

HAVERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

No. 5. Vol. 2.

Haverhill, Mass., November 3, 1900.

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STANDARD OF THE WORLD. T. F. CARROL, LOCAL AGENT. If you are going to drink ale, why not the best? THE BEST IS FRANK JONES' GOLDEN CREAM ALE. People's Telephone 186-4, N. E. Telephone 44-12. CORNER ESSEX AND WINGATE STREETS, HAVERHILL, MASS.

GREAT TRUTHS.

Expounded at City Hall Rally--Harriman's Logic--Moody's Record.

The Social Democratic rally and parade held on Friday, Oct. 26, was a record breaker in every respect. The parade started at 7:30 from Washington square headed by the Social Democratic band Job Harriman, Max S. Hayes, Mayor Chase, Representative James F. Carey and William Mally formed the first line, and Aldermen Scates and Flanders, Joe W. Bean and Joseph F. Conley, the second. The parade was the longest and biggest in the history of the party campaigns, all previous efforts being put in the shade. In addition to the Social Democratic band, the Haverhill Italian band and the South Groveland drum corps occupied the places in the line. The workmen's brigade made a big hit, there being nearly two hundred paraders dressed in overalls, jumpers and caps and also carrying torches. There was a great crowd upon the streets and the parade was received enthusiastically. The city hall was jammed to the doors with a waiting crowd when the speakers came upon the platform. The stairs were filled and 1800 people formed an overflow meeting outside where Max Hayes and Representative Carey spoke until 10 o'clock. The enthusiasm was boundless. The excellent music rendered by the Social Democratic band on the inside and the Italian band outside helped to make things go with a vim. The speakers of the evening included the hall warden, Alderman Park Flanders, who acted as chairman, William Mally, Job Harriman and Max Hayes in the order named. The speakers were given a hearty welcome. Harriman especially being the recipient of a tremendous reception. Alderman Flanders introduced the speakers in his characteristic style. On opening he said: Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens.—In spite of the fact that we

carry out its platform. It has a written platform and you can read between the lines that they will do all they can in the city of Haverhill to restore harmony among all parties. You will agree with me that the only thing that will restore absolute harmony in the republican party in Haverhill is a good old-fashioned, all round up-to-date thrashing, and the Social Democratic party, before they get through with them, will see that the thing is done. Ladies and gentlemen, after all these things which I have mentioned that they have to drop when they come to Haverhill to speak to you, they immediately proceed to tell us that they are the originators of the original supporters of trade unionism. Just think of it! Republican orators, republican congressmen supporters or originators of trade unionism; and they come here and tell that to the republicans of Haverhill. How many of the republicans of Haverhill, or the supporters of this congressman, believe in trade unionism? Haven't they for a good many years denounced trade unions for driving business away from the city? They have not done it lately, since the Socialists started to do business, because they have been too busy (laughter), but a large majority of the supporters of these gentlemen have been denouncing trade unions on the ground that they drive trade from the city. We defy those men to show a leading manufacturer of Haverhill who will stand up and say they are right. But upon those questions ladies and gentlemen I am happy to say we have a paper in Haverhill with an editor who can more fully explain the conditions relating to our congressman and our trades unionism and of organized labor in general as related to congress and to Haverhill, and I now take pleasure in introducing to you the editor of the Social Democrat, William Mally. (Applause.)

MALLY'S SPEECH

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, friends and comrades: Before proceeding to speak upon the subject upon which I was announced to speak this evening I want to say that if Senator Lodge does not come to Haverhill it makes no difference to the working people. He might as well not be senator, he might as well not be Senator Lodge of Massachusetts for all the good it does the working people of Haverhill, or Massachusetts. I want to say also that before taking up the subject of Congressman Moody and his labor record, I will not detain you very long. I shall try to cover the subject as briefly as possible and make way for one whom I know you are more anxious to hear than myself. I recognize fully the honor conferred upon me by Congressman Moody by lowering his dignity sufficiently to take cognizance of a Social Democrat. (Laughter.) I have no wish to say anything personal against Mr. Moody. We do not need to be personal in an affair of this kind, we can fight along the lines of principle and beat them every time. (Applause.) I say that I recognize the honor conferred by Congressman Moody because in and out of season since the Social Democratic party became what it is in Haverhill, a power, the representatives of the republican party have refused absolutely to recognize our speakers and to meet with us before the public and discuss the issues affecting the interests of the working people. So then, I say, that it is quite an honor, not to me, but to the Social Democratic party that we have at last been recognized, and I feel proud that I have been the innocent cause of bringing about that recognition—bringing down and forcing Congressman Moody to defend his record. I feel proud of that. Before I proceed to answer Congressman Moody's defense, delivered upon this platform a week ago last Tuesday,

I want to say this: The present controversy arose out of certain remarks that were attributed to me at Salem. Now, I want to explain what my remarks were at Salem. And I do this not because I have an apology to offer for those remarks, none whatever. I do it in order to clear the atmosphere and in order that the people can better understand the truth. At Salem I presided at a meeting at which Comrades Gillen and Carey spoke. Before introducing the speakers I explained the aims and motives and principles of the Social Democratic party as briefly and as lucidly as was in my power. I closed by saying this, as well as I can remember. The Social Democratic party has placed a candidate in the field for congress, and notwithstanding the fact that we have challenged the representatives of the republican and democratic parties to debate with us and discuss this question and tell why they should solicit the votes of the working class they have steadfastly refused and have ignored us and are carrying on a conspiracy of silence towards the Social Democratic party. Now, the remarks attributed to me in the press and published in the Gazette were that I said that Congressman Moody had ignored the workingman in all his remarks and had never done a single act in behalf of the workingman. You will see that there is quite a difference between that report and the remarks I did make. It brings out this fact—That it is the constant work of the capitalist press to misrepresent the speakers of the Social Democratic party. I did not intend to speak on that subject, but I do so now in order to clear the atmosphere. That evening, I told several of my friends that there was notice of it until the Gazette came out next evening with an editorial and Congressman Moody's labor record. Now, it may be they misquoted my language to have the opportunity to present that labor record. If so, I am very glad, and glad of the opportunity to show how thin is Congressman Moody's labor record. I do this in order that you may understand fully our contention. I state in addition to that, that in an article in the Haverhill Social Democrat three or four weeks before I went to Salem, in reviewing Congressman Moody's labor record, I showed that he did vote for one labor bill. He voted for the eight hour bill in congress. Now, we know why these votes are registered for labor bills, and I will show you later on that even if Congressman Moody voted for that labor bill he voted also for a bill which would prohibit or prevent the labor organizations of this country from ever getting eight hours, or getting anything like that, from congress. During the debate it was reported broadcast that Congressman Moody spoke upon the eight-hour bill. I want to say—and I have it from good authority—that the debate on the eight-hour bill lasted only thirty minutes, that during all that session of congress the great republican party devoted thirty minutes to the interests of labor, and in that thirty minutes Congressman Moody spoke one minute. (Laughter.) You ought to vote for him again to go back, because it is upon that record and that record alone, that he solicits your votes. If he did vote for the eight-hour bill he voted for other bills that were of more interest to the capitalist class; and he did not do things that he might have done for the working class.

I have here a speech delivered by Congressman Moody in this hall a week ago last Tuesday and I want to call your attention to one fact at this time: That continually in the columns of the Gazette, which unfortunately is the only paper in Haverhill through which the people of Haverhill can get the news—the Gazette possesses a monopoly and we understand why the working people must buy the Gazette—it has a monopoly. By and by that monopoly will be broken. (Applause.) There was a time when the Gazette could be called a newspaper without violating the truth, but the time will come when the working people of Haverhill will be able to read a paper and not blush at the same time (Cries of "Good" and applause.) I want to call your attention to this fact, the glaring fact, that while the representatives of the Social Democratic party speaking to Haverhill are constantly misrepresented in their reports, their sayings are distorted, crude and unfair reports are given to the public, and yet Congressman Moody's speech delivered to this hall last Tuesday was reported almost verbatim, and every word he said appeared in the Gazette. They say they have no room for all we say, but they have room for every word Congressman Moody says. (Applause.) Congressman Moody said that he voted without exception—I will read you his words: "I will not speak specifically of what I have done"—and he ought not to (laughter)—"but I would say in protest that always, without exception, have I voted in congress in the interest of labor—favor of the arbitration laws, the eight-hour law, etc., etc."

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Well this is the place to stop for assortment—the styles—conservative prices and withal the place to get satisfaction out of your purchase. \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00. Your neighbor bought his here—you can get one just like it for the same price. Everybody is used the same at

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Desirable Fall Suits.

Our fall stock of Expertly Tailored Garments will be a revelation to men who have been in the habit of paying some merchant tailors exorbitant prices. You will find the same elegant detail and correct style in our garments that you have been in the habit of expecting only of the highest priced tailors. Our November Inducement \$10.00. A new line just arrived 20 oz. Washington mills black undressed Worsted Elegantly Tailored and richly lined and finished; all the style and character usually found in a tailor's \$25 Suit. Our price while they last—WARREN EMERSON, CORNER FLEET ST. HAVERHILL.

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Why not try the Weekly Payment Plan of buying your clothing? You will find it easier. BOSTON CREDIT CO. 38 Merrimack Street.

IF YOU BUY BURR OAK PLUG You will get a fine chew, made by UNION LABOR, in an independent factory. We also make "PEACE AND GOOD WILL" plug, and "QUE FLAG," sliced cut plug, for smoking. Value in the goods, not in the tags. Sold by all dealers. HARRY WEISSINGER TOBACCO CO.

Another thing; Congressman Moody is telling the people about his labor record and showing what a friend he is to the trade unions. Why does he not get a union label on his posters advertising his rallies if he is a friend of union labor? (Cheers and applause) Are trade unions only worth quoting, only worth using when Congressman Moody can get inadvertently from some trade union an abortive endorsement of his "labor record"? That is the only use politicians have for them. I am sorry that the trade unions, more often than has been good for them, have been used in that manner. And right here I want to speak about a gross misstatement—the glaring distortion of my remarks made two weeks ago tonight about the trade unions. It appeared in the Gazette that I said—and it is very unfortunate that we have to come up here on the platform continually night after night and tell the people what we did not say. It is unfortunate, and that is something Congressman Moody doesn't have to do. We won't have to do it some day. But I was reported as saying that the endorsement of the trade unions was not worth the paper it was written upon. Now, I did not say anything of the sort. There are a great many here who were present two weeks ago tonight who will remember what I said, and I will repeat it to show to you how steadfastly and unremittently they misquote me. I said that nothing created greater indignation among the trade unions than the fact that capitalist politicians have been able to use some leaders of the trade unions in order to get endorsements. Whenever Congressman Moody attempted, in the past, to get the endorsement of trade unions to independent political action, the capitalist politicians and capitalist press related the howl that the trade unions should keep out of politics, and the very next day the politicians would rush in the trade unions and attempt to get endorsements from them. And that sort

The Haverhill Social Democrat. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Notice. Communication with the Social Democratic party in Haverhill on the night of the election Nov. 6, can be had by addressing telegrams to the undersigned at the Gilman Block, or by the New England long distance telephone, 544-4.

WORKINGMEN, UNITE! Reviewing the work of the rapidly dying campaign, the Social Democrats will find little to regret and much to rejoice over.

THE TRUTH AT LAST. The country generally will be surprised at the verdict reached in the Chicago courts in favor of the city or county against railroad claims for damages growing out of the great strike of 1894.

MOVE UP FOUR YEARS! The attention of our good friend, Albert Hill of the Nashville Labor Advocate, is called to the following facts.

LET THE NATION RUN THE MINES. The ending of the coal miners' strike has given occasion to the republicans to lay claim to its success through the kindly intervention of Mark Hanna.

DO YOU EVER BORROW MONEY? NOW IS THE TIME TO HAVE YOUR CONCRETE WALKS DONE. CELLARS CEMENTED.

FRANK E. DAVIS, 204 MERRIMACK STREET, Haverhill, Mass.

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GREAT TRUTHS. (Continued from Page One.)

of thing has created more desanction than any other thing; and because of the tactics and methods used to get such endorsements the intelligent workmen of the country have come to look upon such an endorsement as not worth the paper it was written upon. (Applause.) You will see that there is quite a unference. You must not blame the whole trades union movement because one union endorsed a man who pretended to be a friend of labor and was not. Take the case of Powderly—you all know Powderly. Powderly ten years ago was a democrat. Read his book, "Thirty Years of Labor," and you will see that he scored the republican party unmercifully. But today he is stumping the country for the republican party, and is giving his services to tell the workers that Mark Hanna is a friend of labor. (Laughter.) I do not blame the trades union movement for endorsing them for Hatchford, formerly of the steel plate printers were honest in their endorsement. Perhaps Congressman Moody would like to know how they are doing, as every congressman ought to do, and because of that they endorsed him. (Applause.)

Congressman Moody said that night that he would leave me to answer to the trades union people. I have no apologies to make for what I have said. The trades unions of this city, the trades unions of this country, Mr. Moody and every other republican capitalist politician who want to investigate my trades union record may do so. Let them go to Alabama. I am not in the habit of speaking on personal questions—but I tell them to go to Alabama and ask the miners. Whom I struggled and better conditions for the shoe workers in the future. It is bound to succeed because it affects the sale as well as production and thus touches the employer where he is weak.

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and the roll call where he voted for that resolution. LET HIM WIPE THAT OUT IF HE CAN (Cheers and applause.) Why does not Mr. Moody come up here and acknowledge the truth and not make it appear that he voted only for the anti-trust bill that exempted those organizations from its provisions? Let us have the truth if he was right in voting for that amendment, why does he not say that if he is not to represent the working class in congress? (Applause.)

Congressman Moody defended his action in defending the Porto Rican bill, but in that answer he did not tell the audience the effect that bill had upon the working people of Porto Rico. I regret I have not the time to go into details, but any one who has been reading the labor and Socialist press will know that the Porto Rican people have suffered since the American capitalist went in there and since they have been under American rule as they never were under Spanish rule. I said it two weeks ago, and I repeat it, and Congressman Moody never denied it. He never defended the government in Porto Rico for the Porto Rican bill, but he defended the action of the government in imprisoning men because they had the audacity to wear Debs and Hoffman buttons, and they have done that and it was only through the Social Democratic party and the Social Democratic party and the Social Democratic party that we were enabled to be at liberty. And it was all because they had the audacity to wear Debs and Hoffman buttons, and they have done that and it was only through the Social Democratic party and the Social Democratic party that we were enabled to be at liberty.

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by his votes and his acts endorses the present system and we say that it is a more grave charge against his labor record than any other charge that could be laid to him. I say to you now that the working people of this district, the working people of Haverhill, have a duty to perform such as no other working people in the country have. In this district the lines are more clearly defined and more sharply drawn than in any other. The democratic candidate for congress said that he did not expect to be elected. The issue therefore lies between Gillen on one side and Moody on the other. Gillen represents Socialism and Moody represents the present capitalist system. That is the issue. It devolves upon you to say whether you will endorse the present conditions and will never betray you, Moody, or whether you will register your vote for a different system by voting for Gillen. (Applause.) I have considered the record of the working people of Haverhill. I know what they have done, and I know by the history of the past that they will continue in the future to do more and more. I know that the working class movement cannot be defeated by misrepresentation or crushed by the iron rule of the capitalist class. The people of this district are going to continue as they have begun; they are going to rebuke capital and vote for one of their own class—they are going to vote for a president and vice president of their own class and for a governor of their own class. (Applause.) and for senator they are going to vote for Flanders, and they will vote for Carey and Scates and Conley and Bean, because they belong to your class, and because being working men they know your wants and aspirations and will never betray you. Look at the records of our comrades at the state house and you will see that we are not obliged to come before the people and defend the records of the working class. I am confident that not one will vote for Comrade Gillen but you will also vote the straight Social Democratic ticket. I can see no reason for this, and I can see no reason for the future before us, glowing with brilliant promise. The old order is passing and giving way to the new, a more humane struggle for a livelihood new aspirations thrill the blood and quicken the soul of labor. The used sluggish brain is stirring at last with grander thoughts and better ideas. Faith in the fringes of hope and catches the first glimpse of freedom. Steadily, as the capitalist system laden with plunder, stagnates in its doom, the votes for Socialism rise in ever increasing numbers. Ever long progress and justice will be triumphant, the working class will be free, the human race will be able to stand upon the broad and the refulgent light of liberty will beat eternal upon the imperishable shores of peace. (Applause.)

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LOST!! Half the Pleasure of Cooking WITHOUT A 'HIGHLAND' RANGE. Murray & Dugdale, 23 WATER ST. Just opposite Transfer Station. N. E. Phone, 606-15.

CHILDRENS SUITS. We are headquarters for Children's Clothing, and the Prices are low enough to suit every purse—85c to \$5. Children's Suits, ages 3 to 8 years, at lower prices than ever before—\$1.69, \$1.98, \$2.25, \$2.50. Extra sizes made with Bolster Collars ages 10 to 16—Prices—\$2.50 to \$4.50. Come and see.

THREE TAYLORS. CLOTHIERS OF THE PEOPLE. 73 and 75 Merrimack Street.

Simonds & Adams. The Popular Dept. Store of Haverhill.

SUPERB—is the quality of our two-clasp Eucalyptus Gloves, plush, attached, black, tan, gray and Havana brown, embossed clasps of silver, gold or black—\$1.50 pair. Our Genuine French Kid Gloves are the best dollar Kid Gloves in America—Stylish two-clasp, in tan, brown, grays, reds, black, white—\$1.00 pair.

Genuine French Mocha Gloves in black, white, tan, reds, browns and grays; two-clasp; nothing to equal them at—\$1.00 pair. Real French Kid Gloves, in reds, tans, browns, kid covered clasps to match—\$1.25 pair.

Women's Heavy Black Silk Mittens, fancy crocheted backs, one pair in a box; handsomely made—\$1.00 pair.

Save Your Money—Get It At Flynn's Mrs. Dr. Drew, specialist on diseases of Women and Children, has placed all of her Famous Remedies on sale here. Nerve Strength, Vitol, Natural Digest-all, Sayol, Blood Tonic, Peerless Solution, Antiseptic Solution, Kidney and Bladder Specific, Golden Muroi, Pain Rest, Litch Tablets, Mrs. DR. DREW is well known here, writes pertaining to women's health a given at.

M. F. Flynn's ESTABLISHED 1874. 143 Merrimack St. N. E. 143-3. Pco. 24-6.

Pianos for Everybody. There is hardly one family in Haverhill that cannot afford to own a piano of some grade or make. Good pianos are now sold at such low prices and on such easy terms that the most economically inclined find it possible to possess the title to some good reliable instrument.

We have nine different makes to choose from. If you want a good piano at a price that is right and on easy terms, call on FRED W. PEABODY, 208 MERRIMACK STREET, HAVERHILL.

WM. HOUSTON 7-20-4. 10c CIGAR. Little Gold Dues HAVANA FILLED, 5c CIGAR. All First Class Dealers. C. A. Twombly & Co., FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS AND EMBROIDERS. Under G. A. R. Hall, Haverhill, Mass. Lady Attendant if Wanted, Attend at store day and night. N. E. Telephone, 10-4. People's Telephone, 10-4.

ESSEX STREET BAKERY. We are selling the best BREAD, PASTRY, CAKES, PIES, etc. PRICES ARE O. K.

Last Rally and Parade OF THE STATE CAMPAIGN. MONDAY, Nov. 5 City Hall

SPEAKERS: BEN HANFORD Social Democratic Candidate for Governor of New York. AND MAYOR CHASE.

J. D. CHASE Lumber Co., Washington Ave., COAL WOOD AND LUMBER OF THE BEST QUALITY IN ANY QUANTITY.

If You Want A SHIRT TO WEAR A SHIRT TO FIT A SHIRT UP TO DATE A SHIRT WELL MADE

THE SHIRT MAKER. THE MERRIMACK STREET - 171 HAVERHILL, MASS.

SANSOUCIE & RICHARD, 236-ESSEX STREET-236 Where the prices are always right.

ENTIRELY NEW AND RELIABLE STOCK OF watches, diamonds, clocks, jewelry and optical goods.

WATCH US GROW! THE EASY WAY TO MAKE MONEY IS TO SAVE IT.

Don't miss our Drapery Sale.

THE BIG STORE IS A STORE OF QUALITY. Odd pairs in all makes at one-half price.

COOMBS & GILBERT. FURNITURE COMPANY. 13, 15, 17, 19 WASHINGTON SQUARE. HAVERHILL, MASS.

GREAT TRUTHS (Continued from Page Three.) camp is. They both went into the capitalist camp...

market, and then I can sell my coal and then give my men more work. And so he did. He lowered the price...

What I want you to see is that army was sent there to keep them from striking.

Now let us pause for a moment, for just a moment, for I should like to tell you this state had elected our governor...

Suppose he had. Do you think he would have taken a standing army in the streets?

Now let us pause for a moment, for just a moment, for I should like to tell you this state had elected our governor...

that is produced and accumulated in the hands of the capitalist class becomes a power, according to their interest...

market, and then I can sell my coal and then give my men more work. And so he did. He lowered the price...

What I want you to see is that army was sent there to keep them from striking.

Now let us pause for a moment, for just a moment, for I should like to tell you this state had elected our governor...

Suppose he had. Do you think he would have taken a standing army in the streets?

Now let us pause for a moment, for just a moment, for I should like to tell you this state had elected our governor...



Jason Spofford.

Jason Spofford, Social Democratic candidate for representative in the first Essex district...

It is not I, it is the machine. I have it put into my hands, that is all. It does for the capitalist class...



Jason Spofford.

Jason Spofford, Social Democratic candidate for representative in the first Essex district...

It is not I, it is the machine. I have it put into my hands, that is all. It does for the capitalist class...

\$2.00 RUM WHISKEY GIN. We guarantee our \$2.00 gallon Whiskey, Rum and Gin to be the best in Haverhill...

REAL ESTATE For Sale To-Let. This FINE FARM suitable for poultry-28 acres...

Frank N. Rand Chas W Chandler 17 STATE STREET, BOSTON. 142 MERRIMACK ST. HAVERHILL.

THE PEOPLES Coal Company Coal and Wood DEALERS IN Office: Near 214 Merrimack Street...

Electric Razors At Cost Emerson St. HARDWARE STORE. 41 - EMERSON STREET - 41

ACADEMY OF MUSIC J. F. WEST, Manager. A. A. Ingersoll, Treasurer.

CORSE PAYTON'S Stock Co. Saturday-The Law of the Land. MATINEES. Saturday-The Silver Lining.

THE NEW Phoenix Hotel 50 Rooms, Steam Heat and Electric Bells.



AWARDED TO THE FULLER STUDIO, at the Photographic convention of New England...

The Fuller Studio Makers of Fine Portraits.

Money to Loan On Household Furniture, Pianos, Savings Bank Books, Real Estate, Stocks...

Forrest Loan Company, 100 - MERRIMACK ST. - 100

ANTOINETTE ROQUE. WINES, ALES. PURITAN ALE AND LAGER.



### Eugene V. Debs

(From Social Democracy Red Book.)

Eugene Victor Debs was born in Terra Haute, Ind., in the autumn of 1855, and at the age of 15 began his work as a railroad employe in the Vandavia car shops. Soon after he obtained a position as fireman on a freight engine, in which capacity he served some years, and soon attracted the attention in the councils of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of which he had become a member. He was 22 years old when that organization made him editor of its magazine, and from that day forward he has been unable for a moment to escape for a moment the exacting cares of leadership. Quickly following this entrance to official life he was made general secretary and treasurer of the organization, and saw it grow rapidly from infancy to national proportions. In this position he was custodian of literally millions of dollars of organization funds.

In 1882 Mr. Debs founded the American railway union, which was the first organization in the railway world to admit to membership every employe from the section man and engine wiper to the conductor and engineer. Its central idea was complete and universal organization. Under his guiding hand it speedily reached colossal proportions. Its first great strike was called on the Great Northern railway. The road was successfully tied up from St. Paul to the Pacific ocean and the company was forced to restore the wages of all employes, amounting in the aggregate to many thousands of dollars a month.

Scarcely was the Great Northern railway case out of the way than the Pullman strike claimed his attention. Thoroughly alarmed at the invincible strength of the new union built on the "universal brotherhood" plan, the General Managers' association resolved to force a general fight with the hope of crushing it in its infancy. The organization was less than one year old when the general managers began the assault. Employes were discharged simply for holding membership in the American railway union. The Pullman trouble was brewing at the same time, and Pullman's employes who were members of the organization, had had their wages cut fully 50 per cent. The public was led to believe that Mr. Debs could have avoided the Pullman strike, and that he deliberately plunged into it. This, of course, was not true. He clearly understood the scope of the conspiracy against the life of the organization and knew the struggle could not be avoided. The

Pullman matter was the most flaring wrong at hand, and he took it upon himself to submit the question to arbitration, and meeting with an emphatic refusal, ordered the members of the union to handle no Pullman cars. The battle was on, and within two days scarcely a car of any description was moving between the Mississippi valley and the Pacific coast. Within a short time the commerce of the nation was practically paralyzed.

So long as the general managers sought fairly and proceeded as in all other strikes they were completely out-generalled. Finally realizing this, they appealed to the courts and found one willing to ignore the rights of men as guaranteed by the constitution of the nation and issued an edict suspending the freedom of speech. Mr. Debs was forbidden to send messages, letters or telegrams from headquarters to the members. This meant just what it would mean if a general on the battlefield was deprived of the right to speak or write. Of course he refused to submit and within a few days Mr. Debs and his lieutenants were behind the prison bars. Released later, when the strike was dead, here followed a long and hard fought legal battle to test the new principles sought to be established, but the United States supreme court dodged the real question at issue.

In 1892, when Mr. Debs resigned his positions in the Fireman's brotherhood he was receiving \$4000 per year. The convention of over 400 delegates by unanimous vote refused to accept his resignation and offered any salary he might name. When it was found he could not be induced to change his mind, the convention, by acclamation, voted him a gift of \$5000, with which to go to Europe and recuperate his somewhat broken health. This he declined. On January 1, 1897, Debs issued a circular to the members of the A. R. U., entitled "Present Conditions and Future Duties," in which he reviewed the political, industrial and economic conditions, and came out boldly for Socialism. Among other things he said: "The issue is Socialism vs. capitalism. I am for Socialism because I am for humanity. The time has come to regenerate society—we are in the eve of a universal change."

When the A. R. U. met in national convention in Chicago in June, 1897, the body was merged into the Social Democracy of America, which organization was perfected on June 21, 1897, with Mr. Debs as chairman of the national executive board, to which he devoted his means, energy and splendid talents.

#### THE ARENA FOR NOVEMBER.

Perhaps the most lucid and important discussion of the negro question that has appeared in an American periodical for many years is the opening symposium of the November Arena. There are four debaters—two distinguished colored men and two white men thoroughly familiar with the facts of our domestic race problem. In this presentation of both sides, which is a characteristic feature of the Arena, the readers is enabled to form an intelligent and accurate opinion on a presently vital topic. Other subjects and writers in this number are: A

Psalm of Brotherhood, Prof. Geo. D. Herron; Direct Legislation in America, Dr. Ellis P. Oberholzer; Prosperity Probed, Hiam Maine; Transportation of the World's Wheat Crop, Geo. E. Walsh; A Christian Handicap, Elizabeth Starr-Martin. The department features include a conversation with Elizabeth M. B. Harbert, editorials on Topics of the Times, and critical reviews of books of the day, contributed by B. O. Flower, who is now associated with Charles Brodie Patterson and John Emery McLean in the editorship. The Arena is published in New York at \$2.50 a year, and is for sale at newsstands at 25 cents a copy.



### Winfield P. Porter

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR REPRESENTATIVE, 2nd ESSEX DISTRICT.

## STATE TICKET

### Of the Social Democratic Party.

President, EUGENE V. DEBS, of Indiana.  
Vice-President, JOE HARRIMAN, of California.

#### Presidential Electors:

Charles S. Grieben, Amesbury, at large; Herbert L. Wood, Brockton, at large; Leon S. Oliver, Westfield, 1st Dist.; William S. Lawlor, Springfield, 2d Dist.; Charles E. Fennier, Worcester, 3d Dist.; John E. McDonald, Clinton, 4th Dist.; James A. Wilkinson, Methuen, 5th Dist.; G. L. Evans, Haverhill, 6th Dist.; Ernest W. Timson, Lynn, 7th Dist.; John A. Aitken, Cambridge, 8th Dist.; Morris Kaplan, Boston, 9th Dist.; Wm. M. Packard, Quincy, 10th Dist.; David M. Chase, Boston, 11th Dist.; Samuel L. Smith, Brockton, 12th Dist.; Lawrence Roeltinger, New Bedford, 13th Dist.

Norfolk County.  
William C. Deagle, Hyde Park, 1st Dist.

#### REPRESENTATIVES TO GENERAL COURT.

Hampden County.  
James F. Moran, Springfield, 3d Dist.; William F. Stack, Springfield, 3d Dist.; Harry G. Kitson, Springfield, 4th Dist.; Charles E. Mayson, Springfield, 4th Dist.; Daniel M. Jones, Springfield, 5th Dist.; Jas. J. Sahnabak, Chicopee, 6th Dist.; Arthur D. Judd, Holyoke, 8th Dist.; John Ingoldsby, Westfield, 9th Dist.; Oville Q. Oliver, Westfield, 9th Dist.

Hampshire County.  
Edmund W. Nolan, Ware, 4th Dist.

#### Worcester County.

William E. Dixon, Mendon; George R. White, Mendon, 10th Dist.; Robert Lawrence, Clinton, 11th Dist.; John C. Smith, Fitchburg, 12th Dist.; Hubert C. Bartlett and James D. Ryan, Fitchburg, 12th Dist.; Aaron F. Greene, Leominster, 14th Dist.; Middlesex County—add Reps. John J. Sherrin, Cambridge, 3d Dist.

#### Suffolk County.

Moses J. Konikow and Daniel Lynch, Boston, 8th Dist.; Harry A. Goodwin and Charles F. Hudson, Jamaica Plain, 22d Dist.; Daniel J. Brown, Chelsea, 25th Dist.; Josiah C. Brown, Chelsea, 27th Dist.

#### Essex County.

John Spofford, Amesbury, 1st Dist.; Alfred L. Binley, Newburyport, 2d Dist.; Louis M. Scates, Haverhill, 3d Dist.; Joseph F. Conley, Haverhill, 4th Dist.; James F. Carey, Haverhill, 5th Dist.; Frank J. O'Brien and Louis Martin, Lawrence, 6th Dist.; John B. Cameron, John J. Murphy and Charles B. McGuire, Lawrence, 7th Dist.



### GEORGE W. WRENN

George W. Wrenn, Social Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor, was born in New Braintree, Mass., but moved to Holyoke when he was nine years of age and attended school there a few years and then went to work in the mills, afterward moving to Springfield, where he learned the trade of cigar making and became a member of the cigar makers' union. He has

served a number of terms as President of the union, also as delegate to the C. L. U., and has served three terms as president of that body. He has also served the unions of Springfield at state conventions, and for six years has been an advocate of Socialism. His first Socialist vote was cast for Wing and Matchett for president and vice-president.

#### Governor,

CHARLES H. BRADLEY, of Haverhill.

#### Lieutenant-Governor,

GEORGE W. WRENN, of Springfield.

#### Secretary of State,

ADDISON W. BARR, of Worcester.

#### Treasurer and Receiver General,

STEPHEN O'SHAUGHNESSY, of Boston.

#### Auditor,

FRANK S. WALSH, of Brockton.

#### Attorney-General,

JOHN A. BILLINGS, of Rockland.

#### Representatives in Congress.

Theodore Koehler, Adams, 1st Dist.; Charles Rathbone, Springfield, 2d Dist.; Albert L. Gillen, Haverhill, 6th Dist.; John Cramb, Chelsea, 7th Dist.; Squire E. Putney, Somerville, 8th Dist.; John Weaver Sherman, Boston, 9th Dist.; John A. McIsaac, Roxbury, 11th Dist.; Plymouth county—Reps. gen. court; F. O. MacCartney, Rockland, 4th Dist.; Norman Gillespie, Whitman, 5th Dist.; Charles T. Laird and Elroy S. Thompson, Brockton, 10th Dist.; Wendall P. Bosworth, Brockton, 11th Dist.

#### Councillors.

John J. Fox, Arlington; Edward A. Buckland, Holyoke.

#### SENATORS.

Suffolk County.  
Alfred Binkley Outram, Chelsea, 1st Dist.; Edward W. Dixon, Boston, 2d Dist.; Joseph Spero, Boston, 3d Dist.; William R. Dyer, Boston, 4th Dist.; Charles V. Lawlor, 6th Dist.; Joseph Moffe, 9th Dist.

Essex County.  
Arthur D. Ladd, Lynn, 1st Dist.; Thomas H. Thurlow, Beverly, 2d Dist.; Parkman B. Flanders, Haverhill, 4th Dist.; Fred Tepper, Lawrence, 5th Dist.

Middlesex County.  
Charles G. F. Clause, Malden, 1st Dist.

Worcester County.  
Andrew Davidson, Fitchburg, 3d Dist.

Plymouth County.  
Charles B. Drew, Haver, 1st Dist.; Edmund F. Spear, Brookline, 2d Dist.

Hampden County.  
A. J. Leonard, Chicopee, 2d Dist.

## THE OUTLOOK

### Max Hayes Gives His Opinion of Progress being Made.

(By Max S. Hayes.)

What I saw Friday evening convinces me beyond the peradventure of a doubt that the Social Democratic party will carry the city of Haverhill by an increased majority. They will undoubtedly send several more members to the state legislature to keep company with James F. Carey. Not only that but the enthusiasm manifested indicates that the movement will become infectious, spread out to neighboring cities, and result in electing Jason Spofford in the Amesbury district, Porter and Johnson in Newburyport as well as several Social Democrats in Brockton. In the state as a whole, my observations lead me to predict that a big vote will be cast for Debs and Harriman. The activity displayed is bound to have an effect that will arouse the admiration of the Socialists of the entire country, and I believe will disagreeably surprise the politicians.

In the country at large the vote will also be surprisingly large. The fact that the Associated Press is systematically suppressing all news regarding the immense meetings held by the Social Democratic party, the growth of the organization in at least thirty-five states, and the general and spontaneous enthusiasm displayed by the working class in the fight this year, is conclusive evidence that the old party politicians are scared badly. They fear the rise of the S. D. P. will sound their political death-knell in the near future. Here in Massachusetts, as in some places in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, many of the democratic and republican speakers and newspapers are joining in combatting the Social Democratic party, again demonstrating clearly that the interests of the two old crowds are identical. When opposed by a party with real issues, they forget their "paramount issues" and join forces to defeat the former.

Altogether, the outlook is most encouraging. The Socialist movement is moving forward. The working class is awakened as it never has been before. The working people realize that with the crushing force of labor saving machinery and combined capital bearing down upon them the "issues" of tariff, finance or imperialism are so much humbuggery—questions brought forward to keep them divided and that the only real issue before them is that of conquering political power at the ballot box, the placing of their own class conscious representatives into halls of legislation and executive and judiciary branches of government, and the overthrow of the capitalistic competitive wage-earning system and the introduction of the co-operative commonwealth, in which the toiling masses will be free industrially as well as politically. Every vote cast for Debs and Harriman hastens the consummation of this ideal and glorious condition. Let every right-thinking voter do his duty next Tuesday.

#### BOSTON.

To the State, City, Town and Campaign Committee and Comrades, Individually:

I earnestly request of you that you forward to me a double set of documents such as pamphlets, circulars, leaflets and cards, used in your agitation work, especially during this campaign. I desire to collect them for presentation to the Boston Public Library for reference and for the use of the future historian. This library has a very complete collection of Socialists works and a large collection of pamphlets, circulars, leaflets and cards, which are neatly bound, that probably cannot be found in any other public library in the country, as special attention has been paid to their collection. They will greatly aid in the dissemination of Socialist knowledge, as hundreds of students from all parts of the world investigate the subject of Socialism at this institution. Yours fraternally, David Goldstein, 37 Maywood St., Roxbury, Mass.

## Warning to Voters

Be prepared for capitalist campaign lies saying that Debs withdraws in favor of Bryan, of McKinley, or anybody else. Debs and Harriman are in the field for keeps.

(From the New York People.)

To those who have observed the crooked policy of the capitalist daily press of both old parties, the following letter of Eugene V. Debs, the presidential candidate of the Social Democratic party, needs no explanation. Every workman who reads it should pass it on to his friends and Socialist and labor papers are requested to reprint it, so that the workingmen may be put on their guard against any canards issued at the last moment from capitalist headquarters:

#### WARNING NOTICE.

"To Our Comrades and Friends: The persistence with which the report is circulated that I have resigned in favor of the democratic candidate impels me to issue this denial of the falsehood originated by the capitalist press to deceive and mislead our friends and supporters.

"Comrade Harriman and I have been nominated as the candidates for vice-president and president respectively, of the Social Democratic party, and we shall stand as such candidates to be voted for on election day, all reports and rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

#### LOOK OUT FOR CANARDS.

"It is not at all improbable that this report may be sprung afresh on the very eve of election, too late to be met and contradicted by the weekly Socialist press of the country, and for this reason I take the liberty to request all

Socialist papers, and any others that may be friendly to our party to publish this statement and keep it standing in the last three or four issues preceding the election. TO RESIGN AT SUCH A TIME WOULD BE RATHER BETRAYAL OF WHICH NO HONORABLE MAN WOULD BE CAPABLE, but if from any inconceivable reason such a step became necessary, I would not under any possible circumstances resign in favor of the republican or democratic party.

#### BOTH PARTIES ARE ALIKE.

"They are alike the representatives of the capitalist system, they are one in the support of private property in the means of production, they are agreed as to wage slavery, they do not differ in their hostility to Socialism, and I would as readily think of resigning in favor of one as the other of these parties.

"Our party comrades understand this and cannot be misled, but there is danger that some of our friends may be deceived, and hence this warning note. The republican papers declare that Socialists will vote for Bryan, while the democratic press charges that Socialists are in the pay of Mark Hanna. THESE OLD CAMPAIGN LIARS KNOW BETTER, BUT THEY UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER. This fall they will be made to realize that with all the corruption funds at their command, there is no private property in Socialism.

"Others may prefer capitalism and slavery. We stand unyielding as a wall of granite for SOCIALISM AND FREEDOM. "EUGENE V. DEBS" Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 21.



### Job Harriman

Job Harriman was born on Jan. 15, 1861, in Clinton county, Indiana. His parents were farmers, and he remained on the farm until he was 18 years of age. He then went to Butler university, at Irvington, where he was graduated.

He went into the ministry, but his views soon became changed, so that he could not conscientiously continue in the church. He then took up the practice of law.

He was brought up as a democrat, but became dissatisfied, and did not vote at all after 1887, until 1890, when he became interested in Socialism. At this time he was living in San Fran-

cisco. For the next five years he was more or less active in the Socialist movement there.

In 1895 he removed to Los Angeles and immediately entered into the work there, where he has been an active agitator ever since. In 1898 he was the S. L. P. candidate for governor and made an energetic campaign, polling 5600 votes.

In the beginning of 1899 he was chosen as state organizer and put in the whole year in propaganda work throughout the state.

His book, "The Class War in Idaho," is one of the most valuable contributions to the labor literature of the country.



### Joseph F. Conley

Joseph F. Conley, Social Democratic candidate for representative from the Fourth Essex district, was born in Haverhill April 10, 1873, and was educated in the public schools. After leaving school he entered a local fac-

tory and learned the cutter's trade and at the present time is a member of the local union, which is affiliated with the Central Labor Union. He is a bright, capable young man and it is believed that he will carry his district hands down.

#### CONSIDER THE POOR.

Is there any sound reason why a small group of my fellow men should take possession of the coal deposits of the country and dictate who shall dig, how much they shall get for digging, and how much we all who need shall pay for their product?

Who made it their product? How did they come by it? Have they any more inherent right to it than to the sunlight that made it? And how long do we propose to let them keep it?

Why should a man pass his life in dig-and-lose-like and dangerous mines and die at last poor? Why do we persist in piling up the millions in a few hands, wrung from the people, for all the benefits of this complex twentieth century life we could not do without if we would?

Railroads, boat, telegraph, telephone and express lines, all means of transportation and communication between the people; water, light, air (the compressed and liquid of the very near future), the utilities that all have made possible and inevitable; why should they not belong to all, and run without profit to anybody, but of infinite benefit and blessing to everybody?

When are we going to begin to consider the need of the many and cease to cater to the greed of the few?—Penguin Posers.

#### NOTABLE RECRUIT FOR SOCIALISM.

In the Louisville Dispatch Monday, October 8, Mr. Charles L. Stewart, the editor-in-chief of that paper, boldly repudiates Bryanism and declares himself an out-and-out Socialist. The letter in which Mr. Stewart declares himself is his resignation as a member of the Young Men's Democratic club, and reveals not alone his intellectual ability, but his fine sense of honor as well. On behalf of the Social Democratic party of Kentucky we welcome Mr. Stewart into what Comrade Debs calls "international army of militant Socialism." The newspaper editors of the country are honeycombed with Socialism, and more and more of these intellectual wage workers are allying themselves openly with the Socialist movement, giving the greatest reform of the ages the benefit of their splendid mental abilities.—Southern Socialist, Louisville, Ky.

The Social Democratic party held three rallies last evening. The old parties will have to be careful of this young but growing party. What it lacks in point of numbers at present it makes up in enthusiasm and it is enthusiasm and hard work that attracts and attraction means to the people an increase in number for the party that attracts them.—Lawrence News.



### Charles W. Johnson

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR REPRESENTATIVE, 2nd ESSEX DISTRICT.

# STATE TICKET

# THE OUTLOOK



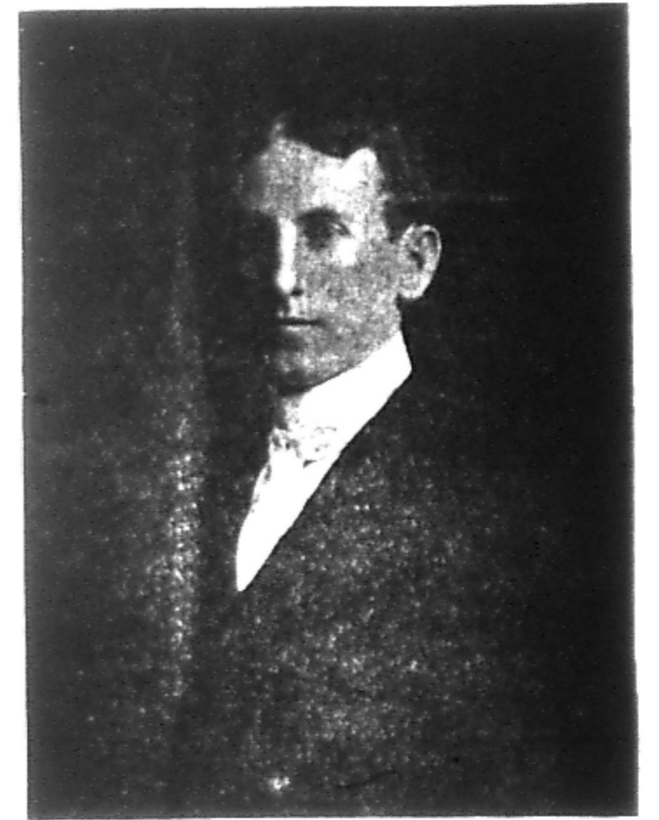
Eugene V. Debs



Job Harriman

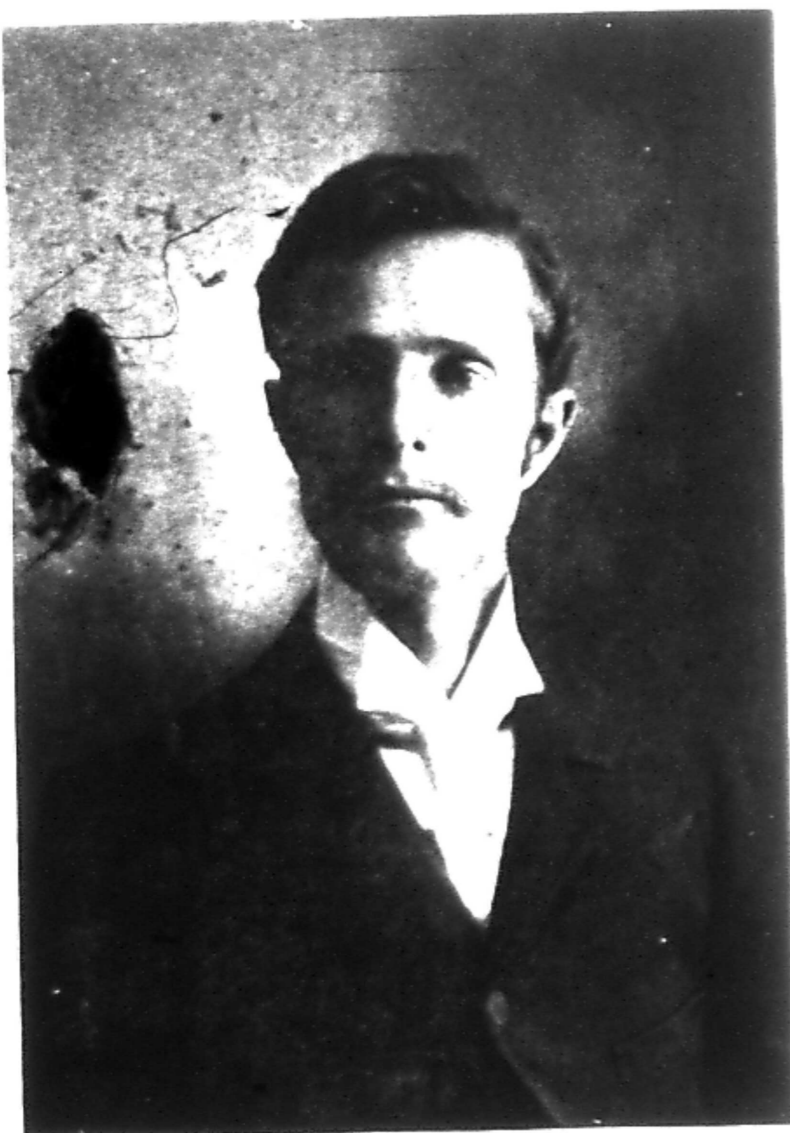


George W. Warren



Joseph F. Conley

## Warning to Voters



Winfield H. Porter

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James W. Johnson

# RECORDS OF CAREY AND MacCARTNEY

## Bills Introduced and Supported by the Social Democratic Legislators.

The following is a brief summary of the bills introduced and measures supported by Representatives James F. Carey and F. O. MacCartney during the last session of the legislature. Such a report necessarily says nothing about the energetic fights made by the Social Democrats upon the floor of the house and in committee for the passage of the bills. Their eloquent pleas for the working class and the vigorous attacks upon the conservative and corporation serving members of the house stirred that assemblage many times and aroused comment throughout the state.

By Representative Carey: Bill to compel "lobbyists" to wear badges denoting their trade and to exclude them from the members' rooms. The House passed the last part but the part relating to badges was defeated on rising vote, 88 no, 17 yes, roll called denied. Bill for state ownership of Boston and Albany railroad reported adversely to the senate and there killed. Bill to repeal the "Dubuque" law, so called. Defeated on roll call, 118 noes, 50 yes.

Bill, the following: To give the Initiative and referendum to cities; to submit to a referendum vote of the state the proposed lease of the Boston & Albany to the N. Y. C. H. railroad, one on municipal ownership of electric and gas plants; three bills improving the employers' liability law for railroad employees and one reducing the hours of clerks and other employees in stores, etc., all except the latter being defeated in the house. Representative Carey and his colleague, Representative MacCartney, favored the bill to establish a death and retirement fund for city employees; bills to put an end to the "padrone" system on the metropolitan water works; to prevent the employment of children in breweries; to reduce the hours of marketmen; to regulate the wages and hours of laborers on public works and every other labor bill that came before the legislature. Opposed the Boston & Albany lease, the Cape Cod Canal company bill, the bill to compel the Boston Ice trust to sell five cent ice, the Westminster Chambers bill, and all other corporation laws proposed during the entire session of the General Court.

## Charles H. Bradley

Charles H. Bradley, Social Democratic candidate for governor, was born in Plistow, N. H., on June 30, 1851. In his youth he worked on his father's farm in summer and made shoes in winter. He was early in life interested in hearing his father and others discuss the political situation of the country, and became early interested in the anti-slavery agitation. He remembers distinctly the controversy awakened by the Mexican war and saw the birth of the anti-slavery struggle in New England. His first vote was for John C. Fremont, who was the candidate for the anti-slavery forces in 1856, and he was as enthusiastic supporter of Fremont as his elders. He voted for Lincoln in 1860 and continued to work with the republican party for sixteen years. In 1871 Comrade Bradley was elected representative from his district to the New Hampshire legislature, but he refused the customary re-nomination and parted company with those who in his opinion were not progressive in political affairs. He was not satisfied with the political parties existing and refrained from activity, although continuing his interest in the Social problem until 1885, shortly after moving to Haverhill. Then he joined the National club and later took part in the formation of the People's party. He was nominated for alderman in his ward and at a later period ran for state senator from this district. He afterwards joined the Socialist Labor party and followed the fortunes of the local movement through the Social Democracy into the Social Democratic party, and was one of the foremost in advocating the different changes. In 1896 he was elected alderman from ward six on the Social Democratic ticket, entering office as a Socialist in company with Mayor Chase, Aldermen Bean and Flanders and Councilmen Gillen, Hillgrove and Bellefeuille. He is therefore one of the first to hold

office in the movement for the abolition of wage slavery as he was also one of the supporters of the movement for the abolition of chattel slavery. In 1899 he refused re-nomination for alderman for private reasons, although his re-election was a certainty, and Alderman Scates took his place in the city government. From this brief summary it will be seen that Comrade Bradley's life has been an active one. He has witnessed and assisted in the destruction of the system that enslaved four millions of black men and women and has been a spectator of the marvelous industrial and political changes that have taken place since that time. He has participated in the transformation of the shoe industry from the hand process to the factory and machine system, and he is now employed as a cutter in a Haverhill shoe factory. Through all the changing conditions which he has witnessed he has been able to clearly understand the trend of events and to keep pace with the progress of the world's thought. As a natural consequence he is found today an ardent, enthusiastic worker for Socialism, the freedom of all workers, black and white, from industrial bondage. One of his marked characteristics is an unflinching optimism. He is never discouraged or disheartened, no matter how severe the provocation. When the outlook for the boys is darkest he always appears to drop the kind word and instill courage and confidence. He has believed thoroughly in unity of the Socialist forces and never doubted but that union would be brought about. He is loved by his associates and friends and respected by his political enemies. No better man could have been nominated for governor of the commonwealth by the united Socialists of Massachusetts than this veteran in humanity's cause, this man whose hair is gray, but whose heart has remained ever young—Charles H. Bradley.

### THINGS HAVE CHANGED.

If Bryan was a dangerous man for Olney and other enemies of labor to support in 1896, why should he be safe in 1900—Haverhill Social Democrat. You see things have changed since 1896. Then Bryan was for free silver at 16 to 1, and for an income tax as a paramount issue, but since his visit to New York last February when he was wined and dined by Tammany, these issues have about evaporated and a new one has been discovered in the question of imperialism.

The income tax is "non est" in the democratic platform, while the silver issue is placed at the foot of the steps and imperialism is a meaningless issue as long as the capitalist system exists. Mr. Bryan has no remedy for existing evils and the plutocrats know it, and can afford to support him, knowing the impotence of his propositions. The plutocracy are not afraid of Bryan and the democratic party, seeing that they are as much in favor of plutocracy, imperialism and industrial slavery as the republican party. Knowing these things they feel that their interests will not be injured by a democratic administration.—Farmer's Review

## Louis M. Scates

Louis M. Scates, candidate for representative from the third Essex district, was born in Georgetown, Mass., January 17, 1862. He attended the public schools and later removed to this city, where he went to work at shoemaking. After eleven years spent at this trade he became engaged as conductor on the Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill railway, retaining that position for three years. When that company forced the famous bond issue upon the conductors and motormen, Mr. Scates was one of those who refused to accept it, and consequently lost his position. He was elected on the Social Democratic party ticket to represent the third Essex district in the general court, in November, 1896, and

served with Representative James F. Carey during a memorable session. He was on the committee on public service and did effective and substantial work. He was nominated by the party for re-election and though defeated increased his vote largely over the preceding year. In the municipal election following he was the nominee of his party for alderman from ward six, being elected against a combination of the anti-Socialists. During the year he has demonstrated his fidelity and ability as a municipal official; his record being as clean as all Social Democrats' records are. He was the unanimous choice of the Social Democratic party for representative again this year and all signs point to his election.

## SCORED WASHBURN.

### CAREY OF HAVERTHILL DID IT—MR. WASHBURN SAT QUIET AND CALM.

Albert H. Washburn, Esq., of Middleboro was one who attended the rally of the Social Democratic party in this city last evening. Mr. Washburn recently wrote for distribution as a campaign document a pamphlet denouncing Socialism as a dangerous force, and has spoken so concerning it on two occasions in this city of late. He attended the rally last evening to hear Representative Carey of Haverhill.

Mr. Washburn became much interested in what he heard at the rally. Early in his speech, Representative Carey challenged Mr. Washburn to a joint debate concerning the matters referred to in the pamphlet. He ridiculed the pamphlet. Incidentally he offered to distribute 100 of the pamphlets in Haverhill if Mr. Washburn would send them to him. He would give his word of honor to place them in the hands of 100 voters in the city if Mr. Washburn did not care to speak at the rally or to meet him at any future time in debate, he said he would allow him to retire to the obscurity from which he should never have emerged.

Mr. Washburn was a ready and eager listener to Mr. Carey, but he did not accept the challenge and said nothing in reply. He busied himself in taking stenographic reports of what Mr. Carey said, and of his speech later in the evening. He intends to have his say next week when he will speak at a republican rally in Rockland. The republican city committee of this



### Albert L. Gillen

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS, SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT.

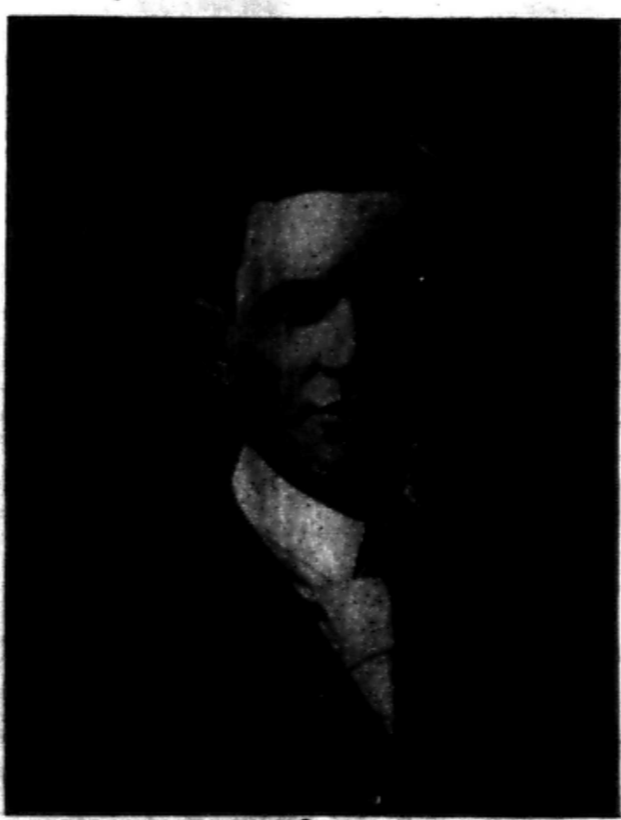
Albert L. Gillen, candidate for congress from the sixth Massachusetts district, was born in the town of Andover, Mass., in 1856. He attended the schools of that town until toward the close of the second period in Puncheon High, when at the age of 14 years he went to work at the upholsterer's trade and was connected for several years with that and kindred occupations in the house-furnishing business. His political career dates from 1896, when he was candidate for alderman from ward seven of Haverhill in the Socialist Labor ticket, running 400 votes ahead of the ticket. In 1897 he again stood as candidate for the same party, polling 600 votes more

than the head of the ticket. In 1898 he was elected councilman from the same ward on the Social Democratic ticket. In 1899 he was the Social Democratic party's first candidate for representative to the general court from the ninth Essex district and polled a surprisingly large vote. In the spring of 1900 he was appointed mayor's clerk by Mayor John C. Chase of Haverhill, and is now serving in that capacity. During his term of office as councilman he upheld by voice and vote all measures for the betterment of the conditions of the workmen, and was one of the hardest workers for a progressive and efficient administration of public affairs.

### CAPITALISTIC "ARGUMENTS"

Judging from some of the correspondence that "Gene Debs" is getting from anonymous writers, who no doubt are "respectable citizens," his blows are beginning to tell. Some of it is couched in such dirty and filthy language that if printed no doubt the ink would turn a lurid red. Capitalist

society is in its death throes and as the death sweat forms on its putrid brow the fumes arise from its putrid body and pollute the air in the form of letters written by the exploiters. Thanks to the growing intelligence of the working class the exploiters will have a new job in the near future, that of earning an honest living instead of living on the labor of others.—Terre Haute Toller



### Representative James F. Carey.

Representative James F. Carey, Social Democratic candidate for re-election from the Fifth Essex District, requires no introduction to the people of Haverhill, or in fact to a great many people inside and outside the state of Massachusetts. He has become in a few years one of the best known and most popular workers in the Socialist movement of the country. Gifted in a remarkable degree with the powers of oratory, he is regarded as one of the most eloquent men in the labor movement. Mr. Carey was born in Haverhill

August 19, 1867 and went to work early in life in the shoe factories of the city, receiving his early education in the public schools. He was always active in trade union affairs, taking a prominent part in the noted thirteen weeks' strike in the winter of 1894-95. He was elected to the common council in December, 1897, from ward 5, and was elected president of that body, making a record that surprised the city. Following upon that came his election to the Legislature from the fifth district by a large majority where, with Representative Scates new records were made. His speeches upon

child labor, the right of trial by jury for contempt of court and other important measures introduced by him and Scates are acknowledged to be gems in their line. During his second term he has added to his well earned reputation and established a permanent place as an influential and capable legislator. In addition he has been working all the year around for the movement, speaking before organizations in all the New England states. His re-election is ceded and it is only a question of how much of a majority he will get.

Bill to regulate hours of drug clerks? defeated; no recorded vote. Bill to provide for posting rates of competition in shoe factories; defeated. No recorded vote.

Bill for vestibules on street cars. Two other bills of like nature were presented and the committee reported a bill containing some of the features of each which passed and became a law.

Bill fixing eight hours as legal day's work on railroads. Defeated; no recorded vote.

Bill to repeal charter of the Haverhill Gas Company. Defeated; no recorded vote.

Bill to permit Haverhill to establish a municipal gas plant. Defeated, 37 noes, 25 yes, on rising vote.

Bill to permit Haverhill to establish municipal conduits. Defeated. A general bill giving the right to all cities was reported. Passed its second reading by a vote of 74 to 9, passed its third reading and was sent to the senate, where it was killed.

Bill to lessen rate of interest on mortgages on household furniture. Defeated. Committee reported a bill, however, which improved the present law; it passed the house but was killed in the senate.

Bill giving right to interview employees. Defeated, 74 noes, 56 yes.

Bill making eight hours legal day's work for State and county employes, reported against by committee, substituted for report of committee, 64 yes 50 noes; passed the house, killed in the senate.

Bill placing entire cost of abolishing grade crossings on railroad companies. Committee reported "leave to withdraw," substituted bill for committee's report by vote of 83 to 67. Passed second reading; defeated on third reading, 66 yes, 83 noes.

Bill raising school age and age of employment of children to 16 years. Defeated, 73 noes, 14 yes.

The actions of Carey and MacCartney in the legislature caused the Boston, correspondent of the Springfield Republican, a capitalist daily, in a review of the last session to make comment as follows:

"The Social Democratic party consisted of two members—Messrs. Carey of Haverhill and MacCartney (Rev.) of Rockland. The party has been prominent far out of proportion to its membership. They are both profuse speakers and fearless fighters in debate. They are deserving of the attention of the public more than any other two men in the house, aside from their personality. They are the one of all the house who seem to have a mission to perform, who have political principles on which to act, who have an ideal of the relation of man to society, which controls every sentence they utter and every vote they give. They seem, somehow, to have a closer touch with the current of events with the progress of the times and with the uplift of humanity than any other members of the house. One cannot watch their course throughout the session without feeling that in their line, more than in the line of either of the other two parties, is the real line of progress and growth of the state. He will feel this, even though the utterances of the men may seem extravagant and their methods unfair at times. They represent the tremendous upward struggle of men which is felt to a less degree in the democratic party and least of all in the republican party. They have been a positive element of good for the state, though they have been so few in numbers as to have absolutely no political power whatever, save by the force and clearness with which they impressed their ideas upon the other members. They have generally been defeated. Many members are disgusted with them and have no patience with them or their doctrines. But the non-partisan will see in them much which promises well for the future and a safer line of development than is promised by those who would build upon the foundation of wealth and class privilege, which men of their class are trying to overthrow in order that progress and reward may be based upon true worth and service to mankind."

St. Louis brewers' union donated \$25 to Social Democratic campaign fund.

city has 200 pamphlets of Mr. Washburn's pamphlet which will be distributed as a campaign document. The city committee of Haverhill will see to the distribution of a large quantity of them in that city. Representative Carey said last night that he hoped to meet Mr. Washburn and perhaps they might like each other so well that they could arrange to go stumping together.—Brookton Enterprise.

### A RALLY SONG.

(Tune—Yankoe Doodle.)

"Man's inhumanity to man" Is told on countless pages; Its story shadowy every land, And darkens all the ages.

Chorus: Workmen, up, against the wrong. Brother lives are blighted; Join in one class-conscious throng. 'Till every wrong is righted.

But some who blindly bore the load They found upon their shoulder; Beheld the hand which placed it there. For greed had made it bolder.

Cho.—Workmen, up, etc. Then forth the educators went. Revealing to the workers. That they, 'mid wealth they made were poor. Exploited by the shirkers.

Cho.—Workmen, up, etc. Hurrah for Debs and Harriman. And Socialists united. So let us stand, joined heart and hand. 'Till social wrongs are fought.

Cho.—Workmen, up, etc. N. J. WEST.

### IN THE STATE.

Job Harriman spoke in the Park theatre at Brockton on Saturday evening at New Haven on Sunday, and Chicago on Monday. The audiences were large at all three places. Eugene V. Debs, candidate for president, spoke in Paine Memorial hall, Boston, on Sunday last, to two large meetings which completely filled the hall. There was also an overflow meeting. He received a most enthusiastic reception. He also addressed a large audience at Whitman and Brockton on Saturday evening. On Sunday he spoke in Taunton and on Monday evening at Rockland.



## PARKMAN B. FLANDERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR FROM FOURTH ESSEX DISTRICT.

Parkman B. Flanders, Social Democratic candidate for senator from the fourth Essex district, was born on December 4, 1855 in Madison, N. H. He came to Haverhill in 1880 and worked at shoemaking until 1885, when he entered upon business for himself. He became a Socialist in 1896 and joined the Social Democratic party in 1898. He was elected alderman from ward four the same year by a majority of

1213 votes. He was re-elected in 1899 against the coalition anti-Socialist candidate. During his occupancy in office he has increased in the affection and confidence of the people. His record is a truly Social Democratic one, without blemish and worthy of emulation. Honest, fearless and pure minded in all things, Flanders is needed in the senate and should be sent there by the working people of whom he is one in heart and spirit.



### Joe W. Bean

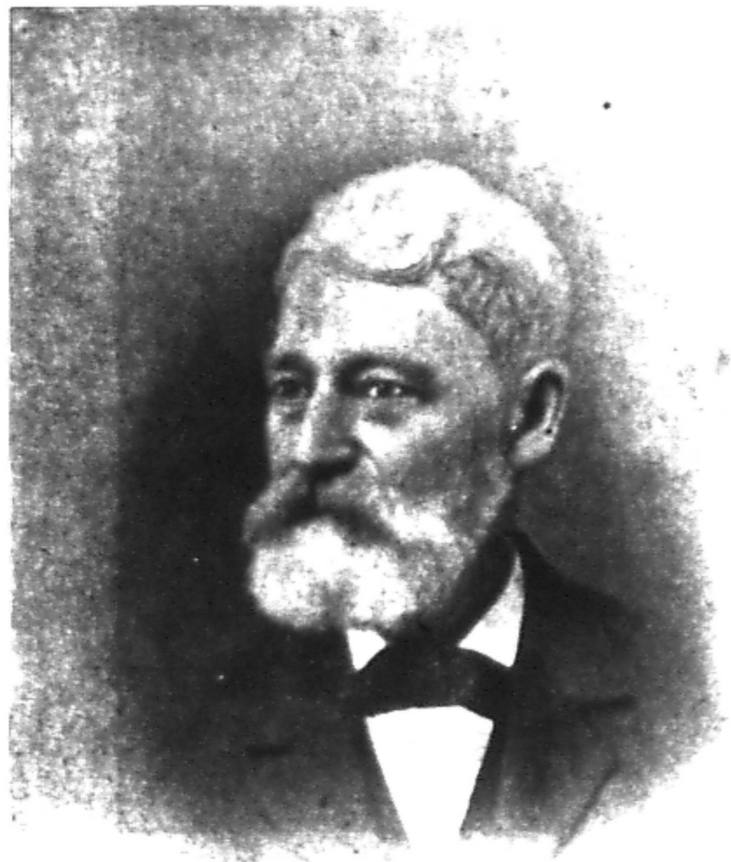
Joe W. Bean, who is candidate for representative from the ninth Essex district, was born in Lemster, N. H., thirty-seven years ago, being a direct descendant of John Bean, who settled in Exeter, N. H., in 1680; his maternal ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Connecticut. His parents moved to Bradford, Mass., when he was nine years of age, where he received his early education in the public schools. He has been working at the bench in the shoe factories for many years, and was a student of the labor question for several years. In 1898 he was nominated by the Social Democratic party for alderman from ward seven. He was elected by a

large number of votes and re-elected again last year, receiving a majority of 240 over two candidates. During the past two years he has made an irreproachable record as a city official, distinguishing himself on several trying occasions. He was the Social Democratic candidate for senator from the fourth Essex district last year and polled a larger vote than many expected, registering a big gain for the party. Joe Bean is conceded by even his political foes to be able, intelligent and absolutely fearless in his performance of duty. He is the strongest candidate the S. D. party could have nominated and his supporters are confident he will be elected.

# RECORDS OF CAREY AND MacCARTNEY

SCORED

WASHBURN



Mark M. Washburn



Albert J. Washburn



Mark T. Washburn



Louis M. Santos



Joe W. Bean