

Haverhill Social Democrat

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

Vol. 2. No. 28.

HAVERHILL, MASS. APRIL 13, 1901

Price Two Cents

SOCIALIST GAINS.

Votes Increased in Most Cities.—
Several Candidates Elected.

The Socialists made many gains in the municipal elections held in various parts of the country last week.

Incomplete returns give the Socialist tickets in Chicago 7200 votes, divided as follows: Socialist (united) Party, 4712; Social Democratic Party (Chicago Board), 1849; Socialist Labor Party, 639.

The vote in St. Louis cast for the Socialist ticket is about half of what it received last November. This falling off of the vote is due to the fact that a "public ownership" party was in the field. The political situation there was rather mixed and under these circumstances the vote is not discouraging.

The average vote cast for the S. D. P. ticket in Dayton, Ohio, is 815 as against 400 votes received last November. The gain is more than double.

At Holliston, Mass., the Social Democrats elected an assessor and a constable to office. In one town in the state of Michigan a Socialist councilman was elected. From Madison, Wisconsin, comes the report that Prof. Richard T. Ely, Socialistic, has been elected supervisor in a suburban town.

In Chebogan, Wisconsin, the Social Democratic candidate for mayor, Charles Born, received 1500 votes, his Republican opponent getting elected on about 1600 votes. The Warheit reports that four Socialist aldermen were elected in Chebogan.

Comrade Amann was elected President of Kiel, a village in Wisconsin, receiving 113 votes. Last November the vote for Debs was 42.

In the great majority of cities and towns where elections have been held last week the Socialist vote has been almost doubled. Especially in those places has the vote increased where a healthy agitation has been carried on all the year round by the Socialist organizations.

The Gazette and the Manufacturers.
On the first page, in flaming headlines, the Haverhill Gazette informs the public that certain firms are going to leave Haverhill. On an inside page, in an obscure place, the same paper informs the public of a large firm coming to Haverhill. This is how your daily booms Haverhill!

If the Haverhill manufacturers pay 25 per cent higher wages than the manufacturers of other cities, why is it that workmen don't flock to this city from other places in search of work?

"Should Woman Interest Herself in Socialism?"—By Mrs. F. J. Beal, in the May Day number of this paper.

How to Save Our Beloved Shoe Trade!

AN APPEAL TO THE "PATRIOTIC" SHOEWORKERS OF HAVERHILL.

Workmen of Haverhill! This city can yet be saved from disaster. It only requires a little patience and a little sacrifice on your part, and we are assured that you, as good and law-abiding citizens, will do your duty to save your dearly beloved Haverhill shoe trade.

Here is the situation. The shoe manufacturers of this city are compelled to compete with richer shoe manufacturers from other parts of the country. As generous employers of labor our manufacturers think it would be unfair to reduce their annual profits in order to enable Haverhill cheap shoes to compete with Southern and Western cheap shoes. They, the kind hearted and philanthropic manufacturers,—they, who make Haverhill a place worth living in, they, who most generously suffer the shoe workers to work in their shops,—they, the manufacturers, therefore, decided that it would be for the

best interest of our dear shoe trade to have all shoeworkers leave their trade unions and work for the wages that the kind masters will offer them. Is not this a "free" country? The Haverhill Gazette, the organ that so bravely and so nobly fights the battles of our beloved manufacturers, told you so time after time. Why then have a union that should despotically order you NOT to accept lower wages? Are you not American sovereigns? Have you not voted last November for the full dinner pail? Why then accept such a foreign idea as unionism and cast aside the grand principles of our great American forefathers who shed their blood against the oppressions of English commercialism?

Think of this, shoeworkers! Here is our proposition of now to solve the knotty problem that is now centering itself about the shoe trade of Haverhill. We are sure that it will strongly appeal to your patriotic and God-fearing hearts and that you

will decide unanimously to help the shoe manufacturers—your only bread givers, your only angels of hope and life. For is not this a FREE country that we are living in?

Let every shoeworker sign an agreement that he will work during the coming six months for fifty cents a day, twelve hours to constitute a working day. Also that every shoeworker binds himself to leave his trade union and promises never again to rejoin it.

The result of this would be that the great American principle of "freedom of contract" so strongly supported by the Gazette and the Republican party, would immediately be carried out to perfection. Your American manhood, your spirit of independence, would once again assert itself in true American fashion.

The dear Republican party would then be rejoiced to have the privilege of filling everyday your home-manufactured dinner pails. Bravely and nobly you would then appear in the

eyes of the world and our prosperous manufacturers would pay you for enabling them to save enough money to undertake a campaign of misrepresentation and falsification against the Social Democrats, the chief supporters of organized labor.

This, shoeworkers of Haverhill, is the mission clearly before you. Don't for a moment be ungrateful to think that the manufacturers ought to reduce their profits. These hard working people suffer enough in risking their capital and they often don't sleep nights on account of the dangerously competing markets. But you shoeworkers don't risk anything, except your time and your life!

The chance is given to you to exercise your muscles in their shops and factories. Therefore, be at least kind enough to work for the wages that will enable your masters to sell shoes cheaply and drive other masters out of the shoe business.

This will result in prosperity for Haverhill—in greater profits for the

manufacturers and perhaps in fuller dinner pails for YOU.

For have you not voted for four more years of "full" dinner pails?

Be merciful, workmen. Learn to be obedient, kind, devoted and grateful to our philanthropic manufacturers.

Do everything in your power to save the shoe trade of Haverhill. The interests of profit are identical with the interests of labor.

Labour should be free and no union should control it!

Capital and Labor should be like brothers, each helping the other.

Help the manufacturers to make more profits!

We'll guarantee you a full dinner pail!

By order of the manufacturers and endorsed by all the devoted flunkies of the capitalist class, including the daily piratical press.

(Signed) CAPITAL.
(Dictator.)

STRIKE CONTINUES.

The Ipswich Mill "Hands" Organize.—No Sign of Surrender.

The strike at Ipswich is still on with no sign of yielding on either side. The strikers are as quiet and orderly as if nothing unusual had happened. The entire town seems to be in sympathy with the employees, notably the clergy. It is the same old story of the capitalist grinding the toilers a little too hard for them to submit without open resistance.

Not content with forcing men and women to work for wages barely sufficient to keep them alive, by working them seventy to eighty hours a week, they, the employers, impose fines at their own pleasure for alleged poor work or such crimes as laughing or speaking. One girl, about fourteen years of age, who was earning barely enough to pay her board, was fined one dollar and a half for laughing.

Some three hundred "hands" assembled last Tuesday in the town hall and listened to an able address on Textile Unions by Thomas F. Connolly, of Lowell, Secretary of the Lowell Carder's Textile Union, and were organized by him into a union. Every person in the hall became a member.

The strikers then listened attentively to a speech by W. A. Kennedy, representing the "Haverhill Social Democrat," on Trade Unions and the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Such occasions as these set the wage slaves thinking upon the industrial problem and tend to make them realize that every invention and every new combination of capital tightens the bonds of their servitude, which can only be broken by the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

What we need here is a number of progressive and intelligent persons that could educate the working class. The workers here are eager to learn. A few rousing educational meetings, followed up by Socialist papers and other literature, would go far in drilling the workers for the great struggle between capital and labor.

REPORTER.

IMMEDIATE REMOVAL!

Socialists in Haverhill City Government Not in Favor of Paying Salaries for Doing Nothing.

The last meeting of the Haverhill city government was an unusually spirited one. The case of Assessor Charles Howard Chase took up the most time and led to some very interesting debates.

Assessor Chase's conduct in going away to California at a time when he was needed most was denounced by the majority of both branches of the city government. But while the representatives of the old parties, influenced by the old doctrine of capitalism that officers are masters instead of servants, felt rather reluctant to oust him from office, the Socialist representatives, with the principle of the imperative mandate clearly before them, strongly urged Assessor Chase's immediate removal.

Councilman Fraser rightly observed, in the course of his arguments for immediate removal, that if Mr. Charles Howard Chase was not so very necessary at the present time in his office then there is no reason why the city should not dispense with the office altogether and thereby save \$600 a

year. Socialists never believed in paying a man a salary for not doing anything.

Alderman Bullock, partly assisted by Alderman Crane, was the main champion of the absent assessor. With the true instinct and insight of a Republican politician Bullock was the best equipped man to take that stand on the question. It was finally decided to give Assessor Chase a public hearing on April 23.

In the same session of the city government Councilman Irving, who all throughout the debate on Assessor Chase's absence from office eloquently repeated the sentiments of Alderman Bullock, said that he was afraid to vote on the question as he might be called down by a brother member for not first getting his instructions from Socialist Democratic headquarters. When it came to voting he cast his vote with Alderman Bullock, who is, presumably, Irving's embodiment of political idealism. However, for the benefit of the public, we might say that Social Democratic headquarters would not consider it a very great honor if it had the power to instruct such an "honorable legislator" as Councilman Irving has proved himself to be.

The question of Assessor Chase's absence is not at all a question of as

to whether a public official has a right to take a vacation.

Most assuredly every public official is entitled to a vacation. This has been the contention of the Social Democrats all the time. But such vacation must be taken when it will not discommode the office which the official represents. Such vacation must also be taken with the knowledge, if not with the consent, of associate or superior officials of the government. But with Assessor Chase the matter stands quite differently.

From the admissions made by several Republican members of the city council it is seen plainly that Mr. Chase wanted to run the entire board of assessors in the interest of his "friends." Appearing at the first meeting of the board of assessors and being worsted in a squabble which resulted from his attempt to boss it, he became angry at the world and at Haverhill and left for a pleasure trip to California. Neither his associates in office, nor his superiors, have ever been notified of his whereabouts and the first meeting of the board was also the last meeting when Mr. Chase was seen as a public official.

Under this circumstance it can hardly be claimed, as was claimed by Alderman Bullock in the last session of the city government in joint convention, that Assessor Chase had a perfect right to take a vacation. This absence cannot be called a vacation. This month the board of assessors has the most work to do and Alderman Bullock thinks that it is all right to let the absent assessor draw his salary as a public official when he practically has not begun to do his work as an official and is not likely to be present in the city in time to begin doing something. Such "vacations" Socialists do not believe in, and it is for this reason mainly that Councilman Fraser urged Assessor Charles Howard Chase's immediate removal.

The order of paying 50 cents per hour for the employment of teams and drivers on the watering carts was amended by Councilman Bellefeuille (Socialist) so that 25 cents per hour be paid to the owner of the horses and 25 cents to the driver for

Continued in Column Seven.

DEFEATED, OF COURSE!

Carey and MacCartney Put up a Strong Fight for the Railroad Employees of Massachusetts.

"If this were a bill for the protection of stone walls, or for regulating the size of berry baskets, or as to the weight in a bushel of Japanese soy beans or barnyard millet, you would give your attention. But when it comes to a question involving human life, when it comes to a matter concerning the welfare of labor, you turn a deaf ear."

Thus spoke Representative James F. Carey in defense of his bill to compel the railroads to work out a system of pensioning employees who may be injured in their employ. The committee on railroads reported adversely on the bill and Comrade Carey moved substitution for the committee's report.

Carey well pointed out how the railroads have everything in their own way and no one over questions the constitutionality of their actions, but any measure in the interests of the people is always claimed to be unconstitutional. "If the great railroads of this country," said Comrade Carey, "can afford to pay Count Boni De Castellane \$300,000 and other members of the decayed European nobility in proportion, they most certainly can afford to pension employees."

Representative Davis, of Amesbury, following Carey, objected to Carey's charges of indifference and insouciance on the part of the other members of the house. Of course, to be consistent, he claimed to be a true friend of labor, without attempting to define just what that meant.

But this gave Representative MacCartney, of Rockland, a chance to place those gentlemen in their true colors. After denying that any unparliamentary language had been used either by himself or his colleague (Carey), he turned to the member from Amesbury and said:

"When has that member in the

course of his two years' service in this house ever before arose to speak in behalf of a labor measure? What labor measure has he ever introduced into this house? And in what ways has he shown his great love for the cause of labor? But, when stung by the sarcasm of a member, he arises and at white heat proclaims his love for labor. But when has he ever before spoken when the Christ of labor has been crucified by the laws which this house has made or has refused to make? It is only by the sting of sarcasm that the members of this house can be got to give an ear to the just demands of labor, and the exigency of the case demands any language within parliamentary privilege."

Toward the last, Representative Callender of Boston, surprised everybody by saying, although not a Socialist, he believed it would be a great mistake for the house not to give the bill proper attention. Callender made a plea that Socialism should be considered more carefully. He was impressed that the principles of the Savior. "The Socialist movement has shown every rule which we learned at college to be false."

But the great majority of the members knew too well the interests they represented and, consequently, the bill was defeated by a vote of 84 in favor to 96 against.

IMMEDIATE REMOVAL.

Continued from Column Four.

the same length of time. The comrade gave a good reason for his amendment. In past years the drivers were always underpaid while the owners of the teams made much money on the business. It was therefore no more than just that the drivers be guaranteed good pay.

Councilman Fraser strongly supported the amendment. But, as might have been expected, the amendment was defeated. The original order was passed.

It requires no very great intelligence to see from the above which way the wind blows. The Republican party, whether represented in city council, state legislature or congress, represents the interests of the employers of labor only. It is the party of oppression and of slavery. The only way to defeat it is to organize under the folds of the workingmen's party, the Social Democratic Party.

Nichols & Morse,
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Should be made of GREY CLOTHS or COVERTS, or full box, or a CHESTERFIELD, cut just to your knees; shaped to the back, or the Full London Shaped Back

Our Top Coats

Have many little points about them that you don't see in the ordinary kinds. We have them made with hand padded collars, hand made button holes, swelled edges and seams. They cost no more than some ask for inferior qualities. Our store today shows you hundreds in any color and styles of making to be found. The Prices,

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In all their splendor, they are here, and in sizes to fit men of the Funston size to those of the Hanna.

They fit.
The material is good.
They are well made.
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They are cheap at our price.

You have all these materials to choose from. Covert cloth in light and medium shades, gray and tan; gray or black Unfinished Worsteds, Brown Cheviot, olive feather stripe Covert, tan Whipcord, Blue Tweed, Oxford Vicunas, Clay Worsteds and so on. See them before buying.

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Monday we put to work carpenters, painters, frescoers, plumbers, masons and electricians. Tuesday we doubled our force and the result we promise will be an "eye opener." The handsomest store in Haverhill. Our trade has kept us busy all the time.

Buy our goods at 25 and 50 per cent discount. Plenty of goods and everybody invited to come and get them at the GREAT 25 and 50 PER CENT DISCOUNT SALE.

Our force of twenty new clerks are busy marking our new goods for today, when we shall show for your inspection the finest line of new goods in Men and Young Men's Clothing extra fine Furnishings, Boys' and Children's Natty Novelties from the New York market and not found in other stores in Haverhill. We shall also keep up the great sale of the balance of our great stock of goods left from the sale at the GREAT 25 and 50 PER CENT DISCOUNT. Everybody invited.

W. EMERSON,
CORNER FLEET STREET.

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Spring Suits 6.98 to \$18.00

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THE GREATEST AND BEST Sliced PLUG ON THE MARKET.

Union Made.
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Boys' Suits

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Good time promised.

All your friends will be there.

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urday night and Sunday morning.
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A Reign of Terror.

BY CHARLES C. TRENOU.

Can any reflecting observer of public affairs deny that working men are living under a reign of terror? What wage-earner, at the present time, does not fear the probability of his losing employment? Where do you find a housewife who is not haunted by that horror of horrors—a poor house and final separation from the protector upon whom she is dependent for a home? The separation of friends and families is, perhaps, one of the most distressful circumstances attendant on poverty. As things are now going, no one dependent for a living on labor is safe. Though he may be living in comfort today, he may be an outcast, a beggar, or an inmate of a poor-house tomorrow.

This is no fancy or theory, but what is actually transpiring every day in the week, and all generous minds are meditating earnestly on a remedy. The ingenious planning and economic scheming of great industrial combinations, called trusts, are so adjusting the market as to dispense with manual labor. Capitalism has displayed an energy, acuteness and fertility of resource that is almost astounding. Wherever the Socialist looks he beholds allies, and parasites of the robber class doing their vile work in the name of capital. He sees a Press, the organ of monopoly, silent on all questions that interest the people. He sees the pulpit, now a useless thing, standing in the path of progress, opposing innovations, and awlays on the side of capital, and eager to do its bidding and accept its bounties. Our Socialist further sees in the legislatures the most vicious and dangerous members of the community—men whose trade is to cheat, lie, defend all manner of corruption and jobbery.

Modern society has been aptly compared to a number of hogs in a pen into which a pile of swill has been thrown and where each, fearing that he will not get enough, huddles and pushes to get all he can for himself, not caring if his companions go hungry. In former times the capitalist and the laborer were the same man, but, now, the iron law of wages is a huge hand that crushes the toiler to the dust, and degrades a human being into an instrument or commodity. Socialists are denounced for preaching doctrines of social anarchy, but may it not be fairly asked whether the present condition is not anarchy already realized? The masses of the American people have long felt that their government is corrupt to the core; that, under its baneful influence all public principle, or regard for public opinion, is given way more and more, to selfish indifference, and to the shameless pursuit of dishonest gain. Capital, now, holds the whole nation by the throat; it not only dominates legislatures, but, by improvement in machinery it is enabled to resist the demands of shorter hours. No form of slavery could be more effective, or more oppressive than the bondage in which the wage-earner is now held. He can have access to instruments of production by the consent of the capitalist only, he must either submit to the exaction of his employer or starve!

Thoughtful men need not be reminded that this state of affairs may be designated as a reign of terror. The very mention of a new combination of capitalists, or a new labor-saving machine, brings consternation into thousands of households. While the toiler is straining every nerve to pile up wealth for his employers, he is virtually paving the way for a cut in wages, or a total shut-down, which will bring want and destitution to himself and his family. How true is the question asked, but which only Socialists can rationally answer. The latter are well aware that the next great struggle of civilization is to turn upon the relations between capital and labor. They further know that the future charter of American liberty, and that its advent will close a dark and open a bright era in the world's history.

John W. Coddair,
—DEALER IN—

Groceries and Meats
N. B. I have just added a Fish department where all kinds of Fresh and Salt Fish, Clams and Oysters will be for sale.
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SPORTS ON SUNDAY.

BY REV. ALLEN BROWN.

Who of Our Readers Will Reply to This?

At the present session of the General Court fourteen bills have been presented looking to the removal of existing restrictions upon labor and sports upon the Lord's Day. It would seem therefore that this subject would be of interest at this time.

I accept as authoritative the Biblical declaration that one day of rest in seven is of divine appointment and that it was made for man. It was of divine appointment because of human necessity. Rest is necessary to life and sufficient rest is necessary to the most vigorous life. Without it man cannot attain unto his best development—physically, intellectually or morally.

Scientists who have made a study of man's need of rest are of the opinion that aside from rest each night man needs an entire day once a week to devote to the recuperation of his vigor. Experiments of noted American and European scientists, such as Hodge, of Clark University, and Haegler, of Germany, have proved that the blood corpuscles tend to decrease in size with fatigue and that the rest of one night does not restore them to their normal size, but that a seventh day of complete rest is required for this purpose.

Rest may be had in two ways—by sleep and by change of activity. And when one seeks rest by a change of activity the change must be as complete as possible. It is not enough to change from labor to laborious pleasure. Many would agree that labor should be put aside on Sunday but would use the day for sport and pleasure. But most sport is work drawing on the same vital energy that had been exhausted to weariness by the previous week's toil. A man has only so much strength and with the strenuous life of our time he cannot afford to follow six days' work with pleasures that still further lower the vitality. Furthermore, nearly all sports and active pleasures require attendance and service on the part of workmen whose right to a rest day should not be disregarded.

As it is the duty of the state to protect the best interests of its citizens it should frame and maintain such laws as shall secure to every man his weekly day of rest and not permit greed and a selfish desire for pleasure take away that friend of manhood—a Sunday wisely used.

Anyone of our readers who disagrees with Rev. Smith's opinion on this question will be given space to reply, 400 words being the limit.

FREEDOM UNDER SOCIALISM.

The Cooperative Commonwealth Will Make Possible the Truest and Fullest Kind of Freedom.

BY CHARLES H. VAIL.

To the objection that Socialism would curtail or destroy liberty and freedom the Socialist replies that just the opposite would result, for only under Socialism can true liberty and freedom be attained. Socialism would not interfere with the individual in the disposition of his share of the product, not in any way menace his liberty in the disposal of the large leisure which Socialism would secure him.

John Stuart Mill thinks the objection more pertinent to the present system than to Socialism. "The majority of laborers enjoy no real liberty," says Mill. "They have a little choice of occupation or freedom of locomotion, are practically as dependent on fixed rules and on the will of others as they could be in any system short of actual slavery." In the disposition of his share of the product, not in any way menace his liberty in the disposal of the large leisure which Socialism would secure him.

Individual freedom consists in the opportunity to develop real individuality and true personal character. This is impossible where each is fighting for himself and against his neighbor. A true social environment is the first requisite to individual development and real freedom. The acquisition of freedom necessitates peace, order, and organization. Socialism alone furnishes the conditions for individuality and personal freedom. Today we are under the greatest tyranny of which it is possible to conceive—the tyranny of want. It is this whip of hunger that drives men to work long hours and in unwholesome occupations. It is here that we find the basis of servitude. Slavery is economic dependence on the oppressor. We require liberty not only intellectually and morally but economically. The first two have been recognized as abstract rights, but both have been practically nullified through the absence of the last. We must secure economic freedom to be assured of intellectual and moral freedom. Man cannot lose what he does not possess. With the vast majority of people freedom is not endangered.

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Frank Jones's Cream Ale
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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.
Rows & Emerson. The Kompton Co.
Nichols & Morse. Three Taylors.
W. H. Floyd & Co. Warren Emerson.

to them greater liberty within the economic sphere no one can doubt. But what would be of greater importance is the liberty that the regime would secure to all outside of this realm. Socialism would increase personal decrease the hours of labor and thus give leisure which men could apply to the development of their faculties, to recreation, and to travel.

Perfect freedom of labor, of course, is impossible only in small production, and this only up to a certain point. This objection, as before stated, is just as valid when applied to any form of co-operative labor, the capitalistic as the Socialistic. Let it be remembered that large production is now Socialistic in nature. Perfect freedom is irreconcilable with any planful co-operative employment. Freedom, as we have seen, would not be as much restrained under Socialism as it is now under capitalism. No one would claim that labor is free today. The industrial worker is only a link in the chain and is subjected to many ills and restrictions. Freedom from labor that Socialism seeks. This freedom, which results from the common ownership of machinery, would secure to the laborer that leisure so much desired. Socialism would enable men to give a man an opportunity to each the best opportunities for free development and movement. The objection that Socialism would destroy liberty either within or without the economic sphere is wholly without foundation.

It is sometimes said that under Socialism laborers would have no freedom in the choice of occupations, and those failing to secure the most agreeable work would feel slighted. Although this objection has been considered, I wish to insert here the reply given by Mr. Sprague—"The State could give shorter hours or less pay for easy and unattractive work, and in this way, by proportioning reward to work, could regulate the supply of laborers throughout the entire field of industry. Might not Socialism help the individual to secure this choice of work as the present Socialistic highways assist the traveler on his journey, or our thoroughly Socialistic school system helps each scholar to make the wisest choice of studies? It is in order for our critics to show that because the State owns the school plants, the means of production and distribution of knowledge, that the freedom of the scholar is destroyed; that he cannot choose his study; that his individuality is lost, and that progress in knowledge must cease. Socialism in education is no longer an experiment, but a historical and glorious fact. It does not 'choke freedom' in the choice of studies, but furnishes the individual with help, the value of which cannot be over-estimated. What is to hinder the same result in industry? . . . It by no means follows that because government supervises work the workman will have no choice in the matter. One might with equal propriety say that because government supervises marriage, including all the details of certificates and returns, it therefore determines what woman a man shall marry. Freedom of choice in occupations, under government supervision of labor, need not be interfered with any more than is the present freedom of choice in marriage. A similar logic would show that the factory acts interfere with the freedom of the manufacturer in choosing the kind and quality of goods he shall produce. Would any say, because the government owns and supervises the highways, because it requires the traveler to walk his team on a bridge, to drive through the street so as not to exceed a certain rate of speed, to tie his horse when he stops, and not to drive him at all unless the government regards him in a proper physical condition, that the freedom of travel is destroyed, and that a man can no longer choose his destination, but the government must decide where every man must go?"

The plea that Socialism would be destructive of liberty proceeds from the assumption that a government would be despotic. But in a social democracy where the government is really of and by the people, such a notion is seen to be absurd. It is hardly believable that the people would destroy their own liberty. Socialism would secure economic freedom, which is the basis of all freedom. There can be no liberty in economic dependence, and industrial democracy is the only escape from this servitude. The rulers industrially are the rulers politically, and only by obtaining self-government in industry can we obtain it in politics. Socialism would secure for mankind its redemption from this economic bondage. It would enable each industrial group to determine its own rules and regulations, and elect its own directors, thus securing within the economic realm freedom from economic oppression. That there would be less freedom outside the economic sphere no one contends. It is generally admitted that Socialism would allow full freedom in the larger leisure. Socialism, then, so far from negating liberty, contains the only hope of mankind. True liberty and freedom can only be attained in the Co-operative Commonwealth.

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Of Interest To All Ladies

The Jewelry and Novelty Department is of interest to every woman, there are so many pretty things to see and they are marked so low that one can hardly resist the temptation to buy.

A Few Suggestions Here . . .
BELTS, JEWELRY, ETC.

All the newest styles in belts, both Satin and Leather.
L'Anglon Belts in all sizes.
A great variety of Black Satin Belts with buckles, to choose from
50 and 75c
25c and 50c
25c and 50c
Circular Leather Belts in black and tan,
A choice selection of Velvet and Leather Belts, with fancy jeweled buckles,
\$1.00
A large assortment of CHATELAIN BAGS in seal, alligator, ooz and walrus leather, from
25c to \$3.00
A new line of HAT PINS with fancy steel tops, warranted not to rust; also some new styles in jeweled and plain, gold filled tops,
25c
Something new in STICK PINS for ties,
10c and 25c
25c
Sterling Silver THIMBLES,
P. S.—Do not forget about the waiting and toilet rooms, all free to patrons. You can meet your friends here and read or write and rest as long as you choose.

LESLIE'S
28 to 40 Merrimack Street, Haverhill, Mass.

BIG SALE OF

Business Suits

FOR BUSINESS MEN
ALL THE WEEK

Price **\$10.00** . at .

THREE TAYLORS,
75 Merrimack Street.

Simonds & Adams.

IT'S OUR

12th ANNIVERSARY 12th

And we are going to celebrate for THREE DAYS
FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY
April 12th, 13th and 15th.

The flood has left us feeling like a twelve-year old and we are going to **High Water Prices** Don't miss celebrate seeing our list of bargains as posted at our door and printed in the Gazette of THURSDAY EVENING.

The Popular Department Store of Haverhill, Mass.

Don't Forget

to bring your Laundry Bundle to the

Star Laundry,

52 WINGATE STREET.
JOHN J. CARRIGG, Prop. P. S.—Ring us up or send postal.

PATENTS GUARANTEED!

O'FARRELL & LAWSON,
1425 NEW YORK AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C.
Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Designs, Trademarks, Copyrights. Will return fee if Patent is not secured. Send for Inventor's Guide, or How to Get a Patent.
Mention this Paper and secure special rates.

We have just received a large invoice of

Wash Tubs
which we are selling for
10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and \$1.10

F. E. Hurd,
Groceries, Meats and Provisions,
97-99 Cedar Street,
Peoples' Tel. 231-4. N. E. Tel. 305-3.

J. T. HILL
For Spring Shoes
Is adding union stamped lines for men, women and children at
"THE MODEL" where you will be used right.
45 Merrimack Street

Do You Ever Borrow Money?
If so, go to
FRANK E. DAVIS,
204 Merrimack St., Haverhill, Mass.
SHAVING and HAIR CUTTING.
FIRST CLASS WORK DONE.
C. F. DREW, 52 Washington St.

News From Lynn.

There are no movements in the... of this city who are slave drivers in the true sense of the word.

This could never have occurred were we living under the Co-operative Commonwealth. Under a system of Co-operation the foreman would have been elected to the position by the votes of the employees of that factory and would probably have to pass an examination as to his fitness for the candidacy to the satisfaction of some labor board appointed or elected for that purpose.

Another evil of the present system is the fact that men who hold positions in our factories, who have the power to hire and discharge help use that power unfairly for the purpose of increasing their incomes.

The Lynn city committee, S. D. P. met last Wednesday evening at headquarters after regular branch meeting.

It has been learned that Rev. T. McGrady will not speak in Boston during his tour this week.

James F. Carey will speak in Central hall, Salem, on the 16th inst. under the auspices of the Salem Branch.

The Lynn city committee, S. D. P. met last Wednesday evening at headquarters after regular branch meeting.

We are soon to make an attempt to organize Marblehead and Swampscott.

I went to Danvers to hear Carey a few nights ago and his work assures us a good working branch in that town in the near future.

From Concord, N. H. To the Editor:—Enclosed please find three more bills for your paper.

Officers Should Be Servants. The feeling seems to be gaining ground, particularly among old-time Socialists, that our paid officers should be in truth, as they are in name, the servants of the party.

THE LARGEST CLOAK HOUSE IN ESSEX CO. Ladies' Misses' and Children's Outfitter.

W. F. THAYER, 142, 142, 144, Merrimack St., Haverhill, Mass.

Spring Waists, Jackets and Suits. Mr. Thayer has been spending the week in New York and this week we shall add a lot of new things to our enormous stock of Ladies' Wearing Apparel.

Children's Garments in Reefers, Box Coats and Automobiles, 98c to \$15.00.

This Coupon Good for \$1 reduction on any suit in our store if presented at time of purchase.

What little truth we glean from his stories shows that all great movements have been initiated by the people.

Both Leominster and Fitchburg keep busy "sawing wood." It has been thought best by our lecture committee to substitute, on account of heavy expense, another speaker for Father McGrady, who was announced to speak here the second week in April.

To the Editor:—The comrades of Beverly, assisted by Comrades Lally, of Salem, and Carey of Haverhill, held a meeting in Danvers on April 2 for the purpose of forming a Local of the S. D. P.

The Danvers men, who are doing the work for us, desire to have another speaker, Comrade MacCartney preferred—before sending in the charter list.

Comrades here are working for organizations in the town of Essex and the city of Gloucester, and we believe that we shall have one in each of those places shortly.

Comrade Carey's last resting place and right off, too, we had better give him a little rest, he is trying to do too much.

Comrade Carey was too much for the speaker, he is trying to do too much. We have been doing some hard work in Beverly this winter, and intend to keep it up through the summer.

To the Editor:—We had two successful meetings on the 30th and 31st of March and the speaker was Comrade Carey. We had large audiences and Carey was well received both times.

The result of our town election was most gratifying. The last election the Socialists received 130 votes for the ticket, this time we had 300 votes for the head ticket.

The Social Democrats of Exeter, N. H., have recently reorganized and formed a large Socialist Club.

Branch Three, Manchester, has had twenty-five each of Gordon's "Hard Times, Cause and Cure," "Municipal Socialism," "Government Ownership of Railways," distributed in Henrick through the efforts of Comrade Aiken.

State Secretary reports \$55.00 paid in by Branches to April 1. Would like all individuals interested in Socialism to give us help.

Branch Three, Manchester, has had twenty-five each of Gordon's "Hard Times, Cause and Cure," "Municipal Socialism," "Government Ownership of Railways," distributed in Henrick through the efforts of Comrade Aiken.

The Haverhill Social Democratic Band scored a great success at the concert of Branch 3, Social Democratic Party, Olympia Theatre was crowded and applauded every number on the program.

Delia O'Cracken—What can I do? I am wash in the cellar and haul the clothes to the roof. I can scarp the dryin'-room and liver get left. I can sleep in a room without ventilation on a twofut cot, and I can do a lightin' change act from a wash woman to a waitress in three minutes.

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Socialism and Liberty.

The movement which moves in these times is the Socialist movement. Slow in getting started, true to the American spirit, once started, it goes forward with lead and bounds.

This is more than sentiment. Every new historic movement must find its deep springs in human love or it recoils upon itself. The real emancipation of the workers need is the emancipation of life, the setting free of the soul.

What ever narrowness may have been of necessity engendered in the past must now be laid aside, as we doff a worn-out garment. The great objective world will be aroused only by an appeal to its noblest and most instinctive.

Capitalism has invented and perfected a machine that will free us from drudgery. We need no longer be chained to material things because material things may be made free.

When the people really become their own rulers and take the same interest in national prosperity and industrial victories as the old-fashioned rulers look in war and devastation.

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Risks of Labor.

If an Englishman in South Africa chases General De Wet until he and the Englishman gets hot and out of breath, he goes back to England.

If a man fighting in the Philippines manages to surprise and shoot a collection of dark-skinned gentlemen, he is well rewarded and loudly praised.

If a man risks his life on a battlefield engaged in the useless occupation of destroying life, there is a reward for him.

There is another army of which we hear less. It is the army of those who, instead of KILLING for a living, WORK for a living.

In 1900 there were 4,823 working people killed AT WORK. In that same year there were 109,354 working people badly injured while AT WORK.

Of those killed on the field of labor—which is considered quite different from the field of honor, for some reason or other—696 were railroad employes, 802 were factory workers, 1,049 were miners, 1,889 were sailors.

No special rewards, no benefits, no glory for the fighters, the wounded or killed in this army.

Simply because you can compel a man to work and risk his life for a dollar a day in industry, but you can't do so on the battle field.

When the people really become their own rulers and take the same interest in national prosperity and industrial victories as the old-fashioned rulers look in war and devastation.

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Successful Spoke Talk.

The smoke talk held by the Precinct 2, Ward 5, Social Democratic Club, of Haverhill, last Monday evening, was a complete success.

About 200 tickets were sold. President C. G. Stone, who was the speaker of the evening, spoke on local issues, principally in opposition to the proposed new city charter.

William A. Kennedy, the new assistant manager of this paper, spoke on Socialism and made a plea for the "Haverhill Social Democrat." George Reno rendered a laudable solo.

The Lafayette Quartette sang several selections which were well received. Councilman Charles A. Fraser of Ward 5 was then introduced and he described the opposition he encountered at city hall on all attempts to secure legislation favorable to labor.

Refreshments followed. George Jette, Napoleon Monette and John Jennis, attired in white coats, officiated as waiters. The chairman made a few remarks in the interest of increasing the membership of the club and after the meeting several applicants handed in their names.

John C. Chase spoke on local and general matters. William Edlin, the last speaker, made the most rousing speech of the evening. The meeting throughout assumed the aspect of an old time campaign rally held in this precinct last fall.

The success of the affair is due to the efforts of the efficient committee which consisted of T. J. Pothier, C. H. Morrill and Charles Jette, Jr.

Haverhill Academy of Music. No star of recent years has so quickly and so surely crept into the hearts of theatregoers as Sarah Cowell LeMoine, who is now in her second season at the head of the company appearing in Liebler Co's beautiful production "The Greatest Thing in the World."

"The Girl from Maxim's." The Academy of Music, next Friday, 19th instant, Patriot's Day, will again have as its attraction for the matinee and evening that gayest face, "The Girl from Maxim's" which enjoyed such a long and prosperous run at the Criterion, New York.

How did your charity ball turn out? "Oh, it was a splendid success. Our expenses were only \$27, and we had \$4.33 left over for charity."—Chicago Times-Herald

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

DEMAGNETIZE. Do you fully understand the meaning of this word? It means that in this age of electricity your watch is liable to come in contact with some electrical force and become magnetized.

ATTITUDE TOWARD TRADE UNIONS. By N. I. Stone. CLASS WAR IN IDAHO. By Job Harrison. INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION. By C. H. Lassall.

MISSION OF THE WORKING CLASS. By C. H. Vall. THE TRUE QUESTION. By C. H. Vall. SOCIALISM AND SLAVERY. By H. M. Hyndman.

WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS. By Sidney Webb, LL. B. WHAT IS CAPITAL? By Ferdinand Lassall.

THE OBJECT OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT. By Johann Jacoby.

COME TO THE Social Assembly IN G. L. U. HALL, Tuesday, Apr. 16, For the benefit of the Improvement Fund of the Haverhill Social Democrat.

Tickets 25c. This adv. is worth 10c. at our store on Saturday by purchasing one dollar's worth of goods.

A 24-OUNCE POUND. In Teas and Coffees

We give you fifty per cent. more for your money than anyone else, so we are doubtless taking chances with the scales of weights and measures in giving such big weight—a pound and a half for a pound.

"OLD HOMESTEAD RYE," Purely Medicinal - - \$1.00 a full quart. E. F. HYNES, 137-141 Merrimack st. TEAS AND WINES.

WATCH US GROW! COOMBS & GILBERT FURNITURE CO.

THE VERDICT: "Nowhere else is such a gathering of Home Furnishings Attempted."

Haverhill's most particular shoppers, and scores of satisfied buyers from surrounding towns have said it. Our competitors emphasize it. Our position in the house-furnishing world is unique—It has always been so—it is more so today.

Don't go astray on shop-worn and old-fashioned goods, visit the Big Store.



THE "WHITNEY" BABY CARRIAGE PLEASES THE BABY. THE MAN IS ALWAYS SATISFIED.

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

CASH OR CREDIT.

Rubbers! Rubbers! S. J. BRASSEUR will sell you First Quality Ladies' Storm Rubbers for 50 Cents per Pair.

Boston, Goodyear Glove, Hoods or Americans. 13 Essex Street.

IN THE PAY ENVELOPE That's where our EDUCATION BY MAIL affects you.

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The receipt of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

Supper and Dance On April 29. Arranged by the Women's Social Democratic Club. Don't fail to secure a ticket. Admission 25c

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Rubber EXE. BELANGER, 6-WINGATE STREET-6

Social Democrats: Remember that A. BENJAMIN Keeps a First Class Lanch Room at 185 1-2 Merrimack Street, Haverhill

CURE FOR THE SLEEP HABIT. Trial Subscription. One Dime one who uses his brain, and the

Bellamy Review will be sent him FOUR MONTHS. This offer is made to everyone who is interested in SOCIAL REFORM.

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MISSOURI Socialist A strong, Socialist, four-page weekly. One year 50c Six months 25c

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