

# Haverhill Social Democrat

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

Vol. 2. No. 29.

Haverhill, Mass., April 20, 1901

Price Two Cents

## A VACATION.

### How Many Shoe Workers Will Do As Their Employer?

The following news item is taken from the Haverhill Gazette.

"Wm. Rugg, of the firm of Chesley & Rugg, will leave tomorrow on a pleasure trip of two weeks. He will leave New York on a steam yacht with a party of Boston and New York friends and two weeks will be spent in cruising up and down the Carolina coast in search of spring game. In that region, duck, etc., abound, and Mr. Rugg is expected to return with a carload of birds as the result of his skill with the rifle."

No one questions for a moment the wisdom or the right of Mr. Rugg to go on a two weeks' pleasure trip. Fortunately we live in a time when every man and woman can do with what the law recognizes as his or her own as he or she pleases.

Furthermore, it is quite possible that Mr. Rugg badly needs a two weeks' recreation. In fact, we believe that every man and woman should have a temporary change of environment once or twice a year. A vacation takes one out of his narrow world and brings him in touch with other people and other conditions. We, therefore, have nothing to say against Mr. Rugg's vacation.

But this must be remembered. The firm of Chesley & Rugg was mentioned by the Gazette among the firms that intended to move out from Haverhill on account of the trade unions. The manufacturers of Haverhill think the workmen of this city get too high wages and Chesley & Rugg's firm was mentioned among those that are anxious to cut the wages of their employees.

We want to know how many of Rugg's employees will be in a position to take a pleasure trip during the summer.

Many shoeworkers will surely be idle during the warm months. Then will be THEIR vacation. But it will be far from being as pleasant a vacation as Mr. Rugg's.

Why? Mr. Rugg is one of a firm that claims the workers earn too much money and the manufacturers too little.

And what is the result? Mr. Rugg, who makes too "little" money in the manufacturing business, goes off on a steam yacht and expects to spend two weeks cruising up and down the Carolina coast in search of spring game. The employees, who earn "much" money in the manufacturing business, will spend all summer fretting and worrying how to make both ends meet.

Something must be wrong somewhere. Don't you think so?

### London is a Crazy City.

The city of London, the greatest squirming nest of human beings on the earth's surface, is waking up and trying to do something for the unlucky among the five millions of human beings who live uncomfortably within it.

London has purchased, just beyond the city limits on the north side, two hundred and fifty acres of land.

On this spot a model town is to be built at public expense. It will contain 42,500 people. It will be a modern, model town. There will be modern plumbing in every house.

Every house will have a garden. There will be a park in the centre of the town. In the centre of the park he municipal buildings will stand.

This model town will cost seven and a half millions of dollars—but it will be self-supporting. The inhabitants will have a municipal street car

service which will take them to the centre of London for one penny.

The above scheme has made many old fogey Englishmen declare that the government of the city of London has gone crazy, and that the world is coming to an end.

The poor who pay big rents for miserable hovels will move into the comfortable houses and pay only the actual cost.

This scheme for a model town gave the radical element their enormous majority in the recent London election.

The Fabian Socialists to whom the idea was originally attributed were elected without any opposition. John Burns, the great labor leader, was elected by a majority of four thousand.

Out of one hundred and thirty-two members of the London council ninety-one are denounced by the conservative elements as Socialists.

They deserve to be so denounced, if a Socialist is taken to mean "one who tries to improve social conditions."—New York Journal.

### Willie and His Papa.

(A one act play by F. Oppen.)  
A room. Present: Mother Hanna sitting in her rocking chair with her two sons at her side. Willie foolishly watching Teddy on his wooden Vice Presidency horse.

Enter Papa Truists with P. C. Knox, famous corporation lawyer.

Papa Truists (introducing Knox to Willie): "Here's a new boy for you to play with, Willie. It's Philly Knox, of Pittsburgh. (Willie embraces Knox.) That's right, hug him tight. Papa has trained him, and he knows exactly what Papa wants done. (Turning to Teddy.) You had better consult him, Teddy, if you want to learn how to be really strenuous."

Mother Hanna: "A lovely child! Curtain falls."

### Herron in Amesbury.

On Thursday evening, April 11, Dr. George D. Herron, of Iowa, spoke to a large and enthusiastic audience at Armory Hall on "Socialism and Liberty."

The address of Dr. Herron was one of the best that the people of Amesbury ever listened to and it is said by many who were present that his presentation of the Socialist ideal is irrefutable and highly inspiring.

Running all through history is the idea of liberty, the struggle of man to get possession of his own life, the attempt at self-realization—that was the central thought running through the address. In a most eloquent and convincing manner the speaker proved how full liberty will be realized under the Co-operative Commonwealth.

"In my younger days I was dead set against municipal ownership, but I can close my eyes no longer. The city should own and control its streets. Some day you will own all public franchises."

"It is in the air and it is in the blood of the generation."

Thus spoke Dr. George C. Lorimer in the course of his sermon in Tremont Temple, Boston, last Sunday evening. Dr. Lorimer claimed that the best interests of the nation demanded collective ownership of public utilities.

During this week Comrade J. F. Carey addressed meetings at Clermont, N. H., Rutland and West Rutland, Vt.

Several articles have been received in reply to Rev. Brown's editorial on "Sunday Sports." For technical reasons they will have to lay over till after the May Day issue.

## Why Don't You Demand It?

Several million workmen voted for McKinley last November. Why? Most of them believed that by doing so they would be spared the horror of an industrial panic. They believed that the promises of the Republican party were really meant to be carried out. They were promised nothing less than genuine American prosperity. They were led to believe that by putting the Republican party into power they would make the whole nation prosperous and happy.

And what has been the result so far? Think, men and women, what has become of all the promises of prosperity and national glory? The nation disgraced in her foreign policy, degraded in her colonial relations, besmirched with the blood of the working class in her domestic affairs—these are the achievements of the Republican party.

China for her foreign policy, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and Cuba for her colonial relations, the numerous court decisions against labor for her domestic affairs!

How long, men and women, will you allow yourselves to be mocked at so cruelly by your masters? When, men and women, will you come to a realization of the true state of affairs? Prosperity has been promised you by the Republican party. Do you get your promised prosperity?

Just read the following and convince yourselves.

Bristolport, Conn., April 15.—In an effort to forestall an impending strike in all the New England states the initial steps toward the manufacturing combine that will embrace all New England will be taken in this city this week by local manufacturers.

Also read this.

Ipswich, April 15.—The strike of the operatives at the Ipswich hosiery mills, which was begun about three weeks ago, was settled today, the

operatives voting for a return to work whenever the management is ready for them, under conditions named in an agreement formulated by the strikers' committee, the selectmen of the town and the state board of arbitration.

Under the terms of the agreement the mill officials promise first to restore the 10 per cent out down when business conditions will warrant it, second, that no discrimination will be made towards those who took part in the strike; third, they promise to look into the alleged unjust firing and unfair treatment on the part of the overseers, and if any such evidence is found to supply the remedy and see that justice is done. The strike caused a suspension of the mills, and trade in Ipswich suffered considerably.

And this:

New Bedford, April 15.—The New Bedford Manufacturers' Association held a meeting Saturday afternoon and passed the following vote:

Owing to the poor state of trade the treasurers decided to shut down the mills from Thursday night, 14th inst., until Monday morning, 22d inst.

And this:

New York, April 15.—Two large watch case companies in Newark, N. J., and one in Sag Harbor, L. I., have informed their employees that beginning today they will no longer employ members of local unions. This movement is said to be the result of an agreement reached by all manufacturers of watch cases throughout the country, inspired by previous troubles and the success attending similar action by the Keystone Watch Case Company of Philadelphia, six months ago.

And this:

Pittsburg, Pa., April 16.—The strike at the W. Dewees Wood plant of the American Sheet Steel company at McKeesport is still on. The mill is being operated in a crippled condition with about the same number of men as yesterday. The strikers are patrolling the workmen to remain away from the mill, but they are keeping off the company's property, and no trouble has occurred.

run its course—just as feudalism, slavery and other relics of a barbarous past petered out when the public conscience was ready for the change. All hail the day of the Co-operative Commonwealth.—Ex.

## SPRINGFIELD

### To Celebrate the First of May.

The Social Democrats of Springfield will celebrate the International Labor Day in good style. We are going to hold a monster celebration with Comrade Herron as the principal speaker.

The celebration will begin with a parade which will assemble at Turn hall on West State street at 7 o'clock and which will be headed by Short's American Band. All comrades, sympathizers and workmen are invited to participate and are welcome to march with us on this glorious occasion.

All comrades of Hampden County are urgently requested to be at the rendezvous at 7 o'clock sharp as we are anxious to make as creditable a showing as it is possible for us to make.

Comrades of neighboring Local unions outside of the county are also invited to parade and as many as possible can ought to be with us on this the greatest event ever held by the Socialists in Western Massachusetts. The Committee.

Why do you hesitate to freely express your opinion? Break away from the unreasonable customs of a bygone age! A new era is coming.

President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, says he would probably call the national advisory board together tomorrow to consider the extreme action of calling out the men in the other mills of the United States Steel corporation.

Samuel M. Cooper, general manager of the Wood plant, is opposed to the recognition of the Amalgamated Association. In an interview, he said: "I have received word from headquarters that the company will never recognize the union."

But right here in Haverhill we have the same thing. Is it not now an open secret that the manufacturers have united to smash your unions and reduce your condition to a still lower level?

Where, we repeat once more, is the McKinley prosperity? If your masters cannot afford to pay you the present rate of wages—as your masters claim—where is the promised prosperity? The Republicans and all the manufacturers and the Gazette and all the Republican orators must have lied when they assured you good and prosperous times.

So they have! And they know it! But, workmen, why don't you demand what has been promised you? Why don't you claim that which is your own? You paid your price with your ballots. Why is not the goods delivered to you?

If the Republicans have lied, if you have been swindled out of your cash and robbed of your manhood, why don't you do what is just? You have the power. You only need reason to guide you. Therefore, think of what injury has been done to you and act accordingly.

Don't wait till your masters get ready to give you prosperity. Demand it! Take it! It is yours by right and by reason! Those that are organized under the banner of Social Democracy are waiting for you.

Duty calls you to act! Only moral cowards and traitors hesitate!

### The Trust and the Cigarmakers.

We have before us the appeal sent out by the cigarmakers' union of New York for support against the trust. Some passages make rather queer reading. It says that the trust is endeavoring to absorb factories everywhere and that "we believe we have the sympathy of the working people of this country who will not permit 75,000 cigarmakers to be dragged down to the level of serfs." The appeal is endorsed by G. W. Perkins, International President and Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. We are a little surprised that these gentlemen should sign a document stating that 75,000 cigarmakers were in danger of being dragged down to the level of serfs. We thought only Socialists talked that way, and Messrs Perkins and Gompers are not Socialists. In fact, they dub the Socialists as "too radical," and hitherto they have scoffed at the supposition that the working people were in danger of becoming serfs. The trade union movement was to remedy all that, but now—well, there is a real cigar trust to buck up against and things are not as they seemed.

The cigarmakers have had a comparatively good organization. We hope sincerely they will continue to have one, not for Gompers and Perkins' sake, but for their own, for they need it. But the entrance of the tobacco trust into the cigar manufacturing field makes important the question, "How long can the cigarmakers union hold out against its

new rival?" The trust has unlimited capital, it is unscrupulous and it is class-conscious. The trust is the result of competition; so is the trade union. Messrs Gompers and Perkins both believe in competition. At this stage, with their present policies, which of the two—the trust or the trade union—is the most likely to survive? The trust with its millions and its crafty, unscrupulous policy, or the trade union with its limited treasury, its vacillating, temporizing policy of union labels and boycotts, which are being rendered ineffective through court injunctions and decisions, and the decreasing consuming power of the working class.

The tobacco trust, like all other trusts, is in politics and trust politics at that. The cigarmakers' union is in politics also—but not in labor politics. The cigarmakers' union and the other unions help to elect trust politicians, and then they expect legislation that will protect the cigarmakers' union against the trust. The trusts do not expect favors from their enemies. The trusts are not foolish. The workingmen, cigarmakers and others, expect that. That is the great difference between the trust policy and the union policy.

We submit that if the cigarmakers entered labor politics as workmen and voted for a platform declaring their opposition to the system that threatens to drag them down into serfs and that demands Socialism, they would command and receive support which their present inconsistency alienates from them. They would gain new friends and new respect from their enemies. They need not give up their union to do this. All that is required is that they vote on election day for the party that stands for their class and for the emancipation of their class.

We know that Messrs Gompers and Perkins do not favor this idea. They have opposed it for several years, even though their own words show their present pet method of directing the power of the trade unions has been found inadequate to the situation confronting the cigarmakers, and all other workmen. They will probably adhere to their ancient policy so long as the cigarmakers do not wish to change it for a more effective one. It would be better, perhaps, if these officials agreed with us, but they do not. Therefore, we hope the cigarmakers and other trade unionists will not wait for their officers to change it. They need a new policy—a policy which will frighten the trusts, instead of the trusts frightening the cigarmakers. And again, this policy is needed, not for the sake of Messrs Gompers, Perkins, et al., but for the cigarmakers themselves, who need it most.—The People.

## ANTI-TRUST BILL.

### Sensible Remarks by Representative James F. Carey.

"No person, firm or corporation doing business in this Commonwealth shall make it a condition of the sale of their goods, wares or merchandise that the purchaser shall not sell or deal in the goods, wares or merchandise of any person, firm or corporation."

This is the substance of the anti-trust bill that was before the House of Representatives last Wednesday. It was passed by an overwhelming vote of 174 to 8. Carey and MacCartney voting and speaking in favor of the measure. The most logical and significant speech on the subject was undoubtedly the one made by Representative Carey. Among other things he said: "The legislation contemplated will not, even if passed, either hurt the trusts or help the small capitalists, for the reason that the trusts are the product not of legislation, but of economic evolution, and legislation intended to restrict the development of or to destroy the trusts will in nowise prevent the onward march of the trusts to the complete conquest of the industrial forces of society."

"The entrance of Morgan into the mercantile industries is the note of warning to the world that the mercantile industry today, the refuge of small capitalists, is about to be invaded by large aggregations of capital, and such invasion will be followed by the death knell of the small mercantile class. You may denounce the trusts, cry out, 'destroy them,' but since they have their birth in the capitalist system, their growth depends upon the mechanical development. You cannot arrest that development."

"I say it would be better to prepare for the day when social necessity will compel the taking of the improved machines by society when we shall say—as we must, as did the fathers to the political monarchy of 1776—to the industrial monarchy of today: 'We shall make of the industrial machine as we did of the political machine, a government of the people, by the people and for the people.'"

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### Victory in Sheboygan.

The Social Democratic vote in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, has taken a leap upward. Almost 1100 straight votes were cast, resulting in the election of three aldermen, three supervisors and one school committeeman, all good and active Socialists. The comrades in this city already had one councilman elected and they will now have three more to make the capitalist politicians feel warm. The following is the Social Democratic vote for Mayor:

Fred Dennett (Rep.)	1,406
Frank Gottacker (Dem.)	1,580
Charles Born, (Soc. Dem.)	1,627

The Ladies' Social Democratic Club will give a supper and dance in Pythian hall, Friday, Apr. 26.

## Nichols & Morse,

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

The mud has disappeared and the traveling settled, the roads getting hard and smooth and

### Bicycle Riders

are commencing to enjoy the sport. For the past week we have met thousands of them on our travels. Yet we notice many in their old suits. Of course its a little early to get into new ones but we want to remind you in season of the fact that we carry a full line of

Suits, Extra Trousers, Caps, Hosiery, Belts, Sweaters and Wescotts.

Don't forget our

Sporting Goods Department

Some Nice Ten Dollar Suits ...

All wool, well made, stylish, fancy patterns plain colors, gray and brown effects, broken plaids and stripes.

We have never carried such a large stock of ten dollar suits as this season, and certainly have never been able to offer so much merit in suits at this price than right now. If you want a good, substantial business suit come and look at these.

Rowe & Emerson, 68 MERRIMACK ST., Tel. 426-2 Haverhill.

## Young Men's Suits.

As Spring approaches the young men are usually the first to think about a new suit. In this line as well as in all other branches we are in the field for business.

Our garments are the kind that Fit Well, Look Well and Wear Well, Up-to-Date Fabrics Skillfully Tailored.

As Mark Twain once said about New England weather "We have style, variety and quality."

The balance of our stock which we had previous to remodeling our store we are still selling at 25 and 50 per cent. DISCOUNT.

Shaw Knit Hose 19c. Regular 2 for 25c. Hose, 2 prs for 19c. Handkerchiefs 2c. Overall of all descriptions at 25c discount. Also about 50 Men's Suits and 35 Men's Spring Top Coats. Children's Short Pants 19c and 38c.

W. EMERSON, CORNER FLEET STREET.



All Union Men Should Smoke Sensible Tobacco

THE GREATEST AND BEST SLICED PLUG ON THE MARKET.

Union Made.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

LARUS & BROS., RICHMOND.

# The Haverhill Social Democrat

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A blue mark here indicates that the subscription has expired. Without a renewal no further copies will be mailed. Kindly renew at once.

WILLIAM EDLIN, Editor HARRY J. RIVERS, Business Manager

HAVERHILL, MASS., APRIL 20, 1901

## SOCIALISTS OF MASSACHUSETTS!

The first of May has now become the International Labor day the world over. It will be celebrated this year in every large city on both sides of the Atlantic ocean. The Haverhill Social Democrat, in honor of International Labor Day, will appear in eight pages, illustrated and specially adapted to educational work. Let every active Socialist make it his duty to buy more than one copy of that number for distribution among friends and acquaintances. It is the cheapest and also the best way of converting our fellow workers to Socialism.

Bundles of less than 100 copies, 1 cent each; 100 copies or more at 80 cents a hundred. Cash must accompany all orders.

Unlike those who first get hold of some abstract principle and then start out in search of a most beautiful and most perfect social organization, the Socialists look upon the world as it really is, take men as they really are and set before themselves the following problem: "How establish such social relations as are both compatible with conditions and best for the happiness of all?"

Socialists are not dreamers. They find themselves confronted by an actual, living condition and not by an abstract principle or beautiful theory. It would certainly be very pleasing to all of us if all human beings could be made to live the life of angels. But men are not angels and it is very doubtful if they would at all care to be considered as such. The Socialists, therefore, view men with all their faults and shortcomings and limitations and ask themselves: "How ameliorate the condition of these men and women?"

Now, then, here we have a society, a people living in a rich and fertile country called the United States of America. On the one hand we have a small class of people who get all their hearts desire, the best of everything; they do no useful work whatsoever and they enjoy life in the fullest possible meaning of the word. On the other hand we have a great majority that consists of toilers, producers, men and women that never know what joy or pleasure means, human beings that live a life of hell which is as dreadful as Dante's Inferno.

And the question is: "What are you going to do about it?"

It stands to reason that if man were complete master over himself the answer to the question would be found without much difficulty. But man is not a being with supernatural powers. No mysterious intelligence has endowed him with supernatural qualities. All the greatness that we now find in man is the result of man's ever existing struggle with nature. Like all other animals, the difference being only one of degree, man is subject to certain laws which greatly influence him in his struggle with nature. Man is the highest developed animal, the most complex, and, therefore, he cannot be considered as a being entirely separate from all other beings and entirely independent of all outside influences.

Let us see what these outside influences are:

Man, in order to live, struggles with nature for a living, that is, he "acts upon nature outside himself." But man, in his struggle with nature, does not struggle alone. For there is no individual man living separate and independent of his fellow beings. Such a man living is an impossibility, an invention of the fiction writer. Man can satisfy his most essential conditions for existence—nourishment and reproduction—only as he is aided by others of his fellow beings. Only as he lives with his fellow men. Consequently, in the struggle with nature for an existence, one man necessarily enters into certain relations with other men, relations that constitute a social process of getting a living from nature. And it is—as Frederick Engels puts it—according to men's relations in this social process of production that their habits, their sentiments, their desires, their methods of thought and of action, in a word, their nature, vary.

In other words: Man, in order to make a living, necessarily acts upon nature. But nature strongly reacts upon man and entirely transforms him.

Thus man is always bound hand and foot to the mode of his getting a living. He never does and never can out himself loose from the very foundation of his existence.

This, as you see, does not claim that man is utterly powerless. What it does say is that any change in the relations of men can come about only through a preceding change in the mode of getting a living from nature, that is, in the economic conditions of society.

Holding this truth clearly before them the Socialists proceed to analyze present conditions of society.

Our present mode of getting a living is very much different from the mode which gave our forefathers their living from nature. We have machinery, powerful levers of production, socialized instruments and gigantic tools. The development of our means of getting a living has brought forth a corresponding change in about all relations among men. As a result of our economic development we have our society divided into capitalists and wage-workers. Almost all of our philosophy, morality, ethics, sentiments, etc., are based on this new relation, the relation between master and slave, capitalist and wage-worker. Our state is used by the capitalist class as a tool to oppress and to keep in subjection the wage-workers. Almost all laws that are passed today are opposed to the working class and are directed mainly to increase the profits and private property of the capitalist class.

Here, then, is a most terrible condition. What is the cause of it? How remedy it?

The cause of all this can be easily discovered in the fact that our modern means of production are in the hands of the capitalist class. Private ownership of the means of getting a living, that is, the relations in the modern social process of production, are responsible for almost all the evils of our present social disorder.

Knowing the condition and the cause of it, it behooves us to find a remedy. But in our hunt for a cure of all the evils we must never forget for a moment that society cannot be separated from its means of getting a living, from the modern levers of production. Any scheme that ignores that fact is bound to fall on deaf ears and never to be realized.

To the logical mind there appears only one way of remedying the evils of modern society, and that is by changing men's relations in the social process of getting a living. That is, by transforming private ownership of the tools of production into collective ownership of the tools of production. And this is exactly what is wanted by the Social Democrats of the world over.

Socialists do not wish to destroy anything, except the existing relations within the social process of getting a living. Instead of a few men claiming ownership of all means of production, necessarily resulting in antagonistic classes and concomitant evils, the Socialists aim to bring about a new relation—a relation that should result in bringing about equality of opportunity for all.

### Socialism the Goal.

"All roads lead to Rome." All active forces of today lead to Socialism. Industrial or political, social or intellectual—all forces tend toward a common goal, all lead on a certain road, all reach out for the same end—Socialism!

Like ancient Rome, when in all her pride and glory, towered on globally as the Mecca of the then known world, so today, Socialism is the only attractive power for all mankind, the only force that magnetically draws everything to it.

Study carefully the daily press, the weekly journals, the monthly and quarterly periodicals and all other current publications and you are bound to admit the truth of the above statement. Everything is reaching out for a system of concentration, co-operation and emancipation.

It is reported that the Methodists are planning a vigorous proselyting campaign in Manila. We wonder whom the Methodists intend to convert—the peaceful natives or the invasive Americans. The latter need true Christianity more badly than the former.

### Chicago, Mass.

The Socialist Local of this city elected the following new officers: Joseph Orr, Organizer; John J. Kelly, Secretary.

# Do You Know What Socialism Means?

The word SOCIALISM is of recent origin, having been coined in England in 1838. In that year a society named "Association of all Classes of all Nations" was founded under the auspices of Robert Owen.

The words SOCIALIST and SOCIALISM were first used in the discussions that took place in that society. The word was borrowed by a French writer and soon gained wide currency on the continent, until now it has become the most remarkable name for the world-wide movement of the nineteenth century.

Webster defines SOCIALISM as a theory of society which advocates a more equitable, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which hitherto prevailed.

The following definition is by an American Socialist: SOCIALISM is the name of the coming order of society, the next in order of natural development, which is the Universal Co-operative Commonwealth, under which the pauper and the millionaire will be unknown; under which every human being of suitable age and ability will have the opportunity to work or starve; the sick, aged, and crippled, etc., to be well cared for; the young to be well housed, clothed, fed and educated—equipping them mentally and physically for life and its necessary work. This is practically Robert Owen's theory of social reconstruction.

Robert Owen, the founder of English Socialism, was the son of poor Welsh parents. At the age of nine he left school. At ten he worked in a dry goods store. At nineteen he was manager of a large cotton mill in Manchester, England. At twenty-nine he was part owner and manager of a large mill in Scotland, employing 2000 people,—500 were children, and nearly all of these had been taken at the age of five or six years from charity institutions.

This community he found in a deplorable condition; most of the families living in a single room, and theft, drunkenness, and other immoralities,

The modern Socialist movement is revolutionary in every sense of the word. Not only does it seek to destroy capitalism with all its concomitant evils; it also aims to wipe out of existence every custom of the past which may tend to remind the human race of its former slavishness. All forms of social relations and conventionalities adapted to class rule will be thrown into the abyss together with the economic system in which we live.

But while it is true that the Socialist movement is destructive of every thing that belongs to the past, it is nevertheless constructive in its final aim; it strives to build up a grander and loftier structure of social organization.

The essential aim of the Socialist movement is to replace the present system of private ownership, which system prevents thousands of our people from earning an honest living, by a system of collective ownership of the means of production in this and every other civilized country—which system will secure an honest living to all socially useful workers. In place of the unequal social relations and the hypocritical conventionalities existing today, the Socialist movement aims to realize a juster social relationship and a more rational conventionalities among men. Peace instead of war, order and system in place of confusion and anarchy, law instead of license, knowledge instead of ignorance, reason instead of superstition and belief, happiness instead of misery and wretchedness—this is what the future democracy, industrial as well as political, will bring us.

Frank Gessner, editor of the National Glass Budget, of Pittsburg, stopped over in the city between trains this week. Gessner is well-known to local Social Democrats as a jolly, whole-souled and good-natured chap. Recently he inherited a snug fortune, but it doesn't appear to have changed him any. He is the same uncompromising agitator as when he stood on the Public Square rostrum, nearly eight years ago, confronted by a mob of ten thousand unemployed workers, and boldly declared in a bedlam of opposition, created by little politicians, that no reform even would come until Socialism is established. That was in 1893; it is now 1901. The only noticeable change that has occurred since then was that "reform" the mob off the Square and "to beautify" it and stick up "Keep off the grass" signs.—Cleveland Citizen.

Yes, indeed, Comrade Gessner is one of the brightest Socialists in America and deserves to be heard of more often in Socialist circles.

A correspondent kindly sends us the following clipping, taken from the Springfield Republican, and remarks that it is to him personally "one of the most attractive incidental features of Socialism that under it we may hope that all will have equal opportunity to acquire all the education they are most capable of receiving."

"There are in this country 44 universities or colleges which contain more than 1000 each. Fourteen of these institutions have more than 2000 students each, and in each of six leading universities there are more than 3000 students. These six are: Harvard 4388, University of Michigan 3700, Minnesota 3410, Georgia 3295, Chicago 3182, and California 3025. There prob-

ably are over 100,000 students of the various universities and colleges of America at present, and the whole number of persons who are being educated in the schools and colleges combined is given as 16,738,363."

Our correspondent also remarks that under Socialism society will be infinitely happier since it will be customary for every man to be "college bred," whether he is to spend his life at the judge's or at the equally honorable carpenter's bench, and since for women it will be the same.

No thinking man can afford to ignore the great social movements of the world which are constantly gaining in force. No man, of course, save the stupid creature who lives for his own full stomach, is satisfied with the actual social conditions. Everybody hopes for a change—for a constant series of changes, and without violence.

To judge fairly of all present political movements you must understand the forces of Socialism and consider them free from the usual stupid bias and ignorant misapprehension.—New York Journal.

Thomas Hickey, one of the high priests of the S. L. P., was expelled from his party last week by a large majority vote. The Alliance of Canada and the Daily People also voted to expel the "gentleman" from its organization.

Wonder who'll be next.

### LETTER BOX.

S. EGDAL, LAWRENCE.—We shall try to do as requested, but we are doubtful of succeeding in our effort in the limited time before us.

J. F. NEW YORK.—The fact that Louis Miller, Morris Winchewsky and M. Katz have joined the "Co-operative Society" is no reason why this paper should give the organization an indorsement. The policy of this paper is to urge the working class to organize as a political party. All other means of attaining the end we leave to people who have a lot of energy to waste.

"Socialist Friend"—I. The Socialist movement has nothing to do with religion. In our party we have Catholics, Protestants, Hebrews, Free Thinkers, and persons with all sorts of views on religion. The aim of Socialism is to unite ALL workmen, regardless of the religious beliefs or race differences.

2. The Co-operative Commonwealth will have no say whatsoever over a man's beliefs. If five persons or ten thousand persons will want to support a church or any other institution they will have the fullest possible freedom to do so.

FRANK BRANNER.—Your contention that the Socialist philosophy excluded the idea of "revenge" is undoubtedly sound. We shall print your letter at some future time together with an article which will undertake to prove the fallacious position of our esteemed contemporary.

"BOSTONITE."—That the anarchists have no constructive idea is well proven by the fact that Mr. Simpson carefully dodged the question at issue.

Born poor, he became rich, and might have been very rich. But for the good of mankind he spent his money and died at the age of 87, a poor man.

Owen was the founder of infant schools; the first to introduce reasonable short hours in factory work; the promoter of sanitary reform; the pioneer in factory legislation; the founder of co-operation and practical Socialism. His plan would result in the common ownership of the entire world by the mass of the people, united in one common brotherhood, in which peace, plenty and happiness would reign.

This is a brief sketch of initiative Socialism. That of today is practically the same. It opposes private profit, private ownership of land, mines, forests and all forces of nature: railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones, and all means of production, transportation and distribution.

Machinery, and all available forces of nature, should be the servants and helpers, not the oppressors of men. Every new labor-saving device would be hailed with delight as a blessing, instead of, as now, a curse to man. No one would pay \$10,000 per year to a man not to put his invention on the market. No Carnegie Company would pay \$150,000 to two steel companies to shut down, throwing hundreds of men out of work (New York Tribune, March 13, 1894.) So as to have less competitors for orders and more men competing for work; so that prices of steel might go up and wages go down!

No inventing and then destroying machines, as did Earnshaw his spinning and reeling machine—before Arkwright's time—for fear it would throw people out of employment! Invention would be encouraged. The hours of labor would be reduced, and productivity increased by machinery. All would then have more time to enjoy life. In his day Franklin claimed that four hours' work per day would supply all our wants. What would he say now, if living?

Under true Socialism, no one would have any interest in cheating another.

We are informed on good authority that Sammy George, like the German Kaiser, has spoken once again and bitterly denounced the Socialists as a set of blasphemers, who are ready at any moment to overthrow our American government by the introduction of foreign ideas which are contrary to the very purpose for which our government was established.

Well, do you wonder? Under the "foreign" Socialist government a man like Sammy or the Kaiser would not have the slightest chance of holding office.

"Comrade William."

By the way, since we honored the German Kaiser by comparing him to Sammy George, we might as well give the gentleman a better introduction to our readers. Here is what "Justice" (London, Eng.) says:

"Genosse Wilhelm." Comrade William, as the German Socialists occasionally ironically call the Kaiser, has been once more doing his best to merit the title. In addressing the officers and men of the Alexander regiment of guards the other day in Berlin, he took occasion to remind them of the days of 1848, and impressed some truths upon their minds, telling them in short that what they were enrolled for was, if the occasion demanded, to shoot down and beyond their own friends in defence of the despot, against an outraged people who had risen to overthrow him. Our comrades have, indeed, reason to be proud of "Genosse Wilhelm." Not one of them would be allowed to tell the soldiers such plain truths as the Kaiser by virtue of his lofty position is able to impart. If Bebel or Singer, or any other member of the German party had dared to point out to this regiment of the Guards the true reason for their existence, in such plain and unequivocal language as Wilhelm used, he would have been prosecuted for Majestätsbeleidigung (insult to his majesty), or sedition, or some other terrible crime, which would have probably resulted in a sentence of a long term of imprisonment; and even then it is certain that the effect produced would not have been nearly so great as that which the Kaiser has produced by his speech. He has stirred things up, if no mistake. It is very doubtful if the most eloquent propagandist of the party in Germany, or the most powerful member of the party in the Reichstag, could ever do as much by a speech to win recruits to the party as can the Kaiser. As a German comrade exultantly remarked to us, "he is the best recruiting sergeant for Social Democracy we have in Germany." Thousands of extra copies of the Vorwärts containing Wilhelm's speech were sold at two and three times the usual price, with a corresponding addition to the propaganda fund of the party. Of course the Kaiser only says what other monarchs think; but the others have the sense to keep their tongues within their teeth. Our rulers here would be quite as ready as Wilhelm, as they have shown, to use the rifles and bayonets of the soldier against the people, but they do not talk about it.

Revolution in Industry.  
(World's Work).

Coincident with this consolidation there has occurred a revolution in industrial methods before which earlier

The demoralizing liquor traffic, prostitution, gambling, theft, forgery and bribery would cease, as they did in Owen's community.

Socialism means Justice: Love of Mankind; hatred of all that injures man—love of all that benefits him. It means the Universal Brotherhood of Man, each acting for the good of all. As the blood of all nations is red, Socialists adopt as the emblem of Socialism and brotherly love, the blood red flag, the flag that, under Socialism, shall never wave over a slave. There are few national flags but what have or do now wave over slaves.

Such is modern Socialism founded by the most unselfish and practical of men, and today upheld and advocated by men and women also of the most unselfish and self-sacrificing spirit; men and women who travel miles to lecture and debate on Socialism, without one cent of remuneration, stimulated by such things as men shooting themselves and exclaiming as they die, "No work! No work!"

Think of it! Men begging for work, and their wives and children starving in this land of plenty. People starving because there is too much food! Naked, because there is too much clothing! Homeless, because there are too many houses! All this in a land where men have the power in their own hands to change this present system of plunder, injustice and starvation to one of peace, justice, plenty and happiness by establishing the Co-operative Commonwealth, not by gun, bayonet or bomb; but by the peaceful, powerful, BALLOT.

To oppose Socialism is to oppose justice, peace, prosperity and happiness, for Socialism means all that is good, honorable and just.

NOTE—This paper is an address delivered by a small trader, or capitalist, before The Goldie, a West side debating club in New York City, a few years ago, on the subject "Should Socialism be Encouraged?" The lecturer took the affirmative of the question. The president of the club awarded the debate to the negative side—but the vote of the house SUSTAINED the affirmative side—in other words, the house voted in favor of Socialism. This neatly took away the breath of the gentleman whose duty it was to count and record the vote.

achievements sink into insignificance. A few decades ago the blast furnace was an enlarged blacksmith shop, and the finished product, whether a steel rail or a horseshoe nail, was largely the result of manual labor. By present processes, from the moment the steam scoop, handling tons of native ore, touches the soil in Minnesota or Michigan until the raw material issues as a hundred-pound steel rail on the banks of the Monongahela river, the element of human labor is scarce and unobtainable. Trains in the Superior district are loaded by steam scoops. At the docks the cars are unloaded into bins or pockets. From these pockets, ships of five to seven thousand gross tons capacity are loaded in a few hours' time, through chute attachments running into the holds of the vessels. In the Mesaba range a half dozen men will mine five thousand tons of ore in a few hours. An ore vessel is loaded almost without the use of pickax or shovel. Gravitation does the work formerly done by man. On the lower lakes the vessels are unloaded in a few hours' time by hoisting devices or clam-like scoops, which will do the work of sixty men and transport ten tons of ore in a single clasp of the scoop. Steel cars with a capacity of sixty tons are unloaded at the furnaces by immense cranes, which pick the cars clear from the tracks, transport them to an ore pile, and dump them as simply and easily, and with as much precision as if they were but buckets of sand. The earth is tapped, and gem-like engineering, with man's hand on the throttle, turns out the finished product.

Comrade Santiago Iglesias, delegate of the organized workmen and leader of the Social Democracy of Porto Rico, presented to President McKinley a petition signed by 6000 Porto Rican asking for relief from the wretched condition in which people there find themselves at present. The petition does not beg for charity. It says: "We want work, nothing but work. We want to earn our subsistence by the sweat of our brows."

Santiago Iglesias suggested to President McKinley that a great deal of the distress existing in Porto Rico could be relieved if the government would expend liberal sums in the building of roads.

Kiplingites believe in the White Man's Burden. We will now have a chance to see how far McKinley is an admirer of Kipling.

The Sultan of Sokoto, or Jono, or Hello—it don't matter as to that—in honor of the coronation of his master, Emperor Billy, purchased two new wives for his harem, and bought enough calico for the whole she-bang. He reports the slave market active, and that piracy, polygamy and prosperity are flourishing.—Ex.

The Socialist is a new paper that hails from Kansas City, Mo. It is published under the direction of Jackson County Central Committee, Social Democratic Party.

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# Literature

"The Anatomy of Misery"—By John Coleman Kenworthy. Published by Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. A book for Socialists and students of Socialism.

From the press of Small, Maynard & Co. of Boston, comes a new edition of Mr. John C. Kenworthy's book, dedicated to J. Keir Hardie, the Socialist member of the British House of Commons, containing a short introduction by Tolstoy, the great Russian writer, as well as an interesting letter from Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, F. R. S., the eminent English scientist, co-worker with Darwin and pronounced Socialist. Mr. Kenworthy is a Socialist of a type that up to the present has been all too uncommon. As keenly alive to the importance of sound economic teaching as the most ardent disciple of Marx could desire, he nevertheless insists upon the ethical side of Socialism, and with a fervor and force that becomes almost prophetic demands that the individual life must be reformed. Socialism is a science on its material side, but it is also a religion. "The Anatomy of Misery" consists of a series of lectures on economics couched in such plain and easy language that the ordinary reader cannot fail to understand.

Our author is a disciple of Ruskin and his book will take its place worthily beside "Unto His Last" and "Magna Pulveris." Not that he merely repeats Ruskin; on the contrary, he often differs from him most materially, as, for example, in the chapter on "Money," where he makes clear what Ruskin so entirely misunderstood. But he has caught the spirit of Ruskin's teaching to a marked degree. Ruskin is his "Master" and in spite of the Master's wish to the contrary, he has accomplished the very needful work of freeing the Master's work from the purely personal and capricious, and has systematized his teaching.

But whilst for the main body of the book we have nothing but unstinted praise, we confess that, like Dr. Wallace we are disappointed with the final part of the book where under the title "Reform," the author sums up his teaching. Rightly, as we think, he condemns violent uprisings alike upon the grounds of expediency and morality. But when he condemns political action as an agency of reform we are bound to dissent. It is, of course, true that much political action results in a way that is unsatisfactory to the workers and that in spite of numberless acts of parliament, the working class is still with out property; still exists on an uncertain wage, is still as overworked as ever. But the reason for that is, we think, to be found in Mr. Kenworthy's own words: "The classes still wholly rule in parliament and control the government." That, indeed, is the whole secret. Nor do we admit that "the net advantage gained—in England—by political action extends only on paper save perhaps, in the one item of National Education."

What of the Mines Acts, Factories Acts, Health Acts and so on? Like Arnold Toynbee, whose words we commend to Mr. Kenworthy, we "shudder to think what England would have been but for the factory acts." Inter alia we remark that Mr. Kenworthy, taking the Christian non-resistant stand of his friend Tolstoy, accepts what he calls the administrative whilst objecting to the coercive side of government. Frankly, we do not share that objection, and it is strange to note that the one advantage of political action according to Mr. Kenworthy—National Education—rests entirely upon a "coercive" basis, since education is compulsory.

We do not lightly value personal character: "Righteousness exalteth a nation." But, as Professor Wallace points out in his admirable letter, it is altogether weak and useless to content oneself with proposing a "plan of each one trying to live up to an ideal" which only a very small minority can ever attempt, as the author himself admits.

We have offered this criticism not from any carping spirit, but in sincere good faith, as Mr. Kenworthy will know. Frankly we hope he will in some future time re-write and strengthen the final section of the book. Meantime we commend its excellently written and forcible pages to our readers. It is a book to buy and to read carefully. It is not a great book; the weakness of its conclusion prevents that. But it is decidedly a good book and sometime, we think by careful revision of its final section along the line of Professor Wallace's letter and our own light criticism, it may become a great book. J. S.

If you are a Socialist, why don't you join the Socialist movement? The active participation of each and every sympathizer is necessary to hasten the day of the social revolution.

Spread Socialist literature among your friends and acquaintances. It is the best means of convincing people of the justness of our cause.

Just what the spots on face of the sun mean puzzles astronomers, but the spots on the face of our civilization are fully explained by Socialists.—Ex.

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## SOCIALISM AND THE FAMILY.

BY CHARLES H. VAIL.

It is sometimes suggested by the re-tainers of capitalism, that Socialism is hostile to the family. This can hardly be called misconception, although in charity we will list it as such. It shows that the advocates of the present order mobilize every argument, however sophistical, that can be utilized to excite popular prejudice against any system that antagonizes it. It also evidences that our friends are short of ammunition.

As Socialism has to do solely with economic relations, the supposition is at once seen to be absurd. Socialism will, however, have many indirect bearings of vast importance, and none of more consequence than that upon women and the conjugal relations. That both would be greatly elevated under Socialism none can doubt who are sufficiently informed to venture an impartial opinion. It is the Socialist who has called attention to the destruction of the family life due to present industrial methods. The present economic order is the direct cause of the disintegration of the family. The separation of father, mother and children in our great industrial centers is necessitated by the struggle for existence. Each must strive for his or her own efforts, the necessities of life. The wage of the common laborer being insufficient to support his family, the wife and children are pressed into service and the home life destroyed.

Our present system has built up the towns in New England and the towns in the West, besides increasing prostitution and adultery. All this would be eradicated under Socialism, for it would secure to the head of the family sufficient income for all the needs of his household.

Not only would Socialism elevate the family, but it will liberate the woman, by placing her economically upon an equal footing with man. I do not mean by this that Socialism will simply open the door of industrial employment to women, for this is already done in most departments and with the most beneficial results. In those fields open to women, competition has been fiercer, and wages so lowered that the whole family now earns but the wage formerly received by the head of the family. Such has been the result in many industries thrown open to the free competition of women with men. Socialism does not propose to increase this competition, but recognizing the physiological difference between the sexes, it would secure to woman the opportunity of suitable employment, with rewards according to results. This would mean the true emancipation of woman. Instead of being dependent as now upon man for her support she would be at liberty to earn her own livelihood. This does not imply that all women would avail themselves of this privilege, or that Socialism would encourage her in seeking this employment. The very fact that she has the power to earn her own living would have a salutary effect. It would extirpate the thought of marriage as a "commercial institution," and would exterminate it into the "market place." Women enabled to honestly earn their own living, they would not consent to marry for a pecuniary consideration, or for anything else but love. "The spirit of mercantilism," says Mr. Sprague, "has polluted the stream of love and marriage." The most sacred human relation is often made a matter of commerce. "Woman no less than man must be endowed with economic independence in order to secure perfect freedom. This does not mean that women whether married or single would not earn their own livelihood, or that Socialism expects such. Socialists hold that it is the husband's province to provide for the necessities of his family, and the very fact that the new order would render it easy for a man to support a family would encourage matrimony.

Says Laurence Greenland: "It will enable every healthy adult man and woman to marry whenever they feel so inclined, without present or prospective misgivings in regard to their support or proper education of children. Socialists are charged, ignorantly or intentionally, with attempting to destroy the family. Why, we want to enable every man and woman to form a happy family. And not only to form a happy family but to preserve one. Socialism would remove the chief cause of divorce. Says Professor Ely: "The causes for divorce have been shown by the National Department of Labor at Washington to be largely economic. It is the pressure of economic wants in the lower middle class which is most fruitful of divorce. Socialism by removing this pressure, would mitigate this growing evil which threatens the home and the perpetuity of our civilization."

"Labor," some one has said, "is the divine law of man's existence." But the still more "divine law" of paying fair wages for labor has been constantly violated.

Times of the greatest adversity, the adage says, are "productive of the greatest minds." The converse of the proposition would be that times of great prosperity are productive of the "smallest minds," and McKinley's prosperity seemingly sustains the idea.—Exchange.

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## HOPEFUL SIGNS.

The Capitalist System Is Anti-Christ.—The Advent of Socialism.

BY CHARLES C. TRENCH.

The exploiters of labor, called capitalists, by selfishly subordinating and appropriating the wealth of the nation for their individual benefit and gratification, are unconsciously hastening forward the emancipation of labor.

Under the present economic system the honest tradesman is compelled to live upon heavy profits, filched from the daily toil of hopeless men and women. Might is mistaken for right; brute force is substituted for justice. Hamburg is pained off for wisdom; hypocrisy for religion and morals. Wealthy vice is more courted than poor honesty. Sober and industrious workmen are dying inch by inch in pestiferous tenements and factories. In the very centre of a so-called Christian civilization crime and misery prevail, where peaceful and progressive happiness should exist. Millions are dragging out life in a state of destitution and degrading dependence in the midst of a superabundance of wealth which their own labor has produced.

Distressing and disgusting as all this is, yet, the death of capitalist brutality is not reached until it tramples upon women. Taking advantage of her weakness and timidity, it breaks her upon the wheel of its ungodward lust. No theorizing or philosophizing can mitigate the unutterable abomination of such a system. Capital's injustice to children, too, is unspokeable detestable. The capitalist treats the children of his wage slaves worse than he treats the lowest order of animals. He starves them; dooms them to foul dens, and finally stifles their sobe with a miserable death, which the long-suffering parents welcome as their truest friend and deliverer. This is capitalism, poisoning the very air with evil emanations; blinding, polluting, degrading and filling with torture and consuming anxiety the hearts of millions. Crowding the world with sin, error, disease and unspeakable wretchedness.

Is God's consuming justice too severe for those robbers who occasion these calamities? Safe in their regal palaces, they sit down on these scenes of death and human suffering, and say—"business is business. What signifies fathers, mothers, wives and husbands struggling, despairing, and dying, so long as the wealth of the nation is increasing?" Capital is hoarded, or wasted, while despairing poverty is rampant.

"Farth from life's piteous feast By foul Oppression's ruffian glutty." If you ask our intelligent Socialist if this is not a gloomy outlook, he will tell you that the laws of social evolution working in the right direction, and the advent of a new system of social production, and capitalist appropriation, cannot last much longer; that the capitalist tree that

destroys itself, will soon be torn up root and branch by the advent of Socialism. The Socialist advocates peaceful agitation, and the use of lawful measures on behalf of his principles, unless a violent conflict shall be forced upon him by his tyrannical masters—an issue which, he believes, is not unlikely to come.

The powers of human nature are the powers of the universe, only limited in extent. Volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, cyclones, devastating storms of thunder and hail, and other terrific visitations, transform primeval chaos into order and beauty. So political convulsions, revolutionary violence, and the overthrow of governments are necessary for the reform and regeneration of the human race. The interests of capital and labor are, now, so diametrically opposed to each other that nothing short of the early advent of Socialism can avert a conflict, unparalleled in history. Socialism may be designated as the last hope of the laborer, and the despair of his oppressor. Socialism will usher in the time when all men shall see and know the light, from the least to the greatest. Before it every knee shall bow, and every tongue confess saying, "Behold the height, length, breadth and depth of true government are revealed to us!"

Socialism, my working friends, can alone extricate humanity from its present slough of ignorance and depravity, and lift it into realms of higher knowledge. Never before was a wise method of supporting industry so much needed to supplant a morbid and self-indulgent monster who has remained unchanged since the dawn of the brazen faced exploiter who lays intolerable exactions upon his thousands of laborers, applies a few millions of his enormous and ill-gotten wealth to charity, and lo! he is hailed as a philanthropist, and benefactor of mankind. He employs a literary hack to write books and magazine articles for him; and though he can barely write his own name, he blooms forth an author and essayist. Great is Mammon, and Hamburg is his prophet (profit!)

Capitalism takes possession of the man; it counts him a body, not a soul, but part of a machine. This is not life; this is not progress. This is Anti-Christ in its most hideous form. If volumes were written upon its horrors, more than half the awful truths in the capitalist indictment would yet remain unchanged. Oh, pity, to whom life has brought incessant labor and no reward, look up, and help along the Co-operative Commonwealth. Then a true social revolution shall usher in a brighter day for toiling humanity. Then all that labor produces will belong to the people as in the words of the poet: "It will be good to live in that day of resurrection."

If the idea, the conception of anything is good, the ideal of that idea will be beautiful. Socialism contains ideas of human progress the ideal of which is as the full-blown rose to the bud.

So long as the working people submit to a kingdom of hell on earth, the capitalists are willing to take chances on squeezing into the kingdom of heaven.

As the trust owners are the chief authorities on prosperity, the best way for the people to appreciate prosperity is for the people to become owners of the trusts.

The cost of inaugurating presidents is increasing. This may explain why the trusts want the presidential terms extended to six years; expenses must be kept down.—Exchange.

The wholesale grocers of Iowa have found that competition lowers prices, curtails profits and causes sleepless nights—hence they have entered an agreement, duly signed and attested, to quit the practice and establish a uniform scale of rates. As they control largely the stuff the people must have to live, it is likely that they will succeed in their laudable enterprise of making profits.—Ex.

**Frank Jones's** People's Tel., 105-4.  
**Portsmouth Ale.** N. E. Tel., 444-12.

**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.**  
**T. F. CARROL, Local Agent.**

Frank Jones's Cream Ale  
Sold in Barrels, Halves and Quarters for Family Trade.  
Corner of  
**ESSEX and WINGATE STS.**  
**Haverhill, Mass.**

**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 Kompton Co. Nichols & Morse. Three Taylors. W. H. Floyd & Co. Warren Emerson.**

## Socialist Books

On sale at Office of  
Haverhill Social Democrat.  
Sent anywhere on receipt of price.

Price 5c.

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CLASS WAR IN IDAHO. By Job Harriman.  
INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION. By C. H. Vail.  
MISSION OF THE WORKING CLASS By C. H. Vail.  
THE TRUST QUESTION By C. H. Vail  
SOCIALISM AND SLAVERY. By W. M. Hyndman  
WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS By Sidney Webb, LL. B.  
WHAT IS CAPITAL? By Ferdinand Lassalle.  
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HISTORY OF THE COMMUNE OF 1871 Translated from the French of Lissagaray by Eleanor Marx Aveling 315 pp. Cloth, \$1.00.  
SOCIALISM AND MODERN SCIENCE. (Darwin—Spencer—Marx.) By Enrico Ferri Translated by Robert La Monte. An elegant volume of 212 pp. Cloth \$1.00.  
THE PEOPLE'S MARY. A popular epitome of Karl Marx's Capital by Gabriel Deville, done in English by Robert Rivers La Monte. An elegant volume of 250 pp. Paper, 75c.  
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THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE. By Karl Marx. Price, 25c.  
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THE WORKINGMAN'S PROGRAMME. By Ferdinand Lassalle  
SOCIALISM, REVOLUTION AND INTERNATIONALISM. By Gabriel Deville. Translated by Robert La Monte.  
WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL. By Karl Marx  
SOCIALISM AND THE LABOR PROBLEM. By F. T. McGraw.  
REAL SOCIALISM. What Socialism is and what Socialism is not. By Robert Blatchford.  
SOCIALISM: A reply to the Pope's Encyclical. By Robert Blatchford.  
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SOCIETY'S RIGHT TO LAND AND CAPITAL. By J. F. Carey.  
VAIL'S REPLY TO WASHBURN on Socialism.

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We want agents in every city and town in New England.

**Joseph O. E. Noel,**  
FASHIONABLE  
**Hair Dressing Parlors**  
187 MERRIMACK STREET.  
Workmen, Matt. J. Davis and Piccol E. Moran.

**"Gloria"**  
IS NOT A MEDICINE  
Constipation is the hidden and unsuspected cause which robs men of their manly vigor and women of freshness and beauty, making people prematurely old when they should be in their prime. Spring has come with its beauties and pleasures, and Gloria to sustain and renew manly vigor and life. Remember the benefits and pleasures Gloria gave you last year, and order it, 5 cents everywhere.  
**ANDREWS & WOOD, AGENTS.**

**A. F. ALLEN;**  
Steam, Hot Water and Gas Fitting.  
Gas Stove Connecting a Specialty.  
Can save you 25 per cent. on all work.  
Satisfaction Guaranteed.  
Rear of Gas Company's Office.  
**106 Merrimack Street.**  
People's Phone, 118-4.

## LESLIE'S

New Weekly Advertisement, Saturday, April 20.

## Very Handsome Man-Tailored Sample Suits.

A showing worthy of your attention, these fine samples came last week and of course you know how much better a sample suit is!—The finish—fit—style and lastly price; that is lower because there is only one of a kind in many cases. Three specials for your choosing.

Four Tailored Suits, samples, in dark, light and medium gray Homespun; Jacket blouse front effect, postillion effect in back; new bishop sleeve, heavy satin lining; revers and collar satin finish; beautiful hanging, full flowing skirts; excellent flare lined in the most approved manner. A fine sample suit. **15.00**

A handsome Sample Suit of Black Pebbled Cloth, Eton back, tight fitting front; jacket silk lined; revers faced with black silk, a most excellent sample suit, for only **18.00**

Only one sample suit of imported Cheviot Serge. Jacket Blouse front effect, turns back to show vest effect of white silk; beautifully taffeta strapped, oxidized silver trimmings; Eton back, taffeta strapped belt, new Bishop cuff sleeve, taffeta strapped, high flounce skirt, cut with wide flare, full flowing, trimmed 3 rows of taffeta strapping, near silk drop skirt. Yours for **25.00** (retails generally at \$40.00)

Women's Caps, Separate Dress Skirts, Storm Skirts, Gloves, Hosiery and Underwear at Lowest Prices.  
The finest Millinery Department in the County. A large force of skilled designers and trimmers, who execute all orders very promptly.

28 to 40 Merrimack Street, Haverhill, Mass.

## Car Conductors Notice

We have just received a large lot of Conductors' Double Breasted Suits, manufactured from medium weight full Ipadigo Blue Cloth. The coats have 10 reinforced extra heavy awning pockets and the buttons are changeable. These suits are well made and will give good satisfaction to the buyer. **\$10.00**  
The price is.....

## THREE TAYLORS,

CLOTHIERS,  
75 Merrimack Street.

## Simonds & Adams.

## Millinery

We would particularly call your attention to the splendid assortments and the exquisite styles to be found in

## Our Famous 5.00 Trimmed Hats

grades you will have to pay eight or ten dollars for as good anywhere else.

Untrimmed Hats, Flowers, Braids, Ornaments, Follage, Ribbons and seen the horse show Hats? Reproductions of the designs of Boston's most expert millinery designs at a third or a fourth the price asked for the original.

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.

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**O'FARRELL & LAWSON,**  
1425 NEW YORK AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Designs, Trademarks, Copy-rights. 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, 55, 65, 75 and \$1.10**

**Do You Ever Borrow Money?**  
If so, go to

**FRANK E. DAVIS,**  
204 Merrimack St.,  
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**SHAVING and HAIR CUTTING.**  
FIRST CLASS WORK DONE.  
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Groceries, Meats and Provisions,  
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**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

News from Lynn.

God give us men! A time like this needs strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands...

DR. J. D. HOLLAND.

The working men of this city will have an opportunity to vote for an alderman to fill the unexpired term of the late General Frye.

At the meeting of the city committee which followed, with Comrade J. H. Page presiding, it was voted to instruct Chairman Robinson to call a convention at once to nominate a candidate for alderman in Ward 5.

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On the 16th inst. on the "Labor Problem" under the auspices of the local branch of the Social Democratic Party, Comrade Lally, Treasurer of Salem Branch, is advertising these meetings.

I found a dealer the other day in Lynn who was selling the "Tom Moore" and "Henry George" organs made by Kerba, Wertheim, and Schiffer and the American Tobacco Co., and out they went in short order.

Comrade Rev. H. M. Smith, of East Pepperrill, gave one of his all alive talks at Leominster Friday night, under the auspices of the local Socialists.

He said Socialism is scheduled to appear on demand. When the everyday man—the voting wage earner—gets up his spunk and says to our capitalist rulers, "I've stood this long enough and I won't stand it a minute longer," that's it.

Comrade Smith turned the search light of good common sense on the schoolmaster with a book, but wisdom comes to the scholar when he comes down among the people.

Comrade Dr. Gibbs is expected to speak in Leominster next Sunday. April 18.

As a fellow wage-earner—a man of the people—speaking to the people, Comrade George H. Goebel was a great success in Fitchburg last Sunday.

His cheerful good nature and very genial wit make friends of all with whom he comes in contact.

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The Value of Our Press.

To the Editor:—There are many ways of making Socialists, but there is one method which is probably more effective than any other.

However, it is doubtful if the indiscriminate free distribution of good Socialist literature is profitable; for much valuable material is wasted on persons whose minds are inoculated with a great deal of Union goods and support him in his fight for union labor.

On general principles it seems the wisest method of distributing Socialist literature is to sell it; for the willingness to buy literature, even at a very low price, is a good indication that the buyer is in a position to do so.

It is therefore, think the Socialists of New England and Mass., especially ought to do their utmost to make the Haverhill Social Democrat a strong party organ that shall reach every nook and corner of New England.

It is very evident to me that the progress of Socialism throughout this country is closely allied with the success of the Socialist press.

Fraternally, A Haverhill Socialist. We certainly think the suggestion of this committee is very much to the point. We respectfully urge all Socialists to carefully consider this matter and give us their assistance.

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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Wm. Butcher, Room 12, Theatre Bldg., Court Square, Springfield, Mass.

From National Secretary. Comrades are requested to please see that the assessment levied by the N. E. C. is promptly paid.

From State Secretary. The Massachusetts State Committee held its regular meeting April 14 at 724 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

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Class Conscious Solidarity.

To be class conscious is to understand the mission of the working class and clearly understand that there is no common interest between the working class and the capitalist class.

What the Socialist desires is that the corporation of humanity should control all production. This is the frictionless way; it is the higher law; it eliminates the motive of a selfish life; it enacts in our every-day living the ethics of Christ's gospel.

On Wednesday evening, May 1, all Socialists members of the city are requested to attend the regular meeting of the Local at C. L. U. headquarters.

Robinson Opera Co. This well known organization opens a week's engagement at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, April 22nd, in Stahl's beautiful Original Opera, "Said Pasha".

DEMAGNETIZE. Do you fully understand the meaning of this word? It means that in this age of electricity, your watch is liable to some extent to become magnetized.

A Chance for a Hustler. To the Editor:—Kindly kill ad of Public Ownership; the young thing has either departed this life or presents a clear case of suspended animation.

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.

Missouri Socialist. 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.

Public Ownership WEEKLY. A four-page, six-column, straight, anti-boss, Socialist paper, free and uncompromising. One year 50c; six months 25c; three months 15c.

Damblogala, Our Buff Chop Formosa, Refreshment Chop, We Present a tea and coffee proposition that merits the attention of every buver and taser of these delightful beverages.

WATCH US GROW! Coombs & Gilbert FURNITURE CO. THE Big Three "PURITAN" Blue Flame Oil Stoves, WHITE MOUNTAIN Refrigerators, "WHITNEY" Baby Carriages.

Whitney Go-Carts \$3.00 to \$25.00, Whitney Carriages \$3.50 to \$35.00, White Mountain Refrigerators \$5.50 to \$30.00, Puritan Blue Flame Stove \$4.50 to \$15.00.

Have you seen the line of CARPETS at the BIG STORE? CASH OR CREDIT.

THE PEOPLE Uncompromising Exponent of Socialism. Unflinching Advocate of Labor Rights. S. J. BRASSEUR will sell you First Quality Ladies' Storm Rubbers for 50 Cents per Pair.

IN THE PAY ENVELOPE. That's where our EDUCATION BY MAIL affects you. You can become a Mechanical Engineer, Electrician, Chemist or Architect. Spare time study at small cost. 76 Complete Courses.

The Socialist Supper and Dance. An illustrated weekly, aggressive, scientific, unlike any other. 50c a year; Ten weeks 10c. 114 Virginia St., Seattle, Wash.

HAVERHILL'S IDEAL LADIES' GARMENT HOUSE W. F. THAYER, 43 Pebbled Cheviot Suits. Value \$13.50 \$8.98 Value \$13.50

Bellamy Review. Trial Subscription. One Dime and the name of his brain, and the name one who uses. Bellamy Review will be sent him.

The Workers' Call. Clean, Clear Socialist Paper. Contains Each Week: 1-Discussion of Science of Socialism. 2-News of International Socialist Movement.

Remember Supper and Dance. To understand modern scientific Socialism—the reason of it, the facts upon which it is based; the great benefits which it brings to the masses; the best means of giving it to the masses; the best means of giving it to the masses; the best means of giving it to the masses.