

The Haverhill Social Democrat.

No. 2, Vol. 1.

Haverhill, Mass., October 14, 1899.

Price Two Cents.

AN OIL PAINTING FREE.

Mr. F. Matzow, a Norwegian landscape artist, will paint genuine oil paintings as an attraction, in one of our store windows, for one week, commencing tomorrow. He produces effects in from 10 to 15 minutes that would take other artists hours. These paintings will be

GIVEN AWAY FREE

with every dollar's worth of goods purchased at our store, with small additional cost for frame, we supplying handsome frames at 98c, \$1.49 or \$1.69 each.

IN BLACK DRESS GOODS

We have always had the reputation of carrying the best showing, the most inclusive and exclusive assortments of any store in New England east of Boston, while in low prices we stand for comparison with any house in the country carrying dress goods. We have never yet met or saw standard goods sold regularly at less prices than we regularly make. Our September showing of Novelties and Colored Dress Goods is being daily added to and enlarged and is being favored with an unusual volume of early buying and selecting.

NOTE. Few Departments anywhere have the benefit of the excellency of light here so noticeable.

Black Crepons.

still favorites, greater than ever, among black novelty dress goods are crepons and richer and handsomer are they for the coming season than ever before.

There is an evident strength of texture, combined with extraordinary fineness and that beauty of black color shading possible only to silk and mohair blendings.

Silky blisters of irregular designs and some that reveal nicely outlined brocades, others in stripes, cross stripes and bayaderes, some with layeres, some with beauty of style and finish that are simply indescribable, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$1.98 and \$2.50 per yard.

Black Granites.

Extra heavy all wool black granite suitings, 46 inches wide, at per yard..... 78c

Black Armures.

46-inch black armures, strictly all wool, splendid imported suiting, at per yard..... 98c

Black Venetians.

The popular black Venetians, a yard and a half wide, in two superior grades at per yard..... 78c and \$1.25

Black Serges, Chevots.

For a special leader we are showing a heavy black storm serge, that is strictly all pure wool, strong and of fine texture, at per yard..... 48c

A superior quality black storm serge that's a yard and a half wide, is immense value, at per yard..... 58c

Black Mohairs.

45-inch black brillianines of all pure mohair, at per yard..... 48c

Black Whipcords, Poptins

46-inch black whipcords, all pure wool and extra fine weaves, at per yd..... 98c

THE MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL

Why it Has Cost More Than Originally Estimated.—Who is to Blame and Who is Responsible.

The construction of the manual training school by the city has been closely watched by the public, and much criticism has been indulged in by those who are opposed to this manner of constructing public buildings and who desire to see the first attempt by the city in this direction, be a failure. From the moment the first shovel of earth was removed from the lot, all kinds of misrepresentation have been rife regarding the progress of the building of the school and the result has been a general confusion of the public mind on the subject. So much of the criticism exploited has been so absolutely unfair, that a truthful and succinct account in the Social Democrat will place the whole matter before the public in an entirely different light than that in which it has hitherto been presented. When this is done it will be clearly seen by unprejudiced citizens that when the quality of the building is taken into consideration, along with the highly increased cost of materials, the cost of erecting the building has been much less than it would otherwise have been had the work been done by contractors.

Last year's city council appropriated \$2,500 and adopted plans to construct a manual training school. The city council of this year authorized an extra appropriation of \$2,500 making a total of \$5,000 for the construction of the building per specifications. The council also authorized the public property committee to erect and partially equip the building. The public property committee voted to have the building erected by day labor, at union wages, and also to have a superintendent of construction appointed, who was instructed to proceed per specifications. Now if this was all that was necessary to have the building completed in proper form, all would be well, but it wasn't. Matters had not progressed far before it became plain to the public property committee that the original amount intended for cost of construction would fall far short of what was actually needed, when necessary changes were made in order that the manual training school would be fit for use and occupancy.

First of all, the school board requested that the building be raised from three to five feet higher than the plans called for it being discovered that were the plans followed, the building would be altogether too low. The request of the school committee was granted. Then it was found that the boiler calculated upon in the specifications was not large enough to heat the building, and instead of a 20 horse power boiler, one of 50 horse power was required, and a 50 horse power boiler was put in. Following upon this came another discovery that the sanitary arrangements defined in the specifications would be incomplete and this had to be remedied. The plans also called for a 4 inch wall around the boiler, but a 24 inch wall had to be built, and in order that better ventilation could be given the pupils, a larger air stack had to be provided. All these changes had to be made at increased cost, showing that the cost estimated in the plans adopted by the city council of last year were entirely out of proportion to the actual cost of the building.

When it will be seen that the original plans were the same that the contractors would have used had they had the erection of the building, and as these changes would have had to have been made by the contractors having the right to say what the changes cost, could have charged the city whatever sum they saw fit.

An important item to be considered in the increased cost of the manual training school above the original figures, along with what has been mentioned, is the increased cost of material used. Since the plans were adopted by the city council last year, prices of materials used in the construction of buildings have raised considerably. In the case of lumber, the price has advanced \$10 a thousand; iron and steel, plumbing and heating materials have also advanced in many instances nearly double. In this connection it should be stated that the superintendent of construction has estimated the cost of material when the building is completed will amount to \$5,212.88; showing that the materials alone, through the advance in prices, will cost more than was called for in the original sum appropriated by the city government.

All this serves to show that if the building has cost more than originally estimated it has been through the operation of three factors: first, the increased cost of materials; second, the faulty plans adopted by last year's city council; and third, the higher wages paid to labor. In the first instance the capitalist class who own and control the production and



COUNCILMAN ALBERT L. GILLEN, Candidate for Representative 9th District.

distribution of the raw materials, reap the benefit in the second, the architect who drew up the plans for the building are to blame and in the third instance the workers on the building got the benefit and for that the Social Democrats are prepared to assume the responsibility. In addition to this, the public property committee have made it their business to see that only first class material be used, so as the building would be perfectly safe, worthy of occupation and of permanent duration, something which would not be proud of and for the children for whose use and instruction the school was erected. A comparison of the manual training school with other city buildings built through contractors will be sufficient testimony of the wisdom of municipal construction.

From the beginning of the work every obstacle has been thrown in the way of the public property committee, but the committee persevered in spite of all of them. The efforts of the committee to give the city a creditable building have done down upon them ridicule and sarcasm from those whose private interests were affected by the good of the whole city being served, but the work will go on regardless of what these individuals may say or do.

THE PLUMBERS STRIKE.
Executive Committee Presents Their Union's Side To The Public.
To the "Haverhill Social Democrat"—As workers, kindly allow us to offer congratulations on the first issue of your journal; it fills a much needed want in offering itself to be the mouthpiece of the laboring class and as its avowed intentions are the advancement and uplifting of this class, we make no apology in asking your aid at this time for the plumbers and gasfitters, who are now entering upon the fourth week of their strike.

In order that your readers might better understand the situation it would perhaps be better to briefly review the matter from the beginning. During last summer we formed a union and became affiliated with the National Association of Plumbers, etc., at the end of August a committee of journeymen met with a committee of master plumbers and submitted a price list and certain working rules. They were put before the master plumbers' association, who requested that the same be written for their next meeting to be held September 5. This was done and a master plumber who was present at that meeting informed us that they "chewed the rag" over there till past midnight finally voting to take no notice of it; not even to reply to it. The matter dragged along until the work on the new manual training school was ready. Now on this work the public property committee demanded that only union help be employed and as the firms taking the work accepted this clause in the specifications, we took it that they had come to the conclusion to recognize us, we therefore thought it only right to demand on this job the union rate of three dollars per day, pending a settlement of the wage question with the bosses. I might here say that the steamfitter who was to do this work was the most enthusiastic man in our union to have this enforced; he it was who made the motion to do it; he it was who took three dollars a day from the union fund; he was kept out, when his firm refused to pay it; he it was who dared the members to quit work and support him. Yet, when good men and true quit the job they had held for years, men who had received this coveted three dollars per day, what did he do in return? He crawled back to his old job after being out two days and took with him three others of about the same caliber as himself. Perhaps we are saying too much, but we can scarcely restrain ourselves when we think of such cowardly conduct, and of men who are so short sighted to their own best interests.

Now let me have a word with the people who pay the plumber's bills. Everyone knows that plumbers charge 50 cents an hour, the price being increased from 45 cents last June and the reason given for increase was that the men had formed a union and they were expecting to have to pay more. Yet when the general demand was made it returned a "he-up."

PEANUT POLITICS

A Senseless Charge and its Explosion.—A Public Hearing of a Peculiar Kind.

A sample of modern "peanut politics" was on exhibition at the city hall on Tuesday night and citizens of all shades and degrees were on hand to see the fun, for it was to some present though it was far from pleasant for at least two of those who actively participated. The public hearing held upon charges made at a city council meeting last week by Councilman Nesbitt that Mr. Bourneuf, superintendent of street watering had charged the cart drivers for the privilege of working for the city, could hardly be dignified by the appellation of a "public hearing." The whole affair fizzled out into a mere farce. It became plainly evident to those present that the entire business was the result of childish spite and vindictiveness. Just why anyone possessed of ordinary common sense and judgment should place themselves in the ridiculous attitude that Mr. Nesbitt did is a profound mystery. It is a serious matter for a member of the common council to openly charge an officer of the city government with corrupt dealings in the discharge of his duties, when there was no more foundation for the charge than was brought out in the case of the superintendent of street watering on Tuesday night. The notoriety to be gained by the parties on either side is neither enviable or desirable.

It was not at all a pleasant sight to witness a fellow creature humiliated as Mr. Marble was on the stand when under examination by Mr. Bourneuf's attorney. The emptiness of his charges, the attempt to prove them, the varying tones of indignation and self-satisfaction, threw a certain grotesque character over the proceedings, such as we have come to look for only upon the stage. When the crowd caught on they enjoyed it as much as if they were witnessing a first class show at the local theatre. If the charges made by Councilman Atwood on Tuesday night in the council meeting and to be aired at a public hearing on next Thursday, reach such a ridiculous conclusion as those made against Mr. Bourneuf, the Social Democrat suggests that a collection be taken up to send the audience disperses. It seems a pity to let a good show be seen for nothing.

It is not the purpose of this paper to go into details upon the case, but cause in our opinion the innocence of Mr. Bourneuf has been amply proven. It is unfortunate that his character should have been impugned in the manner it was. Mr. Bourneuf has nothing in common politically with this party or our party but in the interest of justice the Social Democrat protests against the careless use of any person's name upon such flimsy evidence, (if evidence it can be called), as was brought out in this case. There is little humor and less sense in causing a person's name to be flaunted out into the press as guilty of malfeasance in office, when that person is not guilty. There are still men and women who guard their honor as they do their lives.

One thing made clear by Tuesday night's affair, however, was that there remains in Haverhill that species of politicians, who mistakes notoriety for fame and seeks to win it by sensational utterances and actions likely to centre upon them the eyes of the multitude. Under the guise of "reformers" they prance into public life with a wild hurrah and as swiftly, but more silently, they disappear. Never filling a good purpose, they attract the people's attention away from real issues and block progress. No act of theirs ever advances the race; they are the reactionaries who have neither destroyed evils or performed good. The world would be much sweeter and better without them.

The Social Democrat has said so much upon this otherwise unimportant question, for two purposes. One to prevent the indiscriminate assassination of good characters, and second to warn the members of the city government against over-indulgence in performances such as the last public hearing turned out to be. Public officials are not elected to give free, burlesque shows or parade their petty prejudices upon every occasion that presents itself. This may be information to some of the members of the city government. If so, they can have it free of charge and much good may it do them.

Social Democrats are eccentric insofar as they look upon the holding of public office as a serious matter, entailing a certain responsibility and a certain duty to society. The condition of the working people will admit of no fooling or temporizing. The welfare of the race is bound up and involved in the political struggle between the oppressor and the oppressed, and Social Democrats enter the political arena to fight for the oppressed, and against the oppressor.

When the vital question of the emancipation of society from the domination

LOCAL NOTES.

The meeting of the branch S. D. P. on Wednesday night was largely attended and the most enthusiastic held for a long time. The committee on nomination papers reported the papers filed, sworn to and ready to be filed. The campaign committee made a full report and presented several recommendations, which were considered. One of the recommendations adopted was that a parade will be held on the night of the first rally, October 27. A band of music will be engaged and a big turnout of Social Democrats may be expected. The committee on pictures made a report and volunteers being called for to sell the pictures many reported they will push the sales of the pictures vigorously.

Reports from the ward committees on the progress of the campaign were made and showed everything bright and promising for the success of the Social Democratic party. The auditors submitted a satisfactory report of the financial secretary and the treasurer's books was greater by a number of young boys who were trying the patience of the dealer and killing time talking over the subjects dear to boyish hearts.

One of them stopped long enough to introduce one of his comrades to the mayor. "This" said he is one of my converts to Socialism, and he wants to get some literature on the subject. Can you get him some?" "Oh, I guess so" answered the mayor "I don't want any heavy stuff," chimed in the convert, "something light to start with."

"You see," said his teacher, half apologetically, half explanatory, "he's only a beginner, and he hasn't got very far yet, but he'll be all right in a little while and then he'll be as good a Socialist as I am at least."

"I'll do my best, anyhow," asserted the convert. The mayor says the boys were not over thirteen years of age and they all approvingly echoed the sentiment of the new beginner. He will get the literature.

The city council on Tuesday night voted for a new bond issue of \$25,000. In this was included a \$7,000 issue for the erection of a new school house on Monument Street. In the lower branch, Councilman Atwood presented charges against Councilman Robinson for having purchased lumber, lamps, chimneys and other articles to the amount of \$59.68, having same charged to the city, without being duly authorized by the city. Councilman Robinson denied the charges. A public hearing was ordered for next Thursday night, October 19.

The South Groveland branch Social Democratic party held their first meeting in the campaign in the form of a "smoke talk" in A. O. H. hall on Monday night. There was a good crowd present and the whole affair was a most enjoyable one. Comrade John Morris presided and introduced the speakers of the evening, who were Councilman Gillen, Alderman James F. Carey, William Mally and Reginald James. All speakers received a cordial welcome and their remarks were enthusiastically applauded. Mayor Chase was expected to be present but was detained at the city hall by a meeting of the finance committee. He will address a meeting in South Groveland before election.

NOTICE TO REGISTER.
Social Democrats who have not yet registered should remember that the last day for registration are Tuesday Oct. 17, from 9 a. m. and Wednesday, Oct. 18, from 12 o'clock noon to 10 p. m. at which time registration will cease and no names will be added to the voting lists after that hour, for the state election, except as provided by law.
Naturalized citizens not having their names upon the list will be required to produce their tax bill or assessment notices. Payment of poll tax is NOT REQUIRED as a qualification to vote. For further information, inquire at Labor Headquarters, 31 Washington Street.
NOTICE.
All those persons who have taken out their naturalization papers to become citizens are notified that the last date for registration being Oct. 18 they must take the oath of citizenship on or before the morning of Oct. 18, in order that they can register before the registration lists close.

SIMONDS & ADAMS,

The Popular Dry Goods House of Haverhill, 42 and 52 Merrimack St.

WATCH US GROW

Don't make a mistake and get a poor range buy a



GRAND HERALD

They have true merit, they save time, trouble and temper.

Cash or Credit.

For Square Dealing we recognize no Competition.

Coombs & Gilbert Furniture Co.

13, 15, 17 and 19 Washington Square, Haverhill.

BUTLER'S SHOE-STORE

7 Washington Square.

Agents for the CURTIS Shoes for gentlemen. The OGONTZ Shoes for ladies. The BOSTON SCHOOL Shoes, Misses and Children. The DEWEY Shoes for boys. GOODYEAR GLOVE Rubber Boots and Shoes, all styles. See that your rubbers are stamped with the globe. None genuine without it. Ask for \$1.98 Ladies' Fine Kid Button and Lace Boots. A Genuine Bargain.

HAVERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
Social Democratic Publishing Association of Massachusetts
15 WASHINGTON STREET, Haverhill, Mass.

SATURDAY, OCT. 14, 1899.

STATE TICKET
of the
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

- For Governor, WINFIELD F. PORTER, Newburyport
Lieutenant Governor, ISAAC W. SKINNER, Brockton.
Secretary of State, CHARLES H. BRADLEY, Haverhill.
Treasurer, CHARLES W. WHITE, Winchester.
Auditor, A. W. BARR, Worcester.
Representative, Third Essex District, LOUIS M. SCATES.
Representative, Fourth Essex District, CHARLES F. WOODCOCK.
Representative, Fifth Essex District, JAMES P. CAREY.
Representative, Ninth Essex District, ALBERT J. GILLEN.
Senator, Fourth Essex District, JOE W. BEAN.

Our candidates will appear on the official ballot as here illustrated: PORTER WINFIELD, P. Democratic Social Nom. Paper. X.

THE USE OF MONEY.

The Social Democrats are perfectly aware that money is being used freely to defeat them in this election. Not a day passes but information reaches headquarters of the attempted corruption of some voter whose influence might aid in the election of the opposition.

The Social Democrats have no need to squander in buying votes. They bring voters, and had we a campaign fund there would be a difficulty found for it than in the degradation of the franchise and the corruption of the citizenship.

If those who stand sponsors for the Republican and Democratic parties believe that they can, either by deception or corruption, turn the majority of the voters away from the Social Democratic Party and delude them back into the old channels and the sorrow laden paths of capitalist politics, they flatter themselves with a vain belief.

Which shall it be? The Democratic party has nominated candidates for the Great and Small in every district as emphatic and clear toned when the time comes. Too long have the politicians of this country believed that the workers were nothing but a candidate for re-election.

and sold to the highest bidder. Social Democrats have contended that when the working class understood intelligently their true interests and true mission they could not be diverted from the straight path which leads to freedom.

A careful scrutiny of the Republican and Democratic state platforms discloses a fact well known to the Social Democrat but seemingly overlooked entirely by the working people who have so long patiently and unflinchingly voted for and supported both these parties without question or thought of change.

The Democratic party it seems is opposed to "imperialism," so far as the Philippines are concerned but the platform is strangely silent upon the imperialism reigning in Idaho under the direction of Stenpenberg, the Democratic Governor, who is doing his utmost to destroy the labor organizations in that state by the use of the same methods McKinley and Otis are using in the Philippines—the rifle and the bayonet.

In each a terrible lot of words with a striking lack of meaning are indiscriminately jumbled up together and inflicted upon the public regardless of truth or the "eternal fitness of things." And each, true to the interests of those who conceive them, purposely ignores and avoids the only question that has really any direct bearing upon the destinies of the great majority of the voters, the question of equal opportunities to earn a living.

In the United States, in Massachusetts, the struggle for a livelihood is never ending and without cessation. With the dawn of morning the men and women and children of the working class, fortunate enough to have employment, steal silently through cheerless streets and lanes to a day of grinding toil in factory, mill and mine.

Those less fortunate seek in vain for the chance to work and finally find meagre and soul stifling consolation in the refuges where the path of poverty and the path to shame always meet. If those at work stop or dare to think just one moment of the future, they see before them either a long drawn out stretch of monotonous drudgery and slavery or else a descent into the depths where those of the unemployed who have preceded them have fructured out their day.

But in the dreariest wilderness there can be an oasis and in the darkest sky a ray of sunshine. The workers of Massachusetts can find it in the Social Democratic Party, true friends, in its platform the one remedy for their wrongs, in its principles hope for them and theirs. It is their duty to study those principles, to find that remedy and to vote for and support their friends until wage slavery is dead forever.

third district held last week decided not to place a candidate in the field and finished up by endorsing Carlton F. Howe, the Republican candidate, thus leaving the field open to the Republican and Social Democratic nominees, and making the contest in that district absolutely clear cut between the capitalist class and the working class.

The situation in the third representative district, where, as we have noted, the contest is between capitalist and laborer deserves more than passing mention, inasmuch as it substantiates the prediction of Socialists that when the time arrived when the political movement of the working class had become firmly rooted in any locality, large or small, the instinct of self preservation and aggrandizement that had caused the capitalist to combine on economic grounds would compel, perforce, this same capitalist to combine into one representative body in the political field.

The evolution of industry from the individualistic stage of the small trader to the capitalistic stage of immense trusts and combinations, the middle class, composed of the small capitalist and employer, feeling the ground slipping from under them through the pressure of the opulent capitalist class above and the underpaid working class beneath have sought to preserve themselves by organizing into a party which would save them from annihilation by enacting such laws as they deemed necessary for their preservation.

By degrees as the destruction of the middle class becomes more complete their party has less excuse for existing, until at last the time comes when it ceases to exist altogether and its members ally themselves with one or the other of the two logical parties, i. e. the Republican, or party of the capitalist, and the Social Democratic, the party of the worker.

This is the condition of affairs in the third district. This is primarily the aristocratic district of Haverhill. Here is where the dividing line between the two classes is more rigidly drawn than in any other and the endorsement by the Democratic party of the Republican candidate follows as logically as the night follows day.

There are workingmen and others who have voted for and supported the Democratic party because they believed in its professed friendship for labor. They have been content to overlook its "mistakes" in the desire to gain something beneficial for the country. They have been slow to believe that their leaders could be actuated with selfish motives while eloquently pleading (on the stump before election) the rights of man. They have been charitable in many things, but it would seem to the most unbiased that the limit of their patience and trustfulness had been reached.

Louis M. Scates is a workingman who has represented the workingmen in his district as only a Socialist can. He has been faithful to the class he belongs to and true to the trust they confided in him. He has done this once, he will do so again. Workingmen

of the third district, shall be or one of your enemies represent you again?

"AND IF NOT, WHY NOT?"

The Gazette, with much trepidation of spirit, wants to know what has become of the movement for the reduction of the gas rates and ultimately the ownership by the city of the gas plant. Evidently desirous of casting distrust and suspicion upon the Social Democrats, our contemporary attempts to make believe that the leaders of the movement have deliberately quit the fight and suspended operations.

The danger of the grade crossings was brought home to a large number of citizens on Tuesday night last between the hours of seven and eight. The freight train backing up from Georgetown came so near running over a woman on the crossing that the passers by averted their heads to avoid seeing what they believed would be a catastrophe.

There was a striking similarity in one thing, and one thing only, between the Republican and Social Democratic State conventions. Both were harmonious because the delegates to each were positive in their adherence to the interests they represented, the first believing in and being true to Capitalism, the second believing in and being true to Socialism.

There is a justifiable feeling of satisfaction extant among the working people of Haverhill at the defeat of Senator George in his candidacy for auditor on the Republican state ticket. George is an enemy of labor par excellence, but his successful opponent is probably one of the same kind, only we in Haverhill don't know him or have cause to remember him as well as we do Mr. George.

NEW SOCIALIST PAPER.

Well, the Social Democrats of Haverhill have an organ of their own, launched upon the journalistic sea last Saturday. It's make-up is a seven-column folio, printed in clean open-face type and of good press work. The name "The Haverhill Social Democrat" tells the story of its mission.

The Social Democrat is glad to note the movement among the building trades for the formation of a Building Trades Council. Wherever these central bodies have been organized in cities throughout the country, they have succeeded in keeping up the wages and lowering the hours of the various trades to a considerable extent.

of only can there be progress. The Social Democrat expects to promote this spirit of solidarity among the workers and to sustain them, now and always, in any effort to better the condition of their class.

As an honorary member of the Chicago bricklayers and stone-masons unions, Mr. McKinley may be expected to pose throughout his campaigning tour of the central west as at least an honorary "son of toil."—Boston Globe.

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The attention of voters is called to the manner in which the Social Democratic party ticket appears upon the official ballot. Under the law our state ticket reads on the ballot: "Democratic Social Nomination Papers." And vote the straight ticket.

The nomination of E. Gerry Brown as auditor on the Democratic ticket signalling his advent into that party only serves to create wonder why he didn't go there long ago.

THE WATZ UPRIGHT PIANO

If you are looking for a piano possessing the musical qualities of a \$300 instrument, in a neat French Walnut case, for

\$167.00

We have it. This piano is manufactured by one of the largest factories in the world and has a backing of a million dollars. It is without doubt, the finest piano ever offered for the money.

A. B. SMITH & CO., Piano Warerooms, 71 Merrimack Street, Haverhill, Mass.



CHILDREN HAVEN'T ANY RESPECT

for clothes. They'll slide down a splintery board in their best trousers with an innocent calmness that makes their mother's hair slowly rise.

WARREN EMERSON, Cor. Fleet St.

The Pity 'tis 'tis True:

The world is so unequally divided, and one-half don't know and don't care how the other half lives.

Cooking and heating by gas has been proved to be the cheaper and better than any other means at present in use.

Cooking Ranges and Heating Appliances

At prices never before heard of. But people will say this is not sound business—you cannot afford to sell at 50 per cent. and 60 per cent. under actual cost price.

COOKERS at \$2.00 each and High-Class RANGES at \$7.20

In using gas the expense only begins when you turn to cook. It ceases when you turn it off.

Haverhill Gas Light Co.,

OFFICE, 106 Merrimack Street. N. E. Telephone 43-3. People's 236-4.

Domestic Sewing Machines.

CALL AND EXAMINE. PRICES \$20.00 to \$65.00. TEN YEARS GUARANTEE. CASH OR INSTALLMENTS. PENTUCKET CYCLE CO. 10 WATER ST. W. E. BURKE, Manager.

DO YOU WEAR CLOTHES?

IF SO, CALL UPON S. GOLDMAN, 168 Merrimack Street,

Where you can obtain a nice CUSTOM MADE Garment, made to your measure, for a very Low Price. A Perfect Fit and Best Workmanship guaranteed or money refunded. WE DEFY COMPETITION.

STATE NEWS.

STATE COMMITTEE.

REPORT OF REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING.

It is the desire of the publishers that the Haverhill Social Democrat reflect as much as possible the movement for Social Democracy throughout the state and branches are therefore invited to send, through regular correspondents, reports of the movement in their various localities. Correspondence should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week.

WEST NEWBURY.

Mayor John C. Chase and Alderman Joe W. Bean will address a public meeting at West Newbury next Wednesday evening.

Alfred L. Binley, Social Democratic candidate for representative in the second Essex District, is a visitor in Burley, Stevens & Co.'s shoe factory at Newburyport.

Representative James Carey addressed a public meeting at East Boston Wednesday night and afterwards organized a new branch of the Social Democratic Party. Carey also spoke at Randolph Thursday night.

GEORGETOWN.

Alderman Joe Bean, Councilman Gillen and the Rev. F. O. McCartney addressed a meeting at Georgetown on Thursday night, in Library hall. There was a good audience and a most enthusiastic one. Alderman Bean opened the meeting with a short fifteen minutes speech, and was followed by Councilman Gillen, who gave a short review of Socialism, covering forty-five minutes. Mr. McCartney made the speech of the evening, speaking for over an hour in a manner that roused his hearers to great enthusiasm. Mr. McCartney is clear and forcible, a good reasoner and very eloquent at times. He is one of the most effective speakers for Socialism on the platform. The meeting was a successful one and will be productive of much good to the S. D. P.

NORTH ARLINGTON.

Mayor John C. Chase addressed a large meeting in North Arlington on Thursday night. Comrade Charles Lowell of Whitman acted as chairman. This is the first rally held by the North Arlington branch, which has not been in existence very long. The crowd present was more numerous than at any political rally held heretofore. The branch is in a growing one composed of active members and the Social Democrats expect to elect their candidate for representative to the legislature, who is a popular young man named Gillespie.

AMESBURY.

Mass. branch 10 is at work for the principles of socialism, and the ultimate establishment of the co-operative commonwealth. That we may reach the goal, we are educating the people by means of lectures and speakers. Today we stand surrounded by enemies for all things are working for us. Our branch being composed of hard workers are taking the advantage of the opportunities which open up to us. So when the vote is counted this fall surprises await those who give us but a passing thought.

The daily papers don't give us as much space as a year ago for they realize that we are here to change the system which they uphold and therefore the least said the better for the old parties. Once in a great while they forget themselves and in tones of supplication ask the town committee to do some thing to get out the vote as follows: "The Republican town committee have got some work laid out for itself between now and election to get out the party vote. In 1896 McKinley got 1,216 votes, but last fall Gov. Wolcott only got 800 votes. Matters would move along wonderfully if several rallies were held before election. But the people are asking for a new system and are going to have it. We present Charles S. Grieves as a candidate for representative to the general court and we're going to elect him. Next week, I will tell you why. At our branch meeting Tuesday night we had two new members make application. Had reports of our working committee which were highly satisfactory. Next Friday night Comrade McCartney will lecture in the Armory Hall and again Sunday night, Oct. 20 we are to have Gordon and Mally. So you see Haverhill will not reject alone.

GREETINGS.

The Social Democrat made its appearance today as a weekly paper to espouse the cause of the Social Democracy of the city. It contains a deal of interesting matter from that point of view and will undoubtedly command attention and receive considerable patronage. Haverhill Gazette.

The Social Democrat thanks its neighbor for its courteous greeting.

The Haverhill Social Democrat is the latest newspaper candidate for public favor in Essex county. The field in Haverhill should be promising. The mayor, three aldermen and both representatives from that city to the general court are Social Democrats. Lawrence Tribune.

The Social Democrats have a good representative in the new weekly that has just made its appearance in Haverhill. Amesbury Daily News.

The Haverhill Social Democrat, a new weekly, has made its appearance. The new paper is neat typographically and its columns are replete with interesting matter, from a socialistic standpoint. It is the local and state organ of the Social Democratic party. Lawrence Sun.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE TRUSTS

Not Necessarily Bad, But They Benefit Only Those Who Own Them.

Everybody is talking about trusts, and almost everybody is opposed to them. They fail to see that trusts are a natural outgrowth of the industrial system that has been controlling the world since it had history, just as kings controlled it until later centuries. People do not understand what a trust is. They notice it when it gets very large and powerful, but fail to see the same principle operating in even the smallest business. But it is there, just the same. Each is doing business on exactly the same principle and for the same object, viz., to sell as much as possible and to make the largest profit possible. For instance, if the Standard Oil company should put the price of lighting oil at one dollar a gallon, the people would stop using oil and it would get less money than it gets at the present charged today.

Now, trusts are not necessarily bad. Trusts benefit those who are on the inside. If the whole people own the trusts, the whole people would be benefited by them.

There is one real, complete monopoly in this country. That is the post office. That monopoly is upheld by law, no person or firm being allowed to engage in the business of carrying written letters. Yet you are not complaining about the oppression of the post office. It has never made a millionaire, except through the extortion of railroads for carrying the mail. So you see a monopoly is not necessarily bad. Public monopolies are good; private monopolies are bad for the people.

Had oil been owned and operated by the public there would never have been a millionaire made through the oil business. The people have paid several thousand millions more for oil because private greed furnished oil.

The same is true of railroads, telegraph and every other industry. The days of small businesses have passed. The great factories and corporations are here to stay. They are better and can produce and handle everything to better advantage than small concerns, hence the small fellows are failing, just as the shoemakers failed on the perfection of shoe making industry.

You can see this developing on every side of you. There is not a single indication that it is ever going to be otherwise. In the very nature of things it cannot but continue, unless society is going back to a primitive state, which you know it isn't.

As more perfect machinery is developed, as it will be, as more systems are injected into the affairs of men, as it will be, it will require capital in greater aggregations to operate things, and the greater the capital necessary the fewer the people who will control it. This will tend to increase monopolies. Competition is dying. There was a time when it may have served a good purpose, but that time having passed, it is now writhing in its last death agony.

From now forward we are to have monopoly. You have no choice as between monopoly and no monopoly. Nor have the people of any country on earth. You have the choice only as to whether it shall be public monopoly or private monopoly.

This is all the choice you have. "Be it enacted that the trusts dissolve" will never put the monsters to flight.

Put not your confidence in the pretended opposition to trusts by politicians who have stocks and bonds in them.

Laws to tax trusts will not dissolve them, for they will immediately add the additional cost to articles and you will have to pay the tax.

Laws denying them the courts to collect debts will not dissolve them, for they will only sell for cash in advance and will use the law as an excuse for their action.

Laws declaring them conspiracies will not dissolve them, for it will be impossible to prove in court that they are conspiring, or are doing business on any other basis than any other firm.

Laws that attempt to compel them to compete will be inoperative, for men who can make more by not competing will not compete. Besides, when there is a complete monopoly, how can it compete?

Laws that will put the prices on their products will be denying the right of private property, and they would at once cut the wages of their employes to make more profits.

Laws that would regulate the wages of their employes would be nullified by their instantly increasing the price of the products to make it up, and more, too.

For the law to regulate the price of products and the rate of wages would be taking out of their hands the right to use their own property, and their interests would at once set in motion bribes of public officials on a scale that has never been dreamed of. They would adulterate their products and secretly favor such of their friends in business as would destroy all who did not favor them.

To destroy the trusts by law, if that were in the realm of the possible, would be to do away with all the great machinery and force the world back into the days of the stage coach and wooden stick for a plow.

To enable a small dealer to compete with one who does an enormous business is impossible, except by giving him a bonus out of the public treasury, which would again tax the people already groaning with burdens.

Now, what are you going to do with the trusts? There is only one thing to do. The public (government) must erect competing plants and employ the people and sell the goods to the people at cost. Against such stores and factories the trusts will be helpless. They know it and hence they fight and hire the most cunning editors and politicians to prejudice the people, who would be benefited by it, against it. This is the very thing you are going to do, sooner or later. The sooner you will consider and understand it, the sooner will you get relief from the trusts. If you oppose this plan, when the oppression of trusts becomes unbearable for the people, they will rise up in their might and revolution will result, worse, a thousand times, than was the war about chattel slavery, which would have been avoided had the people reasoned on the subject instead of permitting themselves to be swayed by the press, pulpit and politicians of the time.

There will be no relief, no peace, no safety, until YOU use your brains in unprejudiced reasoning on the subject.

—Appeal to Reason.

A Chicago plutocratic newspaper has a great scheme to break up the trust. It is for the masses to abstain from eating meat. What a joke that would be on Armour, et al. says the Saginaw Exponent. It's a wonder nobody thought of that before; it's so simple. And just think how easy it would be to bust the coal trust—all you've got to do is to freeze to death. Ha! ha! great joke on the coal barons. And the Standard Oil trust—that's easy. Just go to bed at sundown, don't burn their blazing product, eat your food raw, don't grease your machinery, these and a

UNPARALLELED PROGRESS.

The progress of the world during the nineteenth century has been unparalleled in all known past history. We stand at the close of a remarkable century, and about us are all the wonderful facilities and inventions which have been called into existence by inventive genius. Scientific miracles have been wrought before the eyes of a wondering world; continents have been transformed, and ribbed with thousands of railroads which connect the great centres of commerce with the fields of industry. The telegraph and the telephone have annihilated distance, and placed the people of the entire world in direct communication. Physical forces have been utilized and applied to mechanics with human intelligence. There is machinery to do the work of hundreds of thousands of human beings. Steam, electricity, and compressed air afford motive power all around the world. It would seem that the world is immeasurably blessed with all the resources of nature in constant utilization. The scientists are boasting of their achievements in the practical application of their discoveries, and of their contributions to commerce and industry. But despite all this progress millions of human beings in the most enlightened nation in the world have received no benefit from it; indeed, the very conditions which exist in the social, economic, and commercial fields, demonstrate that the stuporous factors operative in these domains are cursing the men who labor to produce the wealth and capital of the world. Hundreds of thousands are thrown out of employment by labor-saving machinery for the simple reason that the modern mind has not sufficient ingenuity to utilize all these great facilities for the comfort of the people. The commercial spirits of the times have seized upon every modern invention and discovery, science, instead of contributing to the blessing of the people, has afforded greater facilities for absorbing and controlling the wealth of the people. Through the thousands of practical inventions and discoveries, the gigantic corporations and trusts have come into existence. Indeed, the great corporations center about the greatest inventions—railways, steamships, telegraph and telephones—and have taken possession of all lines of industry where labor-saving machinery is employed. The fruits of false commercialism are being reaped by modern science; the inventors are multiplying the stuporous factors of revolution, and adding to the intricacies of the great problems which confront the world. We are nearing the culmination of the age—the focal point of all lines of progress—the great vortex of agitation, in which the world's evils will be transmuted to good, capitalism overthrown and the great Commonwealth of divine Imperialism established, to bless the world and utilize all the forces of the physical and human worlds for the benefit of the masses. —The flaming sword.

TRUE NATIONAL GREATNESS.

Blackford, in London Clarion. Many of the eminent ones seem to think that a nation with a big acreage, a big fleet, a big trade and a big army, is a great nation. I say it is no more a great nation than a big bully is a great man. I say that a nation may have all those things and not possess a single element of greatness. The greatness of a nation consists surely in the greatness of its people; the greatness of a people consists as surely in their great goodness, nobility and genius. That is my theory. I cannot imagine greatness without justice, sincerity and purity. I cannot admit that we are a great nation; because we are not noble, nor pure, nor just, nor sincere. I cannot imagine a great nation with crowds of unemployed, with crowds of sweeter slaves, with crowds of paupers and thieves, with miles and miles of slums, with fearful prevalence of ignorance, brutality, of gambling, drunkenness, roguery and feloniousness. I cannot imagine a great nation with thirty thousand prostitutes in the streets of its capital. I cannot imagine a great nation which breeds hordes of rouses, harlots, tramps and hypocrites, which allows the spread of its greatness to be herded by an advanced guard of political sharpers and blood-thirsty filibusters. Perhaps I'm a fool, as so many clever people have said so; but I cannot call our nation great. It is not great to me. It is, to be sure, a base, barbarous and unpeppably vulgar nation with only just enough leaven of honesty and virtue left in it to keep it from moral decay.

Prof. Th. Hertka, of Vienna, Austria, has calculated how much labour and time are necessary, with aid of the present mechanical appliances, to produce what is required to support in ease and comfort the 22,000,000 inhabitants of Austria, viz: food, clothes and shelter, consisting of a five-room house to a family and including fuel, medicine, furniture and sundries. I find that it would require 25,000,000 men, the whole 5,000,000 men able to work 8 hours and 13 1/2 acres per capita, and 615,000 workmen working 11 hours per day, 300 days in the year. These 615,000 are but 12.5 per cent. of the population able to work, excluding the women, children below 16 years of age, and men above 50 years. If, instead of these 615,000 men, the whole 5,000,000 men able to work, including the women, would need to work but 25 days in the year; or if they were to work 200 days of the year, they would need to work only 1 hour and 22 1/2 minutes per day. Again, if all the luxuries of life were included, it would require 1,000,000 workmen, or 20 per cent. of the population able to work, 2 hours and 15 minutes per day, 300 days in the year. With this working power the 22,000,000 Austrians would be supplied with all their hearts' could possibly desire. But if, again, the whole 15,000,000 men were employed 2 hours and 11 minutes per day, they would need to work 2 months of the year only. Behold what time could be saved for study and pleasure, while the cares of life, in so far as wealth is concerned would be obliterated altogether.

Candidates for martyrdom on the republican majority ticket are difficult to find this year.

SUPERFINE DERBY RIBBED UNDERWEAR 48c AS TO CLOTHING

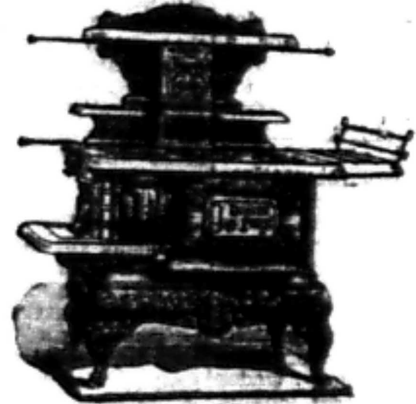
A Good Suit is a Sure Friend. So is the one that sells it. As Clothiers of standing, we carry clothes that will bear the stiffest guarantee; perfect for makes and trimmings. As busy clothiers and extensive buyers we sell at moderate price marks, as comparison will show. For this week.

Men's Washington Mill All Worsted Suits in Variety of Patterns \$9.98



62 MERRIMACK ST.

... ALL QUAKERS are Perfect Bakers



Before you buy a range consider the Quaker. Every housekeeper admires it. With it breakfast in 15 minutes is the every day occurrence. Economical and durable, it has qualities which make the Quaker more popular every year. All ranges bearing the Quaker trade-mark are guaranteed to be of the best material, perfect in workmanship, finish and operation. Make no mistake. Buy a Quaker.

F. E. TUCKER, 132-136 Merrimack St. EVERY THING FOR THE HOME.

BUY

"The Debs"

Best 5 Cent Cigar.

Part of Proceeds of Sale Go to Local S. D. P.



NINE TO NINETY

Shapes to Fit Anybody Between These Ages.

Becoming Styles Superior Quality Popular Prices

Largest Hat Department in the city. If you want to get the best value for your money try one of our half dollar Scarfs.

JOHN F. CARTER, Leading Hatter and Furnisher, 15 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

AGENT FOR... King Arthur \$5.50 Pillsbury's \$5.00 Leader Flour \$5.00

J. W. CODDARE, 46 LaFayette Square.

Greener and Provision Dealer. OUR LEADER Flour is especially fine at five dollars a barrel.

Special Notice! Will give special discount of 25 cents per barrel on Leader Flour the next ten days to every purchaser who presents this ad cut from this paper. NICE CAR OF POTATOES COMING

NEXT WEEK. WATCH FOR PRICES!

C. A. TWOMBLY & CO., Furnishing Undertakers, UNDER O. A. S. HALL, Court St., Haverhill, Mass. Assistant at store day and night. Ladies attendants. People telephone, 80-2. N. E. telephone 184-4.

Haverhill Social Democrat in bundles of 50 and upwards at 1 cent a copy.

Union Directory

Meetings of Local Trades unions are held at Labor headquarters, 35 Washington street, as follows: Boot and Shoe Workers Union No. 1, Monday. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 2, Tuesday. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 3, Thursday. Boot and Shoe Makers' Union No. 191, Friday. Typographical Union, First Monday in each month. Carpenters' Union, every Tuesday evening. Box Makers' Union, every other Tuesday. Barber's Union, every other Monday. Horse Shoers' Union, every other Friday. Shoe Council, every Thursday. Central Labor Union, every other Sunday. Lathers' Union, every Friday night. Bricklayers' Union, every Monday night, 701 Washington street.

UNION MATTERS.

The regular meeting of the Carpenters' Union on Tuesday night was largely attended. Several new members were admitted. Two delegates to the conference to be held next Sunday for the formation of a Building Trades' council were elected. The carpenters union is now getting in excellent condition and will soon have a strong membership. Agent Donovan returned from Lynn on Wednesday afternoon, where he says he posted a price list in A. & A. D. Fisher's factory. The new price list calls for an increase in wages of 15 per cent, and affects 12 men.

THE BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL The workers in the building trades are working for the necessity for a central body, where their representatives can meet and discuss plans for their mutual benefit. The first conference with this object in view was held last Sunday afternoon at labor headquarters and representatives were present from the carpenters, plumbers, tinmiths, stone and brick masons. The local situation in the building trades was fully discussed, after which it was voted to hold another meeting tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon and perfect organization. There is a determination to organize every branch of the building trades in Haverhill and a movement looking to that end is on foot.

A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ON SOCIALISM.

To the Haverhill Social Democrat:— I think I have read every word of the first issue of "The Haverhill Social Democrat," and I wonder if there is a woman who read it, who is not gladdened by it. Socialism, being a movement which is to revolutionize society, and establish a government under which equality shall reign, means more to us than can be readily comprehended. If the thought of a time coming when to "hunt for a job" shall be a thing of the past, and the joy of living and achieving—with no fear that himself or family shall suffer from want, an ever present reality,—serves me to do his utmost to forward Socialism, how much more should the thought help woman to do a woman's part?

Looking back over the past, I seem to see woman in chains. Chain with all sorts of ill shaped links, and the names of the first two are ignorance and poverty. Now and then a woman was brave enough and bold enough to step forth, soul-free. But she did so at the risk of ridicule from her brothers, and scorn from her sisters. And the good that she meant to do was not accomplished, and she fell back and the chains again bound her.

Socialism will establish equality. Just think for a moment what that means. No more chains! Equal rights to life and its enjoyments. I have been told that equality was an impossibility, that it was human nature for the stronger to rob the weaker, that they always had done so and always would; that it is a necessary law to stimulate development, that all must strive to become the stronger. Does human nature demand such an accusation? Is it a thing so vile? I see no ground for such a statement. The fact that the earth is peopled itself denies it. Human life speaks eloquently of human care and love. The desire to rob others is not nature at all; but the inevitable result of a competitive system. Because we are compelled to grab from each other in order to keep the breath of life within ourselves or to secure the needs of life for dear ones, is no proof that it is nature that prompts us to do so. Rather we break the laws of our nature in so doing, and make apologies to our consciences. In the success of Socialism lies our hope of a government under which the better side of our nature will have full and free liberty for development.

The principles of Socialism are so high and pure that all who enter the work are inspired by its influences. It lifts them out of the mud and mire of greed and gain into thoughts of brotherly love. Out of self and selfish desires, into the pure atmosphere of an equality which recognizes the rights of others as equal to their own. The thought that woman is by nature man's equal, has been confined to the few. These few have been wise enough to see that unequal rights have awarded their brother's nature, so the same inequality has been the cause of woman's present condition, and not as has been so long believed, because of any inferiority of her nature. In the clause "irrespective of sex" I think I see woman's deliverance. A child will never walk if his feet are never allowed to touch the floor. By his falls and bruises he learns to walk uprightly. So woman when given her freedom by the establishment of equal rights is with her brother, will step by step, prove herself worthy of, and rightfully entitled to, them. And in the "good time coming" when right and might shall rule the land womanhood will proudly print to Socialism as a deliverer from bondage. And the whole earth will cherish the memory of socialist women, who are giving so much of life to the cause of the only true and just equality.

—J. J. H.

The Labor Movement From Pole to Pole.

A better picture of existing conditions cannot be painted than that in the little story where two men recently investigated the literary taste of 200 men and women employed in a Philadelphia mill, in order that they might get ideas for the establishment of a public library. According to the record of that city they found not a single one of these 200 had ever read a line of Dickens, Thackeray or Scott, to say nothing of the equally great but less known novelists. No one was thoroughly known, though Longfellow's "Pauline of Lorraine," "Raven" and Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade" were mentioned eleven. Among the women certain books—novels—were cited as being very good, but the names of these books had never been heard of by the investigators before, and none of the readers themselves knew the names of the authors. Some of the men professed to be fond of reading history, but if they were asked whose history they would say, "Oh, the history of this country or England, or ancient history," so it was evident that their historical taste was not very strong. After all, Kipling had been heard of as a sick man. Stephen Crane was unknown, as were Thomas Hardy, Meredith, Howells, James and the rest of the principal novelists. Rider Haggard's "She" and Stevenson's "Treasure Island" had been read by a small fraction of the people in the mill. The investigators decided that a library is badly needed, but nothing was said about reducing the working hours to enable the employees to read. However, while much of the literature found in the average library is of questionable merit, still this investigation shows the woeful ignorance that exists among the toilers in our modern slave-pens who are expected to drudge long hours, earn dividends for capitalistic exploiters and live little better than animals. Socialism alone will rescue these poor, robbed workers.

A correspondent of a London daily writes that there is great destitution prevailing in the Transvaal, and "the mine-owners are showing a philanthropic spirit by engaging destitute whites at the rate of pay only slightly higher than the wages given to natives. They make hay while the sun shines!"

There is a novel strike on in Longport. Five blind brushmakers walked out because they were not granted an increase of wages, and now the national league of blind men to which they belong threaten to call a national strike in all brush establishments and a boycott if the trouble is not settled.

The situation in Idaho is unchanged, 175 miners being still in prison with no sign of being set free or brought to trial. According to President Boyce of the miners, the democratic governor Steunenberg, is determined to disrupt every vestige of labor organization in Idaho.

Some large demonstrations are being held in Hungary in favor of universal suffrage, which the government stubbornly refuses to grant, fearing a deluge of Socialist votes that would sweep the capitalist system out of existence.

So far this year Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L. has issued 362 charters, including seven to city central bodies. These charters do not include those issued by national organizations.

The plutocratic politicians who run the Washington navy yard have begun to tag and number the laborers like convicts or cattle, and the workers are protesting with vehemence.

The German government has established the single tax system as taught by the followers of Henry George, in two of its colonies, New Guinea and Keou-Chow, China.

The miners of British Columbia have enforced the eight hour day.

According to the Labor World, of Tokio, Japan, a goodly amount of Socialist literature is being sold and circulated in that country.

The Canadian Labor Congress, sitting in Montreal, has declared for political action independent of existing capitalist parties.

The farmers of Germany are moving for the enactment of a law to punish farm laborers for going on strike.

From all that can be learned in the labor press there is no cessation of organization in this country.

VOICES OF REVOLUTION.

Springfield Republican. The spokesmen of the jingo party continue the assault on the constitution and the Declaration of Independence. They thus freely admit that those great charters of our liberties stand very much in the way of the imperialist program and must be punched and ridiculed into nothingness.

Last week brought out several quotable remarks of the kind. White-law Reid, the president's peace commissioner, counseled the people to "reject the crazy extension of the doctrine that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed." Judge Peter Grosscup, of Chicago, whom the president has elevated to the circuit bench, said on the same day—Lincoln day: "Were Lincoln president now he would interpret consent of the people fit to be governed." So miserable a slander should have called the martyred president from his grave. And finally, E. B. Haskell at Boston is quoted as saying: "If our constitution and Declaration were lost we should get along just as well; we should make a better constitution and write a truer Declaration."

Let us group these utterances with some that have gone before. They show the drift and annexation spirit.

We have outgrown the constitution. It is not worth while to discuss it.—Gen. Merritt.

The constitution must bend.—President E. H. Capen of Tufts college.

Governments derive their just powers from the consent of some of the governed.—Senator Platt of Connecticut.

Resist the crazy extension of the doctrine that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed.—Whitelaw Reid of the New York Tribune.

We can get along just as well without the constitution and the Declaration; we shall make a better constitution and a truer Declaration.—E. B. Haskell of the Boston Herald.

Were Lincoln president now he would interpret consent of the people fit to be governed.—Judge Peter Grosscup of the United States circuit court.

They leave no doubt as to the imperialist purpose. (Hemals, principles) and institutions of republican government must yield to the spirit of conquest and military greatness and glory.

These are the sentiments of revolution. If the leaders of radicalism in the campaign of 1898 had attacked the constitution as it is assailed above, not one of the men quoted here would have failed to demand that they should be dealt with summarily.

Platform of the Social Democratic Party of America.

The Social Democratic Party of America declares that liberty and happiness for every man, woman and child are conditioned upon equal political and economic rights.

That private ownership of the means of production and distribution of wealth has caused society to split into two distinct classes, with conflicting interests, the small possessing class of capitalists or exploiters of the labor force of others and the ever-increasing large dispossessed class of wage-workers, who are deprived of the socially-due share of their product.

That capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people.

That the same economic forces which have produced and now intensify the capitalist system, will compel the adoption of Socialism, the collective ownership of the means of production for the common good and welfare, or result in the destruction of civilization.

That the trade union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the working class, the one representing its economic, the other its political wing, and that both must co-operate to abolish the capitalist system of production and distribution.

Therefore, the Social Democratic Party of America declares its object to be the establishment of a system of co-operative production and distribution through the restoration to the people of all the means of production and distribution, to be administered by organized society in the interest of the whole people, and the complete emancipation of society from the domination of capitalism.

The wage-workers and all those in sympathy with their historical mission to realize a higher civilization should sever connection with all capitalist and reform parties and unite with the solidarity of labor connecting us with millions of class-conscious fellow-workers throughout the civilized world will lead to international Socialism, the brotherhood of man.

As steps in this direction we make the following demands:

- 1. Revision of our antiquated Federal Constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to full and complete control of government by all the people, irrespective of sex.
2. The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.
3. The public ownership of all railroads, telegraph, telephone, all means of transportation, communication, water-works, gas and electric plants, and other public utilities.
4. The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal and all other mines, also all oil and gas wells.
5. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.
6. The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of a larger number of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.
7. All useful inventions to be free to all, the inventor to be remunerated by the public.
8. Labor legislation to be made national, instead of local, and international where possible.
9. National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment and want in old age.
10. Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.
11. The adoption of the Initiative and Referendum and the right of recall of representatives by the voters.
12. Abolition of war as far as the United States are concerned and the introduction of International arbitration instead.
Applications for charters and information on organization should be made to Theodore Debs, National Secretary-Treasurer, 126 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICERS OF MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE

- Margaret Haile, corresponding Secretary, 5 Glenwood street, Roxbury.
A. McDonald, Financial Secretary, 104 West Springfield street, Boston.
M. J. Konikow, Treasurer, 1043 Washington street, Boston.

WHO?

By Rev. Geneva Lake. Bowed by another's lust for power. Bent with another's greed for gold. Upon his brow the storm clouds lower. His hand is stiff, his limbs are cold. Who made him thus—the thing of clay. The wild eyed man with weary frame? Who blotted out the light of day— A man in nothing save a name? Who quenched the light and stilled the hope Which leads to God and noble life? Who gave to him the broken rope? To pull himself from wrong and strife? Yes, who of all the motley throng Who dance and sing in earth today, Who preach and pray 'gainst lust and wrong, Who felled this man—this lump of clay? Give answer back, ye hollow hearts, Whose heads are filled with ancient lore; Give answer till the great God starts aroar, And stamps its wisdom taught of yore. 'Tis ye who revel at the feast, 'Tis ye who swing in careless ease; 'Tis ye who live from earth's increase, Ye mold the soul with forms like these. 'Tis ye who maim, and cleave, and tear The muscle and the brittle bone; 'Tis ye who fill the world with care, And mock the waves with wilder moan. Oh, cease your query, false as base, Nor seek who turned his forehead blank; Perform his toil and your fine face Will be as rough, your form as gaunt. Get ye in line, and dig and faint, Or stand by larks when hours more show. Then know, false world, your gruel-soup is naught to him who yields the hoe; Get ye, ye, yourself, the things ye need: Your dwelling, raiment, bed and food.

Don't Hold a Cent!

So Close to Your Eyes that You Can't See a Dollar Beyond It. LOOK INTO OUR INDUCEMENTS And you will Readily See that We are Top-Notchers on



Furniture Carpets Draperies Ranges LONG CREDIT

Means a Short Cut to Comfort. It Furnishes at Once and Gives Ample Time for Payment. We offer it Cheerfully. HAVERHILL'S GREATEST STORE, THE PEOPLE'S House Furnishing Co.

Beal Bros. Dye House & Cleansing Works 7 Gand 168 Merrimack St. THE FRANKLIN FITS THE FOOT SHOE IF YOU WANT A GOOD SHOE for \$2.00 buy the FRANKLIN If you want an extra good shoe buy the GROSSET at \$3.50. We also have the famous M. A. Packard's shoes for \$3.00 and \$3.50.

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