LEGAL NOTICE

To the Sheriff of the County of Windham, his deputy, or either constable of the Town of Plainfield, within said County, Greeting:—

By authority of the State of Connecticut, you are hereby commanded to summon Albert Wilson, Joseph Rocheforte, Rhoades Paine, Michael Smola, William Carroll, Albert Leclair, Henry Parr, Adolph Monty, John Flannigan, Henry Wood and Blanche Goodreau, all of the said Town of Plainfield, both individually and as members of a certain voluntary unincorporated association known as Industrial Union No. 24, said Industrial Union No. 24, a voluntary unincorporated association which includes in its membership various textile workers of the class of employes in the employ of the plaintiff, and as the plaintiff is informed and believes said union has quarters over James Millet's store, upon Main street, in the Village of Moosup, in said Town of Plainfield, all remaining members and associates of said Industrial Union No. 24, and the attorneys, agents, associates and employes of the above named defendants, and Peter Rouleau, of said Town of Plainfield, and Abraham Binns, Commorant of said Town of Plainfield, to appear before the Superior Court to be held within and for the County of Windham on the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1922, then and there to answer unto The Aldrich Brothers Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Rhode Island, and having a manufacturing plant and office in the said Town of Plainfield, in a civil action wherein the plaintiff complains and says:

First: The plaintiff is engaged in the textile manufacturing business and has a plant therefor in the Village of Moosup, in said Town of Plainfield, and has an office in said Village of Moosup.

Second: The plaintiff normally employs at its said plant in said Village of Moosup a large number of persons, to wit: seven hundred, and has a large amount of money invested in said plant, which includes valuable real estate, equipment, machinery and supplies.

Third: The plaintiff avers and shows that its business and good will are of great value, and that any interruption of its business, even for a limited time, is the cause of irreparable loss and damage.

Fourth: The said Industrial Union No. 24 is a voluntary unincorporated association and includes in its membership various textile workers of the class of employes in the employ of the plaintiff, and the plaintiff has information and believes, and therefore avers that said association is organized and operating in the said Village of Moosup, and said Town of Plainfield, and that said association has quarters over James Millet's store, upon Main street, in the said Village of Moosup, and holds meetings in the K. of C. Hall in said Village of Moosup, and elsewhere.

Fifth: The plaintiff is not informed as to what persons other than the above named constitute the officers and members of said Union. The said Rouleau and Binns are held out to the public as the representatives and organizers of the association which is the parent body of said Industrial Union No. 24, the name of which association is unknown to the plaintiff, and the said Rouleau and Binns have been and are active in furthering the acts hereinafter complained of. The other defendants hereinbefore named are entitled and held out to the public as members and representatives of said Union; the remaining members of said Union are too numerous to be set forth individually in this complaint and are unknown to the plaintiff, but said above named defendants individually represent the interest of the ramaining members of said Union, and by reason of the facts aforesaid the plaintiff joins the aforesaid defendants individually and as representing all the remaining members of said Union known as Industrial Union No. 24, thereby joining as defendants all members of said Industrial Union No. 24, whether or not specifically named.

Sixth: The plaintiff is informed and believes and therefore avers that prior to about June 28th, A. D. 1922, a few, but only a few, of its employes were members of said Union or any similar association, and that at all times prior to the commencement of the acts hereinafter complained of, the greater part of its employes were agreeable to and desirous of remaining in the employ of the plaintiff, and the plaintiff shows that at the present time many of its employes and former employes are not members of said Union or any similar organization, do not wish to become members of any such organization and are satisfied with the working conditions, hours, and scale of wages in force at the plant of the plaintiff, and are desirous of working in the plaintiff's employ unannoyed, unharassed, and unmolested.

Seventh: On or about June 28th, A. D. 1922, the defendants or certain of them, together with other persons unknown to the plaintiff, conspired together, by unlawful means, to hinder, delay and impede the plaintiff in the performance of its business, to injure and destroy the good will, property and business of the plaintiff, to instigate a strike of the plaintiff's employes, unlawfully to induce the employes of the plaintiff to leave its employment, and unlawfully to prevent persons desirous of entering and continuing in the employ of the plaintiff from entering and continuing the same.

Eighth: On or about June 28th, A. D. 1922, certain of the employes in the plaintiff's said mill, including certain of the defendants, persuaded, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, others to join them and, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, by threats coerced still others to join them and all left the plaintiff's employ, and by reason thereof the operation of the plaintiff's said mill became so restricted, unbalanced and disorganized that it became necessary to close said mill.

Ninth: For a period of nineteen days from said June 28th, A. D. 1922, the plaintiff made no attempt to operate its said mill or to employ any person or persons except for the purpose of protecting its property, moving and shipping manufactured goods, and receiving and storing supplies, coal and the like, but during said nineteen days the defendants, in further pursuance of their conspiracy, annoyed, importuned, threatened and otherwise interfered with and intimidated such employes of the plaintiff as were employed by it during the period aforesaid, and also annoyed, importuned and otherwise intimidated such employes of the plaintiff as were willing to return to their employment with the plaintiff.

Tenth: The plaintiff shows and avers that in pursuance of said conspiracy the defendants, particularly certain of the defendants individually named, since the 17th day of July, A. D. 1922, when the plaintiff resumed operation of its said mill, have continued and still are continuing and have been and are engaged (1) in unlawfully causing, persuading and endeavoring to persuade, entice and induce the plaintiff's employes who have returned to their work to leave the employ of the plaintiff and to violate their contracts of employment with the plaintiff; (2) in unlawfully preventing and endeavoring to prevent all persons desirous of entering the plaintiff's employ from doing so, and (3) for the purpose of intimidating the employes of the plaintiff, in instigating, encouraging and directing large numbers of persons to congregate in the vicinity of the plaintiff's said plant and manufactory and to congregate near and in the vicinity of the places which the plaintiff's employes are accustomed to visit in going to and from their work and to congregate upon the public streets along which they pass and adjacent to and in the vicinity of the homes of the plaintiff's employes, and elsewhere, at the hours in which said employes are accustomed to go to or return from their work.

Eleventh: And the plaintiff shows that by annoying and importuning such employes by force and threats, by improper language, degrading epithets, threats of bodily injury, menacing conduct, threats of destruction of employes' houses, intimidation and other unlawful means, said defendants have intimidated, frightened and otherwise interfered with and are continuing to intimidate, frighten and otherwise interfere with the plaintiff's employes and former employes for the purpose of inducing them and compelling them to leave their employment with the plaintiff and to remain away from their employment; that the defendants in acting as aforesaid have been and are a menace to the employes and former employes of the plaintiff, unlawfully have induced many employes to leave the plaintiff's employ, unlawfully have induced many persons not to enter the employ of the plaintiff and are endeavoring at the present time unlawfully to induce those now in the plaintiff's employ to leave the same, and to violate their contracts of employment with the plaintiff.

Twelfth: In further pursuance of said conspiracy, certain of the defendants, particularly encouraged and instigated by the individual defendants herein named, and the individual defendants herein named, have, since June 28th, A. D. 1922, and particularly since July 17th, A. D. 1922, acted and caused others to act as pickets, so-called, and in large numbers and in squads to patrol the streets in front of and near the plaintiff's premises, in front of or near the houses or dwelling places of the plaintiff's employes, and along the streets where the plaintiff's employes pass to and from their work; and the said pickets have followed and caused others to follow the plaintiff's employes upon the public streets in an annoying and intimidating manner, and for the purpose and with the result (in many instances) of thereby compelling said employes to leave the plaintiff's employment or to desist from returning to or to refrain from entering the plaintiff's employment and for the further purpose of injuring and ruining the business and good will of the plaintiff. And the plaintiff shows that the acts aforesaid still continue and it is informed and believes and therefore avers will continue indefinitely and until the business of the plaintiff is irreparably injured and damaged unless restrained as hereinafter prayed.

Thirteenth: On or about July 17th, A. D. 1922, and on other days and dates between said July 17th, A. D. 1922, and the date of this complaint, by reason of the picketing heretofore mentioned, the approaches to the plaintiff's said mill and the five gates or entrances to the plaintiff's said mill were picketed by the defendants and persons incited by them, and it has been necessary to call for certain public officers, to wit: a deputy sheriff and many special deputy sheriffs of said Windham County, to move the crowd of pickets who were shouting insulting remarks and epithets at the workers, and the pickets were only kept moving by said officers.

Fourteenth: The plaintiff further shows that on or about the 1st day of August, A. D. 1922, one of the plaintiff's employes was threatened by the defendants that "we shall make your life pretty short" if the said employe did not stop working "at this scab mill."

Fifteenth: The plaintiff desires to operate its said plant to its full capacity, but it shows that, although it has attempted to do so, said operation has been rendered practically impossible by reason of the acts aforesaid, and that it is operating its said plant only under the greatest difficulty and only to a very limited extent. The plaintiff further shows that it has been delayed in fulfilling contracts and has lost a large amount of money and is unable to accept new business by reason of the acts herein complained of. It further shows that unless it is permitted to operate its said plant in the usual way according to law and without molestation, the damage accruing by reason of said acts will be irreparable. The plaintiff further shows that, despite the efforts of the deputy sheriffs as aforesaid, the acts of intimidation hereinbefore mentioned continue, and that the situation has become so acute that the plaintiff cannot be given adequate protection unless this Court interposes its decree as hereinafter prayed.

Sixteenth: The plaintiff is informed and believes and therefore avers that the defendants intend to continue the aforesaid unlawful acts for the purpose of ruining the plaintiff's business and good will. And the plaintiff further shows that the repeated and continued violations of its rights and the rights of its employes by the defendants as above set forth constitute a continued illegal, malicious and unjustifiable interference with its business, property and other rights, are causing it irreparable damage and that unless said defendants are enjoined in accordance with the prayer hereinafter contained, said violations will continue and will cause the plaintiff irreparable damage and will lead to a multiplicity of suits.

Seventeenth: The plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law.

The plaintiff claims:

An injunction restraining the defendants, their respective agents, associates and employes and all persons acting in concert with the aforesaid defendants or any of them or in their behalf whether or not specifically named as defendants in the complaint from (1) inducing or enticing any person now or hereafter having a contract of employment with the plaintiff to break the same; (2) molesting, intimidating, threatening, annoying or hindering, either by violence, threats of violence, insults, indecent talk and abusive epithets, annoying language, acts or conduct, or otherwise, any person now or hereafter in the employ of the plaintiff, or willing to enter or desirous of entering the same or so acting in any manner whatsoever as is calculated to coerce any such persons from remaining in or entering said employment; (3) molesting, interfering with or otherwise annoying any such persons, in any manner whatsoever, in proceeding to and from his or her place of abode upon the plaintiff's premises or in pursuing his or her ways about the streets; (4) picketing, loitering, assembling or congregating, either singly or in squads, or establishing or maintaining any patrol or patrols or picket or pickets or causing others to picket, loiter, assemble, congregate or patrol, either in the vicinity of the premises of the plaintiff or in the vicinity of the abode of any employe or person willing to become or desirous of becoming an employe of the plaintiff, or on any street, highway or sidewalk along or across or by which said employes or persons pass in going to or from the premises of the plaintiff and their respective abodes; (5) entering into or continuing in any scheme, designing or conspiring among themselves or with others organized or acting for the purpose of interfering with or injuring the plaintiff's business, good will or property, by molesting, intimidating, obstructing, annoying or otherwise interfering with any person or persons now or hereafter in the employment of the plaintiff or agreeable to or desirous of entering the same; (6) committing any act of violence whatever or trespassing in any way whatever upon the premises of the plaintiff; it is hereby ordered that the defendants be and they hereby are strictly ordered and enjoined, under penalty of $5,000, to desist and refrain absolutely from further (1) inducing or enticing any person now or hereafter having a contract of employment with the plaintiff to break the same; (2) molesting, intimidating, threatening, threatening, hindering, either by violence, threats of violence, insults, indecent talk and abusive epithets, annoying language, acts or conduct, or otherwise, any person now or hereafter in the employ of the plaintiff or willing to enter or desirous of entering the same or so acting in any manner whatsoever as is calculated to coerce any such persons from remaining in or entering said employment; (3) molesting, interfering with or otherwise annoying any such persons, in any manner whatsoever, in proceeding to and from his or her place of abode upon the plaintiff's premises or in pursuing his or her ways about the streets; (4) picketing, loitering, assembling or congregating, either singly or in squads, or establishing or maintaining any patrol or patrols or picket or pickets or causing others to picket, loiter, assemble, congregate or patrol, either in the vicinity of the premises of the plaintiff or in the vicinity of the abode of any employe or person willing to become or desirous of becoming an employe of the plaintiff, or on any street, highway or sidewalk along or across or by which said employes or persons pass in going to or from the premises of the plaintiff and their respective abodes; (5) entering into or continuing in any scheme, designing or conspiring among themselves or with others organized or acting for the purpose of interfering with or injuring the plaintiff's business, good will or property, by molesting, intimidating, obstructing, annoying or otherwise interfering with any person or persons now or hereafter in the employment of the plaintiff or agreeable to or desirous of entering the same; (6) committing any act of violence whatever or trespassing in any way whatever upon the premises of the plaintiff, until the sitting of the Superior Court to which said writ is returnable, and its further order thereon.

Dated at New Haven, Connecticut, this 7th day of August, A. D. 1922.

JAMES H. WEBB,
A Judge of the Superior Court.

To the Sheriff of the County of Windham, his deputy, or either constable of the Town of Plainfield, within said County, Greeting:—

By authority of the State of Connecticut, you are hereby commanded to give notice to Albert Wilson, Joseph Rocheforte, Rhoades Paine, Michael Smola, William Carroll, Adolph Leclair, Blanche Goodreau, Peter Rouleau, Henry Parr, Adolph Monty, John Flannigan, Henry Wood, Abraham Binns and Industrial Union No. 24, of the foregoing writ, complaint, affidavit, bond and the foregoing order and temporary injunction, and this order of notice, by forthwith leaving a true and attested copy of the same with each of the said defendants, or at his usual place of abode, and inasmuch as the names or residences of many of the persons in interest as defendants are unknown to the party instituting the proceedings, notice of the original writ, complaint, affidavit, bond and foregoing order and temporary injunction and this order of notice shall be given by publishing a true and attested copy thereof one time before August 24th, 1922, in The Norwich Bulletin, a newspaper largely circulating in the Village of Moosup, in said Town of Plainfield, and return make.

Dated at New Haven Connecticut, this 7th day of August, A. D. 1922.

JAMES H. WEBB,
A Judge of the Superior Court.

State of Connecticut, County of Windham, ss., Plainfield, August 7th, A. D. 1922.

The within and foregoing is a true copy of the original writ, complaint, affidavit, bond, order and temporary injunction and order of notice in my hands for service.

Attest: CHARLES E. AYER,
aug9d Deputy Sheriff.

LEGAL NOTICE

semble, congregate or patrol, either in the vicinity of the premises of the plaintiff or in the vicinity of the abode of any employe or person willing to become or desirous of becoming an employe of the plaintiff, or on any street, highway or sidewalk along or across or by which said employes or persons pass in going to or from the premises of the plaintiff and their respective abodes; (5) entering into or continuing in any scheme, designing or conspiring among themselves or with others organized or acting for the purpose of interfering with or injuring the plaintiff's business, good will or property, by molesting, intimidating, obstructing, annoying or otherwise interfering with any person or persons now or hereafter in the employment of the plaintiff or agreeable to or desirous of entering the same; (6) committing any act of violence whatever or trespassing in any way whatever upon the premises of the plaintiff; it is hereby ordered that the defendants be and they hereby are strictly ordered and enjoined, under penalty of $5,000, to desist and refrain absolutely from further (1) inducing or enticing any person now or hereafter having a contract of employment with the plaintiff to break the same; (2) molesting, intimidating, threatening, threatening, hindering, either by violence, threats of violence, insults, indecent talk and abusive epithets, annoying language, acts or conduct, or otherwise, any person now or hereafter in the employ of the plaintiff or willing to enter or desirous of entering the same or so acting in any manner whatsoever as is calculated to coerce any such persons from remaining in or entering said employment; (3) molesting, interfering with or otherwise annoying any such persons, in any manner whatsoever, in proceeding to and from his or her place of abode upon the plaintiff's premises or in pursuing his or her ways about the streets; (4) picketing, loitering, assembling or congregating, either singly or in squads, or establishing or maintaining any patrol or patrols or picket or pickets or causing others to picket, loiter, assemble, congregate or patrol, either in the vicinity of the premises of the plaintiff or in the vicinity of the abode of any employe or person willing to become or desirous of becoming an employe of the plaintiff, or on any street, highway or sidewalk along or across or by which said employes or persons pass in going to or from the premises of the plaintiff and their respective abodes; (5) entering into or continuing in any scheme, designing or conspiring among themselves or with others organized or acting for the purpose of interfering with or injuring the plaintiff's business, good will or property, by molesting, intimidating, obstructing, annoying or otherwise interfering with any person or persons now or hereafter in the employment of the plaintiff or agreeable to or desirous of entering the same; (6) committing any act of violence whatever or trespassing in any way whatever upon the premises of the plaintiff, until the sitting of the Superior Court to which said writ is returnable, and its further order thereon.

Dated at New Haven, Connecticut, this 7th day of August, A. D. 1922.

JAMES H. WEBB,
A Judge of the Superior Court.

State of Connecticut, County of New Haven, ss., New Haven, Aug. 7th, A. D. 1922.

I, Harry Richardson, being duly sworn, depose and say that I am the Superintendent of the plaintiff in the foregoing writ and complaint, and that I have full knowledge of the facts stated in the foregoing complaint and that the same are true.

HARRY RICHARDSON,
Superintendent of The Aldrich Brothers Company.

Subscribed and sworn to by Harry Richardson on the day and year above written, before me.

JAMES H. WEBB,
A Judge of the Superior Court.

State of Connecticut, County of New Haven, ss., New Haven, Aug. 7th, A. D. 1922.

Personally appeared, on the day and date above written, Harry Richardson of Plainfield, Connecticut, as principal, and Charles E. Ayer of Killingly, Connecticut, as surety, and acknowledged themselves bound unto Albert Wilson, Joseph Rocheforte, Rhoades Paine, Michael Smola, William Carroll, Peter Rouleau, Henry Parr, Adolph Monty, John Flannigan, Henry Wood, Albert Leclair, Blanche Goodreau, and Industrial Union No. 24, all of said Town of Plainfield, and Abraham Binns, Commorant of said Town of Plainfield, in a bond of $1,000 that they will answer all damages in case the plaintiff in the above and foregoing action in which an injunction is applied for, shall fail to prosecute its said action to effect.

JAMES H. WEBB,
A Judge of the Superior Court.

The above and foregoing original writ and complaint in the action of The Aldrich Brothers Company against Albert Wilson, Joseph Rocheforte, Rhoades Paine, Michael Smola, William Carroll, Albert Leclair, Henry Parr, Adolph Monty, John Flannigan, Henry Wood, Blanche Goodreau, Peter Rouleau, and Industrial Union No. 24, all of said Town of Plainfield, and Abraham Binns, Commorant of said Town of Plainfield, containing a demand for an injunction restraining the defendants from (1) inducing or enticing any person now or hereafter having a contract of employment with the plaintiff to break the same; (2) molesting, intimidating, threatening, annoying or hindering either by violence, threats of violence, insults, indecent talk and abusive epithets, annoying language, acts or conduct, or otherwise, any person now or hereafter in the employ of the plaintiff, or willing to enter or desirous of entering the same or so acting in any manner whatsoever as is calculated to coerce any such persons from remaining in or entering said employment; (3) molesting, interfering with or otherwise annoying any such persons, in any manner whatsoever, in proceeding to and from his or her place of abode upon the plaintiff's premises or in pursuing his or her ways about the streets; (4) picketing, loitering, assembling or congregating, either singly or in squads, or establishing or maintaining any patrol or patrols or picket or pickets or causing others to picket, loiter, assemble, congregate or patrol, either in the vicinity of the premises of the plaintiff or in the vicinity of the abode of any employe or person willing to become or desirous of becoming an employe of the plaintiff, or on any street, highway or sidewalk along or across or by which said employes or persons pass in going to or from the premises of the plaintiff and their respective abodes; (5) entering into or continuing in any scheme, designing or conspiring among themselves or with others organized or acting for the purpose of interfering with or injuring the plaintiff's business, good will or property, by molesting, intimidating, obstructing, annoying or otherwise interfering with any person or persons now or hereafter in the employment of the plaintiff or agreeable to or desirous of entering the same; (6) committing any act of violence whatever or trespassing in any way whatever upon the premises of the plaintiff; and that it is operating its said plant only under the greatest difficulty and only to a very limited extent. The plaintiff further shows that it has been delayed in fulfilling contracts and has lost a large amount of money and is unable to accept new business by reason of the acts herein complained of. It further shows that unless it is permitted to operate its said plant in the usual way according to law and without molestation, the damage accruing by reason of said acts will be irreparable. The plaintiff further shows that, despite the efforts of the deputy sheriffs as aforesaid, the acts of intimidation hereinbefore mentioned continue, and that the situation has become so acute that the plaintiff cannot be given adequate protection unless this Court interposes its decree as hereinafter prayed.

Sixteenth: The plaintiff is informed and believes and therefore avers that the defendants intend to continue the aforesaid unlawful acts for the purpose of ruining the plaintiff's business and good will. And the plaintiff further shows that the repeated and continued violations of its rights and the rights of its employes by the defendants as above set forth constitute a continued illegal, malicious and unjustifiable interference with its business, property and other rights, are causing it irreparable damage and that unless said defendants are enjoined in accordance with the prayer hereinafter contained, said violations will continue and will cause the plaintiff irreparable damage and will lead to a multiplicity of suits.

Seventeenth: The plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law.

The plaintiff claims:

An injunction restraining the defendants, their respective agents, associates and employes and all persons acting in concert with the aforesaid defendants or any of them or in their behalf whether or not specifically named as defendants in the complaint from (1) inducing or enticing any person now or hereafter having a contract of employment with the plaintiff to break the same; (2) molesting, intimidating, threatening, annoying or hindering, either by violence, threats of violence, insults, indecent talk and abusive epithets, annoying language, acts or conduct, or otherwise, any person now or hereafter in the employ of the plaintiff, or willing to enter or desirous of entering the same or so acting in any manner whatsoever as is calculated to coerce any such persons from remaining in or entering said employment; (3) molesting, interfering with or otherwise annoying any such persons, in any manner whatsoever, in proceeding to and from his or her place of abode upon the plaintiff's premises or in pursuing his or her ways about the streets; (4) picketing, loitering, assembling or congregating, either singly or in squads, or establishing or maintaining any patrol or patrols or picket or pickets or causing others to picket, loiter, assemble, congregate or patrol, either in the vicinity of the premises of the plaintiff or in the vicinity of the abode of any employe or person willing to become or desirous of becoming an employe of the plaintiff, or on any street, highway or sidewalk along or across or by which said employes or persons pass in going to or from the premises of the plaintiff and their respective abodes; (5) entering into or continuing in any scheme, designing or conspiring among themselves or with others organized or acting for the purpose of interfering with or injuring the plaintiff's business, good will or property, by molesting, intimidating, obstructing, annoying or otherwise interfering with any person or persons now or hereafter in the employment of the plaintiff or agreeable to or desirous of entering the same; (6) committing any act of violence whatever or trespassing in any way whatever upon the premises of the plaintiff, until the sitting of the Superior Court to which said writ is returnable, and its further order thereon.

Dated at New Haven, Connecticut, this 7th day of August, A. D. 1922.

JAMES H. WEBB,
A Judge of the Superior Court.

State of Connecticut, County of Windham, ss., Plainfield, August 7th, A. D. 1922.

The within and foregoing is a true copy of the original writ, complaint, affidavit, bond, order and temporary injunction and order of notice in my hands for service.

Attest: CHARLES E. AYER,
aug9d Deputy Sheriff.

ALBERTUS F. WOOD
Funeral Director and Embalmer
PHONE 147 DANIELSON

MOOSUP

Arthur Hall and Mrs. Chester Webber, with her son Lyndon of Brockton, who have been spending a week with their sister, Mrs. O. E. Kenyon, returned home Sunday afternoon. They were accompanied by F. H. Hall and Chester Waite, both of Brockton, Mass.

Miss Dorothy Bishop of Brockton is visiting Mrs. Orrin E. Kenyon for several weeks.

Christopher Lyon and family attended the funeral of William S. Simmons in Central Village Friday.

Emil Dorflington of Providence spent Sunday with his mother.

Misses Harriet and Bella Howard and Miss Elizabeth Gorman spent Sunday in Webster, Mass.

Miss Margaret McBride, Mrs. T. F. Murray, Misses Helen and Madelyn Cronin of Danielson were guests Sunday of Miss Annie Gorman.

Frank Shippee is working in Plainfield now instead of at Washington, R. I.

Several families have moved out of the Aldrich Manufacturing company tenements the past week.

Homer Hemenway entertained relatives from Rhode Island Sunday.

George E. Hill, William Williams, Dudley Williams, Fred Barber, and Albert Smith tried their luck getting quahaugs Sunday on the Rhode Island shores.

DANIELSON AND PUTNAM NEWS

DANIELSON

A temporary injunction restraining employes of the Aldrich Manufacturing company at Moosup, under penalty of $5,000, from further picketing of the mill company's plant, from molesting, intimidating, threatening or in any way interfering with employes of the plant, became effective Tuesday afternoon, when Deputy Sheriff Charles E. Ayer served summons on various individuals and members of Industrial Union, No. 24, in a civil action instituted by the Aldrich Manufacturing company. The defendants are ordered to appear in the superior court for this county on the first Tuesday in September to answer to the manufacturing company on its complaint that the defendants or certain of them, together with other persons unknown to the plaintiff company have conspired together, by unlawful means, to hinder, delay and impede the company's employes and to prevent persons desirous of entering the employ of the company or continuing in its employ from so doing.

Service of the papers in the case by Sheriff Ayer came like the explosion of a bomb to the strikers generally, as well as to the people of Moosup as a whole. The temporary injunction was authorized and ordered Monday at New Haven by Judge James E. Webb of the superior court sitting in chambers, following a complete review of the strike situation at Moosup by Attorney Harry E. Back of Danielson, counsel for the Aldrich Manufacturing company. Not an inkling of the fact that the company was seeking an injunction became known until service of summons began by Sheriff Ayers.

Those who are made defendants in the action are, Albert Wilson, Joseph Rochefort, Rhoades Paine, Michael Smola, William Carroll, Albert LeClair, Henry Parr, Adolph Monty, John Flannigan, Henry Wood and Blanche Goodreau, all of the town of Plainfield, both individually and as members of Industrial Union, No. 24, all the remaining members of Industrial Union No. 24, the attorneys, agents and employes of the afore-mentioned defendants and Peter Rouleau and Abraham Binns, also of the town of Plainfield.

The full details relative to the injunction and the representations on which it was ordered together with mention of the fact that employes' lives have ben thraind is set forth elsewhere in this issue of The Bulletin, in the legal notice required by law in all such cases.

It was stated Tuesday that additional hands were at work at the mill, the number having increased over the number working Monday and the gain during the past week has been material, though the great majority of the strikers are still remaining away from work.

Tuesday afternoon it was indicated at Moosup that the directors of the strike were greatly surprised at the action of the mill company in obtaining an injunction. There is realization in strike headquarters and in the ranks of the strikers generally that the injunction must be obeyed and that violation of it will bring penalties up to $5,000.

No pair of prize beauies ever were gazed upon with more longing looks or were the inspiration of a larger number of sighs than a pair of clumsy, khaki-topped motor trucks standing side by each in the yard at the state police barracks on North Main street during Tuesday.

Added to the wistful looks and the unabridged sighs, was a long enumeration of parched throats, for inside of these trucks 7,200 bottles of beer were reposing, and the trucks were there because the state police believe it is real beer.

Calmly watching all of those who came to look was an armed guard, never moving out of smelling range of that pair of trucks, which, some hoped, might shimmy a bit so that the onlookers could hear the cargo splash about a little if nothing more. Armed guards had relieved each other all through Monday night—in order that the trucks might not be lonesome, nor the beer spoil, for the trucks were a long way from their New York home and, somehow, unguarded beer does not keep well this summer.

Up at the barracks, Officer Albert S. Fields, in charge of the station, was receiving all kinds of good-natured offers to relieve the state police of all further work in disposing of the beer. The officer could have hired 500 men to help dispose of that beer at a lower rate per hour than anyone hereabouts is paying; in fact many offered to do the work for nothing.

Down at the police station, Barnett C. Hart, Providence, held to answer to a charge that he had attempted to bribe Officer Fields and Officer Merrill R. Keith, and Charles Taylor, colored, and Thomas Walsh, the New Yorkers who were driving the trucks when they were seized near Jewett City, Monday afternoon, were patiently waiting until they could be taken to Plainfield and Jewett City for hearings.

Hart is the man to whom the drivers telephoned in Providence after they rad been ordered under arrest by Officer Keith. He arrived from Providence in about two hours after being notified of the drivers' troubles and by that time Officers Fields also had arrived at Jewett City from Danielson. Officer Fields said Tuesday that Hart immediately made known his idea that it might be possible to adjust the situation and, according to the officer, there was much conversation about a money consideration. The officer listened so attentively that Hart apparently believed his plan would be accepted and on the way to Danielson with the trucks, Hart then being a passenger in Officers Fields car, he took a roll of bills from his pocket and slipped one to the officer. This was near the little school house east of Bishop's crossing in the town of Plainfield. Officer Fields drew his car up beside the highway and stopped, signalling to Officer Keith, who was following behind the trucks on his motorcycle to come forward. Officer Keith no sooner had heard about the "gift" to Officer Fields than he also was made a similar "gift" by Hart. The officers each had been given $100 bills, and once in ossession of the money they informed Hart that he was under arrest for attempted bribery. The bill given to Officer Keith was marked, Hart condescendingly telling Officer Fields that he would put the marked one onto Officer Kieth. Officer Fields said Tuesday that Hart not only had given the officers $100 each, but had promised them $100 each every week if they would just allow the beer trucks to run through this territory unmolested—nothing more!

That Hart is closely associated with some of the biggest bootleggers in the country is indicated by the manner in which he began to get active as soon as he was allowed to use a telephone here in Danielson. He boasted to Officer Fields that last year "we lost a ship load of liquor worth $150,000," and that at Christmas time last year another loss that was suffered by the outfit was two carloads of Scotch and rye whiskey, worth $50,000, while it was en route from Canada into New England. Capture of the two truck loads of beer seemed a mere incident to him, though the beer at 50 cents a bottle would have been worth $3,500 in New York.

Humor was injected into the difficult situation in which Hart and the drivers found themselves by jolly Charlie Taylor, who chuckled and grinned over the whole affair.

Late Monday night at the police barracks Hart remarked that "this won't be such a bad place to spend the night."

This brought a real laugh from Taylor who cannily commented: "You ain't goin' to spend the night here, Mr. Hart! You ain't gone where you goin' yet!" and Taylor had the right idea, for within an hour, all were locked in cells at the police station, where Taylor's good night comment was, "My wife sure will razz me right when I get home—if I ever do."

Borough property owners will pay a 10 mill borough tax next month. This was decided upon at the adjourned annual town meeting after a special meeting had voted appropriations for building sewers in sections of Maple, Carter, Broad and Franklin streets as provdied for in the warning for the special borough meeting. If the sewers were not to be built, the borough could get along on an 8-mill tax, but the sewers are wanted and needed, so their construction was authorized and the taxe rate made high enough to meet the cost. The total appropriation for sewer extension was $500. Of those amount $1400 will be used in building the Maple street sewer. The remainder is for the sewer extensions in other streets.

Frank Mailhot of High street was reported Tuesday as seriously ill at the Day Kimball hospital, where he has undergone a surgical operation. About a year ago Mr. Mailhot was very dangerously ill for weeks following an attack of appendicitis and and operation.

A new touring car for use of the state police barracks here was brought through from Hartford on Tuesday by officer Merrill R. Keith, who made the trip to the capital to take out some seized beer for analysis as to its alcoholic content.

In the town court, Tuesday morning, John McManus of New Haven pleaded not guilty to a charge that he had stolen property of a value of $70 from John Stone of this town. McManus was arrested in New Haven and held by the police of that city until returned here in charge of Officer A. W. Williams. McManus pleaded not guilty and his trial was set for ten o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

Mrs. Gerald Aldrich of Washington D. C., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Dubuc of Mechanic street. Mrs. Aldrich is a sister of Mrs. Dubuc.

Mrs. Juliette Thomas Field died Tuesday morning at the home of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Ida J. Field, in Dayville. Mrs. Field, born in Coventry September 26, 1835, was the widow of William Field, who has been dead many years. In July she fell at home and sustained a fractured hip and her recovery has been despaired of since that time. Harold and Donald Field and Miss Muriel Field are grandchildren of Mrs. Field, who had lived the greater part of her life in the town of Killingly.

Tuesday afternoon, at his home in East Killingly, funeral services for Almond Bartlett were conducted by Rev. J. W. Carpenter, pastor of the Union Baptist church at that place. The services were attended by a delegation of members from McGregor post, G. A. R., of Danielson and members of the Sons of Veterans acted as bearers: W. B. Smith, Robert Smith, A. E. Gordon, Frank A. Chase, Frank H. Greener and Herbert Lyon. Burial was in the Bartlett cemetery at East Killigly. A. F. Wood was funeral director.

At his home in East Killingly Monday afternoon funeral services for Israel P. Chase were conducted by Rev. C. C. Tibbetts, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Danielson. Hymns at the service were sung by Mrs. Andrew Potter, Mrs. W. B. Smith and Harry Sayles. Mrs. Frank Adams was organist. Burial was in Westfield cemetery. The bearers were John Drew, Cyrus Smith, Robert Smith and George Mason. A. F. Wood was funeral director.

William Brennan Formaly of this town, now in the government employ at the Central post office, Philadelphia, has been spending the past week at the home of his mother, Mrs. Eliza Brennan, in Dayville.

Lovers of horses and horse-racing read with interest the list of entries in the races of the Bay State Short Ship Circuit to be held in Norwich, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Many of the same horses that were seen in Woonsocket last week are entered and there will be a good attendance from this county when the trotters are called to the wire, Thursday next.

Lawrence Backus, of Thompson, and Allan Averill, of Pomfret, left Tuesday morning for Woodstock, N. H., where they will be guests of Mr. Backus' sister at her summer cottage. They will then tour the White mountains.

Miss Hazel Davis has returned to Lord's Point after a few days' visit with Isaac Champeau and daughter, Miss Irene Champeau.

The effect of the strike of the railway shopmen is noticed in the upper railroad yard by people passing back and forth in passenger trains. At first one or two freight cars marked "Unfit for use" were seen. This string of cars has had a steady growth until it has reached a considerable length.

Lucius P. Merriam, who underwent an operation at the Peter Bent Brigham Memorial hospital a few weeks ago, is expected home this week. He is steadily gaining weight and strength. Mr. Merriam is a bookkeeper in the First National bank, is exalted ruler of Putnam lodge of Elks and past master of Quinebaug lodge of Masons.

Putnam experienced another severe electrical storm Monday night. Shortly before midnight a bolt of lightning struck a transformer of the Putnam Light & Power Company near the corner of Woodstock avenue and Milton street. A number of people on the avenue were thrown from their beds and some had headaches Tuesday on account of the shock. Those who ran to the windows following the crash, saw a large ball of fire playing about the transformer box which emitted sparks for fifteen minutes or more. Following the crash the street lights in the north end of the city went out, leaving that section in darkness. The place where the lightning struck is not far from St. Mary's church, which was struck during last Friday night's storm.

Owing to the breaking of a gear in the water wheel, the Putnam Woolen Co.'s plant is partly shut down. The wheel had to be sent away for repairs and it is believed that the production will be retarded the rest of the week. Part of the mill is being operated by electricity.

Miss Margaret Bulger of Burlington, Vt., is visiting her brother, John H. Bulger, ex-captain of police, and his family, on School street.

Various kinds of white mule, moonshine and hooch are locked up at the police station. It is locked in so tightly that the police cannot get at it to confiscate it. It is believed that someone on the outside tried to get in. Anyhow it has been found that the lock is broken and the door cannot be opened. The city janitor has been notified and will see what he can do in the emergency.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, an aeroplane passed over Putnam flying in a northerly direction. It was so high that the sound of the motor was not loud enough to attract general attention to the airman.

There are enough dead chestnut trees on Oak Hill to keep several families warm next winter. The chestnut blight is responsible. The property is owned by a man who lives out of town and doubtless has not seen the premises in many years.

Mayor Macdonald and Aldermen Charles E. Dean, Jerry Labby and Honorius Magnan, members of the fire committee of the common council, met at fire headquarters in Union square, Tuesday afternoon, where they perfected plans for improving the fire headquarters building. For some time the building has been considered none too safe. The plans adopted call for a general strengthening of the supports and oflors and an overhauling of the whole structure to meet present needs. It is planned to have the work begin at once to have the building in readiness upon the arrival of the new motor driven hook and ladder truck recently purchased by the city. It is expected that the new piece of apparatus will reach Putnam early in October.

Alderman Jerry Labby has sold his store to Bernard Napierkoski. Mr. Labby has not stated what his plans are, aside from saying that he has something in view.

The police have been asked to look for a man who purchased on conditional bill of sale a large touring car. After making a deposit he and the car disappeared. The owner of the car has become anxious. The police have communicated with officers in a western state where it is thought possible the car and driver will show up.

Bloomers and knickers are fast bting adopted by the flappers. They have become so common as to attract little attention, but a girl dressed in an ordinary pair of boy's overalls topped with a white waist and sun shade hat managed to attract a bit of attention on Main street, Tuesday afternoon. The khaki knicker suit seems to be the favorite garb of the bobbed hair, smart child, from fifteen to eighteen summers.

Early this (Wednesday) morning between 60 and 70 boys and girls from the east side tenement district, New York, boarded a train at the Grand Central station. They are now on their way to Putnam for their first peep at real country and for two weeks they will be the guests in various parts of eastern Windham county. Their great joy has been brought about by generous people, with wh