

Haverhill Social Democrat

"Every bondman in his own hand bears the power to cancel his captivity."—Shakespeare.

Vol. 2. No. 20.

Haverhill, Mass., February 16, 1901.

Price Two Cents

A Golden Opportunity

To Restore Prosperity in Haverhill
By Electing a Socialist Mayor
In St. Louis.

The following clipping from the New York Evening Post, a leading capitalist daily, explains why business is leaving Haverhill and other Massachusetts shoe towns. It will be noticed that the Post says nothing about Socialism being responsible for St. Louis scouring the trade formerly monopolized by eastern cities. This is an hallucination indulged in only by those whom the Gazette and the capitalist politicians deluded into voting against Socialism last December. The Post says:

"St. Louis regards itself as a formidable competitor to the shoe towns of eastern Massachusetts. An order on a local shoe shop for \$100,000 worth of boots and shoes occasions no particular comment, according to the St. Louis papers, there being record of a single order for twice that value of goods. One factory is turning out 5,000 pairs of shoes daily, others in proportion, and this output is represented as making great inroads in the trade formerly held almost exclusively by eastern manufacturers. For years St. Louis has been able to compete in the finer line of goods, and her shoe manufacturers now claim to be able to compete on the cheaper grades."

Perhaps if Mayor Poor went down to St. Louis and talked with the manufacturers a little they might be prevailed to turn some of the orders in the direction of Haverhill. The mayor could assure them that there is no longer a "bogey" in the shape of a Socialist mayor to frighten them away from our city, and the sight of our poor mayor would undoubtedly be assurance sufficient that there is nothing out of the ordinary to be found around about the City Hall. There is no chance left to the anti-Socialists to get business back into

Haverhill. The Socialists of St. Louis are very active. They publish a paper of their own (and a good one) and the Socialist vote is steadily increasing. A municipal ticket has been nominated and a Socialist candidate for mayor is in the field. If this Socialist should be elected then business would certainly scurry back to Massachusetts, and Haverhill would rejoice and prosper again.

We take the liberty of suggesting that the anti-Socialists contribute to the Social Democratic campaign fund of St. Louis. This is a great opportunity for the "business" men to redeem their promises made last December when their "business" administration was elected. Elect a Socialist mayor in St. Louis and all will be well in Haverhill once more.

Hanna's Practical Politics.

Marons Hanna, the man behind the throne, was so anxious to pass his pet measure, the shipping subsidy bill, in order to be square with those capitalist concerns that "helped" him in November last, that the following letter sent to every senator, was thought to be very necessary to drive the Republicans into line:

"My Dear Senator,—Senator Frye has asked me to say to you that he earnestly hopes to see each senator in his seat on the morning of the first day of the session, so that at the opening of business the shipping bill may be placed in the proper position for prompt action.

"Your kind acknowledgement, to reach me at Cleveland, will oblige.

Yours truly,

M. A. HANNA."

We wonder if Hanna would take so much interest in passing a labor measure. What do YOU think?

Father McGrady's "Socialism and the Labor Problem" is one of the best books to place in the hands of your unconverted friend. Do you want a copy? Send to this office one yearly subscription for the "Haverhill Social Democrat" and the book will be sent free of charge. Don't hesitate.

SOCIALISM OUR ONLY SALVATION

The first of a series of educational lectures arranged by the Social Democratic Party of Haverhill, was held last Wednesday evening, at the City Hall. Although the extremely cold weather was very unfavorable for such a meeting, a fair-sized audience was present from beginning to end and listened very attentively to the able address delivered by Rev. Charles H. Vail, candidate of the Social Democratic Party for governor of New Jersey. The lecturer spoke in part as follows:

"When I learned that I was to make a tour in the state of Massachusetts, I was very glad to be informed that Haverhill was to be one of my stopping places. I wanted to see how your city was getting along after election.

employ himself? Why should millions of human beings be dependent for a living on a few of their fellow beings?"

"The answer is again simple. It is impossible for every man to own the tools with which to work. Time was when almost every man was practically the owner of his tools of production. This was possible and logical when the tools were very crude and undeveloped. But the small and insignificant tools of years ago have now developed into gigantic machines which deprive the laborer of ownership. The methods of production today, as opposed to the methods of many years ago, are essentially social. Thousands of laborers are crowded in a factory to do one kind of work and

thought the speaker led up to the subject of the development of trusts and said:

"Smashing trusts is most absurd. There can be no backward step. Economic evolution goes forward. The trusts are at present the most perfect tools of production. Only we must have the whole nation own them, preserve them and utilize them for the benefit of all the people.

"The character of the anti-trust movement is analogous to the anti-machinery movement of a century ago, when the hand loom weavers marched throughout England and destroyed the power looms. Hargreaves, Arkwright, and Crompton were driven from their homes by howling mobs for inventing the new methods that displaced the old. The cry of 'Down with machinery' has been supplanted by 'Down with trusts.' The whole history of industrial progress is the history of resistance to new methods, to new 'inventions.' It is not strange, then, that the phenomenal industrial development of the last few years should meet with vigorous opposition. But the movement toward greater organization of industry is natural and consequently inevitable. The aggregation of capital is indispensable to modern progress. In those countries and in those industries where the greatest concentration has taken place, there you will find the greatest progress. The great productive economies are confined to the industries where capital is most employed.

"The result of this greater organization of industry, and consequent economy of production, had been to drive the smaller and inferior competitors from the field. It is because the middle class, with its effete machinery and methods, are unable to compete with the improved appliances of the larger corporations, that they wish to destroy these large corporations or trusts and force civilization back into the competitive stage of industry out of which we are evolving. But their efforts in this direction will be futile, as were those of their predecessors who endeavored to force a return to the handicraft stage of production. Both movements are in opposition to progress and so foredoomed to failure. The so-called trust is a natural product of the industrial evolution and has come to stay.

"Let no laborer be deceived by this outcry against concentrated capital. It does not mean a betterment of labor conditions, but rather the reverse. The tools of production today are social in character and can only be operated by co-operative labor. This fact precludes the possibility of the laborer as individuals ever owning the tools necessary to their toil. To destroy these great combinations of capital would only mean the return to inferior methods of production—such methods and tools as could be owned by smaller organizations of



REV. CHARLES H. VAIL.

For, if I rightly remember, our Republican friends told you before election that, by defeating the Socialists, prosperity would reign. And I think that prosperity of the real kind has not yet struck your city. The citizens of Haverhill do not seem to be much better off than before. If, according to the Republicans, the Socialist officials have driven out prosperity from the city, why can no one tell me that it returned under your Republican government—the Poor-McKinley administration.

"But I do not blame your mayor, Mr. Poor, or President McKinley. If prosperity has not returned, it is simply because of the wrong system of society in which we live today. And prosperity will not return to you, workingmen! The reason is very simple. The system under which we live makes only the few prosperous while the great many sink downward in their bitter struggle for bread. And so long as we tolerate the system we shall have prosperity for the few and poverty for the many.

"But why should there be poverty at all at the present stage of human development? Why can't every man

every commodity which they produce is the result of SOCIAL labor. But the ownership of the gigantic tools is still private, as before, and this is just what is causing you to be dependent on masters for a living.

"The contradiction is plain: the methods of production are social; the means of production are individual property. And the Socialists propose to harmonize the two by making social all the means of production.

This, of course, would place into the collective hands of all the people the means of production and would at once do away with masters and slaves.

The lecturer went into a detailed discussion of the relation between capitalist and workingman, how the workingman is compelled to sell his labor power and how surplus value accumulates in the hands of the capitalist. With great clearness of

capitalists. But the instruments of smaller corporations and even those furnished by the individual capitalist are social in character, consequently—unless we return to the days of hand labor—the workers would still be absolutely dependent, as today, upon the owning class. The only difference would be that under the decentralized program the number of labor exploiters would be larger, but this would be of no benefit to the laboring class. Laborers are not benefited by increasing the number of their fleecers.

The hope of the working class lies in the collective ownership of the trust."

The lecturer then showed the inevitability of the Socialist society and proved to the great satisfaction of all present that under Socialism an enormous amount of labor would be saved in production. The many benefits which will accrue to man under the Commonwealth received a great deal of attention, and the frequent applause with which Rev. Vail was interrupted went to show the appreciation by the audience of every specific point brought out by the speaker. In conclusion, comrade Vail said:

"In all previous revolutions class has superseded class. The class below has overthrown the class above, thus emancipating itself by subjecting others. But the triumph of the working class is necessarily the abolition of all economic dependence, for the working class can only emancipate itself by socializing the instruments of production and distribution. The new servitude which arose as the result of other revolutions was caused by a continuance of private property in the instruments of production. By abolishing this private ownership the cause of economic dependence and servitude will disappear.

"The rapid concentration of wealth evidences that the end of capitalism is near. This end is also evidenced by the rapid organization of the working class. But how will the final step be taken? What are the means by which the working class will emancipate itself? Class interests and class politics are inseparable. It was perfectly natural, then, that as these class lines became more and more tightly drawn they should find political expression, and that the working class should organize politically to secure its rights. The class-conscious laborers are today organized under the banner of Socialism. This party claims your confidence and support as laborers because it expresses your interest and rights as a class. Its purpose is to awaken in you a conception of your class interests and lay the foundation of a class-conscious political organization. The first step toward emancipation is the mastery of the public powers. In the political

Labor's "Prosperity."

C. W. Johnson Writes in the Newburyport Item on Child Labor.

As pros to "the full dinner pail" and the "prosperity" for which a sufficient number of workmen voted in November to ensure President McKinley's re-election, it is not pleasant to note the wage reductions and the enforced shortening of the busy season in many industries which are now going on, and yet they only serve to verify prophecies made by Socialists before election. It is said that an agreement has been reached by the window glass manufacturers controlling 80 factories to close on April 1st instead of June 1st, as usual, thus enforcing idleness upon 30,000 workers. The object of this early shutdown is to curtail production and maintain prices. This may be right and necessary from the manufacturers' point of view, but how about the workmen laid off for five months in the year? Are their interests not to be considered?

The daily papers make much of the fact—if it be a fact—that Representative Carey's bill to prevent the employment of minors under 16 years of age in factories, meets with serious opposition from working men themselves, and they are quick to intimate that therefore the theories of Socialism are not in the interests of labor. What nonsense! It rather proves that the working class is not yet sufficiently educated and that the laboring man's eyes are not yet open to his true interests. It is the Socialist's contention that by the change from private to public control, the hours of labor would be shortened, and as the laborer would be entitled to the full value of his product, his income would be sufficient to make it no longer necessary that children of tender years be taken from school to toil in mill or workshop to help swell the family funds to the amount necessary for subsistence. Can they not see that the withdrawal of children from these occupations would open the doors of employment to many men now in enforced idleness? So long as children are permitted to take the place of able-bodied men in the industrial field, so long will there be an army of unemployed.

Under present conditions child labor may be necessary, though it never can be right; but it is the aim of the Socialists to change the conditions, making it possible for children to be kept in the public schools—which are indeed "the bulwark of the nation's liberties." C. W. JOHNSON.

Don't forget the dance in Lafayette hall on February 19. It will be a swell affair.

Continued on Page Two.

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WILLIAM EDLIN, Editor. HARRY J. RIVERS, Business Manager

HAVERHILL, MASS., FEBRUARY 16 1901

EDITORIAL.

THE PASSING SHOW.

Four months have not yet passed since the great majority of this nation re-elected a Republican administration. Hardly four months—and changes of such great magnitude have taken place that their effect on the history of this country is destined to be of a most sweeping, revolutionary nature.

How many of the plain American people are cognizant of what is going on around them this present day? We venture to say: only a few. The great mass does not think and is not conscious of the facts of life. Vast changes, most wonderful transformations, industrial, social, and political, take place under our very eyes. The newspapers report daily, although sparingly, of the deep currents that dig beneath the structure of capitalism and threaten to sweep it from the face of the earth. Only those who are conscious, whose mind is open to the ever-changing development, whose insight is able to perceive of the most intricate working of cause and effect, whose mental clearness is capable of grasping the relations of one thing to all other things—those only are in a position to understand the goal of "the passing show." And it is a most remarkable "show" that is passing. All of past history has nothing to equal it in magnitude and importance to posterity. It is a "show" with a moral, pregnant with suggestions that are valuable and instructive.

Life in its entirety is not so simple a matter as most people imagine. Most people live in a very narrow world—a world that is simple, indeed. The toilers of the earth, for instance, are enclosed within certain narrow bounds, their sphere of activity is very definite and limited and their "life expression" is cramped into a monotonous, daily process of arduous toil. It is therefore not at all surprising that there should be so few to comprehend the complexity of all things. There are fewer still who grasp the connecting link between all things. Happy is that man, truly great and rational is that human being, whose consciousness enables him to see and to comprehend, at least as a whole, the phenomena of nature, including all those that influence man and his institutions.

We human beings, unimportant as we are when we think of the infinite universe, are all important in our own eyes and from our standpoint. It is natural that we should think so. But we must never omit this great fact which is all important, namely, that the human race is an inseparable part of the whole, that the development of the race follows the same natural path that all other things follow. Complexity is the goal. For mankind, complexity means perfection. And perfection is the goal of mankind!

To the calm observer and conscious mind, the industrial changes which take place this day appear as forces that pull mankind along that natural path—greater complexity, nearer approach to perfection. Shallow men and women, persons who think superficially of all things, see in the industrial revolutions only gain and disaster. Foolish people! Their minds crippled and poisoned by the existing surroundings, they cannot imagine that, on the whole, progress is the never ceasing development from the simple to the complex and that the process is necessarily painful.

The most rational people of today are the Socialists. They are, on the whole, conscious of the line of development along which mankind is traveling. They see beneath the surface of things, they understand that there are causes for all things and they consequently have a more logical conception of the situation than any other class of people. The goal is clearly before them; they see it, understand the nature of it and are conscious of the forces that drive to it. They are therefore the only people who are neither the supporters of past conditions, nor are they enthusiastic over present conditions. Change permeates all things and what is today will be no longer tomorrow.

Capitalism, reaching its climax in the advent of the billionaire class, is doomed to be thrown into the waste-basket of past history, to be replaced by a new order, a new regime, in which there will be a higher complexity of life in all phases. And the Socialists are the far-sighted persons that prepare mankind for the coming change, or, as Socialists call it, the Social revolution.

MARK TWAIN'S HUMOR.

"Of all the griefs that harass the distress, Sure the most bitter is a scornful jest." —Johnson

We wonder if Mark Twain ever saw the lines quoted. His humor has of late been very tormenting to our capitalist friends. The Republican papers of the country have raised a voice of protest against the biting irony which the humorous Mark Twain has injected into his latest literary productions. To us it has been a source of amusement, almost the whole of last week, to watch the editorials of the capitalist press. Poor, honest Clemens! The capitalist world became so used to being entertained and amused by his jokes that now, when he chooses to speak earnestly on public questions, the masters of the world refuse to take him seriously, indicating that a jester's business is not to meddle with serious affairs of state. But Mark Twain is a courageous man, a true American of the old spirit, and his latest article in the North American Review clearly proves this.

The article deals chiefly with the imperialistic policy of our present administration, and the author quite boldly recalls the many blunders committed by the head of our executive department. The plan of the article is very original and it has taken the capitalist world by surprise. It is evident that the masters and rulers of this land are not at all used to this newest kind of humor—a humor which is full of pathos—and they became so upset by the slings and arrows which have been hurled at them by the great American humorist that they dared not reply to Mr. Clemens' arraignment in a serious tone. Almost every paper tried to joke at the humorist's expense, but almost invariably these jokes had in them the painful and reproachful tone of Caesar's "Et tu Brute!"

Mr. Clemens (Mark Twain) is not a Socialist and we are far from sympathizing with his social and political views. As far as we know him, his ideas on the development of our economic conditions are reactionary and savor of the middle class ideal—a return to "free competition." But what is worth noticing in the whole affair is the fact that the capitalist class of today displays a very ugly spirit of intolerance. At the least sign of opposition, especially from those that it expects support, the entire world of the powers that be stands ready to ostracize and condemn. All writers, speakers, legislators, educators and all hired lackeys are a unit on this point. And this is most certainly not without adequate cause.

The capitalist class is at present at the height of power. It is drunk with glory of conquest at home and abroad. Considering this it is perfectly natural that the ruling class of capitalists should not brook any hostile criticism or serious opposition. The struggle to maintain itself in power is very intense and he who does not take the oath of loyal devotion to capitalism, is called traitor and is consequently snubbed by the elite of "high" society. Mark Twain may soon find himself outside of society's patronage.

However, all such seemingly unimportant events are indicative of very great things to come in the near future. The Socialists are ready!

Speaking of the failure of Utopian settlements or colonies, the Newburyport News remarks editorially that "such a whole would fall under the same conditions—and we believe it would fall under Socialism, as we understand it."

He understands it wrongly—at least not the way Socialists understand socialism. We would therefore be delighted to hear once more from our contemporary on the subject. Socialism, as Socialists understand it, has nothing that is common with brotherhood colonies and the present Socialist movement is something entirely different.

LONDON LETTER.

BY JOHN PENNY.
(General Secretary of the Independent Labor Party.)

The King. I have nothing good, bad, or indifferent to say about King Edward the Seventh personally, and shall not endeavor to conjure up something. But the passing of the Queen and the accession of His Majesty is bound to exercise a very powerful effect upon the social and political events of then next few years. It is no exaggeration to say that in the early years of the reign of Queen Victoria England more than once tumbled on the verge of revolution. Republicanism was strongly advocated and the scale might easily have been turned, but during the last thirty years the universal respect for the Queen as a woman has reconciled even the theoretical Radicals to the constitutional monarchy which she embodied. To the younger generation the Queen has been a tradition and almost a deity and as she has never crossed the popular will, their loyalty as a populace has never been strained.

With the coming of the King, however, things are put on an entirely different footing. The King is not a tradition, he is not enveloped in a mythological haze. The question of his fitness was not satisfactorily settled by a previous generation. He is a King on trial today. The personal loyalty and devotion to him as a man is entirely absent. He will be severely criticized. Doubtless his virtues will be magnified, but his failings will not less certainly be dragged to the light.

Already there are indications of a change. I have it on the best authority that had it not been for the fact that the Queen was lying unburied at Osborne, the vote of congratulation to the King, passed by the short Parliamentary session last week, would have been challenged by an amendment regretting that advantage had not been taken of the opportunity to declare the monarchy an anachronism. Such an amendment would have received more influential backing than is generally believed. Republicans are beginning to move, organization is being talked of, and unless I am not greatly mistaken we shall have strenuous attacks directed against the throne before many weeks have elapsed, which six months ago would not have been dreamed of.

What are the advantages or disadvantages of a Republican form of government as compared with the monarchical one I am not discussing. What I am pointing out is that "the fierce light which beats upon a throne" has been practically extinguished during the last thirty years and now it is going to burn again. The effect will be far-reaching and will involve greater changes in our social and political relations than many people imagine.

The Miner's Ballot.

At the present time the Executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain is taking a ballot on the question of taxing their members sixpence each per year for a fund to defray the election expenses and maintenance in Parliament of Labor members. There is considerable probability of the proposal being carried and in that event a wonderful change will come over English politics. If the miners agree to the levy other industries will immediately follow suit, and it is calculated that fully £50,000 will be amassed between one General Election and another for fighting purposes. Such a sum would enable the Labor Party to run two hundred candidates and would completely alter all existing political arrangements. It may be considered too previous to refer to the views of such candidates, but this much can be said with certainty, that although they would differ upon many points there are some items upon which they would be perfectly unanimous. Old-Age Pensions, for instance, would be certain of endorsement. Housing would be another point; Payment of election expenses and members of Parliament from the public funds would constitute a third; and so on. The miners would demand nationalization of the mines, and probably other trades would concur. Railwaymen would put forward nationalization of the railways with the same result; the textile, engineering and other industries would place their particular requirements on the programme, probably without dissent. The net result would be a strong united platform having official Reform of a collectivist nature for its basis. Differences would arise on questions of foreign policy and these would afford opportunities for the wily reactionary to sow dissension, but so far as domestic matters are concerned, we should have such a powerful demand for social and industrial reform as Britain has previously never seen.

English Blacklegs at Antwerp.

When Englishmen go on strike they are told that they are ruining the country and handing the trade over to foreign competitors. When continental workers strike English competition it is held as a dire threat over them. A striking illustration of this was revealed at the West Ham Police Court last week when thirty dockers were fined by the Shipping Federation £1 each, damages for



"Lo! the world is rich in blessings, Earth and Ocean, Flame and Wind, Have unnumbered secrets still, To be ransack'd when you will, For the service of mankind; Science is a child as yet, And her power and scope shall grow, And her triumphs in the future Shall diminish toil and woe, Shall extend the bounds of pleasure With an ever-widening ken, And of woody and wildernesses Make the home of happy men." —Charles Mackay

Sweden's Detention of the Steamship

As it was thought to be impossible to get labor at Antwerp, owing to the strike, these men were taken on board the Swedish Prince (of the Prince line) to that port, there to load the vessel. They signed a contract to work nine hours a day at 6s per diem, with 1s an hour overtime. On the fifth day, however, the strike struck, complaining of cold and bad accommodation, and Belgians had to be engaged.

The case of the men was that they had signed in such a hurry that none of them had an opportunity of reading the agreement. Moreover, they slept on the open, wet deck, and since their return home some had been in the hospital. One man was still in the infirmary.

The magistrate, observing that the defendants were justified in refusing to work, dismissed the summonses, and allowed the men 5s each.

Portsmouth Telephone.

The Portsmouth Town Council is considering the question of establishing a municipal service of telephones, with the result that the National Telephone Co., has taken the alarm and has initiated strong opposition, even going so far as to send out reply post cards to all the electors asking them to sign a protest against municipal telephones. Naturally the municipalizers have also been aroused to action and the whole question is being very actively fought in the borough.

Against Monarchy.

The class conscious workmen of Edinburgh, England, have taken the proper stand on the question of royalty.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Social Democratic Federation. It is both sensible and timely and is precisely the position that all English labor organizations should take.

"Whereas, by the grace of God, by inheritance, and by the slavish apathy of class unconscious working people, Edward VII is now proclaimed King; and Whereas, out of unpaid labor, Royalty, for its own purposes, annually draws the extraordinary recompense of over £1,600,000 sterling, besides having the power of creating and disposing of places at the taxpayers' expense;

"And Whereas, the splendors of a Court consist of the most successful land-tinies, company promoters, godless bishops, Stock Exchange riggers, baffled generals, mammoth brewers, widows whose husbands had been scourgers of defenceless blacks, scandal-mongers, actresses, duchesses (IMPORTED AND HOME-GROWN), and all that other fustian and jetman of a commercial society, who are pleased to style themselves ladies and gentlemen of quality, but who may nevertheless be more aptly described as needy, sordid, or greedy; and

"Whereas, the monarchy and aristocracy, saved, as they were, by fear of a working-class victory, from the general wreck of feudalism during the French Revolution, have now become capitalist, and, together with big brother Capital, are allowed a share of the skinning of Labor;

"And Whereas, inasmuch as the monarchy is not democratically elective, but hereditary, and an imposition, it cannot claim to be defended, but its continuance must be undermined at every opportunity, and overthrown at the first opportunity by a working class that is class-conscious; therefore to be resolved by this meeting of Social Democratic citizens that any support given to the monarchy, by working men, either individually, in societies, or in a representative capacity, cannot be considered other than as treachery to the true working class position."

SOCIALIST NEWS.

The following newly organized locals have applied for charters to the National Secretary at Springfield: Butte, Mont.; Morrist, Lampac, Look Beach, Farmersville, Santa Anna, Ferris, Redland, Winchester, Hermet, Colusa, all in California; Catakill, N. Y.; Liberal, Mo.; Williamsport, Pa.; Indianapolis, Ind.; and Altona, Ill.

An incomplete report of the membership in good standing, affiliated with the Springfield National Executive Committee, shows that there are in the United States and Porto Rico about 6285 members. These are organized in 226 Locals.

The following Socialists have been nominated by the various Locals for the International Bureau: Job Harrison, Alex. Jonas, Herman Schuler, Leonard D. Abbott, M. Winobewsky, N. I. Stone, Morris Hillquit, William Butcher, Algernon Lee, Henry Slobodin, of New York; George D. Herron of Iowa, A. M. Simons of Ill., Max Hayes and Willard Barringer of Ohio, George B. Leonard of Minn., J. M. Barnes and C. Haydrick of Pa., C. H. Vall of N. J., G. A. Hoehn, R. D. Oliver and Peter McEntroe of Mo., John C. Chase of S. D., E. Putney of Mass. and George Eastman of Michigan. Only two are to be elected.

So far the following states have elected members of the National Council: Ohio, Max Hayes; Minnesota, George B. Leonard; Maine, Charles L. Fox; Maryland, R. Y. Cumber; Connecticut, Frank Van Dyck.

The National Secretary is at present arranging a tour throughout the Eastern States for George D. Herron.

Comrade F. C. Malkmes of San Jose, one of the Socialists arrested for speaking, shares the fate of Comrade O'Brien. The court fined him thirty dollars or thirty days in jail.

Comrade H. King, Sr., attorney for the party, will now bring the matter before the Supreme Court of California.

Edward Bernstein, the Socialist writer, whose criticism of modern Socialism made such a stir in European Socialist circles, and Herr Motzler, known as "The Red Postmaster," will be allowed to return to Germany after fourteen years' exile.

A Free Trip to Haverhill.

Here is an offer to the comrades of New York, which should make them hustle for a noble cause. The publishers of the "Haverhill Social Democrat" have decided to take one New Yorker, and give him the most ideal good time possible. The "Haverhill Social Democrat" undertakes to pay the fare of the fortunate comrade from New York to Haverhill, entertain him in historic Boston for one day, keep him in Haverhill a whole week, and after having given him a most pleasant time, send him back to his New York home, all safe and sound and richer by a very pleasant experience. In order to be the fortunate person selected for this good time you must send to the office of the "Haverhill Social Democrat," between now and April 5, the highest number of yearly subscriptions—not less than forty. At least three persons must enter the contest, and if by Feb. 24 the required number of contestants is not secured, the management holds the right to withdraw the entire offer. Remember that the trip from New York to Haverhill and return will not cost the winner of the contest a single cent. The management of the "Haverhill Social Democrat" will pay all expenses and will let the winner decide the month when the trip is to be made.

There is no reason why at least a dozen Socialists should not enter the contest. This offer is limited to Socialists and sympathizers living in and around New York.

All those who enter the contest should at once notify the manager of the "Haverhill Social Democrat," 2 Gilman Block, Haverhill, Mass. The subscription rates of the paper are: 1 year, 50 cents; six months, 25 cents; three months, 15 cents. Contestants may send in half-yearly and three-monthly subscriptions, which will be credited to them.

For Public Ownership.

At the last meeting of the Newburyport Council, Comrade Hussey introduced a resolution which was in the direction of enabling the city to manufacture and distribute gas and electricity. The step was certainly a timely one, as Newburyport is suffering severely from private ownership. The president of the council, Mr. Dodge, made a speech against the measure. After lengthy discussion the entire matter was referred to a special committee for careful investigation.

The Newburyport News thinks the proposition "most unwise." Well, we presume the Haverhill Gazette thinks the same way. And the reason is clear enough to intelligent workingmen.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

SOCIALISM OUR ONLY SALVATION.

Continued from Page One.

field you are supreme. Here you meet the capitalists as an equal, while as a class you overwhelmingly outnumber the capitalists and your advantage is constantly increasing with the destruction of the middle class and the narrowing of the capitalist class.

"The present system robs genius and stifles manhood. Under Socialism, genius will blossom forth as never before, the best that is in man will be given the fullest and freest possible development. And we cannot today, dream of a higher civilization than is possible under Socialism. We shall have mutual co-operation, an identity of interests, a true and unselfish life, a higher and nobler social order. Therefore, comrades and friends, work unceasingly until you have achieved the co-operative commonwealth." (Great applause.)

Questions of a very interesting nature were asked by many in the audience and Comrade Vall answered them all in a satisfactory manner. Before the lecturer of the evening was introduced the audience was entertained by Comrade Geo. R. Whitney, who gave an interesting cello recital. Comrade R. A. Gilken presided.

LETTER BOX.

DAVENPORT, OHIO.—Received money order for sixty cents without name of the party sending same. Please inform the manager from whom and what for.

F. MONROE, LAWRENCE.—Thanks for sending the paper. Our movement here is not a bit weakened this year. When the summer months will begin you will surely be convinced of this.

F. D. MIDDLEBORO.—We should be very pleased to get an educational article from you. Please write.

A. B. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—We should like to know more of the lady. If possible, let her write of her past studies and natural inclinations. Meanwhile, we recommend the following works: "The Workingmen's Programme," by Lassalle; "Woman in the Past, Present and Future," by Bebel; "Socialism and Social Ideals in the 19th Century," by Sombart; Groulon's "Ca Ira" might be read with advantage. In order to get a logical and complete list of works, you must give us more details of the nature and entire "make-up" of the person. Every such person is a separate problem.

"BOSTONIAN"—No arrangements to debate have been made between the gentleman and the editor of this paper. But you can rest assured that we shall always be ready to debate at the least sign from the other side. Mr. Carey has never been notified officially to meet in debate the reverend gentleman. He, too, is always ready.

Of Course!

The latest from Beacon Hill is that the committee on labor reported NOT TO PASS on the bill to amend the hours of employment of women and minors by making it unlawful to employ them after 6 p. m., instead of after 10 p. m., as at present. Nothing better could be expected under capitalism. The present system is a hell where men, women and children sacrifice their lives on the altar of Mammon. The only way to remedy the social evils of today is to destroy the system which breeds them. And this is just what the Socialists are after!

Our Workers.

This department has been crowded out lately by more important matter, but the hustlers have been active as usual.

The Haverhill "push" is increasing in strength and number. Comrades Donnelly and Frecke stand first in line, both having brought in the largest number of yearly subscriptions. They are followed in the race by Johnson and Tracy, Jettam, Bourke, Andrews, Monahan, Frost, Kelly and Chase have also been heard from with pleasure.

Comrades Hickey and Grievous, of Amesbury, have each sent in small bunches. Hoyt of Exeter, Hudson of Jamaica Plain, and Mrs. C. B. Lamont, of Bound Brook, have done what they could to make the manager feel cheerful.

Socialists! Don't forget to do what is in your power for this paper. We are endeavoring to improve it all the time, but we expect you to circulate it and convert people to Socialism. Sample copies free. Drop us a postal.

As Contemporaries See It.

The Haverhill "Social Democrat" is out in a new dress, and is greatly improved in appearance. The paper is now printed in Haverhill, a local firm having adopted the union label in order that the change might be effected.—The People.

Literature

THE STATE AND SOCIALISM. A lecture delivered by Gabriel Deville, in Paris, April 26, 1896. Published by the International Library Co., New York.

Here is a publication which should interest those who are confused on the question of government or the modern state. It is a clear and correct exposition of the origin, growth and future of the state. Deville speaks very interestingly on the subject and the lecture is pregnant with thoughts of great value.

Deville defines the state as "the public power of coercion, created and maintained in human societies by their divisions into classes, and which, having force at its disposal, makes laws and levies taxes."

The state, according to Gabriel Deville, is a historical development. There are societies without states, as defined above, and it is only at a later period of man's history that the state makes its appearance. It is necessarily bound up with the existence of classes and will exist just so long as antagonistic classes, in the economic sense, is the form of social organization. There will be no state under Socialism.

Of course, as the lecturer points out, "this is not equivalent to saying that the Socialist society will have no organization. But the future social organization, when antagonistic classes no longer exist, when constraint no longer has to be exercised over some for the benefit of others, will not be a state any more than the means of production will be capital after they shall have lost the power of exploiting the others, or that future remuneration will be what we call wages when it shall no longer presuppose labor." Under Socialism, "instead of government there will then be simply a business administration."

SOCIALISM, REVOLUTION AND INTERNATIONALISM. By Gabriel Deville. Translated by Robert Rives LeMonte. Published by the International Library Publishing Co., New York.

The title of the booklet (64 pages), expresses just what the author is discussing. Socialism is the subject that receives most attention, and, we might state, the author has the whole question at the tips of his fingers. The materialistic conception of history is taken up by the author and is disposed of in a manner which leaves no room for doubt.

This booklet we recommend to the public at large and especially to those who use their brains when reading. With such literature in the English language, no man can afford to feed his intellect on the poisonous articles of capitalist papers. Gabriel Deville is an authoritative writer on Socialism. The following quotations from the booklet speak for themselves:

"Far from being a material upheaval, the advent of Socialism will be simply the culmination of the economic evolution now going on. Born in its contemporaneous form, from the study of facts, Socialism sees in the facts the controlling elements of the modifications to be effected." "Evolution and Revolution are not contradictory terms. Quite the contrary. When they both take place, the one following and supplementing the other, the second is the conclusion of the first, the revolution is only the characteristic crisis which ends and gives real effect to a period of evolution."

The School of Social Economy. We are in receipt of the new circular of the Chicago School of Social Economy, announcing the plans of its correspondence work.

The school was started as a Night School in Chicago on the 18th of last December and has paid its way out of its earnings from the beginning. There are now three Night School classes and applications for membership as correspondence students have been promised by more than one hundred persons and from nineteen states in response to the provisional announcement recently made.

The plan of the correspondence work is the most perfect possible and those who complete this course, will be sure to have in shape, for constant use, the historic and scientific arguments of Socialism.

The best testimonial of the value of the correspondence work, is found in the fact that when Comrade Mills made his provisional announcement of the correspondence work, he received more answers and subscriptions from the Comrades in Chicago, who were in position to investigate the work, than from the whole country besides. A majority of those in the night classes will take the printed lessons also.

The work is arranged so that one can commence at any time. The cost of the course is only about one sixth the usual charges for like services. For full particulars, address with stamp, WALTER THOMAS MILLS, 2963 Langley Avenue, Chicago.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

The "Haverhill Social Democrat" is an advocate and vote maker for Socialism. Are you a subscriber? If not, why not?

LESLIE'S

Haverhill's Largest Dept. Store.
 28 to 40 Merrimack St., Haverhill, Mass.
 People's Telephone, 147-2. N. E. Telephone, 424-13.

Those Wash Fabrics

Did you read about them, or see them last week? It is the most beautiful display of Wash Fabrics ever shown in this city. If you have not seen this remarkably rare display, come in at once.—New Annex, Millinery Dept.

Other Departments

Of interest just at present are the Dress Goods, Domestic and Silk Waist Depts.

Domestic Department

This department always has something interesting for every woman. New, fresh goods and a large assortment from which to make a selection.

A Few Opportunities

One thousand yards of Remnants Dark Outing, 6c kind,	40 yard
Eight hundred yards of 40-inch Brown Cotton,	50 yard
Fifteen hundred yards of 40-inch Brown Cotton,	60 yard
A Bargain in 36-inch Bleached Cotton Remnants,	61-40 yard
Thousand yards of White Domet Flannel Remnants, 7c quality,	50 yard

Stove Repairs

We furnish all kinds of STOVE AND FURNACE REPAIRS.

We carry the largest assortment of ranges and parlor Stove blights in stock in Haverhill including Sunshines, Highlands, Crawfords (all styles), Mazees, Glenwoods, Live Oaks, Herolds, Quakers, First Nationals, Unions, Arlingtons, Richmonds, P. P. Stewarts, Hubs, New Hubs, Elmwoods, Sterlings, Good News, Deacons, Devers, Our Choice, Howards, Bowers, Mikes, Bay State, Cyclones, Dexters, Delights, Antecoras, Households, Pallas, Models, Grovelands, Wellcoues, Winthropes, Tauntons, Archers, Franconias, Good Lucks, Fleetwoods and many others.

MURRAY & DUGDALE,

Agents for "Sunshine," "Highland" and "Puritan" ranges, and the Celebrated KELSEY Furnace.
 23 WATER ST. N. E. 'Phne, 506-12.

Don't Be Asleep!

Buy When It Is Cheap!

Commencing Monday, Feb. 4th, we will sell 36 Fall and Winter Jackets, that were 9.00, 10.00, 12.00 and 15.00, at 2.98, 4.98, 5.98 and 7.49. 15 Golf Capes, that were 7.50 and 12.50, now 4.98 and 6.98. 150 Cotton Shirt Waists, all perfect, that were 1.50, 2.50 and 3.00, now 98c and 1.49. 50 Lined Skirts, that were 1.50, 2.50 and 3.00, now 98c and 1.49. 18 Latest Style Suits that were 9.00, 10.00, 12.00, 15.00 and 18.00, now 4.98, 6.98, and 9.00.

Columbia Cloak and Suit Store,

174 MERRIMACK STREET.

Our Motto is: Sell and make an honest sale; You will always succeed and never fail.

Don't Forget!

Get Ready!

Social Democratic Fair.

Lafayette Hall

Highly Attractive Features! Dancing Every Night!

Season Ticket, - 50 Cents
 Single Admission, 25-Cents

February 14, 15, 16 and 18

Special Dance, February 19.

Guard Against Sweat-shop Clothing.



See that this label is on the garment you buy. It is sewed on by machine stitching in the pocket. The following merchants in Haverhill handle Union Made clothing.
 Rowe & Emerson. The Tappan Co.
 Nichols & Morse. Three Taylors.
 Warren Emerson.

Don't Forget the Socialist Bazar

Happiness When and How It Is Possible

BY THOMAS BERESFORD.

All American citizens are supposed to have the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. I use the word "supposed" because the right of the common people to liberty and the pursuit of happiness is very much a matter of supposition. Rights only exist when respected or enforced, and the rights of the common people have been ignored by the wealthy and powerful for ages. In spite of all the stuff we hear about liberty, hard facts prove conclusively that it does not exist for the common people and as for happiness, it is only a very grim joke.

The means of life are taken from the people, who are thus forced to either starve or work for a master, and they are told that they are free. They have to work from dawn till night, all the year around, for the sake of anything but rest, their food is poor, their homes miserable and unhealthy, their minds troubled as to future work and the constant fear of want, and the remuneration they receive, in thousands and thousands of cases, even when working speedily, is insufficient to enable them to support a wife and have a home of their own; and yet they are told they are free to pursue happiness. What a cruel joke. It reminds us of the pirates who made men walk the plank in mid-ocean and told them that they were free to swim ashore.

Are the people happy? Just look around you. Look for instance, at the homes of the poor who live in city tenement districts, unhealthy, uncomfortable, ill ventilated and unsanitary, no open space but that of the narrow, dirty street. Look at the workshops, factories, the sweating dens where many workers are robbed of their health and their lives from infancy to old age. The hard, cheerless lives they live make the people bad-tempered and unsober. Husbands and wives and relatives quarrel over the merest trifles, their sordid, grinding poverty makes them selfish and indifferent. We must then feel a sorrow that will smite on their faces, and even the children look grave and serious at an early age.

We lead such unhealthy, unnatural lives that we fall easy victims to disease. Instead of enjoying recreation and the fresh air, we drudge and slave and worry at such a pace that we have no energy, no capacity left to enjoy the pleasures of life. Herbert Spencer defines happiness as a gratified state of all the faculties. The gratification of a faculty is produced by its exercise. To have complete felicity is to have all the faculties exerted in the ratio of their several developments, and an ideal arrangement of circumstances calculated to secure this constitutes the standard of greatest happiness.

Of course, individual ideas of a state of happiness differ very radically. For instance, the Eskimo ideal is probably in Arctic surroundings with an abundance of seals to hunt and the South Sea Islander likes fruits and nuts and a warm sea to bathe in. The Hindu conception of happiness was absolute rest, no worry, no longing, no anxiety, whilst the Indian ideal was probably a life of idleness, raising rice and plaining with lots of buffalo and other game to hunt. Absolute and permanent happiness is impossible. There are so many circumstances that affect us. A person

It Has Happened Capitalism On Trial.

BY PETER E. BURROWS.

If the noise with which we have been ushering ourselves into the new century be really our opinion, ask ourselves, what has happened? A strange iniquity has established itself on the earth, an iniquity which has for its purpose only one thing, the multiplication of itself. It remorselessly presses that purpose through the demands of progress, reducing to a mere farthing the cost of producing a human child; though robbing its parents, yet enabling them just to feed and get it ready for taking their place in the labor market. How simply wicked it all is!

The entire earnings of capital, the whole of the proceeds from this willful robbery of infancy, childhood, youth and manhood, and the business of the able man of affairs, in the government and out, is to get that figure down, down, down. All that vast amount between what the laborers of America receive and that other amount which is divided into rent, interest and profit, represents the actual depletion of human life successfully carried out. It is the sole achievement of capitalism and all that modern civilization has to show for itself as against barbarism.

Another notable thing that has happened in the century is the fratricidal character of the new slavery. Formerly the slave captor sought the tents of hostile races; men of other skin or creed or tribe or tongue—made slaves of their enemies. And did it in open war. But we put the wage-bonds upon our own brothers, in peace, and upon the man kneeling at the same altar.

The producers of all the world's wealth have been left in this country without a foothold in the land. Divided into so many million separate particles, personages, they can never unite, they do not know how to work. Deprived of legal protection of land, implement and the right to work, the proletariat is verily the Job of the ages.

Our commercial civilization builds its high walled markets everywhere; the diggers delve, the miners dig, the reapers gather the increase; they bring all to the market gates. But there the burdens are taken from them and the gates are closed in their faces; they climb and look over the walls; and lo! another class of strangers are selling and buying what they wrought and brought. They are told it is the new civilization wherein no man can stand, but he that sells and buys. For know ye not that the world is but an extension of the floor of the stock exchanges? No man can lift his voice upon the street of the world now, but he that has to sell. As for you, poor alien, you have to labor to sell and that you sold from day to day, and were paid in leaves of wholesome bread. More than the bread you can digest at any one time you can

Do You Ever Borrow Money?

If so, go to
FRANK E. DAVIS,
 204 Merrimack St.,
 Haverhill, Mass.

CENTRAL Cigar Store,

G. W. Pettengill,
 57 Washington St.,
 Haverhill, Mass.

CITY Insurance Office,

JONES FRANKLE, Agent
 Haverhill Savings Bank Building
 151-153 Merrimack St., Haverhill.

Boston Best Flour.

One of the Finest, Broad Flour Made.
 Ask your Grocer for it.
 Sold at Wholesale by
HENRY BELANGER,

All Unionists AND Sympathizers

Should buy and wear Footwear bearing the

UNION STAMP UNION STAMP

On the SOLE INSOLE or LINING

It stands for unity, a powerful national and local organization and better conditions for the shoe worker 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.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union,

620 Atlantic Avenue
 Boston, Mass.

SANSOUCIE & RICHARD,

236--Essex St.--236
 Where the prices are always right

Meats and Groceries.

Give us a call, we will suit you.
 FREE DELIVERY.

LABOR NOTES.

Continued from Page Four

consultation between Agent Donovan and Mr. Maguire took place at Labor headquarters and the rest of the demands were agreed upon. Thus the strike was settled most satisfactorily to both parties and to the strikers in particular.

At the mass meeting of the union members last Tuesday, held to ratify the constitution drafted by the convention recently held in this city, the proposed rate of dues from 10 to 15 cents was defeated.

One of the matters occupying the attention of the Cigar-makers' and Bartenders' for some time, was brought to a successful issue last week through the efforts of Agent Kennefick of the Cigar-makers'. The matter in question was the refusal of Morrill's restaurant and Willert's saloon to sign the list agreeing to sell only union label cigars. Agent Kennefick secured the signatures of both parties, which makes every restaurant and saloon in the city unionized so far as the sale of cigars is concerned. The Bartenders' stood ready to back the Cigar-makers' up in their demands and undoubtedly their influence helped matters greatly.

This is an example of what the co-operation of only two organized crafts can do jointly. How much greater results could be obtained through the co-operation of all the different crafts in the industrial field. And what grand results could be obtained through unity at the ballot box!

The Cutters shop crew of Thayer & Maguire's were in session last Sunday. Important matters concerning the strike were under consideration.

An injunction has recently been granted the firm of Miller & Co., proprietors of Miller's "Gamecock" whiskey, against the striking Bartenders' and all union organizations with whom they are affiliated. A printed copy of the injunction has been sent to every labor organization in the state by the state branch of the American Federation of Labor.

Hannah Dustin Brand Mocha and Java Coffee

Is our hobby. Why don't YOU use it.

F. E. Hurd,

Groceries, Meats and Provisions,
 97-99 Cedar Street.
 Peoples' Tel., 221-4. N. E. Tel., 555-3.

JACOB EPSTEIN,

28 Leverett Street,
 Book and Job Printing,
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GEM THEATRE.

ESSEX ST., HAVERHILL, MASS.
 G. A. SMITH, Resident Manager.
 WEEK OF FEB. 4, 1901.

TRIXIE.

Including the Following Artists:
 Harry Daly, Ida McIntyre, Billy Hall, Sadie Dally, Frank Cook, Annie King.
 Prof. Bulay in Illustrated Songs.
 FOUR SHOWS DAILY
 Mat., 2.30 and 3.45 Eve., 7.30 and 9.00
 Admission, 5 and 10c.

Dr. Stephen H. Chase,

SURGEON DENTIST,
 No 3 Washington Square,
 Haverhill, Mass.
 Rooms 1 and 2.

Prof. M. B. Brodsky,

EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
 and EYE SPECIALIST.
 5 Walnut, Cor. Emerson St.

My method is to thoroughly examine the eyes for glasses, using no drops, making no charge for examination, guaranteeing every pair of glasses sold. I reserve the right in cases where permanent benefit is obtained. I will exchange without extra cost glasses proving in any way unsatisfactory. Office hours, 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m., Saturdays, Sundays 9 to 11 and 1 to 3. Greatest care in adjusting glasses for Children.
 Offices in Derry and Exeter, N. H.

Cocheo Syrup of Tar Compound

For coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, croup and whooping cough. Try it and be convinced. Price 10 cents and 25 cents a bottle. Prepared by SOMERSWORTH DRUG CO., Somersworth, N. H.
 Ask your druggist or grocer for it.

J. T. HILL

will treat you right on
Shoes and Rubbers
 For MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN.
 45 - Merrimack Street - 45
 AT THE MODEL.

We Say We Mean Business

When we offer Good Style
Suits for Men at \$8.00
 A Suit, marked down from \$12 and \$15. Odd sizes only, but everyone a bargain.

THREE TAYLORS,

All Garments Ready to Wear at Right Prices.
 The Great Clothiers. 75 Merrimack St.

Portrait Dept.

SUCH A BIG SUCCESS has been the free photo-medallions, copied for our patrons, that we intend to replace them with something still better, commencing at once, today.

Free Crayon Portraits

(Unmounted) being our new offer, the work to be done at our studio located upstairs, where Furniture department used to be. No long waits, and the work may be seen in the proof for suggestions or corrections. Ask for the punch card to be counter and as an EXTRA OFFER, we will continue say cards previously started for the photo-medallions. Save your old punch cards and have them transferred for the crayon portraits made free for patrons. You are welcome at all times to visit the portrait studio, and see the sample work.

Musical

Hollis and Driscoll, tomorrow, in songs and selections on piano, and 50 and 50 Sheet Music for 10c, 25c and 30c copy.

Simonds & Adams

STRICTLY ONE PRICE TO ALL - AND - FINANCIAL GUARANTEE

Correspondence

Reply to Chicago Herald

To the Editor: In last week's issue of the Chicago Herald, the following statement is made: "The Haverhill Social Democrats" and the Chicago Worker's Call have chosen to maintain absolute silence regarding the recent national convention held at Chicago, "not even giving their readers what was common knowledge among readers of capitalist newspapers the day following, that our convention declared for union of all Socialist parties."

To this statement I wish to reply. First, the Herald states an untruth when it says that our paper has maintained absolute silence. In the issue of January 26, there appeared the following impartial news item: "At the Chicago convention, S. D. P., a resolution was adopted calling for a united convention of all Socialist parties to be held at Indianapolis on the second Tuesday in September."

Then followed the names of the new national executive board. Another news item read as follows: "Comrade F. MacCartney returned from the Chicago convention several days ago and he says that he was very favorably impressed by the delegates."

With the exception of adopting resolutions of praise, which sounded like coming from a mutual admiration society, nothing else of great importance was transacted by the convention. The editor printed what he thought would interest serious Socialists.

Second, I compliment our editor for having refrained from comment editorially on the Chicago convention. Why? Because the report of the convention, as published by all the authoritative papers of the Chicago Board, to wit: Social Democrat, Herald, Milwaukee Warbler, and N. Y. Forward, led me to think that the leading "spirits" of the convention were not sincere in their call for union. There were more misstatements and abuse in the three papers regarding the "Booster" Socialist Labor Party" (the new name quoted from the Herald), than I ever thought they would dare to print as official statements.

Third, I believe there was good reason for doubting the sincerity of the leading "spirits" in their call for union. Because: (a) A large number of the same "leaders" changed their mind about four times during the last ten months on the question of Socialist unity; (b) Many "leaders" openly declared in the press and on the platform against union a few days preceding the Chicago convention; (c) I received from thoroughly reliable source that two of the delegates to the convention absolutely refused to sign their names on the petition list to place Debs as candidate for President on the ballot of the state of New York. They are Louis Miller and James London, both of New York City. London openly stated a few months ago that he would rather join Tammany Hall than unite with the Kangaroos and the DeLeonites. At present Miller is on the Chicago national board and London is secretary of the N. Y. central committee.

Fourth, the last clause of the string of unity resolutions adopted at the convention opens the ground for another coup d'etat by the committee of five; all of which are certainly good cause for some suspicion. Now, these are all facts. We can prove them by simply quoting from the three papers: Warbler, Forward and Herald. And in the light of all these facts it was impossible for anybody to get a fair idea of the real work of the Chicago convention. However, I feel safe in saying this much in the name of the comrades in Haverhill. We are glad that the Chicago convention decided for union. We shall go to the Indianapolis convention and work with our heart and soul for the unification of the Socialist forces. We mean this seriously and honestly. In my own mind we established that the strongest wing of the Social Democratic Party was always honest and sincere in its attempt to bring about a union of forces. And union we shall have. The rank and file demand it!

Labor Notes

Local and General

On Strike.

Last Saturday the workers in the stitching, cutting and turn work departments at Thayer & Maguire's shoe factory left their work and went out on strike as a result of the failure on the part of the firm to sign the stitching and turn work price lists recently submitted to them by Agent Donovan. Two weeks ago last Monday, the news called at the factory and submitted the turn work list, the old one having expired. Mr. Maguire of the firm asked for time to consider the matter, which was freely granted. On the following Monday Agent Donovan called again and consulted with Mr. Maguire concerning the turn list and at the same time presented the stitching list. Mr. Maguire asked again for more time in order that he might consult with the foreman of the stitchers. The request was granted. On the following Thursday, Secretary MacDougall, acting in Agent Donovan's place, owing to the latter's illness, called on the firm. But he was not off with the excuse that they had not had time enough to consider. Mr. MacDougall called once more last Saturday morning, but with the same result.

Secretary MacDougall replied that they had plenty of time to consider the list. Mr. Maguire refused to sign at once. This Mr. MacDougall went to the different departments and ordered the strike. The men and women at once left their work and marched to Labor headquarters where an enthusiastic meet-

ing was held in the large C. L. U. hall. At Labor headquarters Agent Donovan stated that the principal objection on the part of the firm was in regard to the stitchers' list. The stitchers have not been organized until recently and in their departments union price lists have not been in force. The result of this has been that the manufacturers have exercised the privilege of cutting the stitchers' prices whenever they wished to reduce expenses and thereby increase their profits. This has caused the wages to fall so low, that some of the women stitchers have been unable to average more than fifty, sixty or seventy-five cents per day.

The strikers were confident and predicted an early victory. Last Tuesday the State Board of Arbitration called on Agent Donovan and offered to arbitrate the strike, but Donovan refused to arbitrate, stating that the unions preferred to deal directly with the firm, whereupon the Board departed and in a short time returned with Mr. Maguire of the firm. The State Board then withdrew, having done all it could in the case and Agent Donovan was in conference with Mr. Maguire, lasting until 2 o'clock in the morning. At this meeting nearly all the items in the lists were agreed upon, only eight or ten items remaining. On Wednesday there was a meeting of the shop committee to consider these remaining items. On Wednesday night another

meeting was held in the large C. L. U. hall. At Labor headquarters Agent Donovan stated that the principal objection on the part of the firm was in regard to the stitchers' list. The stitchers have not been organized until recently and in their departments union price lists have not been in force. The result of this has been that the manufacturers have exercised the privilege of cutting the stitchers' prices whenever they wished to reduce expenses and thereby increase their profits. This has caused the wages to fall so low, that some of the women stitchers have been unable to average more than fifty, sixty or seventy-five cents per day.

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Continued on Page Three.

Boston Local S. D. P.

The city committee has arranged a course of lectures which will take place in Unity Hall, 734 Washington street, every Sunday evening at 7.30. The first lecture will be delivered by Mr. H. F. McLellan on "Political Evolution," followed by discussion. We invite students of all schools to participate in the discussion.

JOS. SPERO, Sec.

Haverhill Local S. D. P.

At the next regular meeting, Wednesday, February 20, the subject for general discussion will be: "What should be the relation of the Socialist movement toward Trade Unionism?" Comrade Harry J. Rivers will be the opening speaker.

Nonpareil Club.

The Nonpareil Club, an organization composed largely of young working-men, will hold its annual ball at City Hall, February 18. Knowlton and Allen's celebrated singing orchestra will furnish music.

Twenty Years in Business.

The popular clothing store on the corner of Fleet street, whose advertisement appears on the front page of this issue, has just finished the twentieth year of successful business. Starting in a small way with a very limited capital it has by square dealings and strict attention to the little details reached an enviable position in the respect of the clothing buying public of this city and surrounding towns. They now intend to thoroughly remodel their store and have already given the contract to W. W. Potter, the well-known contractor, for the work. They will be obliged to close while the carpenters are at work, and to save moving, the stock they intend closing out their entire stock, and with that end in view have made a reduction of 25 per cent on all goods in the store. The sale will run but a short time as at those prices the stock will move quickly. They will re-open about April 1st with an entire new stock.

Strong Bill Offered.

The Jolly Berlesquers hold down the boards at the Gem theatre this week, with a combination of artists who give an excellent show. The Two Daily, black-face comedians, head the bill with a skit replete with novelties and their work is worthy of approbation. Bancroft, a refined instrumentalist, does a clever turn. Madam Zellar, a change artist, elicits applause by commendable work, and Jennie Dickerson, in songs makes a hit. Estelle Becker, Mary Brown and Sadie Johnson in their charming personalities add to the attractive scene presented in the afterpiece. Taking the bill in its entirety, it does not fall to give pleasure, and Manager Smith can feel assured of a successful week.

The Karl Marx Class.

To the Editor: Grant me a little space to inform our comrades of the noble work done, and progress made in the city of Boston with the aid of the Karl Marx class and its director, Mrs. Martha Moor Avery. The increase in the attendance and the interest displayed by the students is beyond description. Little need be said as to the ability of Mrs. Avery as director. A sentence from the "People's Marx" has been brought to the attention of Mrs. Avery, which is disputed by her on the ground that it conflicts with Marx method of determining the exchange value of a commodity. The sentence reads as follows: "The varying ratio, in which commodities of different kinds exchange for each other, constitutes their exchange value." (People's Marx, by Gabriel Deville, page 22). I would like to have Mr. N. I. Stone give his opinion on that sentence. In conclusion, I would request my comrades and friends to avail themselves of this rare opportunity which will prove beneficial to them, and try to attend this class as often as possible. The class meets every Sunday at 3 p. m., at 734 Washington street, Homestead Hall.

Yours for Socialism,
JOS. SPERO, E. Boston, Mass.

One of Many.

Manager "Haverhill Social Democrat": The sample copy of your paper, dated Jan. 26, just received. Of all that I have read regarding Victoria since she was reported sick (and it has not been a little nor confined to a few papers), I have not seen an article which I could subscribe to until your paper came. Every word in that I fully endorse. Enclosed please find money order for the following subscriptions: (A list of names follows). Yours truly,
C. A. STARR, Durand, Ill.

THE STORE WITH THE FULL MEASURE FLASKS.

Hynes' Superb Holland Gin At 75c Quart

Is unequalled for medicinal use. You cannot find better gin for the ailments of old or young, than the superb quality of Holland Gin we are now offering at 75c a full quart. We keep also imported Bottled Gins that cost you more, but which are no better. We sell also a good gin at 50c a quart, 1.75 a gallon.

E. F. HYNES, 137-141 Merrimack st.

N. E. Telephone 437-12. (Under Hotel Arlington.) People's Telephone 74-2.

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J. F. WEST, Man.
A. A. INGERSOLL, Treas.
"HURRAH FOR UNCLE SAM
—AND—
HURRAH FOR UNCLE TOM."
2 Matinees and 2 Evenings.
Monday and Tuesday,
Feb. 18 and 19.

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Original Big Double Spectacular
Co. under the Management of LEON W. WASHBURN.
THE BARNUM OF THEM ALL
More Grand Novelties Than Ever
Georgious Scenery
Mechanical Effects
Genuine Cake Walkers
Buck and Wing Dancers
Male and Female Quartettes
Jubilee Singers
Eva and Her Golden Chariot
Watch for the Big Parade
It Beats a Circus.
PRICES:
Reserved Seats, 20 and 30c
Gallery, 10c

Wanted!

Every Socialist should remember that Sam Siblukin sells a fine line of Teas and Coffees, delivered right at your house. A postal card sent to 51 Varnum Street will ensure a prompt call.

Social Democrats: Remember that A. BENJAMIN Keeps a First Class Lunch Room at 185 1-3 Merrimack Street, Haverhill. Open from 6 a. m. to 12 p. m.

WATCH US GROW!

OUR PLUM TREE

The fruit on our plum tree hangs within the reach of everyone. The biggest "plum" this week consists of a

7 Piece Polished Finish

Mahogany Chamber Suite For \$27.50

You can see one in the BIG WINDOW at the BIG STORE.

Remember, we have the largest Plum Orchard in Essex County.

Three quarters of an acre of floor space covered with the latest and most desirable House Furnishings ever shown under one roof in this city.

...Cash or Credit...

Coombs & Gilbert FURNITURE CO.

13, 15, 17 and 19 Washington Sq., Haverhill, Mass.

Read The Advance

Official Organ of the S. D. P. from the Pacific Coast. Will tell you what Socialism is. What it is doing and how to bring it about. SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY. 25c for Six Months. 50c a Year. With Workers' Call, one year, 80c. 134 MURPHY B'L'D'G., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

"The Challenge"

A Weekly, 50c. Send me ten names of likely subscribers; I will send you "The Challenge" for six months free. H. Gaylord Wilshire, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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A four-page, six-column, straight, anti-boss, Socialist paper, fearless and uncompromising. One year 50c. Six months 25c. Three months 15c. In clubs of ten, 35c a year. Currency or its stamps. Sample on request. ADDRESS: 806 State St., Erie, Pa.

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A strong, Socialist, four-page weekly. One year 50c. Six months 25c. Published every Saturday at rooms 18, 22 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

The Socialist

(Combined with "The New Light" Jan. 1, 1901) An Aggressive Weekly. 50c a year. Ten weeks 10c. 220 Union St., Seattle, Wash.

The International Socialist Review

A. B. SIMONS, Editor.

This is the only periodical in the English language reckoning among its contributors all the great Socialist writers of the age.

Prof. George D. Herron conducts a department each month on SOCIALISM and RELIGION.

Mark S. Payne, editor of the "Cleveland Citizen," edits a department on THE LABOR WORLD.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW is the most complete expression of the Socialist movement ever attempted and no student of socialism, favorable or hostile, can keep informed upon the subject without reading its columns. Subscription \$1.00 a year, single copies 10c; no free sample. For twelve cent stamps we will mail a copy of the REVIEW and PROF. HERRON'S booklet "Why I Am a Socialist" FATHER MCGRATH'S new 50-cent novel mailed free if you send \$1.00 for the REVIEW at once.

Chas. H. Kerr & Co., PUBLISHERS. 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

Bellamy Review

A Journal of Progress. 50 CENTS A YEAR. Kearney, Neb.

The Bellamy Review is a magazine published for thinkers, and none but people who think, read it. It is the first of its kind published in America and is devoted to social progress.

THE WAGE WORKER

is a fearless advocate of public ownership of all means of production and exchange. 16 pages monthly. Price 50c per year. Sample Free. ADDRESS: WAGE WORKER PUB. CO., 72 Congress St., W. Detroit, Mich.

Socialist Literature Company,

184 WILLIAM STREET, New York City. Best Socialist Publications.

The Workers' Call

Clean, Clear Socialist Paper. Contains Each Week: 1-Discussion of Socialist Socialism. 2-News of International Socialist Movement. 3-Events of the Week from Socialist Standpoint. ONE YEAR, 50c. SIX MONTHS, 25c. 36 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

GEO. H. WELCH, Teacher of CORNET. 120 Merrimack St. Competent Instruction Guaranteed.

Are you a member of the Social Democrat Party? If not, why not?

CLUB RATES.

The Haverhill Social Democrat and "Workers, Call," per year 80c. The Haverhill Social Democrat and "Advance," per year 80c. The Haverhill Social Democrat and "Public Ownership," per year 80c. The Haverhill Social Democrat and "The People," per year 80c. The Haverhill Social Democrat and "Coming Nation," per year 80c.

We accept NO HALF YEARLY OR QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTIONS AT CLUB RATES. The papers with which we have club rates have to be NOTIFIED DIRECTLY if a change of address is desired.

Haverhill Social Democrat, 2 GILMAN BLOCK.

THE PEOPLE

Uncompromising Exponent of Socialism.

Unflinching Advocate of Labor Rights.

An up-to-date paper giving all important news of the socialist movement in the country and abroad. Articles on socialism and on public events from the socialist standpoint. 50c per year; 25c for six months; 15c for three months. ADDRESS: THE PEOPLE, 184 William St., New York City.

THE PEOPLE, 184 William St., New York City.



To Be Or Not To Be

Acquainted with the best Socialist Literature means to read or not to read.

THE PEOPLE'S MARX.

The People's Marx is from the pen of Gabriel Deville and the translation of Robert Rives La Monte presents to the English speaking Socialist the most excellent and successful epitome of Karl Marx's Capital. This luminous epitome from the seventeenth and last French edition, is issued in the style every way characteristic of the publications of the International Library.—The Haverhill Social Democrat remarks on the People's Marx as "The Bible of the working class, a Bible whose study is as beneficial to the working man as is the orthodox Bible to the average Christian." The price of the People's Marx is \$1.50 for the cloth edition; 75 cents for the paper edition. With orders sent in before the 1st of March we will give as premium a cloth copy of the Silver Cross (price 50 cents) with the \$1.50 edition of the People's Marx, or the Civil War in France (price 25 cents) with the paper edition. To anyone sending in three yearly subscriptions to the Social Democrat we offer the paper edition of the People's Marx. This is enough to make you hostile. Subscriptions are received at this office.

OTHER OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. The New York People on the People's Marx: "Deville, in his abridgement and popularization of one of the profoundest and one of the most difficult economic works ever undertaken, has succeeded admirably in this respect: that he has held close to the outlines of form as well as of matter, but has considerably reduced in size, and to a very great extent has simplified it within the understanding of the ordinary reader."

Mr. B. O. Flower in the Arena: "Only patient plodders and scholars with taste for economic studies, however, are able to master Marx's Capital, and many attempts have been made to furnish the people with a luminous epitome of this great work. . . . Up to the present time no one has so satisfactorily accomplished this work as Gabriel Deville, in the volume before us. His People's Marx was published in France in 1883, and has now been excellently translated into English by Robert Rives La Monte."

Address The International Library Publishing Company, 23 Duane Street, New York.

Agents wanted on liberal terms.

International Library Publishing Company, 23 Duane Street, New York City.

New Device in Dentistry. A new device known as a sterilizer has been introduced into the dental profession. This is an apparatus for cleansing the instruments after they have been used. It has been found that the same instruments used on different patients, convey many diseases, and it is to guard against this that the sterilizer has been brought into use. S. Harry Chase, D. D. S., is the first and only dentist in Haverhill using the sterilizer, and it is attracting much attention among those who appreciate its uses. Dr. Chase is located at rooms 1 and 2, in the same building as before at 2 Washington square, over Holden's drug store.

New Hampshire S. D. P. Four of the branches have paid pledges and two of the four have paid per capita tax for the month of January to the state secretary, GEO. HOWE, State Sec.

Haverhill Social Democrat

"Every bondman in his own hand bears the power to cancel his captivity."—Shakespeare.

Vol. 2, No. 21.

HAVERHILL, MASS., FEBRUARY 23, 1901.

Price Two Cents

THE GAZETTE'S "IMPARTIALITY."

The Hypocritical Daily of Haverhill Serves the Interests of Labor's Oppressors.—Comment on Last Strike.

The following editorial comment appeared in last Saturday's Gazette and serves well to illustrate that paper's friendliness toward organized labor:

"The question has been asked quite frequently in the last 48 hours why the recent strike in the shoe district was necessary. There was an expressed willingness on the part of the manufacturers to discuss the matter in dispute with the representatives of their employees, and the query is why this discussion could not have been carried on just as well with the employees at work as with them idle; lowering pay and discommoding business. The Gazette knows nothing about the facts at issue, but from the point of view of an outsider it would seem as if the break in relations was a bit unnecessary."

The Gazette has always declared itself the friend of the working class and of organized labor, but in every instance, as above, when there have arisen differences between the workers and the employers the Gazette has commented editorially and printed its news wholly from the employers' standpoint. In this case, after a successful effort on the part of the workers to secure justice, the Gazette, notwithstanding its boast of impartiality, proceeds to instill into the minds of the public that the strikers were not justified in their action. The Gazette professes to "know nothing about the facts at issue"—the "facts," presumably, that lead the workers to go on strike, but in the same breath professes to know and assert positively that "there was an expressed willingness on the part of the manufacturers to discuss the matter in dispute with the representatives of their employees."

The Gazette professes ignorance as to the necessity of the strike (it might well profess ignorance concern-

ing some subjects it comments on) and in so doing seeks to throw discredit on the workers. The fact is that the Gazette did know that the strike was necessary. No one was in a better position to know. Its reporters were in constant touch with labor headquarters and were familiar with every phase of the strike in question and the causes leading thereto. If the Gazette, through its news columns, had done its duty as a newspaper the question would not at this late day be asked, as to why the strike was necessary. But the Gazette pursues the course it does, because it is a capitalist newspaper, is a defender of the capitalist system.

The Gazette bemoans the fact that the workers went on strike and thus "discommoded business." It is "business" with the capitalist to produce profits out of the labor of working people, continually squeezing them down to the lowest possible point of existence. The Gazette does not want the process to be interfered with, does not want it discommoded. The Gazette knows the true reason for the necessity of the strike, therefore we will not take the trouble to inform it of what it already knows. In a previous issue we gave the information to our readers and from the only true standpoint, the working-class standpoint. We wish to point out to the working people that they should learn to distinguish between the real and unreal, to know their friends by their actions and not by word of mouth, to cultivate the habit of reading between the lines and thus learn for themselves that the capitalist newspapers are bending every effort to the maintenance of the present system and thus enable the capitalist to more and more grind out rent, interest and profit from the sweat and blood of the working class.

To Buffalo Exposition and Niagara Falls—Free

The Haverhill Social Democrat is at present making arrangements to send, at its own expense, a pleasure party from Haverhill, New York City and other places to the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition. The party will also visit the wonderful Niagara Falls. Those who will be selected to make the trip will travel at the cost of this paper and will be cared for in every possible way. All details will be printed in this paper next week.

Tesla's Predictions.

Nicola Tesla, the famous inventor, is a remarkable man. That he is a genius in his line there can be no doubt. He is certainly no follower of Socialistic ideas, probably for the simple reason that he is too much occupied with his specialized kind of work to think of economic evils and remedies. His life work is clearly mapped out before him and the entire civilized world. Surrounded by the very latest experimental tools and equipments, he devotes his time and energy toward utilizing natural forces for the service of mankind. Therefore, it stands to reason that, whatever prophecy Tesla makes regarding future possible inventions and human achievements, he is to be taken seriously and given all the consideration possible. And here is what this man predicts:

A system of wireless telegraphy by which a message can be sent clear around the world.

Electrical production of ozone for fertilizing water, to rid it of its many impurities.

The manufacture of artificial food by oxidized hydrogen.

The flying machine will be a fact.

The perfection of the telautomaton, a machine having all its bodily movements controlled from a distance, without wires. Telautomats are applicable to any machine that moves on the land, in water, or in the air.

The transmission of electrical energy through the earth without a wire.

A system to draw energy from the sun.

The electrolytic process of extracting iron from ore, and molding it into required forms without fuel consumption.

The electrolytic manufacture of aluminum and its gradual extermination of copper and, possibly, iron.

A self-acting engine capable of deriving energy from its own motion.

Have you an imagination rich enough to conceive what all this implies? But Tesla has not by any means covered the entire ground.

"Earth and ocean; flame and wind, have unnumbered secrets still." And it remains for a Socialist society, a society freed from the individual strife for bread, to ransack nature's secrets. Under Socialism all minds will be employed in discovering forces that will make man lord of his surroundings, that will establish a grand civilization, a civilization that is higher and much more complex than

the vulgar civilization of the present day.

Yes, we might hum the beautiful lines of Maokay:

"Science is a child as yet, And her power and scope shall grow, And her triumphs in the future Shall diminish toil and woe. Shall extend the bounds of pleasure With an ever widening ken, And of woods and wildernesses Make the home of happy men."

Socialist Fair a Success.

The Socialists of Haverhill are to be congratulated on the successful manner in which they carried out their second annual four days' bazaar for their party and a one night's special dance for the benefit of the "Haverhill Social Democrat." The whole affair was so systematically arranged that almost everything worked like clockwork to the great satisfaction and enjoyment of the large attendance every evening. The undertaking was a greater financial success than last year and all the active Social Democrats feel happy at the thought that the S. D. P. will now be in a position to clear itself from many debts which were incurred during the last election.

The Socialist fair opened on Thursday, February 14, at Lafayette hall, and continued on the following Friday, Saturday and Monday evenings. Besides the usual entertainment every evening, except Monday, there was dancing till 11 o'clock. Almost every evening there was present a large number of visitors from surrounding cities and the local Socialists gave these comrades as good a time as possible.

The ladies are to be congratulated on the good taste shown by them in decorating the hall and the various booths. There was a surprisingly big stock of pretty and useful articles on the Fancy, Guessing and "Haverhill Social Democrat" tables. The last mentioned table was the result of Comrade Edlin's suggestion which proved to be a successful one. There were sold more Socialist books and pamphlets at this bazaar than at any other Socialist affair in Haverhill.

The different departments were in charge of the following:

Fancy table—Miss Ray Morris.

Guessing table—Mrs. C. A. Frazer, Miss Alice Chase and Miss Trefoy.

Candy table—Mrs. A. F. Tracey.

Ice Cream table—Mrs. E. W. Bowen.

Chocolate table—Mrs. J. W. Bagley.

"Haverhill Social Democrat" table—Miss Anna Bagley.

Refreshment table—Ernest F. Brooks and Benjamin Rich.

Wheel of Fortune and bean bag contest—F. C. Beal.

Bowling alley—Louis and Fred LeGae.

On Monday evening, at 11 o'clock, the arrangements committee distributed the various costly prizes to the following fortunate contestants: Welch, gent's gold watch; Miss Bessie Bagley, lady's gold watch; Miss Effie Doe, lady's diamond ring; Miss Bessie Rosenblum, lady's bicycle; Mrs. A. F. Tracey, parlor lamp; Miss E. Doe, quilt; Miss Ray Morris, silver spoon; William Edlin, pipe; Mrs. E. J. Eaton, silk pillow; Mr. Tasker, fancy vest (to be made to order by S. Goldman); Mrs. C. A. Frazer, oil painting; Mrs. Retta Bailey, sofa pillow; Miss Marie Dupont, sofa pillow; Mrs. Orwlay, barrel of flour; M. J. Real, ton of coal; Charles Bishop, five dollars' worth of laundry (at Star Laundry).

The fair committee consisted of Comrades Charles Frazer, chairman; Philip Langway, Oscar Hopkins, Alex. Hayman, Ernest Brooks, Lettie Frazer, Kate Korrigan, Ben Rich, Louis Moffet, Retta Bailey, Marie Dupont and Herbert Donnelly who acted as manager of the fair. Besides the committee, Mrs. F. C. Beal has done splendid work which helped much toward making a great success of the undertaking.

Father McGrady's "Socialism and the Labor Problem" is one of the best books to place in the hands of your unconverted friend. Do you want a copy? Send to this office one yearly subscription for the "Haverhill Social Democrat" and the book will be sent free of charge. Don't hesitate.

FATHER T. McGRADY REPLIES.

A Contrast: One a Herald of Light; the Other a Herald of Darkness.—Read, Compare and Judge.

In The Review, a Catholic weekly published in St. Louis, under the date of January 31, can be found the following effusion from the literary critic of that paper:

"Socialism and the Labor Question." By Father T. McGrady. 40 pages. 10 cents.

"The pamphlet had been sent to us before; we did not deem it worthy of notice. Now the editor of The Review sends another copy for review because a Catholic layman circulates it in St. Louis gratis. Well, it is just the thing for disgruntled people, for farmers and laborers who wish to procure a 'piano for their daughters' (page 5). It contains prosaic poetry and poetic prose. Sentences like these: 'If I kill a deer, that deer is my wages, for it represents the product of my toil' (page 7) or: 'If I owned the entire earth, I could drive every human being into the briary deep; I could compel the multitude to serve me under the stroke of the lash, or crouch as minious at the foot of my throne' (page 10) are not worth reading, much less refuting. Whether it is worth knowing at how much the Reverend McGrady could build and run a railroad from New York to San Francisco, we leave undecided. The figures on which he bases his claims for Social Democracy seem to us taken from Parsons' 'The City for the People,' in which we have found more than one inaccuracy, such as the toll demanded on the St. Louis Bridge, the railroad fare in Germany, etc.

"We are sorry that such a pamphlet comes from a Catholic priest; but it shows once more the wisdom of Leo in forbidding priests to publish any pamphlet or book without the previous permission of their bishop. (Constitution 'Officium et munus.') We doubt whether the Rev. McGrady has any such permission from his Bishop."

"J. F. MEIFFUSS."

Comrade Tombridge, the layman above referred to, who is circulating the pamphlet very extensively, sent Comrade McGrady a copy of the article and received the following reply:

Bellevue, Ky., February 9, 1901. Mr. F. Tombridge, St. Louis, Mo.: "Dear Comrade—The Review which you forwarded to my address has been received and I regret to say that the criticism of my pamphlet by the Rev. Meiffuss is too vulgar to deserve recognition. I am constantly pursued by men of his character, but I console myself with the Chinese proverb,

'Towers are measured by their shadows and great men by their calumniators.' If ignorance be the object of the reverend gentleman's ambition, he would even graduate more honorably than at the present time. His letter is a triumph of banality that would disgrace a school-boy in the primary grade. However, his puerilities will reflect no discredit on a journal like The Review, that protects its brainless cranium from the rays of intelligence with the cow of ignorance. Too long has the world been held in bondage by clerical louts of the Meiffuss stamp. It is the old story of the Paduan professor who would not look through a telescope. The owls of night cannot see in the noonday splendor, for darkness is their element; just as the visual organs of the Medivean Meiffuss are affected by the intellectual rays of the 20th century. This consecrated bumpkin is too superficial to know his ignorance, and too ignorant to hide his deficiencies. He represents the church of the poor and yet he is the enemy of the masses, the advocate of slavery, the foe of the oppressed. The haughty Capitalist might address this ecclesiastical yokel: 'Faithful dog! well dost thou guard the interest of thy master.' I do not propose to seek information from a man who is totally unacquainted with the question at issue. If Meiffuss had the power he would use the thumb-screw as well as the cork-screw.

Fraternally yours, T. McGRADY."

—Missouri Socialist.

The Clownish King of England.

The new king of England speaks of "my relations with the other powers," "my troops in South Africa," "impossibility for 'me' to establish just relations in the colonies," "my West African possessions," etc.

What a big fool the new king must be! His constant use of the first person conveys the impression of a little child playing with its toys.

Of course, the capitalist class of England does not mind this childish prattle of its royal clown, especially when he is willing to mind his own business and remain satisfied with the toys he gets. The only painful thing of the whole matter is the sluggishness of the English working class. A king like Edward VII, at this stage of human achievement, is a disgrace to manhood and civilization.

The only way to get rid of such royal drones is to vote and work for the establishment of the co-operative Commonwealth.

Nichols & Morse,
N. E. PHONE, 426-5. 56 Merrimack Street, Haverhill.

Annual White Shirt Sale!

February is the month when a great many gentlemen buy their year's supply of White Shirts and we always prepare to meet the great demand by increasing the size of our White Shirt Stock. We positively claim and maintain to give our customers in the

Nichols & Morse White Shirts

the greatest value possible to produce. They are made special to our order of good wearing collars, Linen Bosoms and Wristband, Long and Short Bosom, open and closed fronts, flaps and pockets stayed, cut wide and long, neck bands 1 3/4 to 20, sleeves 31 to 34, bodies graded to fit the Largest and Smallest Men. TRY N. & M. WHITE SHIRTS.

See Shirt Window.

Frank Jones's Portsmouth Ale.

STANDARD OF THE WORLD. If you are going to drink Ale, Why not drink the Best.

The Best is Frank Jones's GOLDEN CREAM ALE.

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