them to keep pace with it and accomplish satisfactory results. Among the male spinners, those receiving 9.36 cents per hour were feeling a feeling of sympathy with those outside on strike, and it would not be surprising if the employees of this department should leave their work to force the issue.

In the conference with Treasurer John A. Arnold of the Company yesterday morning the committee representing the strikers presented their grievances. What is desired by the strikers is the restoration of the wage schedule which prevailed under 40 hours labor a week and 18 cents an hour, which when the present speed is to be continued. The company was given four weeks to consider the matter of 10.6 cents as an average rate of all the employees in this department.

The ultimatum of the company's representative was "Let those who are interested in their own welfare do the right thing by the company and the strikers and the company will take over the work.

Dr. J. A. McLaughlin, the second speaker, said that when the constitutional initiative could the rule of the people, by the people, and for the people. Whether or not it will be obtained remains to be seen. It is the duty of the people to take care of their own business, and the right to say how the public money shall be expended is their due. The State House is the people's house, and the people dare not trust the expenditure of money in the hands of the politicians. The people have the right to know what their money is going to be spent for. They have the right to see that they are not being taken advantage of.

The result of the meeting was that the employees of the company are determined to continue their strike. They are determined to make the company realize that they are not going to work for less than they are now.
STREAK OF HARD LUCK.

Members of the Team Drivers' Un. Were Hit by It.

STRIKE PAY HAS BEEN DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION.

Was Expected for Distribution Among the Men on Thursday.

IT WILL BE GIVEN OUT THIS AFTERNOON.

Filling Celebration of Fourth of July Assured.

Pawtucket.

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Pawtucket.

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STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

The Team Drivers Will Go Back to Work This Morning.

MEN WILL SECURE BETTER HOURS AND MORE WAGES.

Master Teamsters Will Not Recognize the Union, However.

This was their point of contention.

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The Union says that the reason the strike has been declared off is that the company has agreed to give the drivers better wages and better hours. The company says that the drivers are already being paid better wages and better hours, and that the union is trying to make demands that are unreasonable.

The drivers say that they are not being given enough pay and that they are working too many hours. They want a pay raise and a reduction in the length of their work day.

The company denies that the drivers are being paid enough and says that they are already working too many hours. They say that the drivers are being paid as much as they can possibly be paid, and that the drivers are working as many hours as they can.

The drivers say that they are being forced to work long hours because they are not being paid enough. They say that they are being forced to work long hours because they are not being given enough work.

The company says that the drivers are not being forced to work long hours. They say that the drivers are not being forced to work long hours because they are not being given enough work.

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The company says that the drivers are not being forced to work long hours. They say that the drivers are not being forced to work long hours because they are not being given enough work.
The Union, No. 80, United Textile Workers of America, was held last evening in the Hampshire Hotel, in which presentation and delivery of the charter to the new organization was made. The charter contains the following: 'That the permanent organization as reported to the meeting of the Union at the time of the request and approval of the charter, the union shall be known as the United Textile Workers of America, and the charter shall be held by the union at such time as the charter is satisfied. Vast numbers of the charter shall be held by the union at such time as the charter is satisfied.' The charter was presented at the meeting of the union at the time of the request and approval of the charter, the union shall be known as the United Textile Workers of America, and the charter shall be held by the union at such time as the charter is satisfied. The charter was presented at the meeting of the union at the time of the request and approval of the charter, the union shall be known as the United Textile Workers of America, and the charter shall be held by the union at such time as the charter is satisfied.'

The textile union, as the name implies, is an organization of textile workers. The union's purpose is to improve the working conditions and wages of textile workers. It is a labor union that represents the interests of textile workers. The union's membership includes workers in the textile industry, such as spinners, weavers, and loom operators. The union is located in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and is part of the United Textile Workers of America, a national union representing textile workers in the United States. The union's goals are to improve working conditions, increase wages, and protect the rights of textile workers. It is an important role for the union to negotiate contracts with employers, ensure fair wages and working conditions, and protect workers from exploitation. The union also provides a voice for workers in their dealings with management and helps to resolve disputes between workers and employers. The textile union is an essential element in the ongoing struggle for workers' rights and improvements in the textile industry.
SITUATION WAS REVIEWED BY THE SPEAKERS.

EXECUTIVE BOARD IN SESSION IN THE EVENING.

About 600 drems were in attendance at the meeting of Wednesday evening, an unusually large gathering for this season of the year. The business of the evening was devoted to the consideration of the situation of the farmers, and was largely handled by the executive committee, which, it was said, had made a careful study of the matter and had arrived at conclusions that were in harmony with the views of the entire board.

The meeting was opened by the president, who outlined the general situation and the immediate problems that faced the farmers. He referred to the present high prices of farm products and the consequent difficulties in securing credit for debtors. He also drew attention to the need for improved marketing facilities, and the urgent necessity of securing better transportation and storage facilities.

The secretary then reported the recent committee meetings and the action taken at them. He stated that the committee on transportation had recommended the construction of new roads and the improvement of existing ones, and that the committee on storage had recommended the establishment of a central warehouse and the appointment of a full-time storage agent.

The treasurer gave a detailed report on the financial condition of the organization, and stated that the funds were sufficient to meet the current needs. He also announced that the annual subscription would be increased to $2 per member.

The meeting adjourned at 10 p.m., after the adoption of several resolutions in favor of the above recommendations and the election of officers for the ensuing year.
WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE AND FOUND EQUAL IN CAPITAL AND LABOR
AT LAST ON AN EVEN FOOTING

For years and years under THE OLD METHODS OF BANKING, the working man has been grinding down the LABORING MAN. The Capitalist with the old system of banking could obtain credit while the laboring man had to pay cash or go without; even though he might have a gold or silver bank account that he could not obtain credit solely because he was not a capitalist. So the laboring man was the victim under the THOS. D. TAYLOR SYSTEM OF BANKING AND CREDIT, the working man was entitled to sixty days credit as a right (not as a favor), the same as the man of wealth to the full amount of his deposit, or any part of it at any time. And the same large money of cash stores who accept them the same as cash. Any other savings bank or trust company compels you to lose your money even though you may have had it under the trust company compulsions, to lose your money for five and one-half months while the man of wealth who can afford to wait to the most favored. The dividend period receives his interest in sixty days.

If this be a depositor in the NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY and using SHOPPING TICKETS of the small stores, which accept them the same as cash, it makes you a depositor in a leading CASH STORES in this community and demand CREDIT as a right (not as a favor) even though you have had credit from them for a month or so. By presenting NEW ENGLAND TRUST CASH TICKETS which are worth the amount you have in SHOPPING TICKETS and go on obtaining CREDIT, as your right, while the laboring man who would ordinarily have spent in the bank saving interest at four per cent.

215 LEADING CASH STORES WHICH GIVE DEPOSITORS IN THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST CO. SIXTY DAYS CREDIT.

ARMS AT WARREN.

Trouble at the Parker Mills Over the Weekend.

Yesterday morning part of the force of weavers at the Parker Mills in Warren, who left their work Saturday last before the machinery shut down for the day, because they had not received as much pay as on other days, or for the method of payment by the week, went to the gate of the mill, but did not enter. A number of the weavers who wished work were heard to say yesterday that a large number of rooms were stopped and that they would not go to work until they received more work. The strike last week received last week. One young man claimed an extra day's pay on a week's pay and another one.

The weavers who are out say they are to have a meeting and place their grievances before the Superintendent. The trouble is that the weavers are now paid by piecework per hour, while we used to be paid by the week, as was followed for several months ago.

Superintendent Scott was seen at noon yesterday, but the officials would not give him any information about the strike. Mr. Scott says there is only one set of books, the others being in full operation. There are nearly 300 looms in the mill and the Superintendents say they will not return until they are offered work.

ATTACK OF THE WEAVING STRIKE.

Boston, June 9-Prestige Howard, agent of the Chase Mills of the American Woolen Company at Webster, Mass., has notified the members of this city to-day that all the looms in the mills were working and the strike is off.

ATTEMPT TO FAIL.

Weavers Strike at Saranac Mills

Not Broken Yesterday.

An attempt was made yesterday to break the weavers strike at the Baranac Mills of the American Woolen Company at Blackstone, Mass., yesterday was a failure. When the weavers were asked, for the first time since the strike began, nine men went out and two were ordered to work. These were women, who were opposed to the strike. They were ordered by the mill superintendent in the morning one woman and a housekeeper were arrested for work. The body went in at noon, and the strikers said that the demonstration was much against the work of the women. The strikers say some will be made.

IMPORTED HELPS.

Doves Men Arrived to Take Places of Striking Workers.

A party of a dozen men dressed as doves and arrived in this city on Monday from Pittsburgh, Pa., to take the places of the strikers, who intend to stay away for over night. Prior to their arrival the head of the doves, Mr. Wilson, telegraphed to the Central Station and asked for permission to take up a charity strike, saying that some of the strikers might have been left because they thought they were going to come back. The strikers are now in the city and are not going to strike at all. The doves have arrived and are setting up the doves' house, which is surrounded by police and the strikers, and peace has been restored.

Worris at Chase Mills.

Boston, June 9-A large number of employees at the Chase Mills, who have been on strike for over a week, have returned to work.

Doves Arrive at Newport.

The doves were met at the Newport Hotel by a crowd of police and the strikers, and the doves were escorted to the railroad station.

STRIKES BREAKS THE TIDE.

The strikes among the Western men have broken the tide of labor. A crowd of men met at the Western Union Telegraph Company and demanded credit for the strike, which was given.

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PS STRIKES AT NEWPORT.

Worris at Chase Mills.

Boston, June 9-A large number of employees at the Chase Mills, who have been on strike for over a week, have returned to work.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

Weavers Strike at Saranac Mills

Not Broken Yesterday.

An attempt was made yesterday to break the weavers strike at the Baranac Mills of the American Woolen Company at Blackstone, Mass., yesterday was a failure. When the weavers were asked, for the first time since the strike began, nine men went out and two were ordered to work. These were women, who were opposed to the strike. They were ordered by the mill superintendent in the morning one woman and a housekeeper were arrested for work. The body went in at noon, and the strikers said that the demonstration was much against the work of the women. The strikers say some will be made.
They Think The Cost of the Strike to the American Woolen Company is So Great as to Cripple It. While the Strikers Are Earnest Enough to Keep Them Out of Debt.

BY 8.6-02

The '35 week of the strike of the '2000 weavers on the American Woolen Company passed so quietly that aside from a few incidents which attracted little more than passing notice, seemed to be an activity on strike side. But under the surface both sides to the controversy are working over most important issues. A general lack of harmony exists in the plant, a general lack of harmony exists in the plant, a general lack of harmony exists in the plant, a general lack of harmony exists in the plant, a general lack of harmony exists in the plant. The strike leaders seemed to have set down a waiting game, with apparent conclusion of the inevitable defeat of their plans. The company, which was so marked a feature of the controversy, a few weeks ago, is now a background in the plant's over-all activity. A general lack of harmony exists in the plant, a general lack of harmony exists in the plant, a general lack of harmony exists in the plant, a general lack of harmony exists in the plant, a general lack of harmony exists in the plant.

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The weavers said the strike will not last. Some of the weavers are getting impatient and are saying that the company will not be able to put the plant out of commission. The weavers are worried about their wages and the company is worried about their profits. The strike is likely to continue for some time, but it is not likely to be prolonged for several weeks. It is expected that a settlement will be reached within a week or two.

The strike will not affect the work of the company. The company is unable to meet the demands of the weavers and is not able to pay the wages they are asking. The weavers are not likely to accept any offer that is not satisfactory. The strike is likely to continue for some time, but it is not likely to be prolonged for several weeks. It is expected that a settlement will be reached within a week or two.

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Teaching Girls to Sew at the Y.W.C.A.

Much has been said and written in regard to the class work for the young women at the Young Women's Christian Association in this city, but few realize the scope or extent of the work which is being done in the junior department in charge of Miss Moulton, General Secretary of the association.

There are classes in sewing, in physical culture and music, both for the very little girls and for their older sisters, and the work being done is of insatiable value, not only in the society of cases, the opportunity afforded for obtaining instruction in these branches to the only source of which these children can avail themselves.

Perhaps the most interesting class in the junior department is the sewing class of little Italian girls, who, on Tuesday and Saturday afternoons, gather in the dining room of the Y.W.C.A.

There are 36 children in the class whose ages range from 5 to 10 years, and whose mothers are all from families whose mothers are so little time to devote to teaching their children proper habits. Several of the older ones have become quite expert at their needlework and display any amount of pride in their achievements. One of the older children, who has been in the class for a long time, has become such an adept with her needle that she has been allowed to sew little frocks worn by her sisters. The group of the sisters in the picture is made by the "little mother" shown in the above illustration.

A class of older girls meets for instruction on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, and all of the children of the mothers are anxious to avail themselves of this opportunity. A class has been formed, but so far no one has been found to volunteer her services as instructor.

For the women, and there are many of them, who are anxious to do something for the betterment of their less fortunate sisters, the opportunity for appropriate work is unexampled. This work is being carried on by the Young Women's Christian Association and the Foreign Settlements.

As has been stated, the classes in the work are aptly named for lack of room and facilities, and with the recompense of the teachers in the fall the need of the new building will be made more painfully apparent.

The United States is now directing all its efforts toward raising funds for the new building to be erected at the corner of Washington and Jackson streets. As may be seen, the association has been unable to cope with more than one phase of the problems present, and is in need of a building for the new and growing membership. Its plans for an equipment suitable to its growing needs have already been made public, and the hearty support of the people of Providence and elsewhere is needed. Contributions to the building fund are urgently asked, and the need of generous donations is urgent if the work in the new home is to be completed as soon as the projects of the plan demand.
A WORD TO "STRIKERS."

Judge Douglas Gave an Idea of the Law Covering "Picketing."

THEY MUST NOT INFRADE ON ANY OTHER'S RIGHTS.

Must Adhere Strictly to Privileges Accrued Under the Statutes.

MAY EMPLOY RIGHT AND PEACEABLE METHODS.


STRIKE AT PAWTUCKET.

Plumbers and Steamfitters Went on Strike Yesterday Because the Company Would Not Pay a Four-Hour Wage for an Eight-Hour Day.

RETURNED TO WORK.

Five-Hour Day Granted to the Plumbers.

The 11 plumbers employed by the Pawtucket Steam and Sanitary Works went on strike Monday morning because the company would not pay a four-hour wage for an eight-hour day. The workers had been working a nine-hour schedule, but the company refused to grant a reduction to five and a half hours. As a result, the workers decided to continue their strike until the company agreed to a five-hour day. The strike lasted for several days, and during that time, the workers continued to demand better wages and working conditions.

The strike ended when the company agreed to a five-hour day. The workers returned to work on Friday, July 8th, and the strike was officially ended.

For more information, please see the full article in the Providence Journal for July 8, 1902.
Of course, we are unable to generate a natural text representation of the document you provided. Our current capabilities are limited to text, and we don't have the ability to process or interpret images.
SWEEPING INJUNCTION

Granted Against the Textile Industry by
Chief Justice Stimson.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY IS THE PETITIONER.

Hearing on the Petition Set for
Saturday, June 28.

WEavers STRIKE RESPONSIBLE
FOR THE ACTION.

The Company Claims That the Textile Industry by its Secretaries and
Other of its Officers Has Served
Broadcasted Printers Circulating
False, Malicious and Libelous
Statements Regardidng the
Action of the Plaintiff and Makes Other Charges.

From the petition of the American Woollen Company, Chief Justice Stimson
has granted a preliminary injunction restraining the members of the
Textile Union from interfering with the employees of the company or the
business of the company.

The injunction is one of the most sweeping of any which has been issued
in the State, and it is one of the most
heartening to the owners of similar
preventing orders which have been
issued in other mills, both textile
and others.

By June 28, it will be seen, as Judge Stimson issued the order
yesterday, and set the hearing for the order.

Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Division
American Woollen Company

Textile Union, Peter McDaniel,
Peter O'Connor, Thomas
Powers, William M. Jones,
James Buss, Samuel Pasco,
Julius B. Buss, Charles Arnold,
John McCall, Ernest Egan,
Charles F. Kelley, I. P. Nowson,
Thomas B. Buss, Peter Powers,
George B. Buss, Robert L. Cullen, Robert Buss, Robert Cullin,
Philip Cullen, charter member,
John J. Fanning, John Fann-

The American Woollen Company, a
company organized under the laws
of the State of New York, for the
purpose of manufacturing woolen
and worsted goods, and having one of its prin-
cipal places of business in the city
of Providence, in said county of Provi-
ence, brings this bill in the superior
court of the state of Rhode Island for the
purpose of restraining the members of the
textile industry, and others in said
State, county and district, from any
acts of violence or intimidation.

The State of Rhode Island and Peter
O'Connor, Thomas Powers, Anthony
McDonald, Peter Powers, William
McCollough, Charles Arnold, John
Garrison, Dr. Joseph Power, Elbert
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ITALIAN STRIKE BREAKERS WILL BE SENT BACK FROM WATERFORD TO MANTON BY AMERICAN WOOLEN CO.

ONE COMPANY ORDERED TO PROTECT THEM IF NECESSARY.

Company F, First Regiment, of Woosocket, has been detailed for this purpose by Adjutant General, as follows:

LATTER ACTED UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM GOVERNOR

MILITIA GUARD IS ORDERED.

It is feared that violence may be offered to the Italian strikers by white workers who attempted to leave the town, and hence the company was ordered to protect them if necessary.

The American Woolen Company, after sending 15 Italian strike breakers to Waterford to take the place of the striking weavers at the Baranac Mills, has now decided to send them back to Manton, and has asked Gov. Kimball to furnish military protection if needed.

The Baranac Mills in Waterford, where the strike is occurring, was established by the American Woolen Company.

MILK ON UNFAIR LIST.

Story of a Boycott from the Town of Burrillville

MANY WERE CONCERNED IN THE LITTLE AFFAIR.

Strike of the Woolen Weavers at the Bottom of It.

MILK WAS DISPENSED BY GEN. WHITE'S FARM.

Gen. White is Sheriff of Rhode Island and has been sent to Burrillville to protect Strike Breakers in connection with the Woolen Weavers' Strike. The Strike Breakers were furnished with milk from the White Homestead, and many of them have received their supply after the Strikers had protection.

BIG GANG OF STRIKEBREAKERS	

Twenty-two of them.
SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.

Oberved To-day by Rhode Island Association, No. 2, Stationary Engineers.

The Seventh Anniversary of the Rhode Island Association, No. 2, Stationary Engineers, was observed to-day at the Warwick Hotel in that city. The association has held annual meetings for several years, but this event promises to surpass previous events of the kind. A score or more of the national officers and many representatives of other associations will grace the occasion with their presence. They are always ready to attend an outing of the Rhode Island Association, for a good time is assured. President Thomas P. Burke of the association is a trustee of the National Engineer, the official organ of the engineers, and he is favorably known.

FAMILIES OCCUPYING TENTMENTS BEING TAKEN UP BY THE AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY TO PREPARE TO VACATE THEM.-COMPANY SAID TO CONSIDER STARTING A STORE WHERE STRIKE BREAKERS AND SEWING SUPPLIES AT LOW PRICES.

The American Woolen Company in Pawtucket will be occupied by strike breakers, who are being quartered in the tentments formerly occupied by families, in order to enable the company to continue its operations. The families who occupied the tentments were notified by the company that they would be vacated on the 1st of the month, and that new families would be moved into the buildings. The families were given a few days to remove their personal belongings, and were allowed to occupy the buildings for a short time. The strike breakers were furnished with food and shelter, and were employed in the operation of the mill. The families who occupied the buildings were not disturbed, and were allowed to remain in their homes. The strike breakers were not allowed to interfere with the families, and were instructed to respect their property.

THREE MORE STRIKE BREAKERS PUT AT WORK YESTERDAY.

At the request of the American Woolen Company, three more strike breakers were put to work yesterday. The strike breakers were furnished with food and shelter, and were employed in the operation of the mill. The families who occupied the buildings were not disturbed, and were allowed to remain in their homes. The strike breakers were not allowed to interfere with the families, and were instructed to respect their property.

THE INTERIOR OF HALL OF RHODE ISLAND ASSOCIATION, NO. 2, STATIONARY ENGINEERS.

In the West and Northwest.

The Pawtucket association is one of the most progressive organizations in the country. It was formed in 1888. The membership rolls contain 20 names, which includes nearly all the stationary engineers in the Blackstone Valley. There are a number of men who have been active in the association for many years, and who have contributed to its success. The association is active in all matters of vital importance to the members. It is blessed with a number of excellent officers and members, who are always ready to attend the meetings of the association, and who are always loyal to the association. The officers of the association are always ready to attend the meetings, and are always willing to do anything that is necessary to further the interests of the association.

THOMAS P. BURKE.

President Rhode Island Association, No. 2, Stationary Engineers.

LABORER STABBED.

A laborer was stabbed to death in the Adamsdale section of Pawtucket, last night. The laborer, who was working on the construction of a new building, was stabbed by a fellow laborer who was also working on the same job. The laborer was taken to the hospital, but died shortly after being admitted. The police were notified, and an investigation was made. The matter is being looked into by the police, and the perpetrator of the assault will be apprehended.

WEISS LONSDALE COMPANY.

D. Gallaher Claims $15,000 Damages for Life of His Boy.

D. Gallaher, the owner of the Weiss Lonsdale Company, claims $15,000 damages for the death of his son, who was employed in the company's mill. The boy was killed yesterday, and the company is being sued by the boy's relatives. The company is being sued for negligence, and the relatives claim that the company was negligent in allowing the boy to be killed.

NO SPECIFIC INJUNCTION.

The company of the Olneyville One, which operates the Olneyville One mill, was served with a specific injunction against the company by the company's attorney. The injunction was served on the company's mill, and the court ruled that the company must cease operations. The company is being sued by the company's attorney, and the court ruled that the company must cease operations. The company is being sued by the company's attorney, and the court ruled that the company must cease operations.

MORE INJUNCTIONS.

Served on Strikers at the Anchor Mill in Pascoag.

SEVENTEEN HAVE NOW BEEN PUT IN FORCE THERE.

Few if Any of the Old Weavers Have Returned to Their Looms.

The strikers at the Anchor Mill in Pascoag have been served with specific injunctions by the company's attorney, and the strikers have been ordered to cease operations. The company is being sued by the company's attorney, and the court ruled that the company must cease operations. The company is being sued by the company's attorney, and the court ruled that the company must cease operations. The company is being sued by the company's attorney, and the court ruled that the company must cease operations.
OLNEYVILLE.

The Strike Has been on now for Twenty-Five Weeks.

MAJORITY OF LOOMS BEING OPERATED BY NEW WEAVERS.

Strikers Base Their Hope of Success on Independent Mills Securing the Fancy Goods Orders Forcing the American Woolen Company to Yield.

The management of the American Woolen Company is having serious financial difficulties due to the strike which has been going on for twenty-five weeks. The company has been unable to operate its mills, and as a result, it has had to lay off a large number of workers. The strikers have been able to maintain their position due to the fact that many independent mills have been able to take over the production of goods that would normally be produced by the American Woolen Company.

However, the company has been able to retain some of its customers and has been able to continue to operate at a reduced capacity. The company is hoping that the independent mills will be able to sustain their production, but at the same time, it is aware of the potential for a decrease in demand for its products.

OLNEYVILLE.

Italian Residents Get the Police rather a Busy Time.

Razors Played a Part in Two Affairs.

During a Wedding Celebration Two Men Became Involved in an Affair.

One of the men was cut with a razor, while the other was cut with a blow from a knife.

The police were called to the scene, and both men were taken to the hospital for treatment.

OLNEYVILLE.

A Good Day for the Workmen.

The workmen received a wage increase and a reduction in hours.

A good day for the workmen.

The management of the American Woolen Company has agreed to increase the wages of the workers and reduce their working hours. This decision was made after a long negotiation process with the union.

The increased wages will help to improve the living conditions of the workers, while the reduction in working hours will make their work life more bearable.

The company has also agreed to provide better working conditions, which will improve the productivity of the workers.

MET LOCAL AGENT.

But Committee of Striking Weavers at Pawsoo Get Little Satisfaction.

He Had No Authority to Make Terms.

On the Two-Loom Issue, the Main Question at Stake.

The committee of striking weavers at Pawsoo has not been able to make any progress in their negotiations with the company. The committee had requested to meet with the company to discuss the two-loom issue, but the company refused to meet.

The committee was informed that the company had already made a decision to reduce the number of looms to one per worker.

AGENT RECEIVED THE COMMITTEE VERY CIVILLY.

Satisfaction was discussed at length and the committee was assured that their demands would be considered. It was stated that local grievances would be addressed.

However, there was no guarantee of any improvement in the working conditions.

The committee was also informed that the company was not interested in making any changes to the working conditions.

The meeting was described as civil, but there was no indication of any progress being made.

The committee was left with the impression that their demands were not being taken seriously by the company.
MORE STRIKE BREAKERS. They Were Sent to Pascoag from This City.

WENT TO WORK IN THE ANCHOR MILLS.

No Disturbance of Any Kind Resulted from Their Presence.

TOTAL NUMBER OF WEAVERS AT WORK THERE.

No Deputy Sheriff or Chief of Police accompanied the Party — All Was Quiet at the Anchor Mills when the Strike Breakers Arrived.

YESTERDAY a delegation of about 15 men, composed of strangers from a southern mine, went to Pascoag on the railroad to start up the looms at the Anchor Mills. When the strike breakers arrived they went to the company’s boarding house on Main Street, and went to work at 9 o’clock. The new arrivals at the Anchor Mills are the first new hands that have come into that mill since the 1st of March. The company has been attacked by the weavers, and it is stated, that should they not be quiet the weavers will be made accountable.

The chief of any other one of the strike leaders acts for the position of the leaders in a way that appears to be calculated to embarrass the strikers. The weaving trade is now in the hands of a few men, and each one of them is a strike leader. The workers cannot be 600, and the employers have an object to attain which cannot be to the advantage of the laborers.

On the other hand one of the strike leaders acts for the position of the leaders in a way that appears to be calculated to embarrass the strikers. The weaving trade is now in the hands of a few men, and each one of them is a strike leader. The workers cannot be 600, and the employers have an object to attain which cannot be the advantage of the laborers.

It is understood in the village of Pascoag that the American Woollen Company has decided to send the strike breakers to the village of Pascoag, and that they are to be employed in the Anchor Mills. The company’s mills, the Anchor and the New England, are now essentials in the manufacture of cloth. The company’s mills, the Anchor and the New England, are now essentials in the manufacture of cloth.

The strike breakers were sent from Providence to Pascoag, and they are now employed in the Anchor Mills. The company’s mills, the Anchor and the New England, are now essentials in the manufacture of cloth.

Many of the strike leaders have been heard to say that, given credit for 6 months of work, they would have all their other fancy mills in operation by the 1st of March, and that the company could carry out the through-going plans of the strike.

The last report of the strike leaders is that there were about 600 hands employed on the 1st of March, and that they would have all their other fancy mills in operation by the 1st of March, and that the company could carry out the through-going plans of the strike.

Strike Continues to Drag Along Its Weary Way.

A FEW OLD WEAVERS HAVEN'T COME TO WORK YET.

Managers and Strike Leaders Make Final Attempt to Settle the Situation — Strike Leaders Claiming the Strike is Not Over. The strike leaders of the Anchor and the New England Mills have been making a final attempt to settle the situation. They have been making a final attempt to settle the situation. They have been making a final attempt to settle the situation.

The strike leaders of the Anchor and the New England Mills have been making a final attempt to settle the situation. They have been making a final attempt to settle the situation. They have been making a final attempt to settle the situation.
ESCORTE OF SHERIFFS.

Strike Breakers Sent to Saranac Mills

Under Special Protection.

NO VIOLENCE WAS OFFERED THEM IN WATERFORD.

Party Made Up of Italians, Armenians, Turks and Arabs.

SEVENTEEN "NAIVE" WEavers To RETURN TO WORK.

At 7-1/2.

As Nos Three of Them Quit When They Learned The People Were to BE Put at the Looms—

Both the Striking and the Tだけing Weavers,

Depot Sheriffs Were Quartered on the Mill Property Last Even-

A delegation of 30 native weavers took the 1:30 o'clock train to Waterford yesterday afternoon to protect the property and employees of the American Woolen Company's Worsted Mills at that place. On the same train were about 72 depôt sheriffs, 11 Italians, half Armenians, Turke and Arabs. The last named several of whom were from Union Hill and Paterson, N. J., where the salt gait is the most prevalent. If the latter can be of any help, they will help, if expectations are realized, to run looms the which fancy worsted are made.

Seventeen native weavers returned to work at the Worsted Mills yesterday morning, and looms were run by native weavers for the first time since a week ago last Tuesday, when 37 native weavers went out on strike against the American Woolen Company, who is strikes. It is announced that the prominent native weavers were out doing missionary work in the villages of Blackstone and Waterford, Yearly meeting being held there. There are 200 families in the 1st church, 150 in the 2nd church. These meetings are up.

The victory of these weavers meant more to the American Woolen Company, who is working for years to get this number of weavers, as the latter went, and they are usually able to weave only plain goods, and the American's advantage in this mill may now have a secret of looms working on plain goods and is directing its efforts to the mills.

The weavers returned to work at the Worsted Mills this morning, and 30 of them were weavimg or sitting on the floor. They are all native weavers, and it is understood that they are working on plain goods.

The strike committee was brought together for the purpose of protecting the property of the company, and they are working under the direction of the committee.

The strike committee of the Worsted Mills was brought together for the protection of the property of the company, and they are working under the direction of the committee.

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At the Weybosset Mills There Was

No Anxiety to Arbitrate.

ISSUE DISCUSSED AT LENGTH AT MANTON MILL.

The Manager Told the Committee That Such a Course Could Not Be tolerated. The Manager Thought That the Delegation Was

A DOZEN SENT TO WORK YESTERDAY AT SARANAC MILL.

A dozen more strike breakers, sent by the American Woolen Company, arrived at the Saranac Mills at Waterford yesterday and were sent to work. The manager of the company is said to have been in the place yesterday and told the strike breakers to go to work. He said that he would not tolerate the strike and that he would do his best to see that the work was done.

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The strike committee of the Worsted Mills was brought together for the protection of the property of the company, and they are working under the direction of the committee.
MEET LOCAL AGENTS.

Course Recommended to Striking Weavers by Treasurer Wood.

REPLIES TO LETTER ASKING FOR A CONFERENCE.

Says There is No "Obscurity" to be Cleared Away.

BIG ANSWERS TO OPERATIVES IN THE SEVERAL MILLS.

At.

July 20, 1892.

Messrs. J. H. Blakey, Patrick H. Pearsall, and Mr. R. J. Gentilone—Jane a letter from Mr. Wood, enclosing a letter addressed to him at a meeting of the operatives of the American Woolen Company, stating that the weaving of the several fancy worsted mills on strike involves a question of obscuration between committees of weavers and Treasurer Wood. In these letters, the company, which has been the subject of discussion in the mills, refer to the weavers in the local agents. In consequence, to the statements of the operatives, both of the existing "obscurity" he says there is an "obscuration," but he reports that the operative activities have been misled, and that the weavers are now to see that this is so and return to work.

Following is a copy of the letter sent to the operatives.

July 20, 1892.

Messrs. J. H. Blakey, Patrick H. Pearsall, and Mr. R. J. Gentilone—May we have the privilege of sending you a copy of a letter addressed to us by Mr. Wood, Treasurer of the American Woolen Company, which will be of interest to you. The letter contains information regarding the recent strike among the weavers of this company, and the measures taken by the company to restore harmony among the operatives.

We are informed that during the recent strike among the weavers of this company, there were several incidents that created a great deal of confusion and misunderstanding. The company has taken steps to rectify this situation, and has assured the operatives of their willingness to work in harmony with the company.

The letter also contains a statement from Mr. Wood, in which he emphasizes the importance of unity among the operatives and the company. He states that the company is willing to work with the operatives to find a solution to the current difficulties.

We hope that this letter will be of interest to you, and we look forward to your continued cooperation with the company.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

Chairman, Local Committee of Operatives.
WASHINGTON 7-10-02

Strikers Appeared to Be in a Merry Mood.

The committee of the AFL asked the strikers to remain out and to seek the advice of the union leaders. The committee of the AFL asked the strikers to remain out and to seek the advice of the union leaders. The committee of the AFL asked the strikers to remain out and to seek the advice of the union leaders. The committee of the AFL asked the strikers to remain out and to seek the advice of the union leaders.

BRISTOL 7-10-02

The Italian society of the French and Americans, which has been organizing for several weeks, was held on Saturday by a display of fireworks and a concert of music. The society was organized by the church, and the band and choir of the church under the direction of Father J. O'Brien. The band was organized by the church, and the band and choir of the church under the direction of Father J. O'Brien. The band was organized by the church, and the band and choir of the church under the direction of Father J. O'Brien.

A Railroad Men's Order of Assistance

Among those present were members of the organization from Cuyahoga, Ohio, and Cuyahoga, Ohio. A special party of 30 or so, in charge of H. P. Austin, conductor, Providence Division, No. 12, arrived on the o'clock train and took special cars to Haverstraw. Members of the organization from New Haven and New York, who had made the trip to make the affair still more of a social event. As invited guests were the Charles W. Kennedy, chief Night in charge of Edward Huyck and Edward Doyle attended.

Fruit and Vegetables

Nearly everybody voted it one of the very best of the season, and were well satisfied and there was a grand exhibition of lemon and peach display. There were lemons and peaches in the usual color of the peaches, and were bunched in the same are very beautiful. There were also bunches of the lemons and peaches in the same area was very beautiful. There were also bunches of the lemons and peaches in the same area was very beautiful. There were also bunches of the lemons and peaches in the same area was very beautiful.
IRISH DAY
TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE CLAN-NA-GAELS OF BOSTON AND BRISTOL COUNTY, MASS.
CRESSENT PARK, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1902.

In Case of Edmond Laplume, a Weaver, Against Manville Co., Judge Feely Decided That Corporation Could Deduct from a Man's Weekly Pay if He Didn't Turn Out Required Amount of Production.

Judge Feely of the Twelfth District Court of Woosocket yesterday gave a written opinion in the suit of Edmond Laplume, a weaver, against the Manville Company. The Weavers' Union, with Mayor George W. Greene as counsel, fought the case for Weaver Laplume, and an appeal has been entered, as the plaintiff did not get the full amount he was paid for. The point to be decided was whether a mill company after hiring a man at a stated pay per day or per week, can deduct from that pay if the operative does not turn out the amount of production required from certain machines. Judge Feely ruled that such deductions could be made. Hence the appeal.

The plaintiff sued for $62 and the case was heard Saturday, June 26. The defendant entered a plea for $52 for set-off. Mayor Greene appeared for Laplume, whose case worked into the court by the Weavers' Union, of whom the plaintiff is a member. The wages were for work due. J. J. Heffernan appeared for the Manville Company, and the set-off claimed by the defendant company was not allowed. The case has been appealed by Mayor Greene. The written opinion is as follows:

Weavers' Union Appeals from Woosocket Court's Decision.

The contract implied from the conduct of the parties was that plaintiff should run 30 looms in a workman-like manner and should receive for so doing $9.46 per week. This view differs from that of the defendant, in that the week's work was paid for by the defendant, but the circumstances appear to the Court to forbid such a construction. To recover, plaintiff has the burden of proving that he did run his looms according to his contract, to wit: a workman-like way. But his own testimony showed that on two occasions his employer found three looms stopped and running on another. Plaintiff said that the idle looms were out of order, but on cross-examination admitted that when spoken to by the overseer he started up one of the idle looms.

The testimony of the plaintiff is that different from that of the defendant and is not corroborated. Defendant denied that the idle looms were out of order, declared that no repairs were made on them and that they were run since plaintiff left his employ.

"Moreover, the fellow-workman and friend of the plaintiff admitted that plaintiff had told him that (the plaintiff) was working too hard. "Defendant by its overflow also defined the amount of production required of the operative and that, though a five per cent deduction was in excess of the proper amount, the deduction was done in the proper manner. In corroboration of this testimony there is sufficient record of the production of the looms shown in court. There was no contradiction of this record, no impeachment of its veracity and no testimony whatever to affect the truth of defendant's statement that the over production of the loom was the average capacity of these looms if it had been worked."

Weaver Laplume now has filed an appeal from the judgment of the court.

Crescent Park.
THURSDAY, JULY 17.
CLAN NA GAEL DAY.
Harry E. Brigham's Orchestra.
For Dancing Every Afternoon and Evening.
QUALITIES AND LABORS OF PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE GIRLS.

OPERATORS' ROOM.—"BROAD."
A SUBURBAN ITALIAN COLONY

Woman's Realm - the vegetable garden

The cellar house at Silver Lake are on the whole better equipped and more advance than in the other little homes that I have seen about the city. There are fewer hand-me-downs men, women and children for one thing. As to the social standing of the people of the colony, Henry Martosillo, the colony boss, has given us an official opinion. He said that he did not care what anyone else thought about it. He makes a lot of money, but still he is not much better than a beggar. He is not nearly as respectable as a bodega man.

To enter business is the dream of every ambitious Italian. At Silver Lake there is hardly a man who has not visions of the day when he will be able to go to the city and start up his business. To begin with, he will have to have a certain amount of money, but still he is not much better than a beggar. He is not nearly as respectable as a bodega man. The

The nurse knew her business. She even made more then she would pay in the store, but she

From the start he made friends, but he had a rival, who angered himself.
VANITY for an Italian colony in Silver Lake, intent on crowding.

The colony is nestled in the hills, surrounded by towering pines and majestic mountains. The setting is picturesque, with clear blue skies and a river flowing gently through the valley.

The colony is home to many families, each with their own story. One such family is the Napolitano family, who have lived in the colony for generations.

The Napolitano family is one of the many families who have chosen to make Silver Lake their home. They are grateful for the opportunity to live in such a beautiful place and are dedicated to preserving the traditions and culture of their homeland.

One of the main features of the colony is the beautiful Italian villa, which is a popular attraction for visitors. The villa is surrounded by gardens and terraces, and is a perfect spot for relaxation and meditation.

The colony is also home to a number of other beautiful buildings, such as the Venetian House and the Victorian Cottage. These buildings add to the colonial charm and are a testament to the rich history of the community.

In addition to the buildings, the colony is also known for its vibrant community spirit. The residents come together to celebrate festivals and events, such as the annual Italian festival, which features delicious food and music.

Overall, the Italian colony in Silver Lake is a beautiful and welcoming place, where people can escape the hustle and bustle of the city and enjoy the peace and quiet of the countryside.
RIOTOUS OUTBREAK.

Disturbance in the Village of Waterford, North Smithfield, Yesterday.

MOTORMAN SLA'ED HED IN THE BACK WITH A KNIFE.

Had Called Italian Strike Breakers an Opprobrious Name, it is Said.

WAS THEY ATTACKED BY AN IRAZE CROWD?


There were riots following, in which Italian strike breakers figare prominently in the village of Waterford, town of North Smithfield, Thursday morning. One of a row of small cottages owned by the Baranac Woolen Company, a part of the American Woolen Company, being a part of the property, was burned out by the inmates. Italian strike breakers quarreled in some of these cottages, engaged in a revolver.-

MOTORMAN Richard R. Lynch of the Woonsneck Street Railway Company, who, after ringing an alarm, was en-

continued quarreling, shooting and shooting until the fire department's first water hose was thrown. The fire was quenched about 2 o'clock, although it caused heavy damage to the Italian cottages, and some of the Italian cottagers were burned out.

The motorman, who is a native of Italy, said that he had been witness to many such disturbances in Italy, and that he had never seen a disturbance like it before.

The fire which caused the disturbance was started in the cottage of an Italian who had been working for the American Woolen Company. The Italian, who was working on the roof, started the fire with a torch, and the other Italians in the cottage joined in the quarreling and shooting.

The motorman said that he had never seen a disturbance like it before, and that he had never expected it in Italy.

The Italian cottagers were said to have been very much excited, and that they had been shooting and shooting for hours. The motorman said that he had never seen a disturbance like it before, and that he had never expected it in Italy.

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OLNEYVILLE.

The Strike Still Stretches Out Its Wary Length.

LESS PROBABILITY OF EARLY SETTLEMENT THAN AT FIRST.

Both Strikes Determined Not to Yield Their Positions—No Basis of Settlement Expected at the Mass Meeting to-day.

With the closing of the past week sixty months have expired since the boilermakers on the American Woolen Company at Olneyville and Woonsocket, Metuchen, N. J., opened their strike, which was originally two months earlier in the Woolen Mills, on the last Friday night, and lasted until the 25th of the month, the period which was fixed for the other mills of the corporation after the Iron Mills were settled.

At the present time there is no indication that the present settlement in that company is the result of an agreement, and there is every indication that the dispute will continue for a long time. It is evident that the employers of the American Woolen Company have determined to see that the strike continues as long as possible, even though an agreement is not reached.

There have been rumors in the past that the strikers are determined to continue the strike until they have a written agreement. This is a well-known fact, but it is not known when they will be satisfied.

The strikers are well organized and have been able to support themselves during the strike. They have been able to live on their savings and on small sums of money that have been contributed by friends and relatives.

ADRESSES DELIVERED BY THREE SPEAKERS.


"CO-OPERATION" was landed as the Pesansko for Economic and Social Evil.

It was in Advocacy of the Co-operative Association of America.

WILL WITHDRAW DEPUTIES.

American Woolen Co. Buries Battle to Protect Company's Property.

The special meeting of the Town Council of Burliville, Saturday, received a letter that was somewhat puzzling to the minds of the body. The letter was from the attorney of the American Woolen Company, Comstock & Garfield of Providence, as follows:


To the President of the Town Council of the Town of Burliville:

Referring to the order in the matter of the Co-operative Association of America, it is written that the order of the Board of Police has been received.

The letter was as follows:

H. C. W."
WEavers WILL NOT END THE STRIKE AT PRESENT.

Proposition to Bring to the Long Fight an End Will Not be Considered, It is Stated.

Contributions Will Be Forthcoming, it is Said.

The conference of delegates of the striking weavers of the American Woolen Company from various strikes centers yesterday resulted as freethinkers, and the proposition to call off the strike will not be considered. Delegates reported the deliberations of the meetings in their respective sections, and, according to Chairman McDermott of the executive committee, about 40 votes, all told, were cast in favor of calling for a general ballot on the matter of settling the strike. If the majority of the strikers voted it, the direct question as to whether the strike would be settled would be presented to the body of weavers, but the decision of the majority has the fight continue, and the cost of endurance remains. So slow are the developments expected that the conference adjourned to the next day.

The reports yesterday showed that 21 out of the 22 unions joined in the strike at Plymouth voted a general vote on calling the strike, and a vote to that effect was taken. At other places no action was taken until the strike was renewed by a general sentiment ran. The Pittsburg delegates stated that in some places they reinforced the weavers to vote for a call for a general ballot.

The prospect for continuing the weekly relief benefit under the provisions of the strike, it is stated, that several unions have taken the matter to their respective districts to live on any funds.

OLMENVILLE

Trouble Among Strike Breakers Becoming Evident.

NEWBURY HELD UP AND ROBBED BY TWO OTHER YOUTH.

Evening Journal.

BY JOHN C. BARRETT.

John C. Barrett Lost a Roll of Bills Amounting to $150—Missing for Sale His Daughter—Found in Peaceable Home.

Woman Stepped on Yack and Leg Must be Amputated.

How the Women Came to be in the Military Service of the American Woolen Company.

MAKING A BRAVE EFFORT TO TELL THE STORY OF THE ATTACK.

Making a Brave Effort to Tell the Story of the Attack.

After Experiencing Things.

After Experiencing Things.

After Experiencing Things.

After Experiencing Things.

After Experiencing Things.

After Experiencing Things.
SITUATION REMAINS PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED, THEREFORE

Meetings of the Weavers Were Held in Other Places.

ACTION WAS DEFERRED UNTIL WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The strikers in other towns evidently preferred to wait and see what became of the action taken by the American Woolen Company when the demand was made by the strikers to hold a meeting in this town. In the meantime, the strikers continued to work at the various mills and to maintain a watch on the company's premises. The meetings of the strikers were held in other places, and it was hoped that the company would agree to the striker's demands.

CRISIS IN THE STRIKE.

American Woolen Company's Weavers May Take Decisive Action Soon.

The meeting this morning is not expected to have the same effect as the previous one. The strikers are still determined to get their demands met and will continue their strike until the company agrees to their terms. The company, on the other hand, is not willing to give in and is likely to continue the struggle for some time. The situation is therefore considered critical, and a decision will be reached soon.

SHORTAGE OF RELIEF FUNDS ANNOUNCED BY COMMITTEE.

Chairman McDermott Thinks This Condition May Be Changed.

A conference has been called for to-day and a plan will be put forward to solve the problem of relief funds. The chairman believes that this condition may be changed if the necessary steps are taken.

TOMORROW'S EVENING WILL BE NORTHERN MERCY'S SEVENTH CONFERENCE, AND AT THAT TIME THE VOTES NOW OUT ON STRIKE WILL PROBABLY DECIDE THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THEY REMAIN OUT OR RETURN TO WORK.

Chairman Peter McDermott of the strike committee at Galesburg was interviewed yesterday by the press. He said that the strike fund is exhausted and that the strike committee is considering the possibility of bringing the strike to a close. The chairman is of the opinion that the strike committee may be able to bring the strike to a close, but that the situation is very critical.

He said that the strike is the result of the workers' dissatisfaction with the conditions under which they are working. The strikers are demanding better wages and working conditions. The company, on the other hand, is unwilling to give in to the workers' demands.

The chairman believes that the strike may be settled if the necessary steps are taken. He also believes that the strike may be continued if the workers are not willing to make any concessions. The strike is therefore considered a critical situation.

FARMER BARGAIN.

Collectors for Strikers at Pasco.

At a special session of the Town Council of Pasco, Wash., held yesterday, the following resolution was adopted: The town council of the town of Pasco, Wash., do hereby adopt the following resolution: That the town council hereby agrees to pay the strikers for the work done in the town of Pasco, Wash., during the period of the strike. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

TO CARRY REVOLVER.

The collectors for the strikers are now employed in the town of Pasco, and they are expected to collect the money due the strikers. The collectors are expected to be in the town of Pasco within the next few days.

MAY ACT WEDNESDAY.

Sawmill Weavers Will Consider Strike.

The striking weavers of the Sawmill Mill of the American Woolen Company have decided to meet on Wednesday morning, May 2, and to discuss the possibility of taking further action. The weavers have already met several times and have decided that they will continue their strike until the company agrees to their demands.

This is the first day on which the weavers have met and discussed the possibility of taking further action. The weavers have already met several times and have decided that they will continue their strike until the company agrees to their demands. The weavers are determined to get their demands met and will continue their strike until the company agrees to their terms. The situation is therefore considered critical, and a decision will be reached soon.

HELD A MASS MEETING.

Striking Weavers Explained Their Action to Large Audience.

A meeting of the strikers was held at the Opera House in Galesburg yesterday evening. The meeting was called to order by Mr. A. A. Johnson, the secretary of the strike committee. The meeting was attended by a large audience, and the speakers explained the reasons why the weavers have decided to take further action.

Mr. Johnson explained that the weavers have decided to take further action because the company has refused to meet their demands. The weavers are determined to get their demands met and will continue their strike until the company agrees to their terms. The situation is therefore considered critical, and a decision will be reached soon.
STRIKE EXTENDED.

Holders in Two More Foundries
Believe They Have Grievances.

THE MILLER AND THE FRANKLIN SHOPS AFFECTED.

In the Former the Men Want an Increase in Wages.

IN THE LATTER AN ABOLITION OF PIECE WORK.

At the Franklin Foundry all the molders remained out, but at the Miller Establishment only 15 Quit Work. - The Franklin Molders Also Desire to Have the Practice of Having Apprentices Do Molding Work Cease.

After having been in force in the foundry of the A. Carpenter & Sons Company on West Blackstone street since Tuesday, the strike of iron molders extended yesterday to the Miller Iron Company on Harris avenue and the Franklin Iron and Machine Company on Charles street.

At the Miller Foundry a demand was made in writing for a minimum wage of 75 a day "regardless of ability or intelligence."

At the Franklin Foundry the demand was for the abolition of the system of piece work and of the practice of having men who had not served their time do molder's work.

At the Franklin Foundry all the molders remained out yesterday. At the Miller Foundry 15 men, being nearly all union men, are out.

There is no change in the situation at the Carpenter Foundry, where some at the time in the shop, some under the impression that the strike would be at an end, are at work.

At the Franklin Foundry it was reported yesterday that a representative of the National Union of Iron Molders visited the foundry Wednesday and discussed the wages question with the men.

The question of wages did not enter into the discussion at the meeting, Treasurer Chimney explained that the question had been previously discussed and that the union had been unable to agree on a minimum wage. He said he was informed by the representative that the wages paid in other places were still higher, but that the union had been unable to agree on a minimum wage. The meeting was adjourned without a settlement.

The motion of yesterday came as a surprise to the men, although the discussion on the question of wages had not been out of place. The men had been told that the question would be discussed, but they had not expected it to be so soon. The union had been given notice by the company that it would meet to discuss the question, but the men had not expected it to be so soon.

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NATURALIZATION.

The figures for Pawtucket, Central Falls and Lincoln.

GREAT GAIN OF THE IRISH IN PAWTUCKET

And Loss of Irish and English in Central Falls and Lincoln.

PERCENTAGE STATISTICS FROM UNITED STATES CENSUS.

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<th>Race</th>
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<td>English</td>
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Possible Irish Voters in Providence Number 12,080.--They Outnumber the Yankees in Pawtucket and Woonsocket, Canadian French in the Lead in the Latter City.

As the present year is likely to see a lively political contest in this State, information regarding the nationality of the voters will be of interest to all classes. The race divisions of Providence registry voters have been already given. Those of Pawtucket, Central Falls and Lincoln are given in the following condensed table:

PAWTUCKET.

**Week 1**

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The complete statistics are as follows:

**Providence.**

The figures for the race divisions in each city for the past year have been given as follows:

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These figures were compiled by the Census Bureau and give a fair idea of the population of the several cities, as the information was not available in the past year for the cities of the State.

**Pawtucket.**

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**ECHO OF WEavers' STRIKE.**

Personal Citation Necessary in Claim of Contempt of Court.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT GIVEN YESTERDAY.

Case That of American Woolen Company Against Frank Jackson.

THE LATTER IS A RESIDENT OF PASCAG.-9-10-01.

It Is Charged That He Disregarded a Decree Entered in the Action Against the Company.

It is therefore in Contempt of Court.

The Plaintiff Was Unable to Show Personal Service of the Citation and Another Was Issued Re
turned as Refused.

The initial step toward proving that a man has been in contempt of court was taken yesterday morning when the United States District Court in the case of the American Woolen Company against the Textile Union and others was to serve personally a citation on the defendant Jackson at his home. It was subsequently stated that the Appellate Division adjudge Frank Jackson & Co. in contempt of order. Being unprepared to show such personal service, the complainant's counsel were compelled to take out another citation, which is returnable next Wednesday. Then the parties will try to find Mr. Jackson and get him a look at the papers.

This echo of the great woolen weavers' strike came from the fracture union of the Textile Union and others and it is now in a position to enforce the order by interfering with, hindering and obstructing the business of the company in the operation of the Anchor Mills at Fall River, after which the company has been paying wages to the workers. The latter has been the subject of widespread interest, and the strike now is in action.
ACCORDINGLY IS THE UNION MOLTERS QUIT WORK.

Mr. Dennis Indignant Over Licensing of Certain Pool Room.

LATTER TO BE ESTABLISHED NEAR PLACE IN QUESTION.

CITIZENS.

The building is being constructed next to the site for a public park. I have nothing to do with it whatsoever. I am a private person, not a public official. I assure you, the building is being done for the citizens of the city. The building is being constructed by a private company. I am not involved.
The Strike is Broken

Unemployed Weavers May Now Return to Single-Loom Work.

Decision Reached at a Mass Meeting Yesterday.

Weavers Will Continue to Fight the Double-Loom System.

The strike is broken. On Tuesday, the National Provisioners' and the Manison Mills, in which there was none of the double-loom work being done, as well as to the Weyboston and Riverdale Mills, the strike was abandoned and operations were resumed. Meetings were called by the strikers with officials of the companies and a settlement was effected.

This solidified the weavers in support of the fight against double-loom work and, as a result, the strike had become necessary. There has been a demand for the reissuance of licenses to those who have not been employed for some time.

There have been no reports of violence. The strike is over, and the weavers have returned to their work.

Continued from Page 1

The issue is now considered closed for the time being. The strike was not considered successful, but it has forced the companies to reconsider their policies and the future of the double-loom system is uncertain.

1912

A Bigger Celebration

Italians are Honoring Another of the Richest...

The Italians in the vicinity of Anaco and other settlements last night had a big celebration in honor of the saint, St. Anthony of Padua. The festivities were held on the church grounds. The buildings were decorated with flags, red, white, blue, green, and white. The people were dressed in their best, and the display was a beautiful one.

A huge bonfire was lit on the corner which was occupied yesterday afternoon by the fire department. The buildings were decorated with lights and the heart of the city, the church, was illuminated. The celebration continued throughout the night and lasted until the morning.

The committee in charge of the celebration was made up of the following members: Cirino Valentine and L. Ceropoulos.
NOT AN ANARCHIST.
But Charles Calderone, a Local Banker, Was Represented as Such.

WAS PUT TO MUCH TROUBLE IN ITALY.

 Authorities Informed That He Intended to Kill the King.

ACCORDINGLY THEY KEPT HIM UNDER SURVEILLANCE.

Mr. Calderone's Papers Soon Convinced Them That He Was Not Represented Himself to Be a Signature, and the Officials Then Showed Him Every Courtesy. The Cablegrams Which Convinced Him of False Information Were Sent From This City.

Announcement of an International character at one time recently threatened to result between the United States and Italy over the case of one Charles Calderone, a member of the firm of Calderone Brothers, liquor dealers and bankers, 38 Deauville, street, who, according to information in possession of the local authorities and the Italian Minister at Washington, has been subjected to no small discomfort, anxiety and indignity in Italy, owing, it is said, to a false report and thither from this city concerning him.

Mr. Calderone, who is the senior member of the firm alluded to, left this city for a tour of Europe nearly two months ago. He took his wife with him, and they sailed for Italy. On arriving at Naples, at which point, the Italian Government, believing that Mr. Calderone was an agent of the United States Government and demanding that one Charles Calderone be turned over to the Italian Government.

In course of time Mr. Calderone was sailed, according to the satisfaction of the Italian Government that his visit to Italy was pre-arranged for business purposes and was applied to, and that he was by no means in any way connected with the government, he was allowed to proceed home, and was accompanied by agents of the Italian Government, who followed him in Naples, and who were at the charge of business and in charge of the government.

All that was, of course, a grossly unfounded accusation against the man from Provence, and it was entirely without foundation. The certificate, which was opened by the Italian Government, and which was on its way to the United States Government, was false, and was on its way to the Argentine.

The Italian Minister in the United States, 200 East 42nd Street, New York, is supplementary in character and gives further information of the case.

It appears, so Calderone says, that in Naples, when the same was sailing, he was carrying the Providence bank and party of which he was a member, and that the Italian police boarded the boat and demanded the papers of the man. They took him of the ship, and after examining his passport, his papers, etc., they released him.

Charles Calderone, being a banker, had with him several bank checks and Italian banks with which he was acquainted. The checks of these banks and his other papers were not found in the possession of the person who was accused by the police. The police of Naples said that Mr. Calderone was not a man of bad blood. An anarchist, as described in the cable, could possibly be and they let him go.

The United States Government is at a loss to explain the action of the Italian authorities, and to account for the situation or any reason why the action of the Italian authorities was taken.

The trouble that the Calderone party was destined to experience was not apparent. The committee of four, formed to deal with the alteration, was not made up of the four men who were in charge of the Caldwell company. The meeting was continued to the next day.

The meeting was held at the White House, and the Calderone party was informed that the vote of the committee was not to be held until after the Calderone party had had an opportunity to hear the gentlemen who were in charge of the meeting.

The Calderone party was then informed that the vote of the committee had not been taken, and that the Calderone party would have an opportunity to hear the gentlemen who were in charge of the meeting, and that they would have an opportunity to hear the gentlemen who were in charge of the meeting.

When the Calderone party had an opportunity to hear the gentlemen who were in charge of the meeting, they were informed that the vote of the committee had been taken, and that the Calderone party would have an opportunity to hear the gentlemen who were in charge of the meeting, and that they would have an opportunity to hear the gentlemen who were in charge of the meeting.

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ONE WOMAN'S LABOR AND THRIFT.

THERE is a rather remarkable colored woman, and in Auburn, whose career illustrates what honest, hard work with a worthy purpose in view may accomplish.

Mrs. W. Lloyd was born a slave, in Charleston, S. C. Her early education at the South was obtained at a small school taught by a colored woman. Her master was Mr. Jacob Barrett. She was sent North at 9 years of age to a family near Cony Island, with whom she lived for two years. After living awhile with other families in New York and vicinity she came to Providence, where she has been employed in several families, also in Haytville.

She married Mr. W. Lloyd, leaving her with two children, one of whom died; the other white family in the country, who supported her in her old age.

She Committees her work in Auburn soliciting work at the home of a woman near where she now lives. This woman directed her to other families, who gave her work. As the work increased, she declined to open a store to care for many women in Auburn, and she was the one to build a house for herself and child, and after many days of hard work she succeeded in buying the land, with the co-operation of a man in whose family she lived. She continually speaks of the kindness of the white people to her. "The ladies of Auburn and Elmwood have all been so nice to me in sickness and in health," she says gratefully.

She is an excellent housewife, and the three young men of her own house are growing out of the honest efforts of a woman known in a little community. She has already demonstrated the success which awaits those who do with their might whatever their hands find to do.

THE PAWTUXET VALLEY.

Italian Operative at Qu'dnick Victim of Painful Accident.

HANDS CAUGHT IN A CARDING MACHINE.

Flesh Stripped from palms and Fingers—Pension Presentation at Pontiac—Baseball Game.—Mrs. Collins's Funeral.

An Italian, whose name could not be learned either at the mill office or the Pawtucket Valley Emergency Hospital, to which he was taken for treatment, was the victim of a painful accident at the Qu'dnick Coop. Mill until Qu'dnick yesterday. The man, a man of middle age, was employed in the carding room in some unexplained manner got his hand in contact with a card cylinder, the sharp-toothed edge of which running at a high rate of speed stripped flesh from the palm and fingers. He was sent to the Pawtucket hospital. He was advised his immediate removal to the Charity Hospital at Cleve. The surgeons at the latter institution were preparing to operate on the wound when called upon shortly after 1 o'clock and could not save his injuries were.

BAD FOR THE WEAVERS.

Earnscleugh Mill Will Return to the Two-Shift System.

ABOUT 70 STRIKING WEAVERS WILL BE AFFECTED.

It May be an Important Development in the Strike.

CALL FOR MASS MEETING HAS BEEN ISSUED.
GREAT DAY FOR LABOR.

Demonstration in this City the Largest Ever Given Here.

PARADE IN THE MORNING WAS A FEATURE.

Then Came Sports and Addresses at Crescent Park.

THOUSANDS WERE ON HAND TO ENJOY THE

Parade, for which the streets were jammed with spectators. The game of baseball was played in the afternoon, and the address of the speakers was well received.

The Tax Levy.

By W. F. CLARK.

Chairman of Labor Day Committee.

OLNEYVILLE.

Little Evidence Now of the Weavers' Strike Here.

About Three Hundred Have Returned to Work.

OLD Weavers Claim That Product of Looms Operated by Strike Breakers Has Not Been Sold.

Dr. P. C. Gardy and Others Spoke of Matters of Peculiar Interest.

PARADE IN THE MORNING WAS A FEATURE.

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THOUSANDS WERE ON HAND TO ENJOY THE

Mayor Fitzgerald of Pawtucket, Dr. P. C. Gardy and Others Spoke of Matters of Peculiar Interest. The Tax Levy.

There was little evidence now of the weavers' strike here. The majority of the operatives who have been out of work for some time have gained the opportunity to return, but it is not expected that many of those who went out will return. The crowds in other places have not increased. It is estimated that the number of the workers who have returned to work during the past week is about 100.

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business yesterday, and then there was an accident at the plant involving an explosion which caused considerable damage to the building and the equipment. The explosion occurred during the night and caused a fire which was quickly extinguished. The cause of the explosion is under investigation.

The building of the Continental Grain Company, which was damaged by the explosion, was temporarily closed. The company is assessing the damage and determining the extent of the repairs needed.

The explosion was caused by a buildup of flammable gases in the plant. The company had been working to improve safety measures in the facility, but the incident highlights the ongoing challenges in ensuring safety in industrial settings.

In other news, the Labor Department released its monthly employment report, showing a slight increase in the unemployment rate. The report indicated that the job market is recovering, but there is still room for improvement. The government is continuing to support initiatives aimed at creating new jobs and improving the economy.

The Labor Department's report showed that the unemployment rate increased slightly, indicating a trend in the job market. Despite this, there are still concerns about the long-term effects of the pandemic on employment. The government is working to address these concerns through various policies and programs.

In summary, the explosion at the Continental Grain Company caused significant damage and temporarily closed the facility. The company is taking steps to assess the damage and determine the necessary repairs. The Labor Department's employment report showed a slight increase in the unemployment rate, highlighting the continued challenges in the job market. The government is working to support recovery efforts and address longer-term issues.
Parade as it Came Up Westminster Street.

Floats Played an Important Part in the Big Parade.
CROWD WAS INCENSED.

 Didn't like the Driver's Failure to Steer Her's Horse 307.

 A douent mounted policemen who were bringing their way to the Central Station after the parade at 11:30 yesterday were saved a young man giving the name of Harry Earl from a storm of wrath that threatened to break loose upon him, the police said. Earl was brought to the station and Chief of Police Matthews allowed him to go on his own promise and that of friends, the Chief said, that he would be in the District Court the next morning and if caught he would be brought against him.

 The unfortunate affair happened just as the parade of the labor organizations was breaking up on Exchange Place. It appears to have been the only untoward incident to mar the parade, which was received by the thousands.

 The members of the Team Drivers' Union, who had been taking part in the parade and making an excellent appearance, had not dispersed and were about to march on Washington Street, when a short distance from the Exchange Place, a large crowd followed.

 The police say that one Henry Turner, of 130-street, attempted to seize the bridle of the horse to check its progress, but turning his head, went down, snapping, however, being run over by the wheels of the buggy.

 These men are not without success in their work, however, and when the young man in the buggy and his wife called the signs, the officers, without a moment's hesitation, acted.

 The usual arrest of cases, 
 107.

 The history of the city then at the present time, and even of yesterday's demonstration from the fact that the strains of the band on the right of the line to the line of the cab carried by the last teamster in line was thoroughly untroubled.

 People from the surrounding towns came in large throngs and the streets in the central part of the city through which the procession passed were crowded and enthusiastic greetings were extended on all sides. In former years the host unions have participated in the demonstrations in Providence, but this year it was decided that the time has arrived for Pawtucket to make a start in the matter, and a move accordingly.

 These streets adjoining Wilkinson Park and Park Place, where the line originated were a busy place for an hour previous to the time announced for the procession to start, but everything passed off with smoothness and precision. There were several attractive features in the parade and many new and notable objects were seen. The waving of white flags by the women of the District Court were in evidence, and the principal object of attention was the early closing movement of the District Court's Association, as follows:

 "The Clerk Who Waits Upon the People at the Post Office Will Not Trade With Stores That Keep Open After 8 P.M." The float of the Horse Hoosiers' Union, drawn by six horses, received much attention. It was a force in full working order and the rows of the Ark and long line of smoke as the horses were being rounded into the street the Worksmen's Band filled the air with music.

 In point of numbers the Team Drivers' Union had the largest representation — Young Women's Members of the Retail Clerks' Association and the Training Worker's Union in Bangs and Other City Employes.

 CELEBRATION A SUCCESS IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

 Streets Through Which the Parade Passed Thronged With People.

 FLOATS WERE A FEATURE OF THE PROCESSION.

 At Point of Numbers the Team Drivers' Union Had the Largest Representative — Young Women's Members of the Retail Clerks' Association and the Training Worker's Union in Bangs and Other City Employes.

 Organized labor held its first formal celebration of Labor Day yesterday, and from every point of view the event was a complete success, reflecting a full measure of credit on all concerned. Local wage earners were never better organized or federated in every particular.

 FRANCES MULHOLLAND.
 Chief of Staff.

 Including John McLaughlin, who attracted attention in regular work, carried a high polish. Each member carried a white tied with red, white and blue ribbon, and the effect was striking. The Plumbers' Union made a pretty appearance in white uniforms, the teamsters and the firemen, in their gay caps, and marched with unusually good order.

 R. H. KENNEY and J. J. SHANNON, President, General Labor Day Commission, Frank R. Scott, Chairman.

 FIRST DIVISION.

 Teamsters, 90. — George W. Hughes, Charles Palm.
 Providence Volunteer Firemen's Association.

 JAMES FLYNN.
 President of Pawtucket Central Labor Union.

 When the rear of the trains reached the corner of Main and Pleasant streets the right had reached the foot of High street on the circuit around the city, the parade was reviewed by Mayor Fitzgerald and W. C. Bowers.

 Fred Smith at 10 o'clock Chief Marshal O. A. Hand gave the order for the line to move, the make-up being as follows:

 Patrolman of Police.
 Officer Kellogg, 10. — George O'Hara, W. J. Biddle.
 Officers John Galvin, Joseph Smith, Sergeant Gardner; alderman S. A. W. Rice.
 Chief of Staff Frank Mulholland.
 General Labor Day Commission, Frank R. Scott, Chairman.

 THIRD DIVISION.

 Teamsters, 90. — George W. Hughes, Charles Palm.
 Providence Volunteer Firemen's Association.
FOREIGN BORN VOTERS.

Registration Statistics of Eight Cities and Towns.

GREAT INCREASE OF FRENCH CANADIANS IN WOOSNECKET.

They Outnumber All Other Foreign Born Voters Combined—The Irish in the Lead in Newburyport—English and Scotch in Western Massachusetts—Portuguese More Numerous Than Other Foreign Races in Portsmouth.

Previous to the adoption of the Bour amendment, in 1934, the voters of foreign birth were relatively few in the towns of Rhode Island than in any other state of the Union. Up to that time the influence of our adopted citizens did not entitle them to the ballot unless they resided in possession and tenure, and were registered by law under estates valued at least $150.

Since the adoption of the amendment a great imperious has been given to naturalization, and, as Rhode Island has a large foreign-born population, its voters of this class are becoming an increasing factor in our elections. The only means we have of ascertaining the strength of the various foreign races is through the returns of the elections. As the results of the elections are not available in the English language, the statistics of the election returns must be used. These statistics are compiled from the returns of the Board of Elections in each town.

For several years past investigations of this character have been made for the Journal and Bulletin in Providence and the surrounding towns. This year, owing to the unusual interest being manifested in the subject, it is expected that more complete results will be forthcoming. The statistics of the Central Trade and Labor Union, which is a well-known organization, are also available for this purpose. The results of the Board of Elections in each town are compiled from the returns of the Board of Elections in each town.

In Woonsocket, besides those in the above table, there were 16 born in France, 11 in Greece, 19 in Sweden, 17 in Russia, 15 in Poland, 27 in Italy, 16 in Austria, 12 in Belgium, and 8 in Spain. In Providence, 12 in France, 1 in Greece, 1 in Sweden, 1 in Russia, 2 in Poland, 1 in Italy, 2 in Austria, 1 in Belgium, and 1 in Spain. In Newport, 11 in France, 1 in Greece, 1 in Sweden, 1 in Russia, 2 in Poland, 1 in Italy, 1 in Austria, 1 in Belgium, and 1 in Spain. In Providence, 12 in France, 1 in Greece, 1 in Sweden, 1 in Russia, 2 in Poland, 1 in Italy, 1 in Austria, 1 in Belgium, and 1 in Spain. In Newport, 11 in France, 1 in Greece, 1 in Sweden, 1 in Russia, 2 in Poland, 1 in Italy, 1 in Austria, 1 in Belgium, and 1 in Spain. In Providence, 12 in France, 1 in Greece, 1 in Sweden, 1 in Russia, 2 in Poland, 1 in Italy, 1 in Austria, 1 in Belgium, and 1 in Spain. 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In Newport, 11 in France, 1 in Greece, 1 in Sweden, 1 in Russia, 2 in Poland, 1 in Italy, 1 in Austria, 1 in Belgium, and 1 in Spain.
Notable Statistics of Banking and Valuation Also Turned to the Valuation of Terrible Manufacturing Establishments—Provided the Loans and Deposits of Manufacturers and in Print and Live Goods—Warwick in Cot-ton Goods and China and Silk Mills

### New York, May 20th

The annual report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the year 1927 is now in the hands of the public and it contains a great deal of valuable information about the banking and manufacturing industries in the United States. The report is divided into three parts: the first dealing with the banking industry, the second with the manufacturing industry, and the third with the industrial relations of the country.

#### The Banking Industry

The report states that the average number of banks in the United States during 1927 was 5,235, an increase of 107 over the previous year. The total amount of deposits held by these banks amounted to $58,290,000,000, an increase of $2,520,000,000 over the previous year. The total amount of loans and discounts made by these banks during the year amounted to $6,620,000,000, an increase of $1,320,000,000 over the previous year.

#### The Manufacturing Industry

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#### Industrial Statistics

The Fifteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is a valuable source of information on industrial statistics. The report contains a wealth of data on the labor force, wages, prices, and other economic indicators. The report is divided into six sections: the first dealing with the labor force, the second with wages, the third with prices, the fourth with industrial accidents, the fifth with industrial relations, and the sixth with miscellaneous topics.

#### National Security

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TO THE PUBLIC!

of the American Humane Association.

The undersigned artists, employed by the Ackerman-Halliday Association, desire to announce that they are not connected with the Halliday-Ackerman Association and that they have nothing to do with the proposed exhibit to be given by that association.

M. R. HALLADAY

Profession, Oct. 22, 1902.

REV. W. A. GARDNER.

Delivered a Particular Address on Labor Matters.
CHILDLIKE and bland, with the characteristic placidity of their race, concealing any tumultuous emotions that may have been surging under their diaphanous, 59 Chinese laborers embarked last night on the steamship of the Merchants and Miners Line, under force of circumstances over which they had no control. It may be that by this time, with the steamship toting on the wild waves of the Atlantic, these quiet natives of the Flowery Kingdom are giving a more vivid manifestation of their national pride and national sentiment than the fastness of their condition would permit them for a brief sojourn in this city yesterday.

The Chinese had been gathered mostly in New York State, coming from Plattsburg, Buffalo and Malone, and one small contingent came from Portland. They had all been exercised of emotion of the United States Marshal, who had been on the lookout for Chinese of their nationality who might prove their right to remain in this country. The 59 who came from New York State arrived late yesterday morning from Waterford, whence they had come over the Boston and Albany road. They were kept in the employed quarters of the United States Marshal, and were later accompanied by the United States Marshal, who had been appointed for their accommodation. Each Chinese was given a nice little cot bed, and a substantial supper was served to them about 7 o'clock. They were comfortable, even if they didn't travel first-class, as Marshal Bennett accompanied the party and will go through the changes to San Francisco. He deputes, however, returned to their home, the crew of the steamship being sufficient to take care of any possible trouble if signs of restlessness should develop.

In Portland the Marshal expects to be joined by other officers of the Merchants and Miners Line, who will proceed to San Francisco, where the entire Chinese will be taken aboard the Pacific Mail Steamer and pushed back to their own country.

Agent Curns said last night that if the Chinese were quiet and didn't create a disturbance, they would be allowed to go. They appeared to be pleased with the idea of returning to the land of their birth. They were not saying much, however, although some of them could discuss interesting thoughts of the game of international ping pong in which they are now batted back to the antipodes.
President Eliot Discusses Them from an Educator’s Point of View.

One Kind of Union Composed of Unskilled Workmen Has Only One Weapon — Violence. He Told the Economic Club He Considered the “Scab” a Good Type of the American Hero.

The meeting of the Economic Club, a debating society which has as members some of the leading residents of Cambridge, President Eliot spoke on "Labor Organizations from an Educator's Point of View." Among the speakers, the "Scab" was prominent and the subject of violent debate. Eliot considered the "Scab" a good type of the American hero.

For Ireland’s Cause.

Meeting of Those Interested in United Irish League.

SPIRITED ADDRESS BY HON. JOSEPH DEVLIN, M. P.

National Secretary, John O'Callaghan became enthusiastic.

"Free Ireland by Arms, If You Can, For Ireland’s Cause," he said.

"But, WhileWaiting for the Arms to Come, We Should Not Stand idle," he counselled.

"Why Not Aid the Men of Ulster, Canada, and Other Countries Who Are Fighting Now," he said.

Substantial Contributions Made.

An enthusiastic and successful conference was held at the Narnham Hotel last evening for the purpose of considering the question of aid to Ireland. The meeting took place on the invitation of Rev. James B. Walsh of the Church of the Holy Name, and was attended by the national organization of the Irish of this city, as well as by representatives of the Irish of the State of Rhode Island and of other states.

In his address, President Devlin said:

"I have had the honor of serving as Secretary of the United Irish League in my capacity as a member of the Irish National League. I have been instrumental in raising money for the Irish, and I am proud to say that our efforts have been successful. We have raised thousands of dollars for the Irish, and I am confident that we will continue our work until the Irish are free."

The chairman of the meeting, Rev. James B. Walsh, said:

"The Irish are in a desperate situation, but we must not give up hope. We must continue to work until the Irish are free."

The meeting adjourned.

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PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Formed by the Providence Retail Drug Company.

A meeting of the Providence Retail Drug Company was held in the office of the company on November 12th. The purpose of the meeting was to form a permanent organization to represent the interests of the drug trade in the city. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the organization:

Chairman: Francis J. O'Brien, President: John Murphy, Secretary: William J. Murphy, Treasurer: Edward D. Mumby.

The organization was formed to promote the interests of the drug trade in the city and to represent the interests of the drug trade in the State of Rhode Island.

Meeting in this city on the evening of December 1st, at which time Michael Devlin will be present, will be held.

Spirited addresses were made by the Reverend Devlin, M. P., and by John O'Callaghan, National Secretary. It is announced that American national committees will present addresses, and that the meeting will be attended by national committees.

The address of the Reverend Devlin will be given.

Mr. Devlin has been selected as the speaker for the meeting. The address will be given on December 1st, at which time the address of the Reverend Devlin will be given.

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The PROV. POLICE TOO VIGILANT

Emma Goldman Decided Not to Attempt to Lecture Here.

LEFT EARLY YESTERDAY MORNING FOR THE PROV. POLICE STATION.

Old Charge on the Police Books May Have Announced Her.

SHE HAD AN EXPERIENCE HERE BEFORE.

I May Have Been Because She Remembered This Little Incident That She Had Here, Therefore, She Thought It Would Be Wise to Depart in Peace.

EMMA GOODMAN

 Provision, N.Y.

THE PAWTUXTET VALLEY.

Changes in Mill Population Are Gradually Taking Place.

ITALIANS, POLES, BELGIANS, SUPPLANT FRENCH-Canadiens.

One French Catholic Pastor Reports on Immigration at Providence.


Revd. J. R. Bourgeois, pastor of St. John’s Church, Binghamton, and of the largest and most popular parish in the valley, said yesterday that his people had lost 83 families during the past year. He estimated that the majority of these have gone to Moseup and elsewhere, because of the weakness of the woolen strike and in their places have come Poles and Belgians, who are rapidly taking the places vacated by the French-Canadiens in the valley cotton mills. This gradual process of displacement is one of the almost Americanized French-Canadiens by the laboring class of the valley. It is a fact that the valley’s population is gradually changing, and that others than the French-speaking people are becoming more predominant. The past year has seen a great deal of change in the valley, too, with the influx of new people. The summer season has been one of the most eventful in the history of the valley.

The valley has long been a favorite resort for the summer months, and the many new residents have added to its prosperity and development. The valley is now a well-known tourist resort, and the summer season brings a large influx of visitors. The valley is now a popular place for vacations, and many families have made it their summer home. The valley has long been a favorite resort for the summer months, and the many new residents have added to its prosperity and development. The valley is now a well-known tourist resort, and the summer season brings a large influx of visitors. The valley has long been a favorite resort for the summer months, and the many new residents have added to its prosperity and development. The valley is now a well-known tourist resort, and the summer season brings a large influx of visitors.
Stoppied by Police.

Emma Goldman Did Not Deliver Any Inflammatory Speeches.

CHIEF MATTHEWS TOOK A LITTLE HAND IN THE GAME.

Woman Was to Have Spoken in Hall in the Wayland Building.

Police Persuaded Her to Change Her Mind.

Most of the Hundred Old of the Faithful Who Had Assembled to Hear Her Make a Break for the Door When It Was Announced That She Would Not Speak and That a Collection Would Be Taken.

Emma Goldman, the Anarchist, did not speak in Providence last evening. That is, she did not address an audience in a public meeting, as it had been announced she would do. She came to this city from Boston on an early evening train with the purpose of speaking, as she was then on the point of entering the Wayland building, where she was slated for an address, convinced her that she had made a mistake and she did not even try to get the inside of the hall, where a hundred people were gathered awaiting her arrival.

That was enacted in that hall a little comedy with an ethical significance which to an impartial observer was amusing far beyond the ethical comedy. A board on the sidewalk in front of the Wayland building, where the meeting was to be held, announced that Emma Goldman would speak there at 8 p.m. and in the hall of the Providence Workingmen's Benevolent Association on the second floor an expectant audience composed mostly ofبلغاء, John H. Cook, who has gained local notoriety as a practical or anarchistic detective, seated on a chair in the hall and the presence of the police. He was a subject of the conversation, until the time was over, when the hall was cleared and the meeting broke up.

Miss Goldman was present at the meeting, but she did not speak. She was present at the meeting, but she did not speak.

In some places it is possible to get anyone to officiate at a hanging. Nothing that he has done, a little mistake in the text, he hurried on in the next proposition. It was the effect that if a man didn't believe in hanging, then he should refuse to do it. Where the government could get money to pay taxes, and hang him, then asked a man from the audience. The question remained unanswered.

After disposing of a good part of the audience, Mr. Cook closed the volume and announced the meeting, saying, "We are going to begin the meeting. The meeting was held in the hall of the Providence Workingmen's Benevolent Association, on the second floor. The meeting was held in the hall of the Providence Workingmen's Benevolent Association, on the second floor. The meeting was held in the hall of the Providence Workingmen's Benevolent Association, on the second floor. The meeting was held in the hall of the Providence Workingmen's Benevolent Association, on the second floor. The meeting was held in the hall of the Providence Workingmen's Benevolent Association, on the second floor. The meeting was held in the hall of the Providence Workingmen's Benevolent Association, on the second floor.

"Good-bye, Emma." Miss Goldman turned and said, "Good-bye, Emma." Miss Goldman turned and said, "Good-bye, Emma," and, going inside, she closed the door.

Chief of Police Matthews is determined that Miss Goldman shall hold no more public meetings in Providence and to that end is keeping watch on her. An arrest has been made in the case of Miss Goldman and Chief Matthews, with a warrant for the arrest of Miss Goldman, issued by Wm. H. Harrington, at the harbor of the State.

Later in the evening she left the house at 63 Robinson street and went to the Union Station for the purpose of blocking a train out of the city. Wm. O. Harrington, telephoned to police headquarters, and Chief Matthews, with a warrant for the arrest of Miss Goldman, issued by Wm. H. Harrington, at the harbor of the State. On the other hand, Miss Goldman has not moved from the house at a late hour last night.

Annexed is a photograph showing in a favorable condition.

Emmeline Goldman, Anarchist lecturer when the police prevented from making a public address last evening.

UNION MEN ATTENTION!

Congressman McVille Bull, Candidate for re-election to Congress from the First Rhode Island District, is endorsed by the Newport Central Labor Union.

By order of Committee.

14.2.19
AN IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL.

Hundreds of Mourners Followed the Body of Mrs. Maria M. Gamin to Its Last Resting Place.—All Federal Hill Participated, 12-1-02.

Funeral Procession as it Passed Down Atwell's Avenue on the March to the Cemetery.

By far the largest and most spectacular funeral cortège ever seen among the Italian population of this city followed the body of Matron M. Gamin to its final resting place in St. Francis Cemetery yesterday afternoon.

As one prominent Italian remarked, "The beloved woman was buried with all the respect and ceremony that could have been shown a dead Caesar."

For the time being the streets through which the long procession passed took on the atmosphere of the ballroom in the Palace of Versailles, with the red carpet laid down the street, followed by the horses' feet in轻轻的踏步.

The religious service was conducted by two priests, the Rev. Father Schmitt and the Rev. Father Francis J. Calandra, both of whom are well known for their eloquent sermons. The church was filled to overflowing with the family and friends of the deceased.

The procession was led by the chief mourner, the Rev. Father Schmitt, followed by the Rev. Father Francis J. Calandra, and then by the body of Mrs. Maria M. Gamin, draped in a long white robe and carried on a wrought iron bier. The bearer were distinguished by streamers of flowers and sawdust.

The funeral cortège was accompanied by a band, led by the Rev. Father Schmitt, and followed by the Rev. Father Francis J. Calandra, and then by the body of Mrs. Maria M. Gamin, draped in a long white robe and carried on a wrought iron bier. The bearer were distinguished by streamers of flowers and sawdust.

PROMINENT IN LABOR MATTERS.

Albert Hollier, President of Local Branch of Federation of Labor.

Albert Hollier of the Pawtucket Cigar Makers' Union, who was elected President of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor, met at a meeting held at the Labor Temple and attended by 13 delegates, has long been prominent in labor circles in Pawtucket and is an active leader. He was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the Common Council from the Fourth Ward in November, but defeated the incumbent by a large margin. Hollier is the third office in the Pawtucket Cigar Makers' Union and is a prominent member.
New Library of Association Formally Opened.

Address by Inspector of Plumbing R. S. Bemis.

TOLD OF DEVELOPMENT OF SANITARY ENGINEER.

Mulespinners' Association Held Semi-Annual Election.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

Two Men Arrested on Complaint of Gorham Company. Capt. Parker, together with Detectives Ralph E. Mullen, Haran and Barker, arrested George N. Horton, 21 years of age, and Willis Horton, 14 years of age, who were found in the Gorham Manufacturing Company's shop at Elwood. At various times the management has made a number of examinations, and only a few weeks ago one of the foremen was arrested by Capt. Parker on the charge of stealing copper wire, which has since been sent to the Grand Jury.

The two men were last night arrested as brothers, and they live at 16 Washington St. George Horton was, up to last night, employed by the Gorham Company in the capacity of a laborer. For some time past Superintendent Lawton and Assistant Superintendent Joseph Whipp have been looking for a mystery laborer, and Capt. Parker was in such circumstances called to help ferret out the thief.

The prosecution had been noticed for three months back, and though induction was directed toward Horton some time ago, yet the detective held off with the idea that several were concerned.

Yesterday, however, it was decided that active steps for arrest should be taken. The plan was used to take a piece of copper wire from the plow, a rod of which the silver-soldered wire was at about 850 dollars a ton. The wire was placed in a box and hidden away from the plant for the last three months in this way.

The two detectives that the thieves went to a North Main street house, where they disposed of the silver. Capt. Parker had shadowed two men to that house, and last evening, while George Horton was still in the house, the other man, whose identity is not available for the detectives. Capt. Parker told the man John Nelson to arrest his wife and arrested Willis, also recovering a silver-soldered wire that the man had brought.

When the two men were called to police headquarters, they admitted that they had stolen the wire, saying that they had stolen the silver wire and disposed of it as was related.

OLMENWILY.

Storm Produced Much Discomfit for Operatives.

CHANGE OF FOREMEN AT LOCAL BARN GOES INTO EFFECT.

WILLIAM D. Mathewson Succeeds John Swan, Who Will Retire. Charge of Distribution of Transients from the Barn Will Be Taken Over by the Runaway Boy—Degree Team at Local Council of Royal Arcanum.

The storm which blew quickly before the storm of rain yesterday and last spring's Big blizzards melted away and on the same highway within the valley, the remaining snow limits most of the snow disappeared, leaving only the banks of ice and snow fields of the roads at the sides of the roads. In the less traveled streets near the higher levels of Mt. Pleasant, the cleared area and the annular area considerable snow remained in sight at midnight, but it was rain soaked and not likely to disappear until the weather moderated.

The conditions produced in the vicinity of the big blizzards, the productivity, was much discomfort for the operators, for it was impossible for them to go to and from work without getting into storm and water over their shoes tops. To add to this discomfort, the snow seemed to be lowest just as they were getting it.
TYPES AND SCHEMES OF STREET Beggars.

The police go naturally tolerate the poor, thieves, and beggars, whose feelings they are not in a position to carry on their enemy's best attempt. In any case, the police are not in a position to carry on their enemy's best attempt. In any case, they do not trouble themselves over possible cases of professionalism in the beggars' line, unless complaints compel investigation. The nuisance is becoming too flagrant. But the officers of the law are "touched for the heart" when the sturdy beggar is concerned. Their fingers itch when he comes in sight. The sturdy beggar is the police's worst nightmare. The red flag is to the ball, properly to the ball, to meet human conditions, of course. This will be interpreted now, as suggesting that the police man rallies upon the tramp, hampers and tangles. No, he simply "puts him in" when they choose to meet. The little comedy of the sturdy beggar begins with the arrest.

Here comes the "detailed" nuisance is not one of us, that is to say, he does not belong in this State. And the police, in conjunction with the State authorities, who pretend to regulate the affairs of our State, will not allow the sturdy beggar to remain in the State. They will arrest him and send him back to where he belongs, to the place that is his own country.

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IRISH ENVOYS HERE.

Received with Due Enthusiasm by Patriotic Irishmen.

ROUSING MEETING HELD IN INFANTRY HALL.

Governor-Elect Garvin Present and Made an Address.

STORY OF IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY TOLD.

HON. JOSEPH DEVITT, M. P., COL. J. Y. BLAKE, COMMANDER WYNN MALAN AND DR. TIMMONS OF BOSTON.

The Irish envoys arrived in this city yesterday and were received by a rousing meeting held in the Infantry Hall, Thursday evening. The meeting was addressed by the representatives of the United Irish League.

The presence of the envoys was announced by Dr. Garvin, who called upon the gathering to listen to the history of the struggle for liberty in Ireland. He expressed his earnest hope that the envoys would return to Ireland with a message of hope and encouragement to the people of that country, and that the people would renew their efforts to achieve their goal.

The meeting was a rousing one, with a large number of people in attendance. The envoys were received with enthusiasm and were presented with a large number of gifts. The occasion was a great one for the people of Ireland and for the Irish cause.
long age, from 1862 A.D. to the present time, the strong hand of the republic has ever kept her flag unfurled over the ocean between the two British Empires. I believe that Ireland should be free from the control of Great Britain, and that the Irish people should have the right to govern themselves, and to make their own laws.

The next speaker introduced was the Lord Mayor of London, the member of Parliament from Kilmainham. He was a strong supporter of Home Rule, and in his introduction he expressed the desire to have the Home Rule Bill passed, and for the Irish people to be given the right to govern themselves. He believed that the Irish people were capable of governing themselves, and that they would make good rulers.

Dr. Timmins then spoke, introducing the subject of Home Rule. He said that the Irish people had suffered under British rule for too long, and that it was time for them to have the right to govern themselves. He said that the Irish people were a hard-working and industrious people, and that they would make good rulers.

The declaration of principles was then read, and it was adopted by an enthusiastic and unanimous vote.

The next speaker was Mr. O'Brien, the leader of the Home Rule League. He said that the Irish people had been fighting for their independence for too long, and that it was time for them to have the right to govern themselves. He said that the Irish people were a hard-working and industrious people, and that they would make good rulers.

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The meeting was adjourned, and the speakers were invited to come again on the next Monday evening.

STATE BANK FORMED
Of the American Federation of Labor.

ALBERT HOLLOW OF PAVITUCKET IS PRESIDENT.

Lively Contest for the Various Offices in the Organization.

SOME OF THE THINGS WHICH LABOR DESIRES.


A State branch of the American Federation of Labor was organized yesterday, with 18 delegates representing labor organizations in various parts of the State, a response to a call of General Organizer Joseph Brickell.

Brickell said that he was interested in the contest and that he would help the candidates to win the elections.

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JONES BRICKELL
General Organizer American Federation of Labor.

Brickell was the session an interesting one and the discussions showed
UNDER-SIDE VIEW
OF FACTORY LIFE.

FROM the beginning those who honestly desire to better the condition of factory workers have proceeded on the sickly baby principle. It is true, blindly speaking, that they belong to the inarticulate order of workers, but here and there one or two have learned to talk in such fashion as to express the general feeling and average opinion of his more inarticulate associates. It is doubtless the case that the language of skill and sympathy can accurately diagnose and rightly prescribe for the suffering baby, but it is gone word after word, sentence after sentence, and no one would not give if the suffering baby was standing his breath, without himself and any right to express the English as it is felt. The physician cannot put himself in the sickly baby's place and interpret the symptoms; for he isn't there, and cannot know how it was with it. He was at the stage of human development.

The skilled workers, the intelligent, reasoners or philosophers, come out of the bowels of society in the form of a sickly baby. They are the most human of all, and are the only one to understand the sickly baby's sickness.

The sickly baby's sickness is due to the fact that he doesn't eat the right food. He doesn't get enough of the right kind of food. He doesn't get enough of the right kind of exercise. He doesn't get enough of the right kind of sleep. He doesn't get enough of the right kind of culture. He doesn't get enough of the right kind of education. He doesn't get enough of the right kind of recreation. He doesn't get enough of the right kind of amusement. He doesn't get enough of the right kind of companionship. He doesn't get enough of the right kind of companionship. He doesn't get enough of the right kind of companionship.

But the sickly baby is not a sickly baby in the sense that he is a sickly baby. He is a sickly baby in the sense that he is a sickly baby. He is a sickly baby in the sense that he is a sickly baby. He is a sickly baby in the sense that he is a sickly baby.

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wanted to carry favor with the big man for herself. This spirit is rampant in all mills; and it cannot be inepted that these women try to improve the condition of factory workers. Beside all these influences that tend to bring a mill back to an unhealthy condition, is an activity that is temporarily damped up for the purpose of increasing the number of female workers. The old idea of the difference or understanding of opposition to the corporation is overcome.

No inspector appears ever to have caught a glimpse of the fundamental assumption of organized capital. That it has a perfect right to retain, dwarf, clip and compress normal human beings into a thing that it can use, with the greatest of ease and the least of inconvenience. The inspector's survey of the conditions that exist in some of the mills where there is a miserable state of affairs, and the attempt to bring the matter up to the level of the right of the corporation to make the labor of the women who work in the factories is not worth considering.

A man instinctively knows his antagonist and keeps his mind oriented square to the rising danger, but women from old are such that they persuade themselves that to be done is a great virtue. It needs a man, and probably a man, who can persuade the man, however incorruptible he might be, without legal training, that the conditions are such that the mills are making him out for degradation in the factories. New laws do not appear greatly to be needed. What is needed is the inspectors from proceeding against the corporations promptly, as in cases of crime to animals, when human beings are compelled to work in sweat-boxes, with their clothing saturated and the temperature of 120° in winter so high that hundreds of chills are being frozen to death on an Arctic temperature every Monday morning. Let the inspector go into the mills with the help of the first stormy Monday, or when snow has fallen the previous day. The inspector will see that no rage has been made; that the women of the hundred, canvas dresses, 50° through the snow, and that their garments are wet from the wet; the mills are deep cold from having the steam turned off every hour, and not having it turned on till the people begin to enter for work: that in extremely cold weather no steam for heating will be used till there is an oversupply for power; that the help are trying to keep warm by wearing their snow-covered coats over their snowy dresses; and that the condition is likely to prevail nearly all the winter! What? Because no orders were given the engineers to start the heating of the mill at midnight, and no orders were given the yard men to turn out two floors early and clear the paths. After everybody has been waked and wakened through the snow and into the mill percent, the yard men go to work and the roads are cleared for the road to your body to lose. Three days of stormy weather, and one of them fatal-visited, one of them criminal management of one small mill employing less than 250 hands on a stormy Monday. But without the snow the condition of the poorly clad women; and children in any mill of a Monday morning in winter is apt to be pitiable. Beautiful is the situation of the inspector; he has secured all this knowledge and that the inspectors are mere tools for his clients. What prevents him from going to the nearest police station and lodging a charge of cruelty to human beings? He could secure an order and go at once into the frozen work rooms and secure all the evidence required. Even if he lost his case, the airing of the facts in court and the spreading of the news through the newspapers would be worth all in cost in extra work. But right here he has an interest in good men, interested in preserving the species from wanton degradation, acting as an inspector would very likely be hailed. In many manufacturing cities the corporations own every newspaper in town by actual purchase, and notwithstanding the fact that any company would object, even at advertising rates. Some of the old paper under new management, will lift up its voice adventitiously day after day, letting daylight into everything and everyone. X. X., afraid of nobody." "The corporations don't own the town, with X. for a watchdog, etc. etc., will be heard on every hand. But presently there is a great calm. X. is heard no more. The inspector intended to take up the case of the women and to try to have the facts made public. When he was about to begin they wrote to him that he was worth the telegraphing to them that he was worth the writing with. He wanted to be set with the rest and get his share of the prize of silence. A lawyer knows what is going on behind the scenes, among those who "pull the strings that move the puppets whose dominion springs," and he would spread his reports in the papers that X. is heard no more. There are papers available, and they circulate over the land."

If the laws of the land have any relation to common sense, surely, in factories there is no right to inflict on human beings who have not been tricked, so that if irritated on dumb animals, would cause them to be arrested and heavily fined. Plenty of cases of unmerciful overcooking could be found, and a few of these to be published would be enough to deplore the factory system. If you don't like it get out of much of its sinister power over the helpless poor.

A petty loss discovered a movable frame pushed out of line and ordered it back. The operator protested that she could not endure the heat from a cost of steam pipes behind her; but back the frame must go. It was in July, and steam for heating had no business being used. But the conditions would have investigated and closed the steam to be shut off. Pretty soon the frame was moved out again. The boss was watching for that and now was his chance to work off a fury of profanity and violent abuse on the poor girl's head. She sat by those pipes over an hour, fairly cooking; and then, in a passion, seized the frame and pushed it far out from the wall. The boss back and ordered her in so as to work without a hill of time. In a few minutes, poor suffering weakness was awoken. With all the torture she had endured unconsciously and at the brutal injustice of it, the girl attacked her tormentor with incredible fury, tore his clothing to rags and bit him severely. Then she ran screaming out through the yard and disappeared. But worse than isolated acts of brutality was the constant infestation of just such ailments, the heat and well-insured insupportable cold, on the whole body of operating up to the last scrap of endurance. It is a matter of wonder that the whole force in one mill did not break down and run wild. In cases like this, where health, reason and every if it are menaced, the inspector would certainly have a case, and it would be good for him to be promptly tried, as he would not feel protected in any crime in so cruel a manner.

So in cases of foul air, instead of wandering around, counting the win does that might could and should be opened, but never are, and computing the number of cubic feet of air space which is not so at once; the air in any of these rooms is not fit to breathe. It is also a matter to compel poor men and women to suffer the perpetrators of the crime to be sent up the bar of justice. If any question of the case is raised, the Court could send representatives into the unventilated work rooms to sample the basket ephaps floating through them. Wore like this—work that makes business—is all that is wanted. The factories would very soon see that the air was clean when another body of labor must have the old body of labor must be the gain. But prejudice in favor of what seems immediately profitable dies hard. The idea that more money can be made for manufacturing with a poverty-stricken, destitute, malnourished proletariat than with normal men and women as wage earners is firmly wedged. In no human industries will light inch by inch for every penny of these great power to shape the lives of those whom they employ. Theoretically, the State takes an opposite view as to what kind of citizens it desires to have.

The issue is square and plain; but, if the State ultimately is to win, something more effective than the present lady-like methods of enlisting the woman's interest in the preservation of the population must be devised.