

The Haverhill Social Democrat.

NO 9

VOL. 1.

Haverhill, Mass., Saturday, December 2, 1899

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CAPITALIST FALLACIES

Laid Bare by the Rev. C. H. Vail—An Able Letter From a Noted Economist

To the Editor of the Haverhill Social Democrat,

Dear Sir—

Someone has been kind enough to send me a copy of the Haverhill Evening Gazette of Nov. 18, 1899. It is indeed a curiosity from an economic point of view. It is doubtful if more errors and misconceptions could easily be put in the few columns which attempts to deal with the object and aim of Socialism. It is evident that the "Gazette" and its friends—the capitalists and their political heifers—are up against a snag. They seem at a loss just how to meet the new force they have encountered in the political arena. Your antagonists ought to get together and unite upon some plan of attack. Their contradictions, as seen by the various articles in the issue, make them appear ridiculous, and evidence that they are hard pushed. I read in the report of Mr. Pingree's speech that the Socialist theory led, so far as the home and marriage relations were concerned, to a system of free love. But the Editor says in his editorial that "Socialism offers nothing new. The churches stand for its principles every day in the year, and both the great political parties are at work along the same line." Does the church and both old political parties lead to free love? If so, why criticize the Socialists? It is evident that the Editor and Mr. Pingree have not compared notes. The objection raised against the church would be just as sensible against Socialism. It cannot be that Mr. Pingree expected anyone to take his statement seriously. I suppose your opponents feel that they must say something, even if it is not borne out by facts. In fact, I read in another column that the platform of the Social Democrats has been published and, naturally enough, inquiry is made as to the principles upon which the opposite ticket has been nominated. So they felt compelled to make an effort, but as usual they cannot open their mouths without putting their foot in it. I read in the same paragraph that "this platform (the citizens) appear on another page of the Gazette today as a fair statement from business men of their purpose to conduct the affairs of the city as they would those of their own private interests." There is no doubt but what your opponents have for once told the truth. They wish to gain control of the municipal affairs that they may conduct them as they would those of their private interests; that is, for PRIVATE PROFIT. No capitalist ever yet had any use for the government except to use it to enrich himself. The great curse of America today, is that the government has become a mere agent of the ruling class administer its affairs as they do their own private interests. How do business men conduct their own private interests? Every man engaged in business is there for private gain, not for his health. This means that he takes advantage of his fellows and society at large at every opportunity.

This cry of the self-constituted "good citizens" of Haverhill to organize to save their city is somewhat grotesque. As Rev. Geo. D. Herron well says, "The 'good citizens' are the chief enemies of goodness: the men of 'blameless lives' are the high priests of wrongs that affront the skies, that

blaspheme the universe, and that make the very stones cry out against the sufferings of men." The voters of Haverhill are asked to hand the administration of the city over into the hands of the "commercial element," which has already brought our country to the brink of ruin. The political corruption of which we complain is simply the overflow of the business corruption. Behind every political ring you may find the private owners of public franchises. The cause of municipal corruption in New York City is not Tammany Hall, but the business interests that use Tammany Hall to buy legislation at Albany and franchises at the City Hall.

To again quote Dr. Herron, "It is 'business' that balks our attempts at better city governments that easily joggles and saddles our feeble and halting municipal reforms, and mounts them with good citizens who ride them in the direction of property interests. It is business that elects and corrupts our state and national legislatures, and debauches all our sacred political functions. There is scarcely any legislation in the land, municipal or state, or national that is not now bought and sold in the open market." This is the secret of the desire of the capitalist class in Haverhill to regain control of the political machinery. They well know that with the administration in the hands of the Socialists there is no hope of putting through legislation for private interests; or, to use their own words, to "administer the business of the city as they would their own."

Mr. Pingree says that the "election of a Socialist Mayor last year placed a black mark around Haverhill that the city distinctly felt in the business world." Well, I might. Socialism is a death-blow to political chicanery, which is an integral part of the present business system. In fact, political corruption is the basis upon which industry and commerce now rest. That your opponents are at loss just how to deal with the new movement, is evident from their efforts to scare the people into voting their ticket. This is the old bunco game which capitalists always resort to when they think everything else has failed. How many times have we heard in the last quarter of a century that if such and such a party were elected all industry would stop; that capitalists would not invest their money; that they would leave the country, etc., etc. The very fact that politicians have trotted out this old scarecrow to again make it do service, is evidence that, in spite of their combination, you have them on the run.

All such sophistry is highly amusing to the class-conscious Socialist. Your opponents evidently do not know that Socialists are not interested in capitalist investments and business interests. Why the very thing that they use as a "scarecrow" is an argument in behalf of Socialism. The emigration of capitalists is just what the Socialists want. If the capitalist would take it into their heads to migrate to Europe or the Philippines we would all wish them God speed. They surely could not take their capital, which they have exploited from labor, with them. Imagine a Vanderbilt taking the New York Central R. R., or an Astor his valuable city lots! But why should they emigrate? There is not a civilized country today in which Socialism is not a growing force. And, then, why leave Haverhill? Socialism is becoming a power in all our cities and before the capitalist could sell out and get started in another center of industry, he would have to repeat the process, for Socialism will soon capture the political power in every city of our land.

(Continued on Page Four.)

E. V. DEBS INTERVIEWED

On the Great Progress of the Social Democratic Movement—Will not be a Candidate for President—The next Convention—A Socialist Press Association to be Formed and Many Other Interesting Things Spoken About

Eugene V. Debs arrived in the city on Monday afternoon and came direct to the office of the Social Democrat, from whence he went to the Hotel Thorndike. He is the same Debs as of old, with the same keen eye, the same sympathetic and kindly smile, the same firm, magnetic grasp of the hand. Wherever he goes he carries the same optimistic spirit with him that has made hearts lighter and lives brighter for having met and known him. One cannot help but wonder at the ceaseless energy and unflinching courage of the man. He seems to have drawn deep draughts of the fountain of eternal youth.

At his room in the hotel, where he rested up a little, he conversed between short puffs at a big briar pipe in his usual rapid and animated manner about the progress of the movement for Socialism. No man has better opportunities to feel the pulse of the people in all sections than he, and when he says that Socialism is becoming deeply rooted in the thoughts and ambitions of the American people, let us know whereof he speaks.

On the question of being a candidate for the Presidency next year on the Social Democratic party ticket, Mr. Debs quoted an interview he had given a Chicago paper a couple of weeks ago, in which he declared he would not be a candidate. "We have plenty of good material to draw upon for a suitable candidate for President. The Social Democratic party is not only developing new possibilities in its old workers, but gaining new men who would do the party credit and who would command the support of all true Socialists. Our party is different from any other, inasmuch as the office has to seek the man, though there is not a man in the party but would consider it an honor to be chosen as the standard bearer in the contest next year. The Social Democratic party gives every member room to develop and expand and the result is that we are collecting in our ranks an army of men and women whose earnestness, ability and unflinching energy, united with their clear, firm grasp upon the fundamental principles of Socialism is gathering a force together that will shake the forces of wrong and injustice to their center.

The convention of the Social Democratic party to be held in Indianapolis next March will be a great gathering of the most determined, unconquerable, aggressive and intelligent men and women who have ever gathered together on this continent. At that convention will also be organized a Socialist Press Association that will bring together into one organization all the Socialist papers of America. I find, in my travels, Socialist papers everywhere, some in the most obscure corners, the publishers of which are struggling along in the face of great difficulties, doing their utmost to teach the principles of Socialism in their respective localities. Unknown to their brethren in the outside world they are plodding along like true heroes. Now the idea has struck me that it would be a good thing to bring all of these workers, many of whom are unknown to one another,

(Continued on Page Three.)

"DIVIDING UP" A Brief Reply to a Hackneyed Charge Against Socialism.

It has been persistently urged against the Social Democrats, by certain elements, that they want to "divide up." In order that all may judge as to the correctness of the charge, this statement of facts is presented.

The Social Democratic Party in its platform 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 a word, the collective ownership of the things produced. The means of production and distribution (factories, mills, mines, railroads, etc.) we term capital; the things produced (food, clothing, shelter, etc.) we term wealth. Social Democrats seek the social or public ownership of capital, and that the wealth produced be returned to each producer in exact proportion as each has contributed in its production. Its mottoes are "he who will not work, neither shall he eat," and "to each according to his deeds." Today the working class sell their labor power (human energy of the hand or brain) to the owner of private capital. This labor power is utilized in operating privately-owned mills, mines, factories, railroads, etc. The product of their labor during all the process of its production is in the control of the capitalist class. They, the capitalist class, as a class, extract at least three-fifths of it in the form of rent, interest and profit, and return the equivalent of the remaining two-fifths to the working class in the form of wages. So these very excellent gentlemen who charge, and charge falsely, the Social Democrats with wishing to "divide up" are themselves the upholders of a system of "dividing up" where the product of the labor of the producing class is daily "divided up" by the capitalist class, with the capitalist class taking at least three-fifths and giving the producer of it only the remainder, barely enough to keep him in condition to produce more to be again "divided up" as before. For if the capitalist class, when they "divided up," did not give the workers enough to live on, the workers would die and the capitalists would thus "kill the geese that laid the golden egg" for them.

These very excellent gentlemen referred to are like the thief who cried "stop thief" to distract attention from himself so that he might escape with his plunder. But a defender of the people in the shape of the Social Democratic Party has arrived who cannot be frightened, bribed nor deceived, but who will take the real culprit by the collar and put an end to his occupation by establishing the co-operative commonwealth under which the tools of production and distribution will be owned by society. Thus a system will be inaugurated where each will be given the right to work and the right to the full product of his labor.

*To further illustrate: A shoe factory is capital; the shoes produced therein we term wealth. We demand the collective or public ownership of the factory, and that its public ownership be inalienable. The shoes there produced will be private property. All property by which more property can be produced should be public property. All property by which more property can not be produced should be private property.

When this principle is established there will be neither plutocrats nor paupers, millionaires nor mendicants, and a larger and nobler life will be guaranteed to every child of man.

The printing paper trust is reported to have gobbled all the valuable timber needed in its business, and the broken trust has cornered 90 per cent. of the country's broom corn. Up go prices! Why don't you go into business?

Lealle's Weekly estimates that the trusts have cut out a total of \$15,000 a year in advertising.

The forthcoming report of the Ohio mine inspector will show that the average monthly wages of pick miners in 1898 was \$20.20; machine loaders, \$15.20, and machine runners, \$24.50. Yet some of these people talk glibly about the "super labor of Europe."

THE GAS QUESTION

What Chase Has Done to Bring the Gas Rates Down—His Re-Election Means a Further Reduction and Ultimate Ownership by the People

John C. Chase is the only man ever elected Mayor of Haverhill, who had the courage to take a stand for the people against the corporations. He has brought before the State Gas Commissioners a petition for

LOWER GAS RATES.

Mayor Chase is now pushing his claim before the Commissioners, and has succeeded in bringing to the attention of the Commission and the people the fact that the Haverhill Gas Light Company have made

183 PER CENT PROFITS

on their original investment. Further than this, the company during the last twelve years, in addition to their large dividends, have been able, by excessive gas rates, to increase the value of their plant in that period from

\$91,000 TO \$401,000 making

\$310,000 that they have taken from the people by exorbitant charges, besides their yearly dividends. The annual consumption of gas in this city is about 60,000,000 feet. Should the mayor succeed in getting

90 CENT GAS

it would mean a saving to the people of

\$18,000 A YEAR Should he get

75 CENT GAS

it would mean a saving to the people of

\$31,500 A YEAR

THESE ARE THE FACTS.

Mayor JOHN C. CHASE has brought them to light! The opposition dare not take a stand on this matter. There has been a material reduction in gas rates, and it was due to the efforts of the Social Democratic candidate for re-election. If the people desire a further reduction in gas rates, they should re-elect Mayor Chase, so that he can push the matter to a successful finish. The people should re-elect the mayor, who is looking after their interests—not the corporations.

GRADE CROSSINGS. What a Lawrence Paper Thinks About Abolition.

Down in Haverhill the effort to abolish all the railroad grade crossings is on again, and this year the voters are finding out something of which in the past they have been in doubt. The main objections held up in the past to Haverhill voters has been that no matter what the cost would be to the railroad, the cost at the same time to the city would be large and burdensome. But now the advocates of crossing abolition show that cities are generous even in a financial way, and they cite as authority, the city engineer of Brockton, who shows in his report for 1897, that while Brockton paid many thousands of dollars as its share for grade crossing abolition, it received in return for land secured in other betterments, a much larger sum than it expended. So Brockton now has grade crossings abolished, and money to its credit by the government. The Haverhill advocates of crossing abolition are citing this condition in Brockton to help their cause in Haverhill, and many voters, who feared a needless expense, are beginning to look at the matter in a different light.—Lawrence News.

Last Rally!

The last rally of the municipal campaign will be held at the City Hall next Monday night, with Mayor Chase and Representative Carey as speakers. Parade proceeding starts from labor headquarters at 7.30 prompt.

High Grade..

Suits AND Overcoats

--- AT ---

MODERN PRICES



Reasonable

It is reasonable to suppose that there are many who do not care to pay fancy prices for whiskeys, although such beverages are greatly needed at times. Simply because the price is not great does not signify that the goods are of poor quality.

The Cabinet Monogram

Pure Rye Whiskey is rated as being among the best. A full quart bottle of this brand may be obtained at

M. H. M'Carthy's

at the reasonable price of

\$1.00

Call at the

Store, 63 Essex St.

and examine the goods. People's Telephone 55-4. N. E. Telephone, 523-2.

Academy of Music Haverhill, Mass.

Tuesday Eve., Dec. 5. BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO.

Wednesday Eve., Dec. 6. MORRISON'S FAULT.

Friday and Saturday, Dec. 8 and 9. With Saturday Matinee. WAY DOWN EAST.

Ward's STAR LAUNDRY



By Jobe, Boys!

You tell about having smooth edge collars. I'll bet a dollar that your collars don't begin to be as smooth as mine. I'll tell you where to send them, and you'll have them just as smooth as mine—WARD'S STAR LAUNDRY on Wingate Street is the place. They mend your shirt and fix your ragged buttonholes FREE, and for 10c put a new neckband on your shirt. Give your bundle to driver.

People's 108-2, N. E. 206-3. If one is busy use the other.

52 Wingate Street.

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WILLIAM MAILLY, Editor

Haverhill, Dec. 2, 1899.

NOTICE.

Communication with the Social Democratic party in Haverhill on the night of the election, Dec. 5, can be had by addressing telegrams to the Haverhill Social Democrat, 25 Washington Street, and by the New England long distance telephone 648-2 at labor headquarters, 31 Washington Street.

THE CAMPAIGN ENDS.

After a bitter struggle of four weeks' duration the municipal campaign will reach a culmination next Tuesday and the voters of Haverhill will cast their ballots either for Socialism or Capitalism. During that four weeks men have been tried as never before, many coming through the fire of temptation stronger and better for the trial, while others, not Social Democrats, have yielded to the blandishments of the tempter and in the acquirement of fleeting joys fastened upon themselves obloquy and shame forever.

In the campaign the Social Democrats have followed a course in keeping with their principles, in line with the philosophy they preach. They have sought to teach the people the science of Socialism from a common-sense and reasonable point of view, they have sought to prejudice no man unduly, nor have they directly or indirectly shunned telling the truth when the truth was needed to be told.

Against the records of Mayor Chase and his colleague, in the city hall there has not been a word said in disparagement by those who know those records best. Against the candidates of the Social Democratic party the opponents of the party have been unable to utter one word of suspicion or slander. This has compelled the politicians to attempt to depart from their old time custom of personal abuse and to get down to argument instead. In this they have failed miserably how miserably everybody interested now knows.

Where does the money come from to pay that bill? It is well known that there are at least 250 men employed at an average of \$5 a day to talk and work against the Social Democrats.

Where does the money come from to pay the bills for all the other enormous expenses of the campaign of the coalition ticket? Does it come out of the pockets of the 28 men who concocted that ticket?

Will the Gazette please tell where the stuff came from?

Eight hours. All Social Democrats are interested in the proposition for eight hours constituting a legal

entation; they have appealed to every prejudice, sounded the depths of hypocrisy and hate, turned reason to shreds and run the gamut of every artifice generated by low cunning and many years of practice in the art of political chicanery. All these things have they done and more and because of this, they have made their own shroud, dug with their own hands the political grave which will hold them and their kind in an oblivion as deep and dark as eternity itself after December 5th.

The Social Democrats are not on the defensive because they have nothing to defend. They have lured their opponents into their wild career of talkativeness in order that the people of the city could see what fools so called sensible, practical men could make of themselves. Every supporter of the coalition ticket finds himself a defender of industrial slavery and an apologist for every piece of corruption and misrule that has disgraced the city for twenty years.

When the voters go to the polls next Tuesday let them be mindful of the fact that their act may mean a recurrence of capitalistic mismanagement and jobbery in the city government, or it may mean Haverhill's uninterrupted march towards a higher citizenship and retention in the very front rank of the progressive cities of the world.

Shorter hours of labor for city employes means better citizens, brighter homes and happier firesides. The movement is in strict accord with every thing that makes for a more humane and elevating condition of things.

Every voter should place a cross mark opposite "YES" on the proposition to give city employes eight-hours a day, and when the good time comes everybody should be prepared to vote to reduce the hours still further, and make the lot of every worker for the municipality easier and more endurable.

Sabbath observance. If workmen are compelled to transact the business of their organizations on Sunday, only the capitalist class who tie the workers (those of them who have work) down to a life of drudgery all week which prevents them from attending to their duties as citizens on week days, are to blame.

The Gazette denies that the Boston and Maine road has put money into this campaign. Will the Gazette then please tell where the coalition candidates are getting the money from to pay the expenses of their campaign?

Centralization goes on. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has acquired control of the Baltimore and Ohio road and the New York Central takes over controlling interests in the Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis and the Chesapeake and Ohio roads.

work-day for all city employes interested because in the first place it is right and just, and second because it is thoroughly in line with the principles of Socialism. The only thing to be regretted is that the opportunity is not presented for the people to vote, as they will under the co-operative commonwealth, for the hours of labor to be reduced in proportion to the progress of production.

The municipality should be a generous employer, should not follow in the same path trodden by the business man, whose ambition is profit and the acquirement of surplus wealth. It is to the advantage of the municipality, state or nation to see that their employes be given the very highest labor remuneration commensurate with justice.

A writ of habeas corpus was refused Paul Corcoran in Idaho the other day. He is the miner who was sentenced to seventeen years in the penitentiary for alleged complicity in the Wardner trouble last spring, after it was proved he was twenty miles from the scene when the explosion occurred.

When the Gazette is forced to drag religion into this campaign in order to bolster up the lost cause of the anti-Social Democrats it shows a desperation of spirit and a lack of moral sensitiveness in strict consonance with the ticket it supports and the chances for success of that ticket.

The Social Democratic party has candidates for mayor and other offices in Brockton, Quincy, Chelsea, Boston, Newburyport, Worcester, Lynn and Haverhill this year. Not so bad for a party only two years old and representing the principles of Socialism.

A glance through the editorial columns of the daily papers would lead one to believe that the mission of many editors seemed to be to say nothing in as many words as possible.

The supporters of the Citizens' conglomerate are badly mixed. To some voters they are in favor of the abolition of grade crossings; to others they are opposed to abolition. They are anything to catch votes.

The campaign expenses of the Social Democrats has come out of the pockets of the working class willingly and ungrudgingly. Who has footed the bills for the coalition crowd?

their economic masters. Don't forget that when you hear the supporters of the present order of things sing the praises of a false prosperity.

"Bill" Anthony was a hero, but he committed suicide through want and starvation. Bill made a mistake in being only a marine. Had he been an officer he would have had all the heart could wish, including a mansion with a brown stone front and the sycophancy of a daily press to feed his vanity.

With the opponents of Socialism place, pelf and preferment take precedence above everything. To the Social Democrat his cause is all himself only the instrument to promote that cause. That is why the social democratic movement will live when the coalition movement is dead and only a matter of transitory history.

The dealers in coal are taking advantage of the threatened stringency in the coal supply by raising prices to the consumer. It is a wise system that makes it justifiable for a few to profit by the sufferings of the many.

The Social Democrat agrees with Representative James Carey when he says he cannot blame the supporters of Mellen A. Pingree for objecting to their ticket being called "political hash," and when he offers the title of "Mellen's Food" as a suitable substitute. This goes heretofore.

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Major Chase will go his past year's record a good many points better when he has a complete majority of the city government to back him up.

Two or three years ago the Gazette was making the welkin ring with shouts for the abolition of grade crossings. Why did it shut up?

When politicians unite to defeat John C. Chase, he receives the strongest endorsement for his administration that can be given him.

No man need be ashamed to vote the Social Democratic ticket from top to bottom. Every candidate will be a credit to the city when he occupies office.

Judging by observation some people want capitalism perpetuated so as they can pose as philanthropists on Thanksgiving and Christmas.

A vote for Pingree is a vote for perpetual poverty, patches, poor houses and prurient politics. This is alliterative, but true.

Bribery and corruption cannot succeed in Haverhill. Vote them down!

Carefully examine the sample ballot printed on the third page of this issue.

When the workers of Haverhill march, their footsteps echo around the world.

Socialism now and forever.

The Class Struggle in Politics.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HAVERHILL ELECTION

We have had the class struggle in industry for these many years. Every cut down in wages, every shut down during dull seasons, every charge of men whose place could be filled more cheaply by machines, is a manifestation of the struggle of the capitalist class to get every penny out of the class that works for them.

But the class struggle in politics is something absolutely new in this country. Socialists have claimed for nearly 50 years that the moment the working class united politically, the moment they became a political factor, the same class struggle would be transferred to the field of politics, and cause an entirely new lining up into parties.

And here in Haverhill we have the perfect fulfillment of this prophecy! Here we have the first instance in the history of this country, of the class struggle in politics. Here the workers of the wealth producers, have become conscious of their existence as a class, and of their common interest against their exploiters; awakened to a realization of their own power; saw that by the use of their ballots they could end their misery; stood up and asserted their rights as men, and sent members of their own class to the state legislature, to the board of aldermen, to the city council, and to be mayor's chair.

The capitalist class was thunder-struck. The worm had turned. This rebellion of their slaves must be promptly put down. But they didn't do anything rash. They bided their time. A year ago it was all in vain but they frantically appealed to the ruling factions of the Republican party to unite and prevent the Socialists from getting into power.

Oh, you workmen! The power you have, if you did but know it! Think how much this campaign means! Remember that the capitalist forces have thrown down the gauntlet. They have made it a struggle of class against class—a struggle of yesterday to keep back the coming of tomorrow—a struggle to retain the old system of misery and injustice and prevent the coming of the era of happiness and justice and complete living. Don't let the gauntlet lie upon the ground. Vote for John C. Chase and the rest of our candidates because they are clean, honorable men and competent public officials. If you will, but we ask much more than this. We ask you to vote for the principles they represent, rather than for the men, and in so doing you are putting yourself in line with the forces of Evolution that are inevitably, irresistibly carrying us all towards a new industrial era, towards the Co-operative Commonwealth.

MARGARET HALL.

This year the scene is changed. The slayer has stood upon his feet and declared that he was a man—and a bigger and stronger man than his master. At that. This year no frantic appeals are needed, and the warring factions of the Republican party together, nor even (what last year would have been scouted as an utter absurdity) to bring together with them the Democrats and the Prohibitionists, in what Debs so aptly terms "an unholy compact." And for what purpose? Simply to reduce the working class to its proper position, and to a realizing sense of the propriety of staying there.

It is the new "lining up" that the Socialists have foretold. Think of it! Everything else in the city united against the small, devoted band of Social Democrats, who are guilty only of the desire to establish economic justice and to enthrone righteousness! Isn't it glorious! This devoted band places itself firmly upon the bedrock of its immovable and irresistible principles, and exultingly cries: "Come one! Come all! This rock shall fly from its base as soon as I."

We entered this contest as a class, seeking the triumph of our principles so that classes might be forever abolished. The capitalists and the supporters were then in three or four different camps. They do not wish to have classes abolished. They want a slave class to work for them. So they have come together and arrayed themselves against us. They want it so! Well, let them have it by all means. They are conscious enough of their common interests to unite in spite of their lifelong political hostility. Let the working class be as class-conscious as they. We accept their terms. It is Capitalism against Socialism. Let no man who works for wages, whether he works with brain or with hand, be found in their camp. Let no small business man, foreseeing his own doom, ally himself with those whose success involves his own failure. Let no capitalist, even, whose heart rebels against the position of slave driver which the capitalist system forces upon him help them to perpetuate the system. Let none, in any class or condition, who love truth and justice and humanity, be found among their supporters.

Let those, and those alone, who live upon the toil and sweat and blood of the workers, and do not desire any other way of living, gather in support of the capitalistic ticket. Let those who believe that the great mass of the people should continue forever to toil in privation and pain for a selfish, invidious and idle few; those who have no faith in man and no belief in progress; those who cannot see beyond the limit of their own personal circle, and who care for no one's welfare but their own; let those who imagine they can stop the stars in their courses—let all of these unite against Socialism.

But as for us, and our kind, we will array ourselves upon the side of liberty, equality and brotherhood. We realize that there is much more in this election than the victory or the defeat of the man John C. Chase. We see in him, as do our opponents, the embodiment of Socialist principles, so far as the municipality is concerned. I myself have heard men declare: "John C. Chase has done as well as any man could. He is straight class that is trying to take it all. With the class struggle in industry we are all too painfully familiar."

But the class struggle in politics is something absolutely new in this country. Socialists have claimed for nearly 50 years that the moment the working class united politically, the moment they became a political factor, the same class struggle would be transferred to the field of politics, and cause an entirely new lining up into parties.

And here in Haverhill we have the perfect fulfillment of this prophecy! Here we have the first instance in the history of this country, of the class struggle in politics. Here the workers of the wealth producers, have become conscious of their existence as a class, and of their common interest against their exploiters; awakened to a realization of their own power; saw that by the use of their ballots they could end their misery; stood up and asserted their rights as men, and sent members of their own class to the state legislature, to the board of aldermen, to the city council, and to be mayor's chair.

The capitalist class was thunder-struck. The worm had turned. This rebellion of their slaves must be promptly put down. But they didn't do anything rash. They bided their time. A year ago it was all in vain but they frantically appealed to the ruling factions of the Republican party to unite and prevent the Socialists from getting into power.

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DEBS' SPEECH

At the Great Rally in City Hall,
Monday, Nov. 27.

Pungent Truths That Go to the Heart of
Things—Labor's Greatest Champion
Thrills a Big Audience and Arouses
Fresh Enthusiasm for Socialism.

The Debs rally at the city hall on Monday, November 27, was a great affair. The air was charged with enthusiasm and when the best loved man in the labor movement stepped upon the platform he looked upon a crowd, packed and jammed into every available inch of space in the big hall, which gave him an ovation worthy of the time and place and occasion.

The receptions given to Carey and Chase were no less marked, the only difference being that Debs, unfortunately, is only in Haverhill about once a year, while the others, fortunately, we have always with us. The meeting was a success in every particular and that has come to mean something in Haverhill.

The parade started from labor headquarters promptly at seven o'clock, the early hour preventing the number of those participating from being as large as it might otherwise have been. But it was a good parade, nevertheless, and it grew larger as it went onward. The procession was headed by Eugene V. Debs, Mayor Chase, Representative James F. Carey and William Mailly, the band, that band whose fame is rapidly extending over the country, following immediately behind, and then the long string of marchers.

When the city hall was reached the auditorium was already filled and an overflow meeting was necessary. The band played a stirring selection outside and then went inside where it was greeted by the crowd who already regard the band as an institution of the city. The boys played even better than before and that is saying a great deal; they are improving with time. As Debs said, "Social Democratic bands can't be beaten but coalition conspiracies can."

Mayor Chase presided over the meeting inside and Representative Carey spoke until Debs came in from the street, where he addressed the overflow meeting for twenty minutes. Then while Debs was uttering eloquent truths in the hall, Carey held the meeting outside until Debs quit at nine o'clock and rushed for the train to Boston. Then Carey, who had just gotten started, took the platform inside and spoke to the crowded house until after ten o'clock. From this it will be seen that there was tall hustling. The crowd was well satisfied, giving three cheers for Debs when he got through, many following him down the steps shaking hands and calling out "good bye" and "God speed."

Carey's final speech inside the hall was one of the most convincing and eloquent he has yet delivered. Debs spoke as only he can speak, although the limited time at his disposal prevented him making as long a speech as the audience desired. Like Oliver Twist, they wanted more when he got through.

Mayor Chase presided over the rally and after a few words introduced Comrade Debs, who said:

Ladies and gentlemen, citizens of Haverhill: A year ago the name of Haverhill was flashed around the world. On Wednesday next the magnificent victory achieved then will have been ratified by an increased majority.

This is something more than a municipal campaign. There are issues involved that are of vital and commanding interest to every man, woman and child in Haverhill, in Massachusetts, throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The competitive system, with its extreme wealth upon the one hand, its abject and widespread poverty upon the other, its political corrup-

tion, its economic servitude, its social demoralization is on trial. What pen or tongue, from primeval man to the dullest intellect, can describe the effect of this struggle upon the great mass of the working people? Multiplied millions of them answer to the description of the embezzled peasant in the poem of Edwin Markham, a poem fraught with such significance that it blazed the immortality of the author on wings of lightning around the world.

Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,

The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.

Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and never hopes,

Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?

Who loosened and let down this brutal jaw?
Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?

The capitalist system must answer to this appalling indictment at the bar of humanity.

This is the real issue involved in the campaign now in progress in the city of Haverhill, Massachusetts.

It is no part of my purpose this evening to appeal to your prejudice, to incite your passion. In the little time which is my privilege to spend in your presence I propose to address myself to your reason. Were this simply a contest to secure office, I should have no mission here. I realize the far-reaching effect of the result of this campaign. But few of those who live in Haverhill have any proper conception of the effect the result a year ago had upon the country. It was in the nature of an inspiration to the downtrodden and oppressed everywhere. The man with the hoe for the first time stood erect, brushed the dust of servitude from his knees, took hope, looked upward, began to move everywhere, and from that day to this men and women in every village and town of every state and territory in this country have been massing their forces beneath the conquering banner of economic equality.

Since coming here my attention has been called to an attack in the public press upon the local Social Democratic Party because of its alleged hostility to private property. It has declared that the Social Democratic Party is opposed to private property. It is not true. The present system is opposed to private property. Centralization and combination are the conquering forces of this age. Competition must culminate in combination. In manufacture, it is the great factory that is steadily crushing out the smaller establishment. What becomes of the property of the small manufacturer? Is it confiscated by the Socialist? Is it proposed that it should be confiscated, in the Socialist program? Not at all. The small manufacturer is engaged in a very unequal struggle. He cannot successfully compete against the great corporation or the trust. He begins to lose ground. In due course of time his profits have been completely destroyed. He closes his doors. The sheriff succeeds him in business. His property has been usurped. His property has been confiscated. At the end of his life, perhaps in the very sunset, he finds himself confronted by the

poorhouse. What has become of his property? It is gone. He has absolutely nothing to show for it. Did the Socialist get it? Did the Socialist attempt to get it? Oh, no; it was his larger competitor of his own class. And the small manufacturer who is supporting the system that is going to force him into bankruptcy and ruin.

In distribution, the great department is bringing about the same result. In the smaller cities its influence is not yet completely felt. It is on its way to Haverhill. It will be here in due time. It will not be side-tracked. You may rest assured that it will put in its appearance. There will be a million or two, or more, at the back of it, and the owners of this great department store can and will sell more cheaply than a smaller dealer can buy. That is the beginning of the end. In a little while he will close his doors. He will cease to be a business man. What becomes of him? What becomes of his private property? Is it the Socialist party that has expropriated him, despoiled him, ruined him, put him on the street and reduced his family to want? Not at all. It is the present system. In this system we are going to become millionaires or mendicants, with the chances a million to one that we become mendicants.

The trust is a very conspicuous issue in this local campaign. What do you propose to do about the trust? The people as a rule are opposed to the trust. We make the contention that the position of the Socialist is the only logical position with reference to the trust. The trust cannot be dissolved. Monopoly cannot be abolished. The trust is the product of the ages. The individual first, in small business, the firm, the company, the corporation, the trust. The trust is simply the latest phase of the development of industry. It represents concentrated capital, the dismissal of every superfluous man, modern machinery, the discharge of the travelling man, and here let me say that the travelling man as a factor in business will soon be a thing of the past. He is about forty years old now. He will not live to celebrate his fiftieth birthday. It is not the Socialist that is after him. In proportion as the trust is perfected the travelling man disappears. He came with competition; he goes with competition. The trust is absolutely the economic master in the fields of economic activity. There is but one dealer in the goods that you must have, and if you want those goods you are required to pay the price fixed by the trust. Did you read the dispatches from Chicago three or four days ago announcing the fact that in the city of Chicago every evening after the Board of Trade adjourns, five men meet and fix the price that is to be paid the farmers of the entire country for their grain next day? They hold the power of life and death. The people are at their mercy absolutely so. And they represent a very great trust. They have millions of dollars. They levy taxation upon the people; they fix the price of every loaf of bread consumed by the people. What do you propose to do about it? Dissolve these trusts? I am looking for the man that will tell me how he is going to dissolve them. By law? You have been trying to control the corporation by law for the last thirty years and to what extent have you succeeded? If you have been unable to control the corporation by law, how do you expect to control a trust, a vastly greater aggregation of wealth and power by law? You propose to harness this great elephant with cobwebs. The trust simply laughs at the statutory enactment. President Stickney, of the Great Western Railroad, testified before the Industrial Commission at Chicago just a week ago, that the interstate commerce law, so far as it attempted to regulate rates on railroads, was a roaring farce; and he added after this that every other law that was designed to curb the rapacity of railroad corporations was likewise a farce. You have not been able, you never will be able to control corporate capital

by law. We are confronted by one of two conditions. First of all let it be said that no power on earth can prevent the complete concentration of industries. One industry after another is being completely monopolized. The middle class is disappearing. They are struggling to get into the small capitalist class. About one in a thousand will succeed. The others will be forced down into the over-crowded ranks of the working class. And this process will continue until all the capital of the country is concentrated in the hands of a single syndicate or trust; so that finally we will have a trust of trusts. We will have an economic oligarchy. We will not be ruled by a king, by an emperor or czar. We will be ruled by economic potentates that will control the people because they control their necessities. Either this, or the collective ownership of trusts and the operation of all industry in the interest of the whole people. That is to say: Capitalism or Socialism, slavery or freedom. You will have a chance to vote upon these alternatives next Tuesday. You may forge your chains still stronger; you may vote to strike the last fetter from the last economic slave on this continent.

There is very much involved in this municipal campaign. I would, if it were in my power, impress upon you its importance and its significance. I have just returned from the far West. I spent a week in California, and was asked again and again in that coast state, "What about Haverhill?" They understand out there that there has been a very strong combination perfected in Haverhill for the overthrow of the Social Democratic Party. They are as familiar with the situation as most of your citizens are. I said, "I feel quite confident that this combination will succeed—in destroying itself." It represents absolutely no principle, and I challenge contradiction. By some strange magic, the Republican here finds himself in the embrace of a life-long enemy, the Democrat. Waking up in the morning they find themselves in the same camp. All of the hostility has been declared off. They stand revealed as one party, or, to speak more properly, no party at all—for you could not find a trace of the Republican party with a magnifying glass. The Democratic party has totally lost its identity, if it ever had any. A Citizens' party they call it. The corporations are very profoundly interested in the success of this Citizens' party. The professional politicians are also profoundly interested in its success. It is a new party, for a new and very strange purpose. You are a Democrat, perhaps. You have been in the Democratic party for a long while. What purpose have you in forming an alliance with a life-long enemy at this time? What is the purpose? Does not the answer suggest itself? A combination of these two parties to defeat the Social Democratic Party. That is the purpose, and the only purpose. The party, so-called, has no other program. And how strangely its nominations were made! We live in a republic. Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Whence they derive their unjust powers is not stated. These nominations were made, but the rank and file had no voice in the making of them. The program has been made in caucus, and the nominations announced—not, however, subject to the approval of the constituents of these nominees. The contract has been made. The votes are to be delivered; and the question for every self-respecting Republican and Democrat to ask himself is whether he proposes to deliver the goods in fulfillment of the contract made by the politicians. I do not believe that the people of Haverhill, totally irrespective of party, will subscribe to such a degrading program. I do believe that when the votes have been deposited and the last ballot has been counted the announcement will go forth that this unholy compact has been rebuked by such an overwhelming vote that the repetition of it will never again be attempted in Haverhill.

And just here let me say that the Social Democratic Party enters into this campaign with absolute confidence of success. It was never more certain of the absolute justice of its underlying principles. The party is harmonious. It stands

before the people without a blemish upon its name. What about its candidate? John C. Chase has held the office of mayor for one year. There has not been one breath of scandal in connection with his administration. His official integrity is as spotless as a star. So with his personal character. In all of the severity of criticism no one has ventured to impugn his honesty of purpose. And what is true of John C. Chase, the first Socialist mayor in the United States, is likewise true of his colleagues. They stand before you, asking for your support purely upon the principles embodied in their platform, and upon the record they have made as representatives of their party. What is true of the local representatives, is likewise true of those who represented you at the capital while the legislature was in session. That brilliant young statesman, James F. Carey made a record there well calculated to challenge the admiration and respect, not only of his constituents but of every citizen of the state. His speech upon "Child Labor" will win for him immortality. His colleague, Louis M. Scates, true to every obligation as the needle to the pole, temporarily defeated—but sometimes defeat is victory, and it is victory in his case, for he largely increased his vote, and he is stronger in the confidence of his fellow-citizens than he was before the election; and when he stands again, as stand he will, he will be triumphantly elected by the people.

But a single week remains. There remains a week for serious thought, for sober reflection. What is the actual condition with which we have to deal today? We cannot determine these questions by mere local conditions. We must take the general condition of the country at large into account. It is admitted that a few more men are employed, that there is a little more activity than there was. It is also admitted that there never was a time when there was as much centralization, such rapid growth of trusts, and centralization of political and economic power to correspond, as there is today. The condition of the workingman, in the grasp of this stupendous power, grows more precarious day by day. He sells his labor in the cheapest market. The small dealer, confronted by the same power, feels himself steadily losing ground. In the West they told me that there was unusual activity in New England, especially in Boston. I was much interested in the testimony given by Samuel M. Price, president of the whiskey trust in the city of Washington before the Industrial Commission last week. Mr. Price, who ought to be an authority on the subject, stated that the city of Boston consumed more whiskey than any other city in the United States in proportion to its population. It may be that this has some influence in stimulating the situation. There is unparalleled prosperity—but it is confined to very limited circles—on the one hand the fortunes mounting skyward—a certain chosen few are growing enormously rich, Mr. Rockefeller, for example, worth \$350,000,000. Compared with him the richest man in this audience is a beggar on the highway. He has the power to gradually confiscate the holdings of the small dealer in every department of trade. It is said that we Socialists are envious of the success of such men as Mr. Rockefeller; that we would, if we could, destroy him, or, what is worse still, drag him down to our level. We do not envy him. We realize that no man fails so completely in this system as the man who succeeds. John D. Rockefeller is a prisoner for life. He is enslaved by his possessions. He lives on the eighth floor of a big building, in the care of a body guard. When he walks abroad he conceals his identity. He is not on terms of peace with his fellow men. He has millions of money, but he is not living a complete life. He is said to be a beneficiary of this system. He is bearing a very heavy burden in the care of his enormous possessions; and he has expressed himself as being willing to pay a million dollars a year if he can find the right man to take care of them for him. There's an opening for some of you—a million

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(Continued on Page Six.)



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DEBS' SPEECH

(Continued from Page Five.)

...a year! Would you exchange places with him? Who is there to envy him? He is simply trying to find some way of relieving himself from the fruit of his success. The Social Democratic Party would help him. It would relieve him of his burden, and it proposes to do so for his benefit as well as for the benefit of the country at large. He has as much too much as others have too little. His life is a complete failure from any standpoint. Take one of those men who have solved the problem of success. He is forty years of age or fifty. He ought to be approaching his prime. His hair is white; he is physically infirm; he is in the grasp of decline because he has succeeded under this system. If you are fortunate enough to have succeeded in raising yourself upon the shoulders and backs of your fellow men, your success is not to be envied. You do not hear the melody in the voice of your wife. You do not hear the prattle of your children. You are engaged in this competitive struggle with all your faculties and ability, and the springs of kindness are dried up within your breast. In this competitive strife all that is selfish and hard has been developed in your nature. You are unconscious of it. You are a perverted human being. You have millions, perhaps, and yet you are, from every proper standpoint, a pauper on the highway of life. You are spiritually dead. You are morally petrified. You are intellectually bankrupt. When I was in New York recently I went to the Waldorf-Asotia to see some of the beneficiaries of this system. I went there at midnight because I knew that they had reversed the order of nature and turned day into night; and I saw them under the influence of electric light, men and women whose fathers amassed millions, who themselves never did a day's work; and they seemed entirely artificial to me—waxen images. I said to myself: "Under this social system they have become reduced to a state that makes it impossible for them to enjoy life." In Boston last night I told them of the great dog festival that was held in New York a short time ago, where one lady had three pet dogs, each with a \$20,000 collar around its neck; and those three dogs were lodged at the Gilsey House, a very select hotel, had spacious apartments, and special servants to attend to them, and were bathed in perfume three times a day; and when I read all about it I said, "My heart goes out to the dogs." I concluded that it was a case that appealed to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. And then I reflected upon the fact that just a dozen blocks from there, in the Bowery, in Mott street, in those narrow, filthy streets, the rows of tenements, the miles of misery, the squares of squalor, were thousands of children in wretchedness and rags. I thought about this, and I said to myself that with all the energy at my command I propose to wage war on the social system in which the lap dogs of the rich are the social superiors of the children of the poor.

...This also is involved in this campaign. Great moral issues that appeal with ever increasing force to every voter here and elsewhere. There are those to whom it seems to be impossible to rise above self-interest. They do not know to what extent they have been influenced and improperly influenced under the system in which they live. They do not realize that in the march of the great economic force the time has come when a great change in human affairs is about to take place—a change as wide as humanity. This movement is organizing for the purpose of rescuing humanity from the thrall of all the ages. What an awakening there is everywhere! How completely the people are aroused! But a little while ago it was the working class who met on the third or fourth floor of some building. The busy world was utterly ignorant of their existence. It was scarcely possible for them to get their movements before the public. Today we find men and women in every walk of life who are interested and vitally interested in the solution of this great economic problem. There is a cause for it. It is not

...a mere matter of accident. People are beginning to inquire into the why and wherefore of things. They are beginning to ask some questions, and they are insisting that these questions shall be intelligently answered. This movement is an abolition movement, vastly larger and more important than that which had its origin three-quarters of a century ago. In the inception of that great abolition movement there were thousands of excellent people everywhere who were intensely hostile to it. I have but a dim recollection of it, but I remember that in my childhood an abolitionist was regarded as a very vicious human being who ought to be suppressed by law. The great mass, then as now, did not express their honest convictions. This was reserved for a few. There was a Lovejoy who had moral courage enough to stand boldly for the right of free speech. He was hoisted, dragged through the streets and murdered; and the state of Illinois applauded. If you go down the Mississippi river today you will see a magnificent monument bearing the inscription "To the Memory of Lovejoy, a Martyr in the Cause of Human Freedom." There was another champion of the rights of man who began to assert his convictions with wondrous power. His name was Wendell Phillips. He did not ask "Is this movement popular? Can I afford it?" He had the moral courage to be hissed by the professors and the students at Ann Arbor University. He had convictions. He had courage equal to them. He stood magnificently erect, just as the representatives of this noble abolition movement stand today. He won an immortality of gratitude and glory. Just a little while before his eloquent lips were silenced in death I heard some of the story of his persecution. The world was against him, but he had faith in himself, and he had faith in his conquering mission. He knew that he was right. He had the spirit of that reformer who, when told that the whole world was against him, said: "Then, thank God, I am against the whole world." So it was with William Lloyd Garrison. Not long ago I was in Newburyport, Mass. My attention was called to the fact that it was there that he was first attacked. The whole community was against him. The abolition movement was intensely unpopular, as unpopular as it is righteous. And then I had imagination enough to pursue William Lloyd Garrison as he went to the city of Boston, the center of culture, and intelligence and refinement. I had imagination enough to see the greater mob that pursued and attacked him there. Then I saw him, in all his glory, expand to the proportions of magnificent manhood in the presence of the angry mob. He stood erect, and he said: "I will not equivocate. I will not excuse. I will not retract a single inch. I will be heard." And these words are inscribed upon his monument today. So with Garratt Smith; so with John Greenleaf Whittier; so with Harriet Beecher Stowe. An abolitionist informs us that in her day friends called upon Harriet Beecher Stowe in the city of Hartford, and sought by all the influences at their command to prevent her from giving "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to the world. Had she been one of the moral cowards that are so numerous, had she trimmed her sails to catch the popular breeze, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" would never have dignified and glorified the emancipating literature of the world. This movement is not yet popular. It is founded in the principles of eternal justice. It is in harmony with the perpetual growth of society. Socialism is not a dream. It is not the product of the visionary Socialist. It is the next inevitable stage in the eternal march of evolution. It means a higher humanity, a nobler civilization. Competition means war. Society in a competitive state consists simply of a mass of warring units. Take care of yourself. Be absolutely selfish, no matter what becomes of your fellowman. Build up, if you have got to do it on the ruin of your weaker neighbor. And the only attempt at justification of this capitalistic condition is that it results in the survival of the fittest. If this is to continue forever, there is no difference between the human being and the beast in the jungle.

...They devour each other; so do we. We differ simply in methods. The poor miner, toiling 600 feet underground, day after day, to earn a miserable 80 or 90 cents a day, that scarcely serves to keep his rebellious soul within his protesting body, is being devoured. The poor girl who works in the sweatshops of Boston or Chicago or New York, in the basement or the attic of a tenement where there is scarcely any light, no ventilation, filth and rags, is being devoured, and her sunken cheeks and hollow eyes bear testimony to the barbarity of the competitive system. Is this to continue forever? Fortunately it is that this system carries within itself the seeds of its own dissolution, the elements of its own overthrow. We are on the eve of the crisis. We are approaching the beginning of the end. The transition is very painful. When I was in San Francisco I picked up a daily paper and read that a boy, 19 years of age, had committed suicide because, after three weeks continuous search, he was unable to find employment. He had some self respect. He had destroyed himself. How many are there who have any proper conception of the enormity of this social crime? Suicide has increased 300 per cent in the United States during the past six years. A man in a normal state of mind and heart does not commit suicide. It is the wretched workingman who is driven to despair; it is the small struggling business man, who is fighting against his impending ruin, that commits suicide. Why is it that all our jails, reformatories, almshouses and asylums are crowded to their utmost capacities? There is reason for it. And every student of sociology knows the process is: First, idleness, and then degradation and then despair, and then—desperation. Poverty is the prolific parent of all the vices and the crime that curse this world. "The poor you have always with you." When the man of Galilee the carpenter of Nazareth, uttered those words, he uttered them in rebuke and not in commendation. There is absolutely no excuse for enforced poverty in this day. The average producing capacity of the worker has increased about 20 fold in the last 40 years. The worker today produces 20 times as much as he did 40 years ago. Why doesn't he have 20 times as much? Why doesn't he enjoy 20 times as much? Why is he not relieved of nineteen-twentieths of his burden? The reason is self evident. He does not produce for himself. He produces for a master; and he can only work when it is profitable to his master that he should work. He has nothing but his labor, and he is compelled to sell that for what he can get for it, and is thus reduced to the position of a slave. The same struggle is going on in the middle class—each trying to ruin and destroy the other. We are told to love our neighbor as ourselves, but it is hard to love the man who tries to swallow you. Talk about Christian nations, about the Golden Rule, about brotherly love! These things are absolutely impossible in a state of society in which each man's interests are diametrically opposed to every other's. We have classes in this country. The one class owns the machinery and the other the labor. The owners of the machinery have got to have cheap labor, and the owners of the labor have got to have high wages; and here they stand arrayed against each other in irrepressible conflict. It is this that constitutes the class struggle. Let me call your attention to the fact that these classes were not created under Socialism, nor by Socialist agitation. These classes are the product of the competitive system, in which a man must be a master or he must be a slave. I can sell to a corporation my labor power, and if I do I sell to that corporation what else? I traffic in my intellect. I can get what is called a higher situation, become a professional man. I can be employed by some great capitalistic newspaper. I can prostitute my intellectual facilities. I can write columns of editorials that are repugnant to my sense of justice. / But I scorn to do it. I would not be an instrument of the oppression and the degradation of my fellow men. Lincoln said: "For the reason that I object to being a slave, I protest against being a master." The one

...is just as immoral, just as degrading as the other. Were I compelled to make my choice I would rather be a slave than a master, upon the principle that I would rather be the victim than the beneficiary of a wrong. I stand therefore in your presence, a Socialist, and a member of the Social Democratic Party, because I believe that the earth is the equal heritage of every human being who inhabits it. I understand perfectly, as does every other Social Democrat, that if I succeed in this competitive system it is because I have destroyed my weaker brother; that he who amasses the largest fortune has simply succeeded in ruining and destroying the largest number of his fellow creatures. If you succeed somebody else fails. Success is born of failure. Success is the fruit of failure. A perfectly sane, self-respecting man does not want to succeed in that way. This struggle to secure the means of life, makes anything like security an impossibility. You may be worth \$30,000 or \$40,000 today, and you may die in the poorhouse. You do not know. You cannot guess. Everything is insecure and in doubt; and when you fail and fall your successful competitor rushes over your prostrate body, and what becomes of you? But even if you do reach your destination in safety, what is to become of your son? Carry this question home with you, and answer it do yourselves at your leisure. This is also one of the issues involved in this campaign. What do you propose to do with your son, or rather, what is he going to be able to do for himself? When you were young, a boy could learn a trade. He could build up gradually. He could go into business with a capital of \$500, and build up gradually. There were no trusts in the country, capitalized at \$8,000,000. But your son? Is he going to learn a trade? What trade? Every trade is crowded to overflowing. Whatever trade he learns he will find that the machine is there in advance of him. The machine is to take full possession. Skilled labor will become common labor. In this system of private ownership the man will be under the machine. The machine, instead of being a blessing, becomes an instrument to enslave humanity. Perhaps you want your son to take up some profession. What profession? In Boston there are scores of doctors that are not making a respectable living; lawyers without number, picking their teeth, waiting for a victim. In New York they have actually had to pass a law restraining lawyers from questionable practices to create cases for themselves. There is no chance for a lawyer except in exceptional cases, unless he becomes a corporation lawyer; and he must sacrifice all the scruples of the profession, if it has any nowadays, to find ways for evading the laws that are enacted for the interest of the people. In this day a lawyer will work for one side or the other, if there is enough money in it, entirely irrespective of the right or justice of the case. If you are a criminal, if there is money enough in it, he will work to clear you; and if you are innocent, he will work to convict you, if there is money enough in it. The avenues for making a living are rapidly closing up. I advise you to invest what little you have in Socialist propaganda; stand by the representatives of the Social Democratic Party. It is going to triumph. You will add your name to the roll of honor. Vote to achieve this victory, and the man who bears your name will be proud of it to their latest breath. We appeal to you only upon the ground that our principles are eternally right; that our candidate is above reproach; that our principles being right and our candidates having acquitted themselves to your unqualified satisfaction, it is to your interest, to the interest of your wives, of your children, of your friends, of your city and your country to vote with us, to achieve this victory that shall give heart of hope to the struggling masses throughout the whole civilized world. I thank you all for the patience with which you have listened to me, and my heart, from now on, Tuesday next, will be attuned to the harmonious notes of certain victory.

Bet Your Money
On Us. We are Sure Winners
IN THE RACE FOR SUPREMACY.
The Big Furniture and Carpet Question
IS EASILY SOLVED.
Trade with us and you will save TIME, TROUBLE AND MONEY.
We have Won Success by deserving it.
The noise of our prices beats the band.
The People's House Furnishing Co.
6-8 Merrimack St. Haverhill, Mass.
Yes!
better as Champagne's better'n cider. they sell those fine California Wines as cheap as you can get our Native Wines up home, and they're as much **Haverhill's Greatest Wine Store!**
R. A. Splaine & Co.
32-40 FLEET STREET, Telephone: N. E., 58-3. People's 57-4
Wholesalers of the first class. Licensed to sell and deliver all our goods in any quantities desired. The only dealers so licensed in Haverhill.
IT PAYS TO BUY THE BEST.
We are the People
Beal Bros.
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Coal and Grain
A. A. HUDSON
Sole Manufacturer and Inventor of **HUDSON'S EUREKA PASTE and BOX-TOE GUM PASTEINE** (for socks)
A word to the Manufacturers and Foremen:— Have you tried HUDSON'S BOX TOE GUM OR PASTEINE? We are confident that after one trial of these articles that you will use no other. WHY? For the very simple reason that they are the best on the market. Try before you buy.
Send for Free Samples.
A. A. HUDSON
20 Phoenix Row - Both Phones
LOOK STYLISH
Order your Clothes at the Largest and Finest Tailoring Establishment in the city. We have the Largest and Biggest Shop with the Latest Improved Facilities to turn out the Best Work. Just give us a Call and Convince Yourself. REMEMBER THE PLACE.
S. GOLDMAN,
188 Merrimack Street.

Correspondence.

A WOMAN GIVES HER OPINION ON THE ELECTION.

To the Haverhill Social Democrat. I would like to say a few words in regard to this great question of vital importance to every working man and woman of Haverhill. Being one of those unfortunate ones who are not allowed to vote on account of my sex I want to give my idea on the pending election.

I am not now a resident of Haverhill, being compelled to earn a living elsewhere. My husband was obliged to leave Haverhill to get a job and it was under a republican administration before John C. Chase, or any other Social Democrat ever held office. Some day we hope to return to Haverhill and when we do we want to see it governed by Social Democrats.

I should think that every fair minded citizen would be tired of the corrupt politics that have been going on for years and also of living on promises for a good many cents not a dime and the strain much longer. If this is their boasted Americanism I don't want any more of it. We want something more tangible than promises, something that will bring us all up to a high standard of living and make us nobler men and women. That is true Americanism to me, and I can't see any other avenue through which to receive it only through the Social Democratic party.

I am a working woman myself and know what I am talking about. I have worked in the shops, and year after year we were asked to work for less and at that time girls without homes were only getting two and three dollars a week, and yet the republican party says it believes in building up homes! After election they don't care whether you have a home or not. And this has been going on for years. I cannot understand how a man with a square of manhood left can vote for the Citizens ticket when they see such unskilled work being done in Haverhill and Mr. Pingree and his colleagues trying to stuff such falsehoods down the people's throats.

Mr. Pingree is trying to talk about free love, but I say we haven't enough love under a system where every man has his brother by the throat. They are also trying to scare the people about taxes, but workmen who pay taxes know that they pay much more than the lords who live on the Highlands. Workmen should vote for equal taxation. They also have a great deal to say about Company F coming home, but it was the Republican party that fed Company F on an inflated heel. I suppose that was Americanism. Look too at the gas company how they have been robbing the people.

Workmen just think over the situation and think how father, mother and children have all got to go out sometimes to support the home, and think how a certain class get all the good things and then sneer at you because you work for a living. And it will never be any different while you vote for the oil parties who made these conditions possible.

Workmen, vote for John C. Chase and the straight Social Democratic ticket, vote for you own kind! We working women depend it for your own sake and the sake of your wives and children.

—A WORKING WOMAN.
Wakefield, Mass.

SOME QUESTIONS FOR THE COALITION CANDIDATES TO ANSWER.

To the Editor of the Haverhill Social Democrat:

Dear Sir: I would like the privilege of your columns to ask a few questions and to say a few words of some of the issues of the day.

An article in the Gazette of Wednesday headed "The man who Wed" is asked to read this article" seem to be a summary of a number of articles which have preceded it. In the opening paragraph the statement is made that the citizen ticket represents no party, clique or class but are representatives of the citizenship at large. If that case it would seem that instead of using Socialism as the main issue of the campaign they would have devoted more time to explaining specifically their position on the leading local issues.

They accuse the present city government of extravagance and promise an administration which shall be marked by economy. Would it not be well for them to explain in what direction economy is to be exercised? Is not economy oftentimes the worst form of extravagance? If we curtail the expenditures of the various city departments shall we not injure their efficiency, and in our turn leave to succeeding governments the duty of correcting such a mistake? It would seem that a deficit at the end of the year is no new thing, and the issue is rather how to provide more money to meet expenses than to reduce expenses. Would it not be well for them to give us an idea of how they stand on that side of the question?

One article of their platform promises as a business man's administration. In business there are many methods each of which has its advocates. Which particular method will they try or will they wait until they reach the stream before they will bridge it? It is quite evident that the city has reached a point where some radical change must be made in the methods of running its finances. If this year were the first in which a deficit had appeared it might be rightly charged to the incompetency of the present administration but it is not so and hence it is only fair to claim that this government is at least no worse but is in fact much better than its predecessors and that the end of the trouble lies deeper.

These issues have got to be met with in a year or two and the plea of running the city, and incidentally the country at large, from Socialism cannot put them out of sight.

The charges that we are attacking the constitution would seem to be a key to the galleries and intended to catch the eyes of a class which believes that what was good enough for their fathers must necessarily be good

Copy of Official Ballot for Ward Five.

To Vote for a Person, Mark a X in Square at Right of Name and Designation.

Note—The ballots for Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 differ only in the names of candidates for Councilmen, School Committee and Assistant Assessor.

MAYOR.	Vote for ONE.	ALDERMAN WARD SEVEN.	Vote for ONE.
MICHAEL T. BERRY	12 Arch Ave. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY	JOE W. BEAN	49 Bradford Avenue. DEMOCRATIC SOCIAL NOM. PAPER
JOHN C. CHASE	8 Beacon Street. DEMOCRATIC SOCIAL NOM. PAPER	RAYMOND WISBETT	Salmon Street. CITIZENS
MELLEN A. PINGREE	2 Berkeley Avenue. CITIZENS	ERNEST C. PEABODY	119 Elm Street. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
ALDERMAN, WARD ONE.	Vote for ONE.	COMMON COUNCILMEN.	Vote for TWO.
ELMER S. ATWOOD	16 Pentucket Street. CITIZENS	JOSEPH BELLEFEUILLE	41 Sargent Square. DEMOCRATIC SOCIAL NOM. PAPER
H. MURRAY CRITTENDEN	105 Winter Street. DEMOCRATIC SOCIAL NOM. PAPER	AMBROSE R. FOISY, JR.	Emilly Street. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
JAMES F. DAILEY	121 Merrimack Street. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY	JACKSON HAYNES	Lowell Avenue. CITIZENS
ALDERMAN, WARD TWO.	Vote for ONE.	JAMES H. HILLSGROVE	Rear 26 Arch Street. DEMOCRATIC SOCIAL NOM. PAPER
EDWIN W. BULLOCK	47 Webster Street. CITIZENS	MICHAEL LEAVITT	163 Washington Street. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
GRANVILLE A. KELLY	23 Moore Street. DEMOCRATIC SOCIAL NOM. PAPER	EDWARD C. MERCIER	308 River Street. CITIZENS
ALDERMAN, WARD THREE.	Vote for ONE.	SCHOOL COMMITTEE for 3 Years.	Vote for ONE.
SETH B. MORSE	70 Emerson Street. DEMOCRATIC SOCIAL NOM. PAPER	GEORGE M. BUNKER	25 Temple Street. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
DAVID F. ROCHE	63 Charles Street. CITIZENS	FRANK B. PIERCE	327 Washington Street. CITIZENS
ALDERMAN, WARD FOUR.	Vote for ONE.	HARRY J. RIVERS	41 Arch Street. DEMOCRATIC SOCIAL NOM. PAPER
CHARLES H. CLOUTMAN	18 Currier Avenue. CITIZENS	ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.	Vote for ONE.
PARKMAN B. FLANDERS	20 Haverhill Street. DEMOCRATIC SOCIAL NOM. PAPER	GEORGE C. FOSS	2 Baldwin Street. CITIZENS
ALDERMAN, WARD FIVE.	Vote for ONE.	FRANK S. REED	1 Grove Street. DEMOCRATIC SOCIAL NOM. PAPER
FRANK A. BEAL	11 Observatory Avenue. DEMOCRATIC SOCIAL NOM. PAPER	MOSES W. SNYDER	79 Beach Street. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
AUGUSTIN BOURNEUF	21 Arch Street. CITIZENS	SHALL LICENSES BE GRANTED FOR THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN THIS CITY? YES NO	
JEREMIAH M. BUCKLEY	63 Sargent Square. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY	SHALL AN ACT PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE IN THE YEAR 1899, ENTITLED "THE ACT TO MAKE EIGHT HOURS A DAY'S WORK FOR CITY AND TOWN EMPLOYEES" BE ACCEPTED? YES NO	
ISAAC B. PARKER	Hilldale Avenue. REPUBLICAN INDEPENDENT NOM. PAPER	SHALL GRADE-CROSSINGS BE ABOLISHED WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE CITY OF HAVERHILL? YES NO	
ALDERMAN, WARD SIX.	Vote for ONE.		
LOT F. McNAMARA	14 Yor Street. CITIZENS		
LOUIS M. SCATES	31 Eighth Avenue. DEMOCRATIC SOCIAL NOM. PAPER		
BURTON C. WOODBURY	88 Portland Street. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY		

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ough for them. I think no one will enter that a change in the constitution necessarily implies its destruction. If I can remember rightly there have been 12 amendments to be constitution and still it is looked upon with as much veneration as when originally made. If its framers expected it to be adapted to all contingencies why was the 5th article inserted? That article provides for its amendment and the manner in which it shall be brought about.

I think its framers were men of sufficient foresight to see that a country in its infancy could not be bound by iron fetters and they therefore provided for its change to suit conditions. The capacity of the American people to adapt themselves to new and constantly changing conditions has been the great secret of their success in all lines of life, and I think when the time comes for any further amendment to the constitution it will be accomplished without throwing the country into the throes of revolution. Letting this article will bear a little but I remain truly yours,

ONE WHO TRIES TO THINK

BROCKTON NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

The Social Democrats are doing nicely here and we will cut considerably in the municipal campaign. We will elect several aldermen and councilmen without fail and if present indications do not change next week it will be Mayor Coulter also at any rate. It will be the hardest run or their money the old parties have ever had.

Comrade E. V. Debs was here last Saturday night and the meeting was a grand success. Canton hall was filled to the doors, 1500 persons being present, delegations coming from Quincy, Rockland, Whitman and other places close-by. We are working very hard and making a great stride. The old party candidates are up to their old tricks, carrying half barrels of beer around among the voters but the voters here are waking up and they can't all be bedazzled. The following is our municipal ticket in full.

Mayor.
Charles H. Coulter.
School Committee.
Mrs. M. Louise French.
John J. Harrington.
Charles A. Noyes.

Ward 1.
Wendell P. Bourgeois, alderman.
Frank A. Youngquist, William A. McKendrick, Louis E. Williams, councilmen.

Ward 2.
John J. Keilly, alderman.
Charles B. Salpa, Granville C. Brown, Benjamin Thatcher, councilmen.

Ward 3.
E. V. Samuel L. Beal, alderman.
Patrick Peterson, August Lindquist,

Ward 4.
Wallace T. West, alderman.
John. Doreau, John J. Guerin, Albert H. Colberg, councilmen.

Ward 5.
Edward T. Speak, alderman.
Louis J. Willett, Henry McDermott, Charles T. Laird, councilmen.

Ward 6.
Elihu R. Petry, alderman.
Herman E. Halderman, John L. Monks, David S. Brouters, councilmen.

Ward 7.
George A. Sprague, alderman.
Freeman Hall, Dr. Fred E. Ladd, Herbert L. Woods, councilmen.

E. V. DEBS INTERVIEWED.

(Continued from Page One.)

At Boston our comrades are working early and late to make a good showing on Tuesday next. They have a ticket in the field headed by Sherman, the candidate for mayor, and unless all signs fail, the ticket will poll a large vote.

Here in Haverhill there is a complete combination of the old parties and the fight will be clear cut with all the chances in favor of our party. All our comrades are in the campaign as if their all were involved in it. Chase, Carey and the rest are stirring the city from center to circumference with their appeals to the people. Their integrity has never been questioned, their ability is conceded on every hand and their arguments in support of the principles of the party remain unanswered. Chase has a strong combination of capitalist politicians and corporation boodles against him, but he will win and the party will march forward to higher elevations of influence and power.

Altogether, the outlook is most inspiring and all of us rejoice in anticipation of the early and complete triumph of the Social Democratic Party.

THE STATE VOTE.

The official returns for the state election for Nov. 7, were announced on Wednesday last. The vote for Governor was as follows, with comparison with 1898:

	1899.	1898.
Grant (Republican)	168,962	191,146
Palme (Democrat)	163,802	167,146
Pease (Socialist Labor)	16,778	16,063
Porter (Social Democrat)	8,282	2,749
Costa (Prohibition)	7,492	4,724

This shows a loss in the republican vote of 22,244 in the democratic of 4,158, a gain in the Social Labor party of 715 votes, a gain in the Social Democratic vote of 4,513 and a gain in the prohibitionist of 2,668.

The old party vote, the republican, democratic and prohibitionist, therefore fell off 22,794, while the total socialist vote gained 5,228, a very encouraging sign indeed.

Next week the Social Democrat will publish the complete returns for the benefit of those who may wish to preserve them.

in touch with each other and establish a mutual bond of helpfulness and sympathy which will aid the work of education and enlightenment to a tremendous degree.

What could be more conducive to the spirit of solidarity and unity than to bring together every year the editors and writers on the Socialist press of the land? Here the men and women who have been exchanging thoughts the year round could meet together and by personal contact learn to know and appreciate each other and their work all the better. The Association could meet whenever the party convention met.

Many other topics, old and new, of interest to Socialists, were discussed, and as a final word before going to supper, Mr. Debs said: "In every part of the country the enthusiasm in the cause of Socialism is intense and all the indications point to a mighty mustering of the class-conscious forces in 1900. In California, Washington, Montana and other Western states there is great activity in organizing and our party will develop phenomenal strength in that section in the next twelve months. The outlook is more than gratifying in the state of Massachusetts. Our meeting at Brockton on the 25th was a magnificent tribute to our comrades there, whose vote in the recent state election was a revelation to the people. Charles H. Coulter, our candidate for mayor of Brockton is making a splendid fight and has the enthusiastic support of every comrade and many hundreds of others who have cut loose from the old parties. Coulter is an exceptionally able man and no man stands higher in Brockton. His election is generally conceded and I do not hesitate to predict that he will be the next



You Can't Catch Cold

IF YOU WEAR A SUIT OF OUR UNDERWEAR. We have an excellent Merino at \$7.50. A very good Elocce Lined at \$7.25. For 48c we will show an Extraordinary Line comprising Swiss Cashmere, Portsmouth Blue, Fleece Lined both double and single breasted and Derby rib.

For better grades we have a variety of the products from the best mills in this country.

UNION SUITS 98c \$1 50 \$2.00

The wearer of Union Suits enjoys a whole lot of comfort and a trial will convince the most skeptical.

WARREN EMERSON,

Corner of Fleet Street.

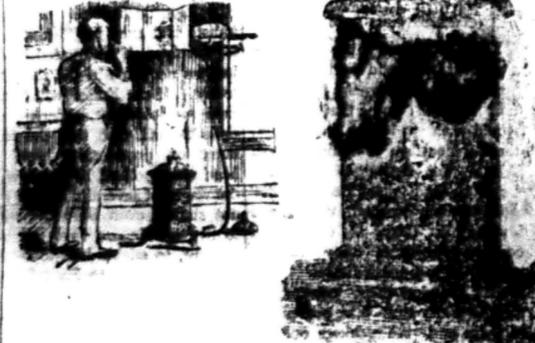
Fuel Gas HAS COME TO STAY

For all cooking and heating purposes it is as far superior to all other devices at present in use as electricity is to any other of all known forms of motive power. The people of Haverhill have come to recognize this fact, and the gas range is now placed in almost every kitchen. But in addition to this, we want every house in this city to be heated with gas.

High class Radiators are offered at half price, and no charge for setting up. Also gas grates, logs, instantaneous water heaters, etc.

THE CONVENIENCE OF GAS

Gas is always ready to do so many convenient things. A Gas Heater is doubly handy at chivering time in the morning. It will take the chill off the room quickly than any other. It will heat the water for shaving without using a penny's worth more of gas.



It will keep the water hot all the time—saves fuel and money. It is needed during the shaving time, and afterwards it is ready for that luxury to all who shave—steaming the face. Best of all—the gas costs so little it is not worth counting.

Haverhill Gas Light Co.,

Office 106 Merrimack Street. N. E. Telephone 4338. People's 264.

GEO. O. WILLEY & CO

Today, and Continuing Every Day This Week.

SPECIAL SALE OF Millinery and Cloaks.

Millinery.

Jotted Fancy Feathers	25c
Fancy Birds	12 1/2c
Long Gray Quills	6c
Large Grub Brooms	40c
Fancy Bird with Quills	12 1/2c
Jotted Birds	25c
Natural Wings, a pair	50c
Fancy Wings with Quills	15c
Velvet 6 doz. bunch	40c
Velvet Violets, 6 doz. bunch	40c

Black Ostrich Feathers.

Extra quality Green Glass Beads from 10c to 25c. Extra Long Glass Beads from 10c to 25c. Large beads market down from 10c to 5c.

Jackets and Coats.

Ladies' all wool jackets, with only silk lined and good quality linings, and inner pockets, exclusive styles extra fine quality. Ladies' all wool jackets, with only silk lined and good quality linings, and inner pockets, exclusive styles extra fine quality. Ladies' all wool jackets, with only silk lined and good quality linings, and inner pockets, exclusive styles extra fine quality.

Trimmed Millinery.

Special Hat made on frame covered with silk velvet, ornaments, ostrich, etc.

ALSO TRIMMED HATS-MARKED DOWN.

From \$2.49 to \$1.75
From \$2.99 to \$2.50
From \$4.98 to \$3.95

Hat Department.

Misner Sailor Hats	15c
Ladies' Sailor Hats	25c
Misner's Tam O'Shanter	35c
Ladies' Walking Hats	25c
Ladies' Roll Brims	35c
Velvet Hats, untrimmed	50c
Velvet Tam O'Shanter	80c
Felt Shapes, 1st quality	12 1/2c
Felt Shapes, 2nd quality	10c

Union Directory.

Members of Local Trades unions are listed at Labor headquarters, 25 Washington street, as follows:
 Boot and Shoe Workers Union No. 1, Tuesday.
 Boot and Shoe Workers Union No. 2, Thursday.
 Boot and Shoe Workers Union No. 3, Saturday.
 Typographical Union, First Monday in each month.
 Carpenters' Union, every Tuesday evening.
 Hat Makers' Union, every other Tuesday.
 Barber's Union, every other Monday.
 House Shoers' Union, every other Friday.
 Shoe-Coiners, every Thursday.
 Central Labor Union, every other Sunday.
 Laundry Union, every Friday night.
 Bricklayers' Union, every Monday night, 201 Washington street.

UNION MATTERS.

The members of Boot and Shoe Workers Union No. 2, Turned Workmen, will hold a special meeting on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 16, to consider the question of rejecting or accepting the new system of paying 25 cents a week. A half holiday will be taken by the turned workmen for the purpose of holding the meeting. There is much speculation as to whether the new system will be accepted or not, and the outcome of the meeting is awaited with interest.

August Donovan, on Wednesday, presented a union price list in the dining room operated by Oliver S. Pined in the room, and the list calls for a slight increase in wages.

The strike in the Sprague factory still continues with little change in the situation. Several men have quit and the strikers are satisfied with the outlook.

There is still a scarcity of turned workmen and cutters in other cities and men are constantly leaving Haverhill to accept positions elsewhere.

Assistant Agent Johnson visited Lifen on Monday, while Agent Donovan stayed in the office and tended to the clerical work. Mr. Johnson reports everything moving satisfactorily in Lynn.

Nothing out of the ordinary was transacted at the union meetings during the week, routine business being the rule.

CAPITALIST FALLACIES.

(Continued from Page One.)

Then, again, if your opponents' argument is valid who would purchase the factories in Haverhill? They say that no one would wish to invest their money there if Socialism is again elected? Would the capitalists let their "factories and machinery lie idle" and virtually lose all they have invested in them? Capital, of course, depreciates very rapidly unless in productive use. But if they abandon their enterprises then the city can take possession of them and the workers operate them and receive the full product of their toil instead of being fleeced out of four-fifths of it as they are today. Surely this would not be such a bad outcome. If I were a worker in your city I should devoutly hope that the prophecy of the capitalists would prove true. But alas, the whole game is pure bunco; you cannot hope for such a good result. As a matter of fact, labor-power will be bought and sold in Haverhill, as elsewhere, just as long as the accursed system of wage slavery exists. As long as the capitalist can make a profit off the labor of others, we need not hope that he will abandon industry. Labor-power can, undoubtedly be bought in Haverhill as cheaply as elsewhere, and business will continue at the old stand as long as profit can be wrung from the unrequited toil of labor.

The appeal made for the "coalition ticket" is merely an appeal of the proprietor class in behalf of its own interests. The working class have no direct interest in the question of taxation. The taxes of your city are not paid by the working class, but by the capitalist class out of the surplus which they have compelled the laboring class to give up. It is to the interest of the tax paying class to have the taxes reduced to a minimum. The only interest the laborers have in this question is to have the power of taxation placed in the hands of the representatives of their class, so it can be used to restore to them, in the form of public benefits, as great a portion as possible of the wealth which has been appropriated by their exploiters. The interests of these two classes are diametrically opposed, and those conflicting interests should express themselves at the ballot box. The only hope of the "coalition ticket" is in befogging the

working class concerning their interests. But the very fact that the laborers of Haverhill are becoming class-conscious, is proof that the days of the demagogues are numbered.

The Editor of the Gazette informs us that "under Socialism no man would have an incentive to accomplish anything out of the ordinary." Wonderful philosophy! Then no one would accomplish anything unless he can find someone who is philanthropic enough to rob him of the larger portion of the wealth he creates! As a matter of fact, Socialism furnishes the only real incentive to industry; the present system is an absolute failure in this direction.

The Editor's article then runs then runs on about the most successful men rising from the ranks, and "what others have done others may do if they choose." Thus I suppose every worker in Haverhill, by being "thrifty" and save their wages! The Editor did not inform us how long it take the man who received \$1.00 or even \$2.00 a day before he would be able to complete with some of the great trusts. Of course, there can be no question according to the Editor, but what every laborer can easily support his family on such wages and save enough in a few years to enable him to rise and become a monopolist himself. He probably could not do it the first year, for today nearly every field is monopolized and he would have to have a large capital to enable him to start at all. It was easier when these other men rose, because in the days of small production, before the advent of the trust, but little money was needed to enable one to rise. Perhaps the Editor of the Gazette has not thought of these changed conditions. I am rather inclined to think that, like Rip Van Winkle he has been asleep for the last twenty years. It would undoubtedly have been better for the capitalists had they let him sleep on, for surely such antiquated economics has no place in the thought of today. If the Editor will take the time to look over modern conditions he will find that the instruments of production have now been monopolized by the few, and the wages of several lifetimes would not suffice, even were the worker to live on air and save the whole amount, to enable him to own the tools necessary to his toil. Not only that but the tools have become social in character; that is, they can only be co-operatively used. The private ownership of these tools, which is today necessary to enable one to rise, precludes the ownership and consequently the rising of all others who must have access to these tools or starve. How many workers in Haverhill, have any hope of ever owning the tools with which they work? Most of them have all they can do to make ends meet, without hoping to acquire the thousands of dollars necessary to own the factories in which they are employed. Do you think the laborers can be made to believe that it is all their fault that they do not rise? Is it not heaping insult upon injury to fasten yokes upon them and then blame them for not getting up? May the laborers of Haverhill rebuke this insolence at the polls. If the Editor of the Gazette and his capitalist masters would get off the backs of the laborers, they will rise very quickly.

Again we are told that "a system which brings to the surface all that is good in a man is a pretty good system to tie to." Shades of the Apostles! This is the first time any one has had the assumption to state that the competitive system brought to the surface all that is good in a man. Indeed, I should lose faith in human nature were I to judge it by the fruits of the competitive system. This system with its inherent greed and selfishness is the cause of the oppression and suppression that have long cursed the world. It begets antagonisms, cruelty, injustice, cunning and selfishness. It violates the law of love and sacrifices manhood to material wealth. It engenders, servility, hatred, untruthfulness, trickery and despotism. It brings to the surface all that is combative, unscrupulous, and unsympathetic, and begets improvidence, recklessness, intemperance and illiteracy. Instead of bringing to the surface all that is good in man, it reveals only that which is evil. This accursed system is

good system to tie to! Truly, the enemies of Socialism Haverhill are short of ammunition.

Again, the Editor says, "there have always been classes since the beginning of the world and there always will be classes." But he fails to point out the cause of classes, also the fact that all progress is the result of class action—a class below overthrowing a class above thus emancipating itself by subjecting others. But the triumph of the working class is necessarily the abolition of all economic dependence, for the working class can only emancipate itself by socializing the instruments of production and distribution. The new servitude which arose as the result of other revolutions was caused by the continuance of private property in the instruments of production. By abolishing this private ownership the cause of economic servitude will disappear. No classes will not always exist. Under Socialism there will be but one class, the laboring class; all parasites will be relegated into innocuous desuetude.

The capitalists and feudal lords have done their work in social evolution. We now come to the mission of the proletariat or working class. This class have a mission to perform and that mission is the abolition of wage slavery. The economic struggle is necessarily a class struggle, a struggle between the producing and non producing class. The subjection of the working class is due to the fact that the instruments of production have been monopolized by another class. The interests of the two classes being diametrically opposed makes a class struggle inevitable. While there are members of the other classes who realize the truths of Socialism and lend themselves to the cause, still we cannot expect that, as a class, they will ever aid in carrying forward the movement for the abolition of wage slavery. If the proletarians would be free, they must emancipate themselves. It was perfectly natural that as these class lines became more tightly drawn they should express as the result of class action—a class political expression. In Haverhill this expression has been very emphatic. You have realized the first step toward emancipation in mastering the public powers.

Let no man put his hand to the plough and turn back. Let no worker waste his effort in the old political parties which are but handmaids of the capitalist class as evidenced by their coalition in your city.

May the laborers of Haverhill not be deceived. They have no interest in the success or failure of parties composed of classes whose interests are antagonistic to their own. They have agonically been fooled and used as a tool to do their masters bidding long enough. I am rejoiced that the workers of Haverhill have gotten their eyes open. They have set an example to their fellow workers in other cities. Haverhill will go down in history as the first city that threw off the political yoke of capitalism. I hope no laborer in your city will be guilty of apostasy—of again casting his vote for the continuance of this unjust and abominable system. Every vote cast for the "coalition ticket" is merely putting a rivet into the chains of economic servitude.

Yours,
 REV. CHARLES H. VAIL,
 Jersey City, N. J.

President McKinley, honorary member of the Chicago Bricklayers and Masons' Union, is reported as wanting the convention of that organization held in Washington in 1901. The "new member" is already becoming active, and it is to be hoped that Bro. Hanna will also join some union soon and start in agitating like Bro. McKinley.

Uncle Sam has decided to introduce automobiles in the mail service of Buffalo and Boston. Hey, farmer, raise less hay and oats.

There is walling and gnashing of teeth in Canada. The Standard Oil Co. is gobbling up the choice independent oil properties.

THE AMERICAN ART STUDIO
 Has Opened a Large Studio at
20 Main Street, Haverhill,
 with a Full Line in Pastel and Oil Paintings. All work is guaranteed and can be copied from a photo, group or in type picture. It would pay you to give them a call and examine their Samples.



JOHN WEAVER SHERMAN,
 Social-Democratic Candidate for Mayor of Boston.

BOSTON

The Social Democrats are Working Harder Than Ever Before and will Poll a Big Vote for Socialism—The Candidates

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC MUNICIPAL TICKET

FOR MAYOR,
 JOHN WEAVER SHERMAN.

FOR ALDERMEN,

First District—John A. Grady, East Boston.
 Third District—Hyman J. Sharoff, 113 Brighton street, Boston.

Fourth District—Cornelius Currie, 1046 Washington street, Boston.

Tenth District—August C. Mendell, 31 Norfolk street, Roxbury.

Eleventh District—Richard D. Schmidt, 34 Creighton street, Roxbury.

FOR COMMON COUNCIL,
 Ward 8—Nathan Finestone, 26 Poplar Street, Boston.

Ward 8—Benjamin Ramin, 202 Chambers street, Boston.

The Boston Social Democrats are very much alive this year and have hopes that their first municipal ticket will be well received on election day. Regardless of how this may be, however, the agitation so far as they are concerned, will go on, and they fully believe that comparatively short time will see their ranks greatly strengthened.

Their candidate for mayor, John Weaver Sherman is a young newspaper man, who was born in Providence in February 1871. He comes naturally by his interest in good government. In fact American ancestor Hon. Philip Sherman afterwards the first secretary of the colony of Rhode Island, having been expelled from Roxbury in 1638, because he refused to agree to the unfair manner in which Ann Hutchinson was treated.

Mr. Sherman has been in the newspaper business some 16 years and during that time has been equally interested in the forward movement of the working class both through unions and political organizations. He was a delegate to the state convention of the populist party in this state and went as a delegate to the national convention of 1896. Since coming to Boston for the second time he has been constantly a delegate in the Central Labor Union, and has been honored by appointment as a number of important committees and is secretary of the News Writers' union.

The men who are on the aldermanic ticket are thoroughly worthy of the confidence of the wage workers and the same may be said of the three men who appear on the ticket as candidates for common council. All of these men from Currie and Mendell, who have been very active in the trade union movement to Ramin deserve all that can be given them by the voters.

There isn't a man upon the ticket who has not worked long with all his strength to assist his fellows to advance. An address to the voters has been issued which says:
 The Social Democratic party, the new socialist party which was organized a little over a year ago, is the party which within the first eight months of its existence elected

James F. Carey and Louis M. Scater of Haverhill to the Massachusetts legislature, and John C. Chase mayor of Haverhill, together with six members of the city government.

It is the party which at the last state election, more than doubled its total vote in the state, and in spite of the combined efforts of the capitalist parties, re-elected James F. Carey to the legislature, and added Frederic O. MacCartney of Rockland to the city government.

It is the party which is strong and active enough in the city of Haverhill to force a combination of the republican, democratic and prohibition parties in a united and determined effort to defeat it in the pending municipal campaign in that city.

The Social Democratic party takes its stand squarely upon the broad general principles of Socialism, viz the collective ownership and operation of all the means of wealth production and distribution, to the end that class rule may be abolished and economic justice to all be established; in other words, it seeks the introduction of the co-operative commonwealth in a peaceful and systematic manner by the means of "the attainment and use of the political power by the working class for that purpose.

In municipal affairs it stands for the ownership and control by the people of the city, in their corporate capacity, of all public utilities as a part of the general program of collective ownership.

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

Ever since 1889 the Socialists of the world have stood for an eight hour day, and not only this, but for the further reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production. It is need less, therefore, to add that the Social Democratic party advocates the eight-hour day until we are ready for a shorter one.

It believes in democracy in its true sense, the rule of the people, and therefore stands for the introduction of the initiative and referendum, and the right of recall of officers by their respective constituencies. As steps along the line of constructive socialism the social democratic party makes the following special demands as its platform:

1. Municipal ownership of street railways, telephones, gas and electric light plants, and their use by the public at cost.
2. The abolition of the contract system on all public works; such as, for instance, the Rising Sun lighting contracts and other questionable contracts detrimental to the interests of the people of Boston. In this connection we further demand that the city of Boston Board take measures to dispose of its own garbage, thus saving the city much money, and giving employment under better conditions to the men now complaining of unjust actions of contractors in this department.
3. The improvement and extension of the public school system, so as to provide adequate facilities for the complete education of every child. Meals and clothing to be furnished free to all children of school age, when necessary to enable them to attend school. The school playgrounds to be kept open during the summer vacations, with proper attendants until suitable playgrounds and parks can be provided.
4. The full power of the city to be exercised for the relief of the unemployed, not by charity, but by establishing public works or their employment.
5. A city fuel yard, for supply the citizens of Boston with coal and wood for domestic purposes at cost.
6. Reduction of the salaries of all high-salaried city officials, and raising the wages of city laborers.
7. Every ward to be supplied with a physician in the employ of the city, and with a municipal drug store, in order that the poor may have medical attendance and supplies free of cost.
8. All officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

FURNITURE For Gifts.

Our Assortment of Articles selected for Gift-Buyers has been chosen with an eye to the requisites which never fail to please. The Articles are appropriate, Beautiful, Useful, Durable, Thoroughly Good, Inexpensive and serve a general purpose, so that the entire family can enjoy their use.

Morris Chairs

From the plain, strong style antique oak, with reversible cushions at \$2.00, to the very elaborate sort at \$25.00. 20 Styles and that's none too many.

Women's Desks

\$4.00 to \$20.00. 40 from which to choose, but don't risk delay. They are selling rapidly even now.

Book Cases

The Choice is yours. They range from \$1.98 to \$20.00. Some are Desk and Bookcase combined, and the price range in these is from \$10.00 to \$25.00.

Jardiniers Stands

In these we have every Finish and Wood, from a 49c one to a \$7.00 Mahogany Stand.

Music Cabinets

Finished like the piano from \$6.75 to \$14.00. We start the sale with fully 409 Patterns, from \$2.90 to \$25.00.

Rocking Chairs

F. E. Tucker,
 132-136 MERRIMACK STREET

COLUMBIA! A Mark-Down and Purchase in Women's Coats and Capes.

AND IT'S HARD TO SAY WHICH IS THE MORE IMPORTANT. IN EITHER CASE, IF YOU'RE PROMPT, YOU CAN SAVE HALF OR MORE. AT THESE PRICES THEY WILL GO QUICKLY.

Tailor made Coats of all wool Kerseys and tan Coverts, lined throughout, box front, worth \$6 to \$7.50 apiece, all new purchased last week from a New York manufacturer so cheap that we can sell them at

\$2:98

Nobby Tailor-Made Coats, made of the best Meltons, Kerseys, Cheviots and Silk Boucle Cloths—a great collection of styles and colors, all lined throughout with Skinner's best satin and silk linings. In the collection are several Drummers' Sample Garments and odd pieces taken from our tremendous stock—worth up to \$20 each on the average—marked down to one uniform price of

\$9.98

Electric Seal Muffs at \$1.75 and up.
 Black Opposum Muffs at \$3.50 and up.

Columbia Cloak & Suit Co.,
 175 Merrimack Street

SMOKE "THE DEBS" BEST 5 CENT CIGAR

If you want a 10 cent Smoke, TRY THE Twentieth Century.

M. Blake, & Co.,
 PLUMBING, PIPING and WATER SUPPLY.

Estimates given for complete water and sewerage system. Jobbing promptly attended to.

HOW STREET, under Hotel Phoenix Haverhill. People telephone 178-2.



Santa Claus Will Be Sure To Please

The dressy individual that he confers one of the Danbury Hat Company's fine—Derbys or Alpines as a Christmas gift. He will have his choice of the most swell shapes and richest colors in ultra fashionable styles, and in a large variety to suit all faces and to fit all heads at our store.

\$2 HAT FOR \$1.
 \$3.50 HAT FOR \$1.47.

DANBURY HAT CO.,
 193 a Merrimack Street.