



Haverhill Social Democrat

No. 36. Vol. 1.

Haverhill, Mass., June 9, 1900.

Price 2 Cents

Straw Hats

Hats for the infant resting on its mother's breast,
 Hats for the cowboy of the wild and woolly west,
 Hats for the "merchant prince" on style, to take the lead,
 Hats for the "son of toil," for service guaranteed,
 Hats for the schoolboy with which to tughis mate,
 Hats for the blushing lover hanging o'er the gate,
 Hats for the "rural kid" in which to hunt the eggs,
 Hats for the "barefoot boy" to twist around his legs,
 Hats for the "pastor" and the flock he has in charge,
 Hats for the "pin head" and for those who wear them huge,
 Hats for the "crank" who never can be hushed,
 Hats for the "dude"—we'd like to see him crushed—
 Hats for the "smart young man" who knows a thing or two,
 Hats for all the world—Low Prices made to you.

Nichols & Morse,

56 Merrimack Street.

HAVERHILL.

LARGEST SPECIAL BOYS and CHILDREN'S DEPT. in ESSEX COUNTY.

Fairly Good Shirts

Have no place in our stock. They must be GOOD with a capital "G" before they can pass from our factories to our stores.

All this may make you think our prices are high, but they are not—judge for yourself. Better shirts are made nowadays than would have been dreamed of at the price a year or so ago. We have worked together with manufacturers and proved that what they called impossible could be made even profitable.

WE INSISTED ON WORTHY MUSLINS—full comfortable sizes—and the helpful quirks that good shirts have. Then we bought enough to make the price right.

WHITE SHIRTS 50c, 75c to \$1.50

COLORED SHIRTS 45c, 95c to \$1.50

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS .. 45c, 95c to \$1.50

WE CAN SUIT YOU IN SHIRTS.



Formerly 200 MARKET

MANHATTAN

Formerly 200 MARKET

- HALIBUT 10c lb
- MACKEREL 3 for 25c
- LARGE MACKEREL 15c
- ASPARAGUS 2 for 25c
- WAX BEANS 2 qts. 15c
- STRAWBERRIES 2 boxes for 25c
- POWL 10c lb
- LEGS LAMB 12 1-2c
- PEAS 40c pk

Manhattan Market,

200 Merrimack Street.

BOTH PHONES.

BIG VALUES

MEN'S SPRING SUITS

New Stylish Patterns.

\$5, \$7.50, \$7.89, \$10, \$15

James A. Keefe's White Front.



THE BLUFF CALLED

THE HAVERHILL GAZETTE'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED WITH PLEASURE.

The Haverhill Social Democrat shot straight to the mark last week.

The Gazette has answered the question we put: "Ignorance or Duplicity—Which inspires the Gazette's attempt to discredit the labor movement in Haverhill?" The answer is eminently satisfactory to us. We are convinced that the Gazette's attacks upon the organized labor movement of this city are inspired not by either ignorance or duplicity alone, but by BOTH.

For the Gazette's ignorance we have only pity; for its duplicity, nothing but contempt. Did it not presume to speak for the people of this city, not one drop of ink would be used to expose its baseness. But many years of uninterrupted monopoly of the newspaper business in this locality has made the Gazette "sassy." Its editor is looked upon as the mouthpiece of all that pertains to Haverhill; the daily press of the state show this reverence for his mighty power by dubbing him "colonel," and other proud titles. Having a clear field, he has become accustomed to expressing his opinion on current topics and there being no one near to contradict, an assumption of great wisdom has settled down upon him.

It matters not that the people of the city invariably reject his advice or opinion as unfit and unsound. Blind to all else but the consciousness of his own ego, he strikes an attitude and calls upon the suffering multitude to gaze upon the "I Am." And that they refuse to gaze disturbs neither his egotism nor his equilibrium.

Small wonder then that when another paper appears upon the scene; when this new arrival presumes to contradict the "Colonel's" opinion; when it essays to speak for the class whom the Gazette hates in its heart; when the editor of this paper was audacious enough to begin thinking at about the same time the Gazette's editor left off, when such innovations as these appeared, small wonder, we repeat, that the Gazette should roar in malapropos and wild dismay. Even ignorance and duplicity are not proof against the arrow of truth; the armor of error leaves a loophole somewhere.

What has the Gazette to say for itself? First, that it is the loyal friend of the toiling men and women of Haverhill. That sounds pretty—but is it true? The "toiling men and women" of Haverhill speak otherwise. Let the Gazette take a day off and wander incognito through the shops where the "toiling men and women" are and it will learn that of all things abhorred by the working class in Haverhill, the Gazette takes precedence. And this is because the Gazette takes and understands the Gazette thoroughly; its hypocrisy, ignorance and duplicity are all of a piece and the workers know the texture only too well. So well indeed that to be supported by the Gazette is prima facie evidence that any candidate is an enemy to labor. The Gazette has an unenviable record for

supporting candidates who are seldom elected.

Again, the Gazette has many times admonished the toiling men and women that their best friends are not a class of individuals who flourish upon discontent among the workers; who strive to stir up feelings of envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness between employer and employed, etc., etc. In short, the Gazette has admonished the workers against the labor agitators. And yet, despite this, there has been no falling off in labor agitation in Haverhill. Instead, the unions and the Social Democratic party are stronger, in every way, than ever before. Is this another indication of the confidence placed in the Gazette by the working people?

Again, the Gazette avers it was striking sturdy blows on the side of the workers, "whose interests were not fairly considered by the few," long before some of the "latter-day saints," who now speak of it as an opponent of the labor cause, came to town. Fray tell us when WERE the interests of the workers fairly considered by the few? Never in history. The workers have been the prey of the few in all ages of the world, without exception, and the Gazette is one of those who have assisted in the feast. It is typical of many papers the world over: if the latter-day saints (would they speak so well of the Gazette) were not fighting capitalism in this town, they would somewhere else. At present we hit the toe that nearest and the Gazette apparently cringes under the blows.

Once upon a time, it seems the Gazette "helped raise a fund for the relief of all who had been worsted in the hard struggle of life and now some of the contributors so that fund are the very men who today are being held up to ridicule and contempt as the oppressors of labor."

When did this occur? In the panic of '98 when the instinct of self-preservation compelled those who have to grow crumbs to the have nots or perchance bring the wrath of the wronged down upon their heads? When an industrial crisis is on and some of those who have produced all are crying for bread, then those who have produced nothing and have all organized their charity to raise subscriptions, so that the tide of relief rising among the propertyless, starving, poor, may be stemmed. But even if this were not so, does the Gazette presume to say that because it gave a paltry sum years ago to those who had been worsted in the hard struggle (i. e., despoiled of their labor product), it is despoiled with that? Must we continue to despise ourselves into being prosperous in the memory of the gift of which it boasts? Was it for the purpose of parading as "friends of labor" that the Gazette raised its boasted fund years ago?

The true friends of labor are not those who dispense charity among the needy workers, but who advocate justice; that the working people may not be reminded from time to time of charity grudgingly given, at best, and involuntarily accepted.

We are working to place labor from the reach of its despoilers—not to keep them where hypocrites can humiliate them at intervals by practicing "charity" in returning to labor a portion of what is labor's own.

The trade unions of the country are only feared and hated by those whose contempt for labor finds expression in condemning the men and women whom the trade unions select as their officials. It would please the Gazette greatly were the labor organizations in Haverhill broken up. There would then be unrestricted competition for the workers for jobs and the employers could play them against each other and lower wages at their own pleasure. This is the desire of the employers for whom the Gazette speaks. What fun it would be if there were no "blatant humbugs" or "demagogues" to keep the employers from reducing wages or lengthening hours! How pleasant it would be to see the Gazette concentrate upon getting eight-hour legislation, which under capitalism will never be effective, and by thus relaxing their vigilance in the workshop give more scope to the employer to subject the employed, agitated, demanded and appealed to the capitalist parties for years with-out avail for shorter hour legislation and finding their efforts fruitless they are turning their political energies into the Socialist channel.

The Gazette says again that the labor organizations are driving industries from the city. Why not specify the industries? Give us NAMES and stop generalizing. Less noise and more FACTS, please.

The Gazette speaks of reformers in embryo of the present day who were knocking about in swaddling clothes and jabbering "goo goo" at their nurses' bottles; when it was "voicing policies that made for the best good of the common people." This is not a very creditable boast when the present condition of the working class is considered. The policies the Gazette voiced have resulted in nothing but misery and degradation for the common people. That it still adheres to this policy is evidence sufficient of its senility. When we get as old and should have shame enough to change and try and do better.

The Gazette is the enemy of labor, say what it please, protest vehemently as it may. It has not answered one argument, it has never brought against its ignorance and misrepresentation. It has contended itself with making misstatements, and when corrected it has not had the grace or decency to acknowledge its error or defend itself by other than abuse.

While the Gazette says it has enough courage to proclaim its "convictions" upon the labor problem in the face of all comers, yet it has never plucked up courage enough to mention this paper by name, evidently fearing that its own readers may know where to read the other side.

The Gazette says "whoever dares to make a battle on the lines it proclaims will be accommodated at the drop of the hat." Well, we're willing to be accommodated. We call your bluff.

NOW GET OUT INTO THE OPEN AND FIGHT FAIR. STOP "SHOOTING FROM BEHIND A HEDGE."

SOCIALIST UNITY

MISSOURI IN LINE.

SOCIALISTS HOLD BIG STATE CONVENTION AND NOMINATE FULL STATE TICKET.

UNION THE WATCHWORD.

The Socialists of Missouri met in state convention in the city of St. Louis, June 2, at David's hall, with 250 delegates representing both the S. D. P. and S. L. P. The convention was harmonious throughout and placed a splendid ticket in the field. They endorsed Debs and Harrison as the presidential ticket and the following state ticket:

- Governor—Caleb Lipscomb, Liberal.
- Lieutenant Governor—Leon Greenbaum, St. Louis.
- Secretary of State—Wm. H. Stripe, Kansas City.
- Treasurer—W. M. Brandt, St. Louis.
- Auditor—L. M. Richeson, Kansas City.
- Attorney General—John F. Delaney, Kansas City.
- Railroad Commissioner—Thomas Hessler, Harvill.
- Supreme Court Judge—Albert E. Sanderson, St. Louis.
- Judge Court of Appeals, Eastern District—M. Ballard Dunn, St. Louis.
- Judge Circuit Court, Western District—N. B. Vaughan, Kansas City.
- Presidential Electors—G. N. Kuntz, Kansas City, and R. D. Morrison, Milan.

The convention adopted Social Democratic Party as the name. The following resolutions were adopted:

That this convention congratulate the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of St. Louis upon the grand struggle they are making for the rights of free men and we pledge ourselves not to ride on the cars of the St. Louis Transit Company during our presence in the city of St. Louis as delegates to the state convention.

That we call upon all labor, organized or unorganized, to rally to our standard and aid us at the ballot box in an endeavor to abolish the evil of the capitalist system (an example of which is furnished by the strike of the St. Louis street railway employees) by the substitution of the public ownership and operation of the machinery of production and distribution in the interest of all the people instead of its private control by a few capitalists in the interests of corporate greed and regardless of the consequent suffering inflicted on the masses of our citizens.

Concerning the strike and the work of the police the following resolutions were adopted:

That we consider such use of the police power of the state inimical to the security of a free nation and that we warn the people of St. Louis that eternal vigilance alone will preserve their liberties.

That every industry, public and private, is under certain unwritten obligations to conform to the wishes of the people, and the power of the state should not be used, by means of technicalities to avoid the will of the people.

Third, That the Social Democratic party of Missouri pledges itself, in case it should be placed in power, not to permit the use of the police and military forces of the State in the manner which they are now being used, so unmistakably expressed.

The following state committee was elected:

Chairman, George H. Turner, Kansas City; Secretary, A. L. Stone, St. Louis; Treasurer, Albert E. Sanderson, St. Louis; members Caleb Lipscomb, Liberal, Mo. and W. H. Stripe, Kansas City.

The unity movement continues to grow. This week the S. L. P. city committee of Boston, sent a committee of three to meet S. D. P. city committee and proposed a union of forces. This was accepted unanimously by the S. D. P.

The Social Democratic and Socialist Labor parties of Ohio will hold a joint convention in Columbus on July 4. Union will be effected.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

MASS. STATE COMMITTEE S. D. P. DECLARE FOR JOINT STATE CONVENTION, SUBJECT TO REFERENDUM VOTE.

The state committee of the Social Democratic party met on Saturday evening last, June 2, at 724 Washington street, Boston. This was the regular monthly meeting.

The following members were present: Comrades W. F. Porter, Newburyport; W. P. Bosworth, Brockton; John A. Lamb and Dr. Billings, Rockland; Charles Lowell, Whitman; M. J. Konikow, Margaret Hallie and Angus McDonald, Boston; E. W. Timson, Lynn; John C. Chase and James F. Carey, Haverhill, and H. A. Gibbs, Worcester. Comrade Lowell was elected chairman of the meeting.

Comrade Gibbs opened the discussion on Socialist unity by moving that a state convention be held of delegates from those branches which recognized the referendum vote on the manifesto of the N. E. B.

Comrade Carey moved an amendment that a state convention of the Social Democratic party be held and that the Socialist Labor party be invited to send delegates upon the same basis as branches of the Social Democratic party.

Comrades Chase, Timson, Konikow, Carey, Bosworth and Porter spoke in favor of unity and Comrades Gibbs and Hallie against. The latter declared themselves to be opposed to either organic or political union.

The amendment was carried by a vote of 7 to 5, as follows: Ayes, Porter, Carey, Chase, Timson, Konikow, McDonald and Bosworth. Nays, Gibbs, Hallie, Billings, Lowell and Lamb.

The action of the committee will be submitted to a referendum vote of the state organizations, consisting of 57 branches. The date of the convention will be July 8. The treasurer of the committee, Comrade M. J. Konikow, will submit the question to the branches and will receive the vote.

A special meeting of the committee will be held on June 24 to canvass the vote.

After arranging some minor details the committee adjourned.

FOR SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

Editor Haverhill Social Democrat: Our S. D. P. National Executive Board refuses to furnish a list of branch offices to those of our members favoring a union of Socialist forces which looks very much as though they were afraid to trust the judgment of the members—a flat contradiction of the name for which we contend.

To assist in carrying out the spirit and meaning of the name will you please insert the following notice in your paper for a few issues? As prominently as possible. Yours for Socialism in our time.

Charles R. Martin, Tiffin, O., May 28, 1900.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, ATTENTION!

All members and branches of the Social Democratic party that are in favor of a union of Socialist forces are requested to send names and addresses to the secretary of the Ohio state union S. D. P.—Charles R. Martin, P. O. box 388, Tiffin, Ohio.

TO SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

To the Comrades of the S. D. P.: Voting blanks on the unity propositions have been sent out by me to all secretaries and branches I could reach. Not having a complete list (same being refused me) by Theodore Debs, national secretary I take this means of reaching as many of the comrades as possible.

All branches not having received a quota will please notify me at once, when I shall forward a supply by return mail. Yours for Socialist unity,

Wm. Butcher, Sec'y S. D. P. Unity Committee, 251 Rutledge St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

(Continued on Page Four.)

Notice to the Public!

You all know that our store has had troubles and trials of its own to bear, but now we want you to know that our troubles are over, and that we have as fine a store as there is in the state. All new quartered oak fixtures, manufactured by W. G. Bell Co. of Boston. Our stock of groceries is new and complete. Our clerks are polite and attentive. We ask all to come in and see us—you need not feel obliged to buy. Come in and look us over and get acquainted. We would especially call your attention to our Bakery Department, which is clean and sweet. We use the best materials and try to make the best bread, pastry, etc.

OUR PRICES ARE LOW.

The New York Grocery & Bakery

39-41 MERRIMACK STREET.

The Haverhill Social Democrat

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY... SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS

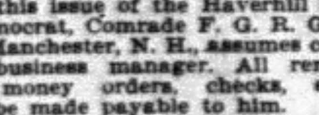
15 WASHINGTON STREET, Haverhill, Mass. Where all communications should be addressed.

ALL remittances, money orders, checks, etc., should be made payable to J. J. Fogarty, Business Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: One year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents; single copies, 1 cent.

WILLIAM MATHLEY, Editor

Printed at the post office at Haverhill, Mass., as second class matter, November 4, 1906.



HAVERHILL, JUNE 9, 1906.

A blue pencil mark across this notice signifies that your subscription expires with this issue.

NOTICE

With this issue of the Haverhill Social Democrat, Comrade F. G. R. Gordon of Manchester, N. H., assumes control as business manager.

Comrade Gordon's reputation as a hustler for the Socialist movement extends to all parts of the country.

PROTESTING TOO MUCH.

For several hours on Tuesday of last week various members of the lower branch of the legislature attempted to clear themselves of the charges circulated against them of having changed their votes upon the Westminster chambers bill under the influence of the lobby.

Socialists are well aware that the present system of private ownership of industries is the sole cause of corruption in our legislatures and in congress.

That some of the members of our legislatures do not need to be bribed in order to vote for capital as against labor, we believe is true.

When the present session of the legislature opened, Representative Carey introduced a bill which sought to exclude the lobbyist from the legislature by compelling him to wear a badge denoting his nefarious calling.

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the part of these identical members at this time are ridiculous and amusing. Clearly these innocent ones "do protest too much."

THE ST. LOUIS MOB.

The outrages committed in St. Louis upon women caught riding upon street cars are inexcusable enough, but it must not be believed that the strikers are responsible for them.

The mob that makes the trouble and creates havoc in time of strikes is made up usually of the scum of the population who grasp a favorable opportunity to commit depredations and do mischievous, sometimes out of pure cussedness, at others when under payment from the capitalist class.

This was the case during the A. R. U. strike in Chicago and in every place where large strikes have been fought, especially when upon the lines of transportation and when the public could be easily influenced against the strikers.

It is among the dwellers in the noisome and foul dens and rookeries of the large cities that the capitalist class will find supporters when occasion demands.

The intelligent working class revolt can expect little from them. "The dangerous class," the social scum, that passively rotting class thrown off by the lowest layers of old society, may, here and there, be swept into the movement by a proletarian revolution; its conditions of life, however, prepare it far more for the part of a bribed tool of reactionary intrigue.

It would not be surprising were it to become known that the transit companies of St. Louis had hired a number of poor, degraded wretches to lead the mob. Such has been done before and will be done again while capitalism endures.

The women assaulted have our sympathy, but what think ye of the system that breeds conflicts like these: that gives a few men power to keep thousands of fellow men in the streets until desperation fills their hearts, that submerges millions in a cesspool of social corruption?

RATHER HASTY, COMRADES!

The resolutions that follow have been received from the Everett branch of the Social Democratic party and they are printed with pleasure.

Resolved, that branch 41, Everett, condemns said undemocratic action of the Haverhill Social Democrat; also be it

Resolved, that branch 41 condemns action of unity committee at meeting of May 28th by ignoring the referendum vote of the S. D. P. Ordered, that copies of these resolutions be sent to the Haverhill Social Democrat and the Social Democratic Herald for publication.

Branch No. 41, Everett, Mass., in regular meeting assembled, hereby passes the following resolution: Whereas, the Haverhill Social Democrat has stated that it would not print articles either in favor or against union, and the editor has printed four (4) articles in favor and none against; therefore be it

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Gulton's magazine, which is credited with dealing "broadly" with the labor problem, is of the opinion that what is needed in this country is a school for the training of labor leaders.

Under this magnanimous plan the trade union secretary and president and walking delegate would be selected on the merit system; and the local union would gradually become the training club for labor officials who would be conservative and rational.

Unable to destroy the trade union, it is proposed that they be generated by only those who receive their training from the doctrinaires of capitalism.

The Newburyport News says "the sooner we get such a college the better, and the people who can best afford to contribute to its establishment and support will be the men who employ labor.

How convenient and pleasant it will be for the capitalists to meet with "labor leaders" who agree with their beliefs to settle labor disputes! What a genuine love feast if our dear employers had only such fellows as Arthur of the engineers to meet and confer with!

The Typographical Journal notes that the miners in Alabama are agitating for a pay day every two weeks, and the abolition of the truck store system.

The coal barons are, of course, making a valiant fight for the liberty of the miner, and vow that he shall never be deprived of the privilege of waiting six weeks for his wages, and shall be "free" to spend them at the company's truck store.

The miners of Alabama have for years elected representatives, some "friends of labor," others laboring men themselves, on the democratic ticket, pledged to the enactment of these laws, but of no avail.

the capitalist machine that runs the Bryan party in Alabama; others betrayed their people outright and were not even ashamed.

When the populist party placed good, straight union men on their ticket and elected them, the democratic machine counted them out and sent their own gang to Montgomery just the same.

Today the democratic party has absolute control in that state; and big capitalists dominate the party, while supporting the republican party nationally at the same time.

All this is known to the workers of Alabama, and among them are men whose ability and intellect are far above the ordinary, and yet they continue to support the democratic party apparently without any intention of ever doing anything else.

They should do what unfortunately was not done years ago—organize into and vote for a class-conscious Socialist party.

Some day the workers in the industrial centers of Alabama will do the right thing and their brothers throughout the land will get a surprise.

But oh, the weary, weary waiting! The press dispatches announce the death of Mrs. A. P. Stevens in Chicago on Monday.

Mrs. Stevens had been active for years in the labor movement, being one of the first to organize the Knights of Labor in its infancy.

She was a printer by trade and when she organized the Working Women's Union in Chicago, later she lived in Toledo, Ohio, and represented that district in the N. of L. general assemblies at Atlanta, Denver, Toledo, Indianapolis and St. Louis, and was a delegate to the national convention of the people's party in Omaha in 1892.

Of late years she was identified with Hull House in Chicago and devoted her splendid energies to educational and sociological work in that city.

Though a Socialist Mrs. Stevens did not actively participate in the political movement in recent years. She was possessed of considerable ability, conscientious and devoted to the cause of labor and her death will be lamented by agitators the country over, by whom she was held in deservedly high esteem.

The Massachusetts house turned another somersault on Monday, when by a ye and nay vote of 56 to 103 it refused engrossment to the bill to require complete returns from corporations doing business in this commonwealth.

The house had previously substituted the bill for an adverse report of the committee on taxation, and later had passed it to a third reading. The banking interests of the state protested against the bill's passage, and the members of the house were accommodating enough to heed the protest.

This is the second time the house has suddenly reversed its vote this session and each time the change was in capital's favor. There is no danger of a change of votes on a bill in labor's favor.

This would be a surprise from which even the members could hardly recover very easily. A couple of weeks ago the Gazette was saying sweet things about the local ice companies and their not raising the price of ice.

The companies were "too good-hearted," "too public-spirited" and so on to tax the people an exorbitant price for ice this summer.

But the ice men have shaken off their apathy, their public spirit has evaporated and they now refuse to sell less than a ten-cent piece of ice.

Thus is there another pipe dream of the Gazette shattered. Perhaps it believed the ice concerns would not raise the price because the Gazette threw a bouquet at them, but profits and plenty of 'em—are what the ice concerns are after and the Gazette ought to know it.

In Fall River the ice companies are having a picnic. The bulk of the product they handle comes from the North Watuppa river over which the city has absolute control, and which the companies are allowed to exploit gratuitously.

The total cost of harvesting and storing the ice is estimated at \$1.50 a ton. And yet the companies have set the price of ice for this summer at \$10 a ton!

We're willing to wager that the ice companies are made up of men who are prominent in political and civic affairs, who pose as the "best citizens," who talk the loudest about "the nation's honor," and who denounce as anarchism any movement looking toward the ownership by the people of ice plants and all other industries upon which the existence and happiness of the people depend.

The state has placed a premium on dirt by raising the charge for bathing at Revere beach this summer. The excuse is given that there was no profit on the bathing enterprise last year.

This is an example of state Socialism. The capitalist state conducts its affairs on the morbid business basis of preserving the state at the expense of the working class, who, in this instance, are the chief patrons of the Revere beach bathing pavilions.

"American" trade, etc., etc. Patriotism and pifferrism are usually synonymous terms.

The fact that one of the Rockefellers had appendicitis was withheld from the press until he was recovering from a successful operation, has been made public. A panic was feared if the news became public.

Funny "prosperity" that depends upon the life of one man to insure its existence! More results of the agitation for Socialism in Haverhill: Nearly 3500 workers were thrown out of employment by the closing of the Chicago mills of the American steel and wire company last Saturday.

Now the Gazette will have fresh cause for complaint. NIT! The New York city board of aldermen voted down the Central Federated union's proposition for a municipal float, and the C. F. U. adopted resolutions denouncing the board.

Will the members of the C. F. U. forget those resolutions on election day? The New York Journal is trying to have Mayor Van Wyck ejected from office because he owns stock in the ice trust, which has a contract with the city.

Should Van Wyck be deposed, he will be succeeded by another capitalist just as bad. And the Journal will probably help elect him. Three mills of the American steel and wire company were closed down at Cleveland, O., on June 1 and 1000 men were thrown out of work.

The managers say business conditions caused it. But they're wrong, of course. Agitation for Socialism in Haverhill is responsible. The Lawrence News warns the democratic party in that city to stop fooling labor, or the Social Democratic party will win the support of the working men.

The News notes the growth of Socialism in the mill city and is trying to await its party the defeat surely awaiting it. The Haverhill Social Democratic branch has received a communication from the Bonham, Texas, branch stating that they are for Socialist unity and they will not support the S. D. P. N. E. B. if they persist in their present tactics.

Professor C. W. Gibbs a colored school teacher of Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, is making Socialist speeches in the West. It is a relief to find one negro who is not a race fanatic, or a smug tool of capitalism. Governor-General Wood says that labor is advancing. We suppose he means that robbing facilities are getting in better shape for the omnivorous capitalist.

The railroad kings of the country will have little to fear from the engineers' union so long as P. M. Arthur continues to be re-elected as grand chief. Representative Carey's article on legislative corruption, reprinted elsewhere, shows that he can write as well as he can talk—when he wants to.

Hanna says his political armor, has been invulnerable. It won't be when Socialists unite and center their ammunition upon it. The sugar trust raised the price of sugar the other day. Have your wages been raised also?

Can it be that those who are opposed to Socialist unity are afraid we will get Socialism in our time? Socialists, Unite! NOTICE

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement in another column of the new International Socialist Review, which will make its first appearance on July 1.

A special clubbing rate has been made with this paper by which the Review and the Haverhill Social Democrat can be had one year for only \$1.00. Subscriptions will be received at this office and it is hoped Socialists everywhere will do their utmost to make the publication of the International Socialist Review the success it ought to be.

Little Men's Clothes

We have a great array matchless clothing values for children. The season's choicest patterns, most desirable effects in light, dark and medium shades.

Fauntleroy blouses, double breasted vests and sailor suits. Newest goods, styles and easiest prices.

James A. Keefe, White Front.

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James A. Keefe, White Front.

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Negligees and Shirts advertisement with illustrations of clothing items.

48c and 98c price points for Negligees and Shirts.

The Hatter of Haverhill WARREN EMERSON, CORNER FLEET ST. - HAVERHILL.

Ladies' SPECIAL SALE advertisement for shoes and clothing.

LESLIE'S DRY GOODS STORE

Advertisement for Mystic Oil Stoves and Glassware.

28 and 32 Merrimack St.

Large advertisement for Advertisers in Haverhill Social Democrat.

GORDON AT BROCKTON.

SPEAKS AT FIRST OPEN AIR MEETING OF SEASON TO A LARGE CROWD.

(From the Brockton Enterprise.)

The first open air concert and meeting in a new season was held by branch 9 of the Social Democratic party at Perkins park last evening.

The speaker was F. G. R. Gordon of Manchester, N. H., who has been heard on numerous occasions in this city.

It was a balmy evening and needed nothing more than the sound of music on the park to draw out a large number of people.

The band gave a very good concert, a programme which was printed in the Enterprise yesterday. It was under the leadership of John J. Cox, the regular leader of the band.

When Mr. Gordon got on his feet to speak he was received with great applause, his many friends in this city and those who had heard him before giving expression to their feelings concerning him and the cause which he represents.

He said that the Social Democratic party goes on record as making the demand that the person who procures a \$1 in value should receive that dollar which he has produced. At present, under the capitalist and competitive form of industrial life, he is obliged to give about 80 cents of every dollar which he produces to the idle capitalist.

Mr. Gordon wished it distinctly understood that the members of the Social Democratic party do not blame the capitalist for taking the 80 cents. In many cases the capitalist actually believes that the 80 cents belongs to him. But he takes the money because the laboring people who produce the values have voted against each other for the benefit of the capitalist who takes such a large percentage of every dollar earned by his own employees.

Mr. Gordon urged upon his audience the fact that they must elevate their own class into power and legislate for their own benefit. Industrially speaking, he said that the working people of today are worse off than the slaves who were in Athens and Rome.

In those early days of slavery the few were the masters of the many as at present, but those for whom the many labored in slavery were obliged to care for the slaves whenever they were sick or whenever death came. Now the laboring people have to work all they can for certain wages, which are just sufficient to keep them alive and in working condition.

When business is not good and the employer decides to have his employees produce no more for him for awhile, they are thrown out of employment. In that case he does not care for them as did the slave holders of Rome and Athens.

He allows them to starve, commit suicide, become tramps or anything else they may be driven to.

Mr. Gordon urged his hearers to investigate for themselves the system of national co-operation which is favored by the Social Democratic party. In case of investigation, he said, they would become converted and thus assist their fellow workmen in alleviating the conditions of their class.

He asked them not to be weak because the party and its members are somewhat laughed at at times. He said that man had always laughed at the things of right and justice when they were first striving for them.

He said that the members of the Social Democratic party ought to feel proud that they were in the movement in which they were already associated over 8,000,000 working men in the world.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

ITS MOTIVES, AIMS AND PURPOSES FROM A SOCIALIST STANDPOINT.

By Rev. William T. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.

Arthur Young, an English agriculturalist, traveled through France just before the outbreak of the revolution, and he has given us an account of his observations. The sum of them all is this: He found that the land was entirely owned by the nobility and the clergy; that the peasants had access to only a small part of it, but could not own any of it, that it was one vast waste, devoted to the sport of hunting by the idle class.

Meanwhile the people were reduced to a poverty that beggars description. It can hardly be imagined; it could not be told in words. The result was the revolution. And yet Mr. Young saw, as any one can see, that the revolution might have been averted. It was not necessary that France should then have inaugurated the republic.

Indeed, it is fair to say that the French people were not prepared for the republic and do not seem to be yet. All that was necessary then was to give the peasants of France their natural, God-given rights—their right to free access to the land. That was all. The rest of the problem would have solved itself.

The agricultural age. The land was the sole source of living. One age is the age of machinery. It is the machinery today that holds the key to a living for the multitude. And because it holds the key to a bare subsistence, it also holds the key to practically everything else that workingmen want or can have.

All that is necessary today, in order that humanity may begin its march toward a higher destiny, is that the machinery which holds the key to freedom be made accessible to all the people. This is the fundamental need. What the working people are asking for or seeking is the chance to produce freely and to receive the just equivalent of their labor.

It is not necessary to produce freely if the other question solves itself. And yet there are still people in the world who imagine that industry is governed by the law of supply and demand. We ought to know that there has not been time in the last hundred years when the supply was within halting distance of the demand.

And we ought to know that never in all coming time, under a just system of things, can the supply exceed the demand. There is hardship and suffering and crime and prostitution, and all sorts of evils because the greed for gold is permitted to preside over the market and limit the supply in the interest of private profit.

Workingmen should understand that their quarrel is not with men, but with a system. They should understand still further that there is no extrication for them from their difficulties individually. The formation of trade unions is a confession of the fact that there is no hope of winning their victory man by man, it is also a confession that there is no hope of doing so union by union.

The only logic of the trade union movement is the union of all workingmen. The formation of one union cannot be defended as sound in principle or wise in fact unless it be admitted that the unions of all the laborers of the country and the world is necessary.

And what does this labor union propose as its aim and purpose? It is fair to assume that it has a purpose for which it is striving. Is it the gaining of a little higher wages? Or is it the abolition of the wage system altogether? We ought to understand that the trouble is not with the men who are employers. Wages do not depend upon the will of the employer. They depend upon the market. And the market is a part of the system.

One employer of labor cannot extricate himself from the rest and pay what wages he likes. He must pay what the others pay. There is no hope for the labor movement so long as it attacks the employers. It is the system, and it can do that only by united action all along the line.

If the economic interests of laborers are identical as you confess by your unions, it ought not to be difficult to see that the political interests are equally identical. All economic questions are political questions. Government is industrial from base to dome. It is the interests of commerce and industry that determine government.

All effective political action must be along economic lines. If the interests of all workingmen are the same, must it not follow that their political interests are the same? And if that is the case are they not undoing all the good they seek to accomplish by the unions when they insist upon acting separately in the political field?

The one vestige of democracy in this country is the suffrage. It is the one point at which all citizens are equal. One good they seek to accomplish by the unions when they insist upon acting separately in the political field?

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of the interest of labor. Under our present system the interests of labor and capitalism are opposed. That you declare when you form a trade union. I wonder why it is that workmen do not carry their reasoning a little further and see that the political interests of these two classes cannot be identical. And if they cannot be identical the laborers and capitalists cannot wisely support the same political party. And if they do one or the other of these two classes is getting fooled. Which one is it? — The Electrical Worker.

Book Leaves.

POWERFUL WEAKNESS, or The Battle of Brothers. By Charles S. Cutter. Published by the author, Cambridge, Mass.

In this pamphlet the author strives to expose the cause of poverty in the midst of wealth. The subject is divided into fifteen chapters, each dealing with one special phase of modern conditions. The fallacy of competition in industry is laid bare, and the causes of concentration in production dwelt upon at length. Our industrial system, wherein hundreds of innocent people must be daily sacrificed, is compared to a war, more cruel, more devastating than those of any conqueror. Several chapters are devoted to an examination of political conditions in this country and the interior workings are not conducive to give confidence or pride to the American administration. The old parties, which for many decades have swung the electoral vote of the nation, are regarded as mere capitalistic tools working only in the interests of the possession of wealth and the money-making of the few. The people are skillfully trained by unscrupulous demagogues to retain old methods both in industry and politics; they are deluded into the belief that they do not possess the ability to rule themselves. The chief obstacle to progress is the people's mistaken idea and that the American people are quite capable of attending to their own affairs, looking after their own interests instead of leaving them a prey to scheming intriguers. The chief obstacle to progress is the people's mistaken idea and that the American people are quite capable of attending to their own affairs, looking after their own interests instead of leaving them a prey to scheming intriguers.

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Great importance is given to the influence which the "proletariat" is bound to exert in the evolution which is now taking place in society towards a new system of industry. The closing chapters of the pamphlet deal directly with the future state of society, or the co-operative commonwealth. A state of public ownership in all branches of trade and industry seems to be the end toward which all social currents are drifting. Its advent seems to be inevitable; that it will be a direct benefit to all members of the race is a foregone conclusion. The style of the pamphlet is quite clear and to the point. The author aims not for effect or display, but for brevity and comprehensiveness. In a work of this kind the latter quality is always of major value.

ALIQUIS.

A SOCIALIST'S VIEW OF MILLIONAIRES.

By Leonard D. Abbott.

Henry George was right when he said that "the tramp is the complement of the millionaire." The abnormal social conditions of today, which have produced a capitalist class surfeited with riches such as the world has never seen before, is also responsible for the army of unfortunates who tramp our streets in search of work.

Society has often been compared to the human body, and the comparison is an excellent one. We know that congestion of blood in spots invariably produces sickness and fever in the body physical. This law operates in exactly the same way on the body social. Congestion of wealth in the hands of the few produces the worst kind of social disease—disease that finds expression not only in the miserable hovels of the poor, but in the equally horrible luxury of the rich.

Capitalism ever produced by his own labor a million dollars' worth of commodities. We instinctively recognize that such an achievement is an utter impossibility. If a man possesses a million dollars it is obvious that he has just taken his pockets the results of other men's labor.

There are scores of capitalists who do not labor at all, yet into their coffers flows the ceaseless stream of wealth. Of course, it is simply coined out of the sweat of others' toil. The wealth of today is largely based on monopoly. Monopoly and democracy cannot in the same together, for monopoly is the negation of democracy. We allow the means of wealth production to be distributed to pass into the hands of a comparatively few men and permit those few to charge us a toll on all they sell us, we outrage the first principle of democracy, and set up oligarchy in its stead.

Chauncey Dwyer has said that fifty industrial magnates could stop every wheel in every factory in this country. They could paralyze the industry of the United States. Such facts as this make us realize only too vividly the kind of industrial despotism into which we are blindly drifting.

These millionaires control the commodities that are as necessary to our lives as the air that we breathe. Yet they tell us that their business is a "private" affair.

Capitalism will, in my opinion, give way to Socialism. The land and property of the nation will pass, where it belongs, into the hands of the people. Industry will be administered collectively for the welfare of all.

In those days there will be neither millionaires nor tramps. Every one will be born into a world of plenty and of fraternity. The workers will throw off the yoke of capitalist slavery and their manhood will blossom in the liberty of a commonwealth where every citizen shall be a partner in the great National Trust.

From New York World.

HAVERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT FOR THREE MONTHS - TEN CENTS.

Send in Your Subscription Now.

SPECIAL SALE THIS WEEK OF - Gentlemen's SUMMER UNDERWEAR. LIGHT RANDOM MIXED MERINO, worth 25c, special price... The FINE HALBRIGGAN SHIRT, with French neck and Drawers with Bicycle Seat, special price only... 25c each. FINE FANCY RIBBED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, special at 45c each. But your LIGHT UNDERWEAR NOW. CLOTHIERS OF THE PEOPLE. THREE TAYLORS 75 MERRIMACK ST.

Simonds & Adams Dress Goods Department. We have nearly fifty styles of fine quality Kai Kai Silks, woven in zephyr cords, of all purest silk, fash wash colors, in narrow and medium stripes and pencil lines, somecheck patterns in the lot. All the pale tints and the season's pretty colors are in the lot and this quality isn't to be found anywhere at our price... 49c yard. DRESS GOODS NOTES. Small lot of Wash Silks to close, per yard... 25c. 40-inch Black Mohair Suitings for cool Summer skirts or dresses and an economical fabric for surf bathing, suits, while lot lasts, per yard... 25c. 40-inch All Wool Black India Twills, another good Summer fabric to close out at a low price, per yard... 29c. 46-inch Black Lutina, of lustrous satin gloss, a finish that's not affected by dampness or water spotting, all wool and fine beautiful black goods, at only... \$1.00. 25 pieces of Novelties and Colored Dress Goods, sold at 39c to 50c yard, now to close at per yard... 29c. SPECIAL—Extra wide Black Taffeta Silk, good weight, firm of texture, yet soft and fine, of splendid color and lustre, 27 inches wide, and only, per yard... \$1.00.

Simonds & Adams, The Popular Department Store of Haverhill.

NOW IS THE TIME TO HAVE YOUR CONCRETE WALKS DONE. CELLARS CEMENTED. Call on - WM. DUFEY & CO. STAR LAUNDRY. NO IRON RUST. To speck and spoil linen at the STAR LAUNDRY. From the initial dip in water to the final touch of the iron nothing is permitted to touch the clothes except the purest soap and finest starch, etc. We will appreciate your orders and do our utmost to retain you as a customer. Pinkham, Merritt & Carigg, 62 WINGATE STREET. Successors to FRANK WARD. WE ARE BETTER THAN BEST. Send 25 cents for 6 different samples, to SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 64 E. 4th Street, New York City. Agents Wanted.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW. CLEAR SOCIALISM. Obviously the Review will be strictly in accord with the principles of the International Socialist movement. FREE DISCUSSION. The pages of the Review will be open to any writer of ability, friendly or hostile, who wishes to discuss in a scientific spirit the theory and applications of Socialism. SOME OF THE WRITERS. Editor, A. M. SIMONS. France—Paul Lafargue, Jean Jaures, Jean Longuet, Belgium—Emile Vandervelde, Henri Lafontaine, Emile Vinck, Mrs. Lilla Koffenach, England—H. M. Hyndman, Walter Crane, Samuel Hobson, H. Quelch, Keir Hardie, J. R. MacDonald, Denmark—Dr. Gustav Bang, Italy—Dr. Alessandro Schivi, United States—Job Harriman, Rev. Charles R. Wall, N. I. Stone, Leonard D. Abbott, Rev. William T. Brown, Gov. Andrew E. Lee, Ben Haddock, Jas. Washburn, Fredrick G. Strickland, Marcus Hittch, Germany—Arrangements for German correspondents will shortly be concluded. Europe has many able students expounding the principles of Socialism, and enabling students of social problems to exchange their ideas. America needs such a review, and to this end A. M. SIMONS, lately editor of the Workers' Call, and now vice-president of the Chicago publishing house of CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, has in a recent journey arranged with the leading European socialists to assist in establishing The International Socialist Review, the first number of which appears July 1, 1900. Every civilized country will be represented by its ablest socialist writers, and some forty-eight of the sixty-four pages of the Review will be given to the interchange of opinion. The following departments will be regular features: 1. Review of the events of the month from the socialist point of view. 2. News of the socialist movement in America. 3. Review of economic developments and labor troubles, with special reference to the trade union movement. 4. Foreign correspondence: News of the socialist movement world over. Every student of socialism, and also every opponent of socialism, will find that he needs to read THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW. PRICE 10 CENTS A COPY, \$1.00 A YEAR. By special arrangement with Charles H. Kerr & Company we offer THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW and this paper one year for only \$1.00. ADDRESS THIS OFFICE.

AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE HAVERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT IS A PAYING INVESTMENT. SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MEN OF HAVERHILL KNOW IT.

HAVERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT FOR THREE MONTHS - TEN CENTS. Send in Your Subscription Now.

IF IT'S CORRECT IN STYLE IT CAME FROM CARTER'S.



Cool Summer Shirts.

THE KIND THAT FIT AND RETAIN THE COLOR—\$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00

pattern in the lot. Endless Variety and not an undesirable THE NEW 20th CENTURY STRAW HAT—All the go in New York and Boston; found only at

John P. CARTER 29 Washington Square

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Emily F. Sherman and Smith L. Sherman of Haverhill, Bradford District, Essex County, Massachusetts, to the Pentecost Savings Bank dated October 29, 1898, and recorded with Essex South Dist. Deeds, Book 1460, Page 460, which mortgage has been duly assigned to Abby F. Cram by deed dated the first 1899, for breach of condition of said mortgage deed and for the purpose of foreclosing same, will be sold by public auction on the premises on Monday the 18th day of June, 1900, at 9 o'clock in the morning all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed and therein described as follows:

A certain parcel of land situated in said Haverhill, Bradford District, and bounded on the west by Williams Street (a private way running south from Salem street) 52 1/2 feet, on the north by the lot No. 48 1-3 on a plan of the Carleton Farm duly recorded, 150 feet; on the East by the lots numbered 52 to 58 inclusive on said plan, 44 1-2 feet, and on the south by Park Ave., a private way, 125 feet more or less, being the lots numbered 41 to 48 inclusive on said plan.

Also a certain parcel of land situated in said Haverhill, Bradford District, and bounded on the west by Park street, and Park Ave., (a private way) on the north by the lot numbered 110 on the said plan on the east by the lot numbered 104 on the said plan, and on the south by Summit Ave., (a private way) 125 feet more or less, being the lots numbered 111 and 112 on said plan.

With the rights to use all the ways shown on said plan in common with others for all the purposes of streets. Said sale to be held on parcel last described. Said premises will be sold and conveyed subject to all unpaid taxes, interest, and other assessments. Terms made known at time and place of sale.

Abby F. Cram, Assignee of said mortgage. Haverhill, June 1, 1900.

WANTED—ADVERTISERS IN THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT SENDS GOOD RESULTS.

UNION DIRECTORY.

Meetings of Local Trades unions are held at Labor headquarters, 25 Washington street, as follows: Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 1, Monday. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 2, Tuesday. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 3, Thursday. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 4, Friday. Typographical Union, First Monday of each month. Box Makers' Union, every other Tuesday-Barbers' Union, every other Monday, etc.

LOCAL NOTES.

On Saturday last the city street laborers received their old wages of \$2 a day, beginning with the preceding Tuesday, when Mayor Chase approved the order passed by the city council. The laborers will receive their back pay when an order to that effect is passed by the common council and approved by the mayor.

The grade crossing commission held a hearing on the question of abolition on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week in the city hall. The next hearing will be held on Friday, July 5.

THE WRAPPER-MAKER'S TALE.

Fancy and figures or plain. Wrappers I make by the dozen, Till my hands are stiff with cold and pain. And brain is ready to burst with the strain. Of counting over and over again. The pay for the slave-drivers' dozen. Fancy and figures or plain. Till they get mixed in a muddle. For the place is dark where I toil for bread. From the fair day's dawn till the night is dead. While the slave-driver sleeps on a downy bed. Dreaming his riches double.

Fancy and figures or plain. Turned out clean without crease or fold. For the glance is dark of the slave-driver's eye. And he knows of others as poor as I. Who will do the work till they drop and die. For ten cents cheaper, I'm told.

Fancy and figures or plain. Till my eyes are blind and bloodshot; They scarce can follow the needle and thread. But the slave-driver knows that mouths be fed. So he grinds up down till our life-blood is shed. Knowing there's none to help our lot.

Fancy and figures or plain. Two dollars for twenty-four; God! is it worth the cold, hunger and pain. An honest and virtuous name to gain. And last in a pauper's grave to be lain. When did age seek the poor-house door? -Syracuse Labor World.

Mr. Neely, of Cuban postal fraud notoriety, once upon a time busied himself in organizing gangs to disturb labor meetings in the Indiana gas belt at which Debs was a speaker. Neely did not do this through animosity to the laboring people, but because he hated to see them associating with jail birds—twas dishonorable, he said, and he hired men to shout "jailbird" at Debs whenever and wherever he appeared. Another evidence of the peculiar sense of honor rampant among our "prominent and respectable" citizens.—Typographical Journal.

AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE HAVERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT IS A PAVING INVESTMENT.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT. It pays to advertise in the Social Democrat. It pays to advertise in the Social Democrat.

THE MOST IMPORTANT WORK IN THE PROPAGANDA FOR SOCIALISM. Is the circulation of literature. Every Socialist should do his utmost to increase the power of the Socialist press. Comrades, the HAVERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT will meet you half-way in this good work. We offer this campaign rate for the next two months: 1 copy for 3 months 10 cents 5 copies for 3 months to one address 50 cents 15 copies for 3 months to one address \$2.00 Send 'em in.

SOCIALIST UNITY (Continued from Page One.) CALL FOR STATE CONVENTION. To the Sections and Branches of the Socialist Labor party and Social Democratic party in New York State: Comrades—The outlook for Socialism was never so bright as today. The spirit of revolt is permeating the working class, and throughout the country the workers are rising in protest against the infamies of capitalism. The recent brutal and high handed injunctions of plutocratic judges have drawn the lines closely in the class struggle that is being waged in America. Republicans and democrats have alike shown themselves to be the foes of the workingman. Our only hope for freedom and justice lies in independent political lines on the basis of uncompromising Socialism.

The state convention of the Socialist Labor and the Social Democratic party will be held in New York city for the purpose of uniting the two parties and of nominating presidential electors and a full state ticket. It will open its sessions 10 o'clock, Saturday, June 15, 1906, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th street. Every branch of the Socialist Labor party or Social Democratic party is entitled to one delegate. We urge upon you the necessity of at once electing delegates to the convention. All branches, districts and sections should immediately notify the secretary of their intention to send delegates. Delegates must be provided with the proper credentials from each branch. Hurrah for International Socialism! Yours fraternally, Joint State Committee, S. L. P. and S. D. P.

THE CAPITALISTS' EXAMPLE. All over the United States there are difficulties existing between labor and capital which have reached the chronic stage of strike or lock-out. Capitalist papers and speakers tell us that strikes are an evidence of good times, but this cannot be true, for immediately there is a strike, the employers are able to secure men to take the strikers' places. It may be that the new men have to be obtained at some other point, but that would prove that the strike is an empty word. And if it were true of strikes it could not be true of lock-outs; for if the former result from the refusal of the employer to grant what the workers believe is warranted by better conditions, the latter result from the refusal of the employer to accede to what the employer thinks is justified by poorer conditions of trade. Now the first thing capital does when labor strikes is to secure other men to serve it. The capitalist speaks of "my" men; he must have men, his shop and machinery are useless without them. And here is the example for the worker. He sees what capital does when locked out, look out for a shop he can call "my" shop? Of course, he cannot alone build a shop, but his class has built every shop that ever was or will be. He already possesses the necessary capital—the ballot. All that is required is for the class to consolidate its capital, same as the capitalists do, and invest it in candidates of its own.—Eric, P. Public Ownership.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SHOEMAKERS. The state labor commission of New Hampshire has recently published the statistics relating to the shoe industry in that state. It shows that there are employed 12,957 hands. They received \$3,065,521 for one year's labor, or an average of less than \$239 for each worker. The factory value of the product was \$22,962,788. The retail price of the shoe to the consumer, is increased on the average more than 50 per cent, making the retail value of the product \$34,354,182. Subtracting the cost of raw material, \$11,027,892, and the wages, \$3,065,521, and the balance is \$14,270,869. The shoemakers of New Hampshire produced last year and never received a cent. And even measured by the factory price, these workers produced \$2,818,465 for which they received not one cent. Of course the shoemakers like this. Under Socialism the shoemakers of New Hampshire and every state would receive the full value of their product. Under capitalism they get only one-fifth to one-sixth of the retail price of shoes. Great system is capitalism! F. G. R. Gordon.

Printers' Ink, the standard authority on advertising, says: "A labor paper is a far better advertising medium than a secular daily, relatively to the number of subscribers. A labor paper, for instance, with few subscribers, will bring better returns to merchants advertising therein than would a daily of 10,000 subscribers."

Dr. Charles B. Spahr, author of "The Present Distribution of Wealth in the United States," says that for \$4,650,000,000 advance of railroad stock now in existence the original investors paid no more than \$25,000,000, or only 10 per cent of their face value. A railroad that pays 3 per cent is actually paying 25 per cent upon the real invested capital.

There is nothing better proved by a course of historic study than the strange fact that the people on the very verge of change revolution have no idea that anything is about to take place. A nation is always taken by surprise when its institutions are overthrown, like a child when its box of cards is toppled over by its own weight.—Rev. James White.

TRADE UNION NOTES. Strike of machinists at Driggs-Seabury gun company at Derby, Conn., over discharge of a fellow workman, was compromised. Retail clerks of Lynn marched and protested on Friday against a dealer who refuses to observe early closing in his store. More than 75,000 men are said to be today walking the streets of New York seeking employment. Attracted by reports of the work to be done on the rapid transit-tunnel laborers from the four quarters of the globe are hastening there in shoals. Every ship from Europe, every train from the West-East and South brings freight of would-be workmen. Men fight each other for jobs, and hundreds live on soup dished out by charitable organizations and individuals.

Miss Ashby, a prominent sociologist of England, is in this country studying trade unionism. Last Sunday she addressed the Central Federated Union in New York, and declared that it was inconstant for organized workers to preach trade unionism 264 days in the year and then scab it on election day, for which remarks she was loudly applauded and given a vote of thanks.

James Lynch has been elected president of the International Typographical Union over Samuel E. Donnelly, the present incumbent. The campaign was one of the bitterest that has ever been waged in the I. T. U., and it was no credit to the I. T. U. Donnelly was a reactionist and Lynch, who has dabbled in old party-politics in Syracuse, does not appear to be an improvement.

The K. of L. officials are at it again. Grand Master Workman Parsons, Grand Secretary-Treasurer Hayes and Grand Worthy Foreman Chamberlain and one or two other "grand" mummies have been galvanized into life long enough by the yellow journals to expel each other from the fraternal. The gratus of these "grand" gentlemen, all the same, doesn't create a ripple on the surface of the labor movement.

Laws prohibiting boycotting in specific terms have been enacted in Colorado, Illinois and Wisconsin. In practically all other states, however, it is not difficult to make boycotting a misdemeanor. All that is required is for an employer to enter the courts and Freedman's injunction from bothering to ruin his business, when an injunction is quickly issued outlawing the boycott. No special laws are hardly needed.

The Social Reform Club of New York an organization composed largely of middle class reformers, has issued an address on the question of injunctions, which will probably be dubbed "anarchistic." The address declares that the people are altogether too respectful and awe-stricken in dealing with the courts, and that the latter consequently abuse their power and oppress labor.

One of the locked-out cigarmakers of New York, who is prohibited by Freedman's injunction from bothering the manufacturers by picketing, wrote to a daily paper to inquire whether he could get an injunction restraining his landlord from bothering him for his rent, how much the action would cost, and what judge to go to. The poor fellow received no satisfaction.

The locomotive engineers re-elected P. M. Arthur as chief. Arthur is reported as having made a speech in which he paid a glowing tribute to his friend, Chauncey Depew, the Vanderbilt and owner of their class, and advised his hearers to emulate their example. Being a man of great wealth, who patronizes everything in the scab line, the engine drivers ought to feel proud of their chief. Hail to him! Hail!

The striking tanners of Memphis, Tenn., were in a fair way of winning their fight when a judge came forward and threw a nice blanket injunction over them. The democratic south is running a race with the republican north to see which section can do the most dirt to the labor movement. "Bah for Bryanism! Bah for McKinleyism! Pile it on thick! They want it!"

In about eleven states there are laws declaring vaguely that it is unlawful for employers to exact an agreement from employes not to join a labor organization. Like all other "labor laws" the statutes bearing on this question are a mockery, as capitalists need not go to the trouble of giving reasons for the discharge of workers, and where a boss boldly defies the law and is brought into court the judge comes to his rescue by declaring the law unconstitutional. The operation of the law is a case in point.

The strike of carpenters and tin-smiths at Fall River shows no signs of settlement.

The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders' annual convention is in session at Cleveland, Ohio.

Labor organization is reported booming in Brockton.

The striking pavers of Boston won eight hours and returned to work on Monday.

Brick molders at Goodrich's yard in Fitchburg struck on Monday for shorter hours and more pay. They have been working 12 hours a day.

Machinists at Lawler's shop in South Boston want nine hours a day.

Boston Central Labor Union last Sunday appointed a committee to welcome Messrs. Boweman and Sexton, delegates from Ruskin Hall, England, who will arrive for a tour in this country on June 24. Iren M. Ashley of the Workers' union and Independent Labor party of England addressed the same meeting and advised Socialist political action. Labor day promises to be better celebrated this year than ever before.

Striking carpenters in Lawrence propose adopting a co-operative system and will bid against the contractors.

Boiler-makers in R. & A. shops at Springfield struck on Monday because one of their number had his wages reduced five cents a day.

Edward Boyce has been re-elected president of the Western Federation of Miners by practically a unanimous vote. Boyce is a progressive man.

CAREY'S BILL. PROVIDING FOR EIGHT HOURS FOR STATE AND COUNTY EMPLOYEES PASSED TO ENGROSSMENT. On Thursday of last week the adverse report of committee on manufactures on Representative MacCartney's bill permitting the purchase of gas and electric light plants by cities and towns at the price of duplication, came up in the house. Representative MacCartney moved to substitute his bill for the report. The motion was lost on a vote of 26 to 37. MacCartney claimed no quorum. After a quorum had been secured the vote was 29 to 64 against substitution. The report was accepted. Representative Carey's bill to provide for the purchase of gas and electric light plants by cities and towns also came up. Carey moved to substitute the bill for the adverse report of the committee on manufactures, and spoke for the bill. The bill was rejected on Friday by a vote of 37 to 25.

On Friday Representative Carey's bill providing an eight-hour day for state and county employes was passed to engrossment. This is the second bill Carey has pushed through the house this session.

On Tuesday, the adverse report of the committee on labor on the bill to repeal the overtime law in the employment of women and children, to make up for the stoppage of machinery, Representative Donahue of Fall River moved to substitute the bill for the committee's report.

A long debate ensued on the motion to substitute, Representative Carey defending the trade unions from the attacks of Representative Cluer of Lowell. The bill was finally rejected by a vote of 78 to 76. This was afterwards confirmed on a ye and nay vote of 106 to 74.

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A cablegram from Brussels announces in a vague sort of way that last Sunday's general election resulted in gains for the Socialists at the expense of the Clerical party. As in the French elections, a week or two will elapse before the facts will come out.

The great street railway strike in Berlin has been compromised, the employes securing the raise in wages demanded and minor concessions. The government openly sided with the capitalists, whereupon the Socialist leaders threatened to create a large-sized demonstration. The Socialists decided to disarm the capitalists by advising the compromise.

The bye-election for member of parliament in the district of Nuremberg, Germany, resulted in the triumph of the Socialists by a large majority.

The Socialist party of Spain now has representation in the municipal councils of Manresa, Cordoba, Burgos, Barcelona, Gaitarta and Bilbao.

Union people and Socialists of England are holding joint open air meetings and declaring for the co-operative commonwealth.

Advices from Europe state that labor organizations are in a healthy condition and growing steadily and surely. Municipality of London is going into the telephone business and break the back of the local monopoly.

Paul Goehre, formerly a leader of the German nationalist party, has joined the Socialist party.

The street railway strike and boycott which was carried on at London, Ont., all last summer and fall, is again being waged and the people are waking.

A new machine in the shoe industry is being developed with which, it is claimed, one operator will do the work of five. The shoe machinery trust owns the new tool.

The Western labor union has decided to circulate works of English, French and German political economists among its members.

EDUCATIONAL. The new school is in every hamlet, village and city of the land. It says little, but saweth wood and is composed of the young, bright minds of the rising generation who are done with the palliative pellets of the partisan past, and are preparing to strike, as people at the foot of the evil, with the ballot, the only weapon for the emancipation of mankind from the greedy grasp of the competitive system under which millions groan while millionaires gorge and growl as lions o'er their prey.—The Tribune, New Castle, Pa.

THE Dewey's Best Flour. Meets every want of the most exacting customer. The dough gathers strength as it is worked and when the heat strikes it in the oven, it springs up into a light, large, beautiful, rounded loaf. Every lady who wishes the best flour she ever used—try DEWEY'S BEST. Sold by all the leading grocers. H. BELANGER, MILLER'S AGENT.

REAL ESTATE For Sale To-Let

This FINE FARM suitable for poultry—25 acres—lot of wood and timber, plenty of fruit of all kinds, for only \$1600.

HOUSE LOTS, 60x100 for \$10 TO LET — 62 Auburn Street \$12.50 month 19 Marchal Street \$2.25 week

Frank N. Rand Chas W. Chandler 27 STATE STREET, BOSTON. 163 MERRIMACK ST., HAVERHILL.



IF YOU WANT A GOOD SHOE For \$2.00 buy the FRANKLIN.

If you want an extra good shoe buy the CROSSET at 3.50. We also have the famous M. A. Packard's Shoes for \$2.00 and \$2.50. S. J. BRASSEUR, 13 Essex Street.

THE PEOPLES Coal Company DEALERS IN Coal and Wood. Offices: Rear 214 Merrimack Street, near Post Office; and Hale Street.



Blankets and Laces Curtains Cleaned With Every Appearance of New.

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NOTICE TO READERS. The Haverhill Social Democrat can be purchased from the following news-dealers in the Massachusetts cities and towns named: BOSTON, Joseph Greenwood, 7 Lowell street, Shays's Row, 68 Washington street.

AMHERST, J. F. Johnson, Main street. NEWBURYPORT, Mrs. Park, State street. MERRIMACK, Oliver Jordan. NEW YORK CITY, Melich & Co., 25 Broadway street, Valley View, East 57th Street, N. Y.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The social democratic party of America declares that life, liberty and happiness depend upon equal political and economic rights. In our economical development an industrial revolution has taken place, the individual tool of former years having become the social tool of the present. The individual tool was owned by the worker who employed himself and was master of his product. The social tool, the machine, is owned by the capitalist and the worker is dependent upon him for employment. The capitalist thus becomes the master of the worker and is able to appropriate to himself a large share of the product of his labor.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people; but the same economic forces which have produced and now intensify the capitalist system will necessitate the adoption of socialism, the collective ownership of the means of production for the common good and welfare.

The present system of social production and private ownership is rapidly converting society into two antagonistic classes—i. e., the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the mill of competition. The issue is now between the two classes first named. Our political liberty is now of little value to the masses unless used to acquire economic liberty.

Independent political action and the trade union movement are the chief emancipating factors of the working class, the one representing its political, the other its economic wing, and both must co-operate to abolish the capitalist system. Therefore the social democratic party of America declares its object to be: First—The organization of the working class into a political party to conquer the public powers now controlled by capitalists.

Second—The abolition of wage slavery by the establishment of a national system of co-operative industry, based upon the social or common ownership of the means of production and distribution, to be administered by its members in the common interest of all its members, and the complete emancipation of the socially useful classes from the domination of capitalism. The working class and all those in sympathy with their historic mission to realize a higher civilization should sever connection with all capitalist reform parties and unite with the social democratic party of America.

The control of political power by the social democratic party will be tantamount to the abolition of all class rule. The solidarity of labor connecting the millions of class conscious fellow workers throughout the civilized world will lead to international socialism, the brotherhood of man. As steps in this direction we make the following demands: First—Revision of our Federal constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to complete control of government by the people irrespective of sex.

Second—The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. Third—The public ownership of all railroads, telegraphs and telephones; all means of transportation, and communication; all water-power, gas and electric plants, and other public utilities. Fourth—The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and other mines, and all oil and gas wells.

Fifth—The reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production. Sixth—The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed; the public credit to be utilized for that purpose. Seventh—Useful inventions to be free, the inventor to be remunerated by the public. Eighth—Labor legislation to be national, instead of local, and international when possible.

Ninth—National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment and want in old age. Tenth—Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women. Eleventh—The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by the voters. Twelfth—Abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitration.

ATTITUDE TOWARD TRADE UNIONS. In accordance with our declaration of principles we declare that the trades union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-earning class. We recommend to the members of the social democratic party the following general rules: First—Join the union of your respective trade. Second—Assist in building up and strengthening the trade union movement. Third—Support the union labels of all crafts. Fourth—Educate your fellow-unions on the question of socialism and the labor movement, on economic and political lines. Fifth—It shall be your duty to work for the unity of the labor movement, thereby recognizing the fact that the emancipation of the working class can only be achieved by the united efforts of the class. Sixth—Educate the members of the unions in the principles of socialism and induce them, individually, to affiliate with the social democratic party. Seventh—Trades unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds, as far as political affiliation is concerned. The trades union is the arena where all wage workers may be brought together for joint action to resist the encroachments of capitalism on the economic field and to participate in the class struggle for political liberation which will finally develop into the political alignment of the forces of labor in the struggle for proletarian emancipation.