

Haverhill Mass. SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

Vol. 2. No. 34.

HAVERHILL, MASS., MAY 25, 1901

Price Two Cents

GEORGE D. HERRON

Most Enthusiastically Welcomed
By a Large Audience.

The much persecuted man, Dr. George D. Herron, was greeted most enthusiastically at the last of his series of lectures in Cooper Union which was held on Tuesday evening, May 14. He spoke on "Socialism and Liberty" and, says the Worker, it was a speech that will never be soon forgotten by those who heard it.

The meeting is well described by our esteemed contemporary of New York: "There was a splendid audience present, splendid in more than numbers—an audience that showed itself from the beginning of the meeting until the close, in strong sympathy with the speaker. Its enthusiasm was genuine and spontaneous. Every point in the discourse was taken up and approved with salvos of applause."

"There was a good reason for this enthusiasm. Comrade Herron was at his best. He spoke extempore and the sincerity of his convictions was aflame in every word. "It was several minutes before Comrade Herron could begin to speak after he had advanced to the front of the platform. The welcome he received came not alone as a tribute to the man who has been on the firing line of the Social Revolution for several weeks, the victim of a pitiless persecution by an unscrupulous enemy, but also as an endorsement of the principles for the promulgation of which he has undoubtedly been made to suffer. It was a welcome from the hearts of Socialists. It was not a leader, but a comrade, who was about to speak."

"It is impossible to do justice to Comrade Herron's speech, and space would forbid it if we could. The truth as spoken with a passion and intensity that could be born only of a devotion to exalted ideals and noble principles. It was as if the speaker was pouring forth his soul into a thunderous protest against the monstrous evil of the time, a protest that is also prophecy—for the closing words were indeed a prophecy of the coming Social Revolution, which the hand of man cannot stay."

"If any man present doubted before the meeting that Comrade Herron understood scientific Socialism, his doubts must have been completely dispelled. There was no equivocation in the presentation of the claims of the Socialist movement. There could be no compromising, no remedying, no reforming the capitalist system. The movement would not tolerate patching up a bad system, that was wrong in its essence and its foundations. When Comrade Herron summed up the case in these terse words: 'We don't want to reform anything; we want to revolutionize everything,' he received his answer in a shout of approval from his listeners."

"The attitude of Socialists on confiscation, class-consciousness, and other points was clearly outlined and interpolated with applause. The final words were of thanks to those who had attended the series for their encouragement, and contained a solemn appeal to all who believed in Socialism to go out that night prepared to work and give of their best ability to advancing the cause."

"There were three cheers for Herron, and three cheers more for the Social Revolution given at the close

with a will by the audience, and the meeting was over.

"Afterwards a large number of Socialists and friends of Dr. Herron crowded into the rooms of the Commonwealth office on Lafayette Place and enjoyed an informal reception, through the kindness of C. P. Somerville. A pleasant couple of hours were spent and all went home at last satisfied with the events of the evening." Boston, May 18, 1901.

Machinists Strike.

On Monday, May 20, about 50,000 employes in the machinery and allied metal trades throughout the country went out on strike to enforce a nine-hour day, wages to be equal to the present ten-hour per day scale. About sixty cities are affected by the strike, principally San Francisco, 6,500 strikers; Scranton, Pa., 5,000; New York, 4,500; Cincinnati, 5,000; Hartford, Conn., 2,300; Cleveland, O., Boston, Mass., Wilkesbarre, Pa., Milwaukee, Wis., and many others.

There is little doubt regarding the result of the strike. A number of firms already came to a satisfactory agreement with the employes in several different cities. It is said on good authority that the strike as a whole will not last very long and that the workmen will meet with success all along the line of battle.

Good luck to them!

Springfield, Mass., May 22—

The machinists strike is on in Springfield with about 550 men making the demand for the nine hour day. Strike headquarters have been opened in the headquarters of Local Springfield, S. D. P. The comrades here propose to do all they can to assist the men in gaining their demands and we shall try and demonstrate to the workers that the S. D. P. is their friend and that it stands for the working class first, last and forever.

WM. BUTSCHER.

Parable of the Laborers.

1. It came to pass that great strife arose between the laborers and their taskmasters in the land of Mammon.

2. And the taskmasters said, Let us take counsel with the scribes and the Pharisees, and confederate with them, so that we may put an end to the striving of the laborers.

3. Therefore, the scribes and the Pharisees joined in council with the taskmasters and the scribes wrote cunningly devised lies wherewith to deceive the laborers, and the Pharisees exhorted them with great guile, and the taskmasters secretly gave bribes to the chief among the laborers.

4. So the laborers were sorely perplexed, and they said one to another, What else shall we do? For our burdens are too great to be borne, and our taskmasters take unto themselves the abundance of wealth we produce, and we and our wives and children go hungry and naked.

5. Then one answered and said, Let us cease to labor the whole of the day, so that our taskmasters may therefore be compelled to hire all the laborers who are in the streets, and the demand for the laborers may be greater than the supply thereof, and our recompense may be increased thereby.

6. And another spoke, and said, Let us also cease to buy our goods of the usurers; but let us, who are so many, be customers to each other.

7. Then a third laborer spoke, and said, Let us choose unto ourselves, as chiefs, men whom we know to be

faithful, such as cannot be bribed, and will not associate themselves with the scribes and the Pharisees, and with those who are usurers.

8. Now it came to pass that the laborers acted according to the advice given unto them, and they prospered thereby, and grew strong.

9. And the Pharisees and the usurers fled from the land, and the name of that land was changed, and it was called Fraterna.

10. And all the people of that land are laborers, but their labor is exceedingly light and pleasant, and there is an abundance throughout that land.

W. H. RILEY.

Genius Today and Under Socialism.

The opponents of Socialism often bring forward the argument that under the co-operative commonwealth the man of genius will have no incentive to work and be of any use to civilization. Here is a case where the wife of a musical genius does all she can to make money out of the life-work of her dead husband, regardless of the fact that by so doing the sphere of fame is limited. The N. Y. Journal calls this "Unjust Monopoly of Genius." Arthur Brisbane, the well-known and widely read editorial writer of the Journal, has the following to say on this question:

"The widow of Wagner, the great composer, possesses the manuscript of 'Parsifal,' and never permits that magnificent work to be rendered outside of the Wagner House at Bayreuth."

"Frau Wagner now petitions the German Reichstag to grant her an indefinite extension of the right to produce 'Parsifal' in one place only."

"In other words, she asks for a law which will permit her to deprive practically the whole world of her husband's genius."

"Probably she will get what she wants, but the granting of her request will be a stupid and unjust thing. 'Genius belongs to the world, and it is the result of the whole world's effort. Wagner's music is not the mere expression of Wagner's own ability. It is the concentration of all the great work done before him—for all of it influenced his mind."

"The romantic bravery shown by the explorers who first peopled America contributed something to his brain. The genius of Shakespeare and the genius of the old writers of the North fed his mind and really created his genius and his work."

"He himself, if living, would have no right to prevent the whole world from enjoying that which is the result of the whole world's progress."

"Certainly his widow, Frau Cosima Wagner, has no such right, and she should not be encouraged in the pretension that she has it."

"And now let the reader judge as to whether genius will be stifled under the Co-operative system of production of the means of life. It is today, under the system of vulgar commercialism, that the best productions of civilization are bartered for the almighty dollar."

Agitate! Educate! Organize!

CAPITALISM

And the Serfdom Of Labor.

Socialism Is the World's Temporal Hope.

BY W. E. FARMER.

The industrial systems of the world are being brought under the control of great capitalists. These capitalists are bringing their capital together for the purpose of cheapening the cost of production and distribution. In other words it is the socialization of capital for the benefit of a comparatively few individuals, while the working class are to be the perpetual serfs of the capitalist class.

The private ownership of the means of production and distribution is the basis of industrial slavery; for those who own the means by which the working class subsist own the labor of that class. Slavery is simply the ownership of labor and those who have the power to fix the wages and the price of the products of the producers are enabled through interest, rent and profit to absorb all the earnings of the working class, leaving the slaves of capitalist masters. This condition will continue to exist under private capitalism, and this is precisely what the Socialists are making an effort to point out to the working class and make it see that the conditions will inevitably grow more hopeless under the capitalist system.

The Socialists are demonstrating that if the socialization of capital is good for the individual capitalist, that the socialization of all the means of production and distribution would be equally good for the whole people, that is, what the capitalists gain by capitalist co-operation can be applied to the whole people; that is, what the capitalists gain by capitalist co-operation can be applied to the whole social fabric by the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

To the Socialists these things are manifest and it is the mission of the working class to free itself from the despotism of capitalism. The old theory of the capitalists and trades unions that the "interest of capital and labor are identical" has long since been exploded by the growth of capitalism and the impoverishment of the working class, and as soon as the political jobbers and fakirs lose their grip upon organized labor the trades union movement will ally itself with the Socialists in the last struggle to free labor from the domination of capitalism.

The producers having always been slaves to the capitalist class and having been taught by their leaders that the great mission of the workers is to contend for a more equal division of the products of labor, and always admitting that the capitalists are entitled to a per cent of what labor produces by taking interest, rent, and profit, it is hard to make many of the obtuse workers see that the producer is entitled to the full product of his labor. A large majority of the workers have been willing to produce wealth and pay rent, interest and

profits, and build palaces for their capitalist masters provided the ruling class would allow them to retain just enough of what labor produces to fill their stomachs and keep them moderately warm. But new ideas as a result of the new system of slavery are being born and the race is making progress at a more rapid rate than the friends of capitalism are willing to admit.

When we think of the fact that the great mass of mankind have been social, military and industrial serfs for so many centuries it is not so surprising that the masses are hard to pull out of the old ruts. Many have been born again or at least see the industrial situation from a very different standpoint from what it has been viewed in the past. The masses are learning that we have reached a condition in material progress when the question of production has been solved; that plenty can be produced to feed, house and clothe the people in opulence, and that poverty only results from monopolization by private capitalists of the means of existence. When this question is thoroughly understood a new light will shine into the minds of the working class and the social revolution will be as certain as that cause produces effect. This is the world's temporal hope and a light that will shine in darkness and will be comprehended by those who have ever been slaves.

The world so far as history informs us has never had to face such issues as now confront the people of every civilized nation, and it is the duty of all who understand the situation to work with all their might to point out to the people the solution of the problem and free the people from the bondage of industrial servitude.

CAREY AND CHASE

Are Such "Horrid" Socialists.

That Representative James F. Carey is a very wicked Socialist—has long been a settled matter among Republicans. But that Carey is "pretty dangerous company" is something that came to me the other day as a great surprise.

This new information came to me from Landlord, Towne, of Bradford, D. E. We believe are his initials—who refused to rent his tenement to a Social Democrat for fear that Carey might be an occasional visitor there. The Socialist naturally asked what particular objection he had to Carey and the following is only the summary of the reply given:

Carey is "pretty dangerous company." He and all other Socialists are wrong. They are opposed to the principles of our American government. They want to change our constitution which is good enough for patriotic Americans—Who, if not you Socialists, killed business in Haverhill? Carey and Chase and all of your crowd want this government to run everything. How is the government going to buy all the property of Haverhill from those who are owning it? You're wrong. Capital is power and without property you can do nothing. Brains: We are the brainy people and the property we have is sufficient proof of this. This the greatest and best country on God's earth. I already have held every office that this town could give a citizen and I know that you can't accomplish anything. You are wrong, all of you.

If it were not for the capitalists you would all be starving.

The Social Democrat says he had the best laugh that day for a long while. The "hot Republican" was such a strange bundle of conceit and ignorance that the Socialist did not think it worth his while to argue with him.

By the way, it is said that this Mr. Towne was once in the beef business. He was, it is also said, the greatest skinner of labor in Haverhill.

The Value of Our Presidential Vote.

There can hardly be any doubt about it that a vote for President in this country is of more value as an expression of Socialist conviction than would be one given in favor of a candidate for Parliament in any European country, inasmuch as in the former case there is absolutely no expectation whatever on the part of a single voter that the candidate could possibly get elected. He, therefore, who endorsed the candidacy of Debs or Maloney by his ballot, did so not for the sake of the "Immediate Demands" in their respective platforms, but for the love of Socialism pure and simple. This being so, it is clear that the 130,000 votes given to the two parties, though they represent but 1 per cent of the total vote in the States contested, mean infinitely more than a similar number recorded on behalf of Socialist candidates for any legislative assembly. Their value will be found considerably enhanced if the "practical" character of the American "sovereign" is taken into account.

M. WINCHEVSKY.

More Prosperity.

The only way for industrial conditions to be relieved in Fall River seems to be another curtailment of production and reduction of wages.

The new proposition, which in all likelihood will be adopted by the manufacturers, calls for a wage reduction of 11 1/2 per cent, also a curtailment of production in mills manufacturing what is known to the trade as "regular" goods. The agreement contains a provision which limits the curtailment, not to any certain number of weeks or months, but till the amount of print cloth in the hands of the selling committee is reduced to 500,000 pieces.

This, you Republican voters, may rejoice at the blessed prosperity of the Hanna McKinley brand. You voted for it and you have it now to your heart's content.

The following persons are in the race for the free trip to the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo: Haverhill—Ernest Brooks, 13 1/2 years; Miss F. Trefry, 28 1/2; Mrs. A. Branner, 31 1/2; Martin Burke, 8 1/2; "Socialist," 29; and A. Tracy, 3. State—Boston—Martha Moore Avery, 47 yearlies; Lowell—Fred Langway, 53 1/2; Worcester—Walter Glover, 7; Salem—J. F. Warnecke, 41. The contest closes June 25.

IN THE STATE HOUSE

MacCartney's Bill Substituted. Carey's Defeated in Senate.

On Monday, May 20, the House substituted the MacCartney bill for facilitating and regulating the purchase and establishment of gas or electric lighting plants by cities and towns, for the adverse report of the committee on manufactures.

The bill provides that a city or town having voted to establish a plant may purchase the plan of an existing company lying within its limits by paying a price not to exceed the reasonable cost of establishing a plant of equal capacity and of as serviceable quality and material, counting at its fair market value the land purchased.

This provision also included: "In the price to be paid for the plant nothing shall be included on account of future earning capacity or good will or of exclusive privileges derived from rights in the public streets, nor anything for or on account of the patronage or business given to the operation owning the plant by the municipality making the purchase."

On a rising vote the bill was substituted by 58 to 52. The roll call on substitution was 96 to 89.

Carey's bill to constitute eight hours a maximum day's work for public employes was rejected in the Senate. This honorable body did not spend "very much" time on the measure. It only listened to Senator Jones, of Middlesex, the chairman of the committee on labor who claimed that the bill would increase the expense of running public institutions. And as the correspondent of the local daily says, "Without further ceremony and without a count, the bill was rejected."

Well, it will not be very long before there'll be a few Socialists in the Senate.

"Prosperity."

Business is increasing. If you want proof of it look at the postal records which show that during the month of April 50 of the large post offices of the country showed an increase in the sale of postage stamps of \$554,401, or 12.6 per cent.—Haverhill Gazette.

It is remarkable that capitalist papers determine the prosperity of this country by all kinds of conditions except the right ones—conditions which must include:

1. Good wages.
2. Steady employment for all.
3. Short hours of labor.
4. Wholesome surroundings.
5. A high average of intelligence.
6. Great literary activity, etc., etc.

But the capitalist idea of prosperity is not at all strange if we remember that Mammon is their God.

This is the time to make converts to Socialism. Get your friends and neighbors to subscribe for this paper.

Nichols & Morse,

N. E. PHONE, 426-5.

56 Merrimack Street, Haverhill.

Bassett's Summer Excursions



Will soon be in order, and one of the pleasant BUFFALO, MOUNTAIN or SEASHORE trips personally conducted by Bassett are sure to be winners. When you make up your mind to go and need anything in traveling equipment, don't fail to visit our

New Special Trunk and Bag Department.

Here you find a beautiful light room, high and dry, clean and fresh, and a large stock of the best made goods to be found in the country and at prices just a little less than most stores ask.

- Suit Cases, solid leather, \$3.48 to \$15.00
- Metal Trunks, \$2.50 to \$3.50
- Canvas Trunks, 2.50 to 3.50
- Duck Covered Trunks, 5.00 to 15.00
- Grips, canvas and fibre, .50 to 1.50
- Suit Cases, fibre, 1.00 to 2.50
- Suit Cases, pebble cloth, 2.25 and 2.50

See Our Special Baggage Smasher. The Best and Cheapest Made.

They Have Arrived! What?

Why the largest line of Straw Hats

that ever came to this city.

We are able to fit any shaped head with this line of goods at prices from 25c to \$2.75.

N. B.—Have you seen those new straw caps, the latest novelty? Come and see them.

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

Memorial Day Goods.

- G. A. R. and S. of V. Suits, \$6 to \$10
- Blouses, fast color with two sets of buttons, thoroughly made, \$4
- Extra Pants, \$2 to \$4
- G. A. R. Hats, 49c \$1.97
- Trimmings for Hats, 35c
- White Gloves, 10c and 20c

Now for the other fellow who stands and watches the parade from the sidewalk, we have a choice assortment of Seasonable Clothing. The weather has been a little backward but from now on you may be sure of weather sufficiently warm to wear Light Weight goods. Our assortment of Spring Clothing is large and varied including the WEST POINTER and NORFOLK Styles, \$4.90 to \$14.98

Light Weight Underwear, all colors, 25c to \$1.00

W. EMERSON, CORNER FLEET STREET.

YOUR STRAW Arrived This Week.

The Finest Line of STRAW HATS Ever Shown in Haverhill. Men's, Boys' and Children's 25c to \$2

The Kempton Co. "THE SPOT" 62 MERRIMACK ST

All Union Men Should Smoke Sensible Tobacco

THE GREATEST AND BEST SLICED PLUG ON THE MARKET. Union Made. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. LARUS & BROS., RICHMOND.

Haverhill Mass. ❄❄

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WILLIAM EDLIN Editor and Manager

HAVERHILL, MASS. MAY 25 1910



EDITORIAL

MILLERAND SHOULD BE ASKED TO RESIGN

It is now high time that the Socialists of America, through their international secretaries, Comrades Job Harriman and Max Hayes, should propose at the International Socialist Council that Millerand, Socialist minister of commerce in France, should at once lay down his ministerial portfolio. This is a time when the capitalist governments, including France and the United States of America, are openly and secretly, directly and indirectly, trampling upon all human rights. The European combination of marauders and pirates in China, England's merciless war of extermination in South Africa, Russia's rule of the "Knot" at home and schemings abroad and this country's un-American policy of imperialism—all are manifestations of the high handed methods employed by bloody capitalism to wrest profits from the people and to keep them in bondage.

Under such circumstances it is not only unwise to be silent on the question as to whether Millerand should retain his position in the French ministry. It is un-Socialistic; it is positively injurious to our movement.

The Socialists of every civilized country should now speak on this question. With the London Justice we agree that the presence of Millerand in the French Cabinet "is an injury to socialism all over the world."

We do not criticize here the action of the International Socialist Congress which met in Paris last year and which decided upon this question by adopting the Kautsky resolutions. The series of articles on "The French Situation" which appeared a short while ago in this paper, and which were prepared for us by Comrade L. B. Boudin, of New York City, well covered that part of the question.

The situation at present is much different from what it was when Millerand accepted the portfolio. Then it was claimed that his presence in the cabinet would save the Republic and there was some truth in this. But the same condition no longer exists and it is positive harm to our movement to have a Socialist in one of the highest executive departments of a capitalist country which is on "very friendly" terms with the "Empire of the Knot"—Russia.

We Socialists cannot afford to ignore the questions of the day as they agitate the public mind. From our standpoint we can always take the most logical position on every question. And especially when we see despotism and tyranny in their most hideous and despicable forms treading upon human lives and destroying the institutions of free men—then we repeat, it is our most sacred duty to most vehemently enter our unanimous protest against the wrongs perpetrated upon the children of this earth.

Millerand, by remaining longer in the French cabinet makes—although in a limited sense—the Socialists of France—and other countries—a party to the disgraceful deeds of political capitalism.

Let the Socialists of the world take a stand on this question and there is not the slightest doubt that if the entire matter is handled delicately Millerand and his friends will bow to the will of the highest authority in the Social Democratic world, which is the entire membership.

The Social Democrats of the United States are represented by two delegates at the International Socialist Council. Suppose they raise this question at once and get the opinion of the other members of the Council. Such a step would certainly lead to a better understanding among the Socialists of the world on a question of the most vital importance to the cause of Socialism.

\$12,000,000 in Dividends.

On June 15 next about \$12,000,000 in dividends will be distributed by the Standard Oil Company to its stockholders. The last dividends were distributed in March and amounted to \$20,000,000.

This monster trust devours the earnings of other people.

Does all this mean anything at all to you?

Just think, think!

The Despotism of Capitalism.

There is nothing more infamous under the present system than the enslavement of women and children. In the centers of industry thousands of women and children are as absolutely industrial slaves as ever existed in any age of the world. These people are more unfortunate physically than the black slave was before the war.

The black slave being property it was to the interest of the master to look after him. But the change from chattel to industrial slavery makes the sale of no value when not needed to create wealth. If the slave dies, capitalism loses nothing. When the wage slave is not employed the capitalist has no interest in him. He has to shift for himself and is only recognized when needed to feed the machine for the purpose of creating wealth for his industrial master.

Such a system is a travesty upon civilization and to think that a people the majority of whom profess to believe in the doctrines of him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me; for of such is the kingdom of Heaven," is so absurd that it staggers the imagination when we think of it. The Socialists protest against slavery in every form and especially the enslavement of women and helpless children. No man who thinks and has any respect for the human race can consistently support the capitalist system and it is only a question

of time when it must give way for a humane and just system that will not only free the women and children from the bondage of capitalism but the whole race will be delivered from its injustice.—Social Economist

The Ugliness and Monstrosity of It.

Divorces are too easily obtained. The strength of a nation is its marriage altar rather than its divorce courts, and only for extraordinary causes, and under the restriction of not marrying again should a divorce be granted. Easy divorces are a menace to the homes.—Lowell News

How shallow is the opinion of this and all other scribblers of capitalist papers on such an important question. It is the same old method of curing evils not by curing the cause of the evils but by tampering with effects.

It is not an "easy" divorce that is a menace to the home; it is the capitalist system of robbery which breaks up the home.

Does the editor of the Lowell News want proof?

Let him go into any New England factory, mill or shop and he will learn this lesson in a very short time. Capitalism is both ugly and cruel. The hideousness of it debases our feelings and the monstrosity of it shortens our lives, breaks our homes and makes a hell of this beautiful land.

Onward! Wherefore should ye pause? Fear ye death may come? What is life when despot laws Strike ye dumb? What, when Hope's last link is sundered? What—Oh, better far That the ocean o'er ye thundered Than be what ye are! —SHELLEY

Get Your Friends to Subscribe for this paper.

INTELLECTUALS and PROLETARIANS.

What One of the Greatest Socialists Says On This Question.

One of the results of the contempt for the theoretical analysis of society and our own movement manifested by our "practical" Socialists, which I have dwelt upon in these columns recently is the misconception of the relations between the intellectuals and the working men in our movement. Between the men of brains and the men of the brawny hands. We are prone to minimize the value of the intellectuals in the movement, if we admit that they are of any value at all. The only kind of intellectuality that is held in esteem is the ability to harangue a crowd.

The art of haranguing is more easily given to the intellectuals and therefore ameliorates their position in our movement but it not being the chief possession of the intellectuals their position as a necessary part of the movement is by no means assured. And rightly so. Of what use are intellectuals where the chief faculty of the intellect—generalization—is not to be exercised?

It is different in a properly organized movement. There each ingredient has its proper application and element its proper function. But in order to understand the functions of the intellectuals in the Socialist movement, the philosophy and scope of the movement must be understood. And it is interesting to note in this connection that in the movement of other countries, wherever a deflection from the old channels in which the movement ran—in favor of "practicalness"—has taken place, the superiority of the intellectuals has become a matter of discussion and a source of contempt for "theorizers" manifesting itself.

A recent discussion of the subject of intellectuals in the Socialist movement which has taken place at a congress of the Socialists of Saxony, furnished Kautsky the occasion for the following remarks: "The Social Democratic movement is a class struggle of the proletariat, but it is not that alone. What distinguishes the Social Democratic movement from the other class-struggles of the proletariat, is the knowledge of the goal of the collective movement of the proletariat, and the consequent organization of the proletariat in a political party for the purpose of systematic, conscious effort towards that goal. In every capitalist society there are of necessity proletarian class-struggles, but only under certain conditions the proletariat attains to the consciousness of its historic role and therewith to political independence. Through Socialism alone, that is, through the revolutionary goal, can the proletariat become politically independent."

Socialism, however, militant Socialism, that is, pre-supposes penetration into the great social phenomena pre-supposes the methodical investigation of society. Science, however, is as yet a privilege of the property classes. The proletariat is therefore unable to evolve from its own self a vigorous (lebenstkräftig) Socialism. This the proletariat must get from thinkers, who, armed with all the accessories of bourgeois science, take their stand on the proletarian view point, and from this, unfold a new, proletarian philosophy of society. And the history of our movement will show that among the precursors and founders of the Social Democratic movement, those that have converted the unconscious class movement of the proletariat into a conscious and independent one,—the preponderance is held decidedly by elements springing from the bourgeoisie.

There was it is true, some very important work for the development of Socialist theory done by the proletarians, instance the compositor Proudhon the tailor Weitling, the tanner Dietzgen the turner Bebel,—but as regards the practical work of the movement lies nearer the proletarian than the theory, and this is true today even more than formerly, since now the more intelligent and unselfish proletarian is the more will his time be absorbed with the detailed work of the political, trade union, and perhaps co-operative agitation and organization.

"It is therefore the mission of the scientifically educated bourgeois elements, the intellectuals, in our party first of all to develop and disseminate the revolutionary spirit, in the best sense of that phrase, that spirit which is the result of a thorough insight into the great phenomena of social life, of a far-sighted Socialist knowledge elevated above momentary interests. The proletariat always recognized the importance of the intellectuals who exerted themselves in this direction. There never was any gulf between these elements.

"It is to the perception of the final goal that the proletariat needs the intellectuals. On the other hand it does not need them in order to be led in the class movement. When it comes to the organization of trade unions, conducting strikes, organizing co-operative stores, or the preparing and seeing through of labor legislation in parliaments, then the workingmen who are experienced in the movement will know their way better than the intellectuals. All that the intellectuals know of this matter they have learned from the workingmen."

Not only have the intellectuals an important mission to perform in the

movement of the working class, but they are absolutely indispensable to that movement. Their absence from the movement is a sure sign of its weakness and superficiality. But at the same time we must bear in mind that the province of the intellectuals is not the direction of the minutiae of the practical work in the movement, nor is it to arouse the passions and appeal to the feelings of the workingman, but, rather, to educate their minds, and also—to stir up with Kautsky—to develop and supply the scientific foundation for the ideals to which the workingmen aspire and which are engendered in them by their class position.

ALBERT M. RICHARDSON

Solidarity.

The world is mine, to live and enjoy. Is mine to love in and to weep. Is mine to build upon but not destroy. Is mine to labor in and sleep. The world is mine, my heritage it is. It is not mine alone; Who's born of woman, it is also his. His title is my own.

To hold in undisturbed repose For me alone, a desert it would be. Men make it bloom like the rose. And who will not for my title fight. Must likewise his reign And who tramples on another's right. Abridges also mine.

We stand together; neither can we escape Our joint responsibility. The injuries we do each other shape. The common, racial destiny (Our interests are mutual, communal. Wherever we may be. The blows which on a covering fellian fall.

Are an affront to me Americans, 'tis time we understood Our flag, the red, the white, the blue. Means Freedom, Equal Rights and brotherhood. For all Earth's children, as for you That fellow-men in Cuba or Cathay— It matters nothing where— Are driven as slaves beneath a despot's sway.

That, too, is my affair! The world grows smaller men are closer drawn; Antipodeans now are neighbors. And sympathetic strikes announce the dawn

Of justice for each man who labors. National ties are nothing all is this. Whose wills every man. To be as free as he would be—he is. My fellow-countryman.

Our grandfathers summoned hither the oppressed. Of every nation; they have thronged Unto us from the east and from the west.

The souls by cruel tyrants wronged. Our land is full; let us our shield extend. To whoso'er men be; While anywhere man must must to despoils bend. I am not wholly free

MILES MENANDER DAWSON

Zola on Work.

Man kind has known but one struggle through the ages, the struggle for happiness, which is to be found beneath every form of religion, every form of government. Egotism is merely an individual effort to acquire the greatest possible sum of happiness for self, and why should not each get his egotism in treating his fellows as brothers when he becomes convinced that the happiness of each rests in the happiness of all?

If there was contention between different interests in the past, it was because the old social pact opposed them one to the other, making warfare the very soul of society.

But let it be demonstrated that work reorganized will apportion wealth justly, and that the passions, playing freely, will lead to harmony and unity and then peace will at once ensue, and happiness will be established in a brotherly contract of solidarity. Desire is infinite, and if men battle long together in order to steal happiness from one another, they will battle side by side to increase it, to make it an immense banquet, resplendent with joy and glory, vast enough to satiate the passions of thousands of millions of human creatures. And there will be only heroes left, and each fresh child born into the world will receive as his birthright the whole earth, the unbounded expanse of heaven, and the paternal sun, the source of immortal life.—From "Travail," by Emile Zola.



Letter Box.

"CRANK," LYNN.—We do not print anonymous letters. Send us your name and address and if desired by you we shall keep your name out of print.

NEMO.—Pardon us for our neglect. On account of changes in the office the editor is much overworked just now. In a few days everything will run as usual.

SUBSCRIBER, BOSTON.—Thanks for list of subscribers. Do it over again and we shall send you a splendid set of books.

F. L. CITY.—Your information is valuable. Please call on the editor any time during the day.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

"The Real Marat" — By Belford Bax Reviewed. — Brief Sketch of the Career of a Great Man.

Students of the French Revolution, and Revolutionary movements generally, who do not possess a knowledge of the French language and literature, will be grateful to Mr. Bax for this, the latest, volume from his prolific and fertile pen. As we look upon our book shelves we begin to realize how much we are indebted to him for his many and valuable works. Comrade Bax, as we shall call him—for he is a member of the National Executive of the Social Democratic Federation of Great Britain—has written some of the most valuable Socialist works in the English language. We may be pardoned if we mention a few in conjunction with William Morris he wrote "Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome," and he has written "A History of Philosophy," "A History of the French Revolution," "The Ethics of Socialism," "The Religion of Socialism," "Outspoken Essays," "Outlooks From the New Standpoint," etc. Such a writer, it seems to us, is eminently fitted to be the biographer of that arch-revolutionary, the people's friend—Jean Paul Marat, the most hated figure in that great revolution which shook the whole continent of Europe. Few will dissent from the author's statement that Marat was "the most abused man in modern history" for he has been the object of almost universal execration. Marat was a monster and Charlotte Corday was a murderess, really performed a service to the world, such has been the burden of the histories. As Bax tells us with a touch of cynicism, it was this very unanimity and excess of abuse which led our author to think that, perhaps, after all, Marat might prove to have been a really great and noble character. So in this volume Marat is presented as a man of noble principles, strict integrity, high and unselfish aims and a martyr to the people's cause.

For some years now there has been an attempt made to vindicate the character of Marat. M. Bourgevat having set the example in France in 1865. In England, that honor belongs to Mr. Bowen Graves who, in 1874, published an article in The Fortnightly Review which did something to clear away the slanders that had been heaped upon Marat's memory. He was followed by our Comrade Bax, who, three years later, wrote an article on the subject for the Gentleman's Magazine which he followed up later in the same year by a short "Life of Marat." Since that time Mr. Morse Stephens, who wrote the article "Marat" in the Encyclopedia Britannica (9th edition) has done much good work on the same lines. The earlier "Life" having long been out of print the author has issued this new work containing the result of years of investigation and study in a volume enriched by several portraits of Marat and other illustrations.

To those of our readers who only think of the great revolutionist as having been a sort of veterinary surgeon in his pre-revolutionary days—"dog-leech" as the dyspeptic Carlyle called him—it will be a surprise to read of him as a physician and author of various medical and scientific works which, alone would have made his name famous.

In commending this book as one which every Socialist ought to read, we make no apology for giving our readers a brief sketch of Marat's truly remarkable career.

Two Great Hostile Camps.

Worker's Call

No better evidence of the class struggle can be given, than the fact that the concentration of capital is to be confronted if possible by one vast labor organization. The idea which appropriately originated in Pittsburgh, Pa., contemplates the consolidation of more than two million workers into one united body, the necessity of such a move being openly proclaimed as a measure of defence against the billion dollar steel combine.

Although local labor leaders state that they know nothing of the proposed union and even although some of them regard it as impracticable, it is none the less certain that the attempt will be, in fact, made. How it will fare when in economic conflict with the combination of capital which called it into existence, is an altogether different matter.

The scope of such an organization vast though it may appear when contrasted with that of the existing labor unions, will be found all too insufficient to carry through the programme that has been mapped out for it. And even if its organization succeed beyond the wildest hopes of the most ardent trades unionists it will yet be unable to win from its antagonists anything at all proportionate to the energy spent upon constructing it. As its promoters say it is to be a defensive alliance, and its main object will be to hold ground already won instead of pushing forward to new conquests. And it is problematical that it will succeed even this far.

The organization which may reasonably entertain hopes of winning from capitalism must be aggressive instead of defensive. And the aggressive cannot be taken without shifting the battleground from the economic

Jean Paul was the eldest son of Jean Paul Marat—the "M" was added to give the name a French appearance—a doctor. He was born in 1743, at Boudry, Neuchâtel—then a fief of Prussia but now a canton of Switzerland.

When he was 16 years of age his mother died and he left home to face the world; he spent two years in Bordeaux, where he studied optics and electricity in order to subdue an obstinate disease of the eyes. After a stay of some years in Paris he went to Holland and from thence to London, where he for some time practised as a physician in one of the fashionable quarters. When he was thirty years of age his first important work appeared, entitled "A Philosophical Essay on Man," being an attempt to investigate the principles and laws of the reciprocal influence of the soul on the body. The book is remarkable for the profound knowledge it displays of English, French, Italian and Spanish literature. In it he attacked Helvetius, who in "L'Esprit" had declared a knowledge of science to be unnecessary to a philosopher. When some years later the third volume appeared in French, he was bitterly assailed by Voltaire whose attack only served to enhance his literary reputation. In 1774 his first political work appeared anonymously, entitled, "Chains of Slavery." It was an appeal to the English constituents to return popular members and to reject the King's friends. Lord North is said to have spent 8000 guineas, in his efforts to prevent the issue of the book, and he at any rate succeeded in preventing its issue until after the election. But it brought Marat some honor and he was elected a member of several societies.

In the following year, 1775, he published an essay on "Gilets" and later was made M. D. of St. Andrew's University, Scotland. On his return he published "An Enquiry into the Nature, Cause and Cure of a Singular Disease of the Eye," dedicated to the Royal Society.

In 1777 the Comte d'Artois, owing to the report he had had of the good moral life and of the knowledge and experience in the art of medicine of Jean Paul Marat, made him brevet physician to his Guards, with 2000 livres a year and expenses. Even Bristol admits the great influence which Marat exercised on the scientific world of Paris at this time, when he became much in demand as a physician to the aristocracy. He studied much and contributed valuable papers to the Academie des Sciences, on light, electricity, etc., but they were so shocked at his venturing to differ from Newton that they refused to admit him to membership of the Academie an action on the part of the authorities which Goethe vigorously condemned. It is interesting to notice, that, at this time, Benjamin Franklin was a great admirer of Marat and one of his most frequent visitors.

In 1780 Marat published "A Plan of Criminal Legislation" based on the humane principles of Beccaria. In 1786 he resigned his position as Court Physician and devoted himself to study, the result of his leisure being seen in a new translation of Newton's "Optics" in 1787, and his Memoires Academiques, on Nouvelles Decouvertes sur la Lumiere," in 1788.

But his scientific career was at an end now, henceforth he was to devote himself to political conflict. Leaving

aside a life of honor, he began that long struggle for the people's cause which was to bring him ridicule, calumny and premature death at the hands of a treacherous and cowardly assassin.

In 1778 the notables met and advised a meeting of the states-general; the elections were the cause of a flood of pamphlets, one of which, "Ofrande la Patrie," was by Marat, and was followed in June, 1779, on the meeting of the states-general by a supplement, and in July by another pamphlet entitled, "La Constitution." The following month saw the publication of "Tableau des Vices de la Constitution d'Angleterre." This was written as a reply to those Anglomaniacs who sought to impose the English constitution upon France. Marat had seen how England was really ruled by an oligarchy in spite of all appearances to the contrary hence his pamphlet. Now, too, he began to feel the need of greater scope than a few tracts afforded for the expression of his ideas and took to journalism. He issued one number only of the "Monteur-Partisite," then he issued a new paper, first under the title of "Publiciste-Parisien" but afterwards changed to "L'Ami du Peuple"—the People's Friend.

From now on the life of Marat is in large part, the story of the French Revolution itself. In the pages of this wonderfully interesting book we read of his powerful attacks on the authorities, his flight to London in 1793, during which time he wrote his "Denunciation Contre Neckey," his return to Paris to conduct "L'Ami du Peuple" and his terrible experience living in cellars and sewers, tended by the brave and loving Simonne Evard, who, whatever her legal position, was his devoted and faithful wife. In 1791 he again had to seek refuge in London and whilst in exile wrote "Ecole de Citoyens." But in April of the following year, summoned by the Codeliers, he returned to Paris and his newspaper.

On the fall of the Royalistic power and the declaration of a Republic, Marat was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, where he battled bravely against terrible odds. Then came his trial in 1793 before the Tribunal Revolutionnaire at the instigation of his Girondist foes. It was a great victory for Marat, who was acquitted. But it was his last victory, for a terrible skin disease contracted during the long months he spent in hiding in damp cellars and filthy sewers, now made him quite helpless. On the 10th of July he was stabbed to the heart by the treacherous fanatic, Charlotte Corday, who had gained admission to his chamber on the pretext that she brought him an important letter concerning a plot on the part of the so-called Girondists to bring about a rising in Normandy.

Such, briefly is the story of the people's friend told in this entrancing volume. A story of devotion to the cause of the people and of heroic self-sacrifice, ended in tragedy by the hand of a woman whose guilt and fanaticism were only equalled by her noble and unflinching devotion to the nobler woman who was in very truth his wife. Every Socialist should if possible read this book.

Jean Paul Marat, the people's friend by E. Belford Bax Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.50. Cloth.

to the political field. This may be easily deduced from a study of events which mark the history of the labor movement.

It would be useless and even foolish to expect that those in charge of the formation of this great labor union, will listen for one moment to the advice of the Socialist press on this question, much less accept it. Its truth must be demonstrated in a different manner and the demonstration will be made not by the laborers themselves, but by their enemies, the capitalist class. It may take some time and cost much suffering to recognize the truth of the demonstration, but that truth will eventually force its recognition in spite of everything.

The billion dollar steel trust is not standing still. Already it perhaps could be more accurately described as the two billion dollar steel trust, and the first move of the new organization against it will most probably start it with a big impetus towards the three billion dollar mark. But even this growth is not the thing which alone will frustrate the action of the new union and demonstrate the soundness of the Socialist position as regards the proper battleground for the conflict.

The billion dollar steel trust will not and cannot be confined to the national boundaries of the United States. Already the group of capitalists who control it are taking measures to absorb the metal industries of Germany, and there is every reason for believing that the attempt will succeed. When so much is accomplished, their attention will then be directed to the iron and steel industries of Great Britain. Of what avail will be a union of two or even four million American workingmen against such a combination. The capitalists have, in case of trouble here, merely to close the American portion of their works, and open the European, to

demonstrate to the American worker the futility of his efforts in the economic field.

For the billion dollar steel trust has no particular national characteristics. It overlaps national boundaries with regard to patriotism. Wherever there is iron to mine and a proletariat to exploit in the mining of it, there the billion dollar steel trust will extend. It has the world for its theater of action. It is not national but international. And the organization that can effectively oppose it must exhibit similar characteristics, that is to say, it must also become international.

That the billion dollar steel trust trusts in its politics here, no trades unionist will deny. When it enters the European market of production it must necessarily use political action in the different European countries. That is to say it must use the instrument of the ruling classes of Europe in its own interest. And it will do so—must do so, for the purpose of successful exploitation. And it can only be frustrated by the working classes themselves taking possession of that instrument, i. e. the government, and using it in their interests just as capitalism does now.

The men who are organizing this labor union, are in reality establishing a school in which they will learn by experience, first what methods of conflict are useless, and—finally, the only method which can make victory certain.

Attention!

At the last regular meeting of the Local, S. D. P., it was decided to meet on every third Wednesday of the month during June, July and August.

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The Registrar of Punkin Ridge.

Dink Acres was the registrar of voters for Punkin Ridge, an out-of-the-way, but healthful settlement on the banks of the breezy Red Haw Creek.

His office was in an old weather-worn log cabin facing the public road. Years gone by it had been used as a school house; later it became a convenient polling booth for the settlement, and in a season when crops were bountiful it was certainly a handy storehouse for Dink's surplus fodder.

However, he seldom had use for an office, as voters were scarce on Punkin Ridge. In a primitive habitation just across the road this important functionary of Red Haw Creek lived with his wife and four junior Acres.

The juniors were all hearty and blessed with good appetites; hence, Dink had to be constantly stirring, and when occupied with political duties he could be found busily engaged picking cow peas or splitting clabbers.

One sunny morning while the registrar was hard at work, a tall, gaunt countryman rode up and declared his intention of becoming a voter.

Acres laid down the mail and the wedge he had been handling, eyed the newcomer keenly, and remarked: "Um ready; git down off that horse an' hole up your hand."

The countryman did as he was told. Then said Dink slowly: "Do you solemnly swear that you say will be the truth, the whole truth, an' nothing but the truth, so help you Bob?"

"I do," said the countryman.
"Got your name?"
"Pot Liguor Joe."
"Your pa's name?"
"Pot Liguor Pete."
"Kin you read?"
"Nuh."
"Kin you write?"
"Bout forty."
"Born on Red Haw Creek?"
"Uh huh."
"Git titened that?"
"Yes."
"Got any children?"
"Sixteen."
"Whoopee! Gals or boys?"
"Mixed."

"Kin you narrow?"
"Uh huh."
"Kin you hoe?"
"Sunshine or rain?"
"Pick peas."
"That's me."
"Ever git religion?"
"Nuh."
"Smoke?"
"Uh huh."
"Chaw tobacco?"
"Shore."
"Drink liguor?"
"Pot liguor."
"Jug liguor?"
"When I kin git it."
"Shoot dice?"
"Crack shot."
"That'll do, thet'll do, mister; thet examination can't be beat, an' you ar entitled to vote for any man, from their President of their United States down to ther constable of ther honorable justice court for Punkin Ridge. You kin go, sir; good day."

And Dink picked up his mail and wedge and continued splitting clabbers.

His First Story.
He was just from college and had secured a place on the editorial staff of a morning newspaper. His first assignment was over on the west side to report a fire. He wrote it up in grand style, making a half column article of it, beginning thus:

"Suddenly on the still night air rose the shrill cry of fire, and simultaneously the devouring tongue of flame, whose light as it played along the roof's edge had caught the eagle eye of the midnight watcher, leaped forth, no longer playful, but fierce and angry in its consuming greed. Like glowing, smoky demons, the lurid links entwined the doomed building, in venomous hisses and spurts the flames shot into the overhanging darkness, while from every window and door poured forth a dense sulphurous vapor, the deadly, suffocating breath of an imprisoned fiend."

Next morning the embryo journalist was up early to see how his brilliant effort looked in print, and this is what he read:

"Mike Mahony's grocery, on Des plaines street, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$200; no insurance."
-Chicago News.

Midsummer Propaganda number.-Watch for Announcement.

Don't Burn Money
But as soon as you can get along without your kitchen range, it will pay you to do so, and use an Automatic Blue Flame Wickless Valveless OIL STOVE.

No Dust. No Ashes. No soot on the bottom of the kettles. No odor from a Blue Flame. No sweltering heat in the kitchen and 50 per cent saved in fuel. Let us tell you more about them.

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A Series of Lectures on Political Economy Delivered by Martha Moore Avery.

As one who is lost in the wood, following the direction that he hopes will lead him home, unconsciously swings around to the point from which he started, so it is with him who consciously follows the law. He, too, will swing around to the point from which he started, but when the distance shall have been covered and the starting point have been reached it will be found at a higher elevation. In other words, the circle will prove to be a section of a spiral, the primal form over which course all natural forces travel, or one may say that the spiral is the Primal force-form of the physical cosmos. Just so it is with the form of our intellectual work.

Having established the point of our departure, which was one piece of wealth, a commodity, and having worked through use-value and value, two of the three primals in wealth, we are about to come back to the starting point with the added knowledge—the intellectual elevation—that value is distinct from yet a part of use-value. We are about to learn that use-value, value and labor, constitute what may be termed the three dimensions of wealth, or one may make this intellectual division: use-value is substance, more or less dense; energy, intensity, held within an enclosure; and labor is force crystallized in form under the direction of design.

These three primals manifest in equilibrium, in each hand every object of wealth, from a loaf of bread to the newly consolidated railway system. The difference between the study of economics and physics consists simply in the fact that as Nature cost man nothing he must place her work at zero in seeking the law of his own creation and relations. He must drop out of sight the objects created according to original design, by which the earth, the water, the fire, the air, and that most subtle and most powerful essence, ether manifest the four primal qualities and all the multitudinous differentiations of qualities and intensities to the sense perception of men. The sublime Alps with Mont Blanc towering heavenward; the majestic Atlantic with its power, its inspiration and its tender, rather the sun with its transcendent splendor giving light, heat and motion to all the earth and the fullness thereof; the elusive and ever widening circle of the air, all, all, the forms, that are native to the four great primals, known to man as natural objects may not be classed as wealth, until according to his own design man has appropriated them and made of them objects to serve him in his ascent up the human ladder of possession, power and energy. Only so, by the simple intellectual division between natural design and man's design, will one be clear as to whether he is intellectually reveling in the vague mists of transcendentalism or dealing with physical substance on the solid earth of political economy. The magic touchstone is the word design, man's or God's. Man deals with man and man deals with the material substances, energies and forces supplied by nature, that is with physics and with physics only. Natural substances give the qualities to wealth, give the material of the use-values, of commodities. Labor gives to wealth its form and its value by applying human design, human energies and human forces to natural substance, energy and force. Wealth is measured abstractly by historic time, for what wealth is used and for how long is used is known only after it has passed through its entire career of service and has sunk back out of the economic sphere.

It is well, in order that one may receive the intellectual sweep and the emotional recognition of the organic unity of mankind, to call to mind our present possessions of wealth, that has lain for ages buried deep in city under city even unto the seventh and there by our knowledge of the sensations and intellectual recognitions of the race in the days of that time which to us is the youth of this dear old world. One may well believe the mystic assertion of the Bible, that there is nothing hid that shall not be revealed. By economic art we touch the quick pulse of an ancient people. The vast lines of historic measurement but expand our capacity and elevate our sympathy, while for purposes of utility a system of complex measurements have been established; founded upon the first dimension, length. The cubit of the Hebrews was naturally related to the projective power of man, the

virility of the right arm. Value which is deposited human energy, in its entire volume, is also, too vast for the human consciousness to compass, the mind but stretches to the ever vanishing periphery of its enclosure. But the volume, the quantity, the magnitude of value inherent in a specific piece of wealth may be marked off in degrees by the use of a specific degree chosen as a unit. In the United States the measure of value, in the concrete, is the value unit, one dollar. And what is labor?

Labor is a principle, which is manifested by human effort and by the result of human effort to create itself to the substances, energies and forces of nature which are necessary to sustain the human organism. Considered as a whole, abstractly, it relates, first, to the known and unknown history of the race and, secondly,—from our present point of view—to the economic effort and result of effort of a specific society, and considered concretely it relates to individuals within a specific society. Labor manifests in three divisions, potentially, actively and passively, that is to say, in labor-power, in the labor process and in the result of the process. Labor is twofold in character; it manifests wealth and value, that is, use value and value at one and the same time.

Considered from either of the three divisions of its manifestation, namely, potentially, in process and in result, labor retains its twofold character. Considered individually a man has the power to create or create or has created some specific use-value, some one quality of wealth, to which he is necessarily directly related individually and at the same time he may create, or is creating, or has created value, which, having no quality, and thus is distinguishable only by quantity, is necessarily related to value as a whole and is therefore strictly social in its character.

Each individual is possessed of the two-fold economic power. If he create use-value he must also create value. If he create value he must also create use-value. The wealth—use-value—is individual; it is distinguishable, while the value is social it is indistinguishable. Without going into a close examination of the principle of the past, present and future, where by intellectual analysis we should be able to demonstrate that man recognizes but the past and the future, we may for the sake of clearness hold to this distinction, labor lies potentially in labor-power, while actually it is the force-forms of wealth, while its activity, its generation, its projection, its operation is laboring. Labor is human intensity having taken direction, having deposited quality by its force form which was under the control of its intellectual design. It has at one and the same time the two sharp contrasts, quality and intensity. By design it created use-value, quality and by intensity it created value. Marx says it must be considered qualitatively and quantitatively. Just as wealth spreads from abstract the greatest to abstract the least, from ocean to ocean beyond the two poles of man's possibility to conceive, so, too, does labor. No plum line will reach its depth, no line will score its length, will measure its height, neither will Orion's belt gird the ample width of labor's vestment. Labor is co-existent with man

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himself, and if the span of man's life from everlasting to everlasting, so long also is labor, it is the economic sphere of man's sojourn on this earth. Like the triad with its three points of equal power, viewed abstractly or concretely, labor has its three measurements, but as with the abstract man may not deal for the reason that its three impressions run afar off into idle, vague and profitless imaginings; therefore it is our first task, after the recognition of labor as a principle, to bring it within the economic sphere and to keep it there that by a material string we may take its concrete measurement.

We shall, therefore, exclude the human activities consequent upon the care of one's own person and the gratuitous services which in domestic, social and civic relations man renders to man and the devotional services which man renders to God and consider only economic labor as it manifests in wealth and in its production and in the paid relations existing between man and man, within the capitalist system of production, the third extension of economic development.

Labor and Capital Are One.

"Times are hard," said the Picked Chicken.

"Why," said the Rat, "this is an era of prosperity; see how I have feathered my nest."

"But," said the Picked Chicken, "you have got my feathers."

"You must not think," said the Rat, "that because I get more comfort you get poorer."

"But," said the Chicken, "you produce no feathers, and I keep none."

"If you would use your teeth—" interrupted the Rat.

"—" said the Picked Chicken. "You could lay by as much as I do," concluded the Rat.

"If—" said the Picked Chicken. "Without consumers like me," said the Rat, "there would be no demand for the feathers which you produce."

"I will vote for a change," said the Picked Chicken.

Only those who have feathers should have the suffrage," remarked the Rat.

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LESLIE'S

New Weekly Advertisement, Saturday, May 25.

The Finest Millinery Department
In Essex County. (New Annex.)

We claim the distinction of having the largest, the lightest and the best Millinery Department in the County. The overhead light in the daytime is obtained by the large skylights that shed a soft clear light over the goods; then in the rear there are 10 large windows which make the store bright, even on cloudy days.

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Four large improved arc lights grace the ceiling and the rays from these powerful lights are reduced to a soft clear light by ground glass globes—therefore in the evening as well as in the daytime you can see what you are buying.

THE STOCK.
The important feature in every store. We know of no larger, finer or more complete stock than is now on display or being made up by our large force of skilled designers and trimmers. We have all the necessary materials for the making and designing of all the latest models in Hats. So far this season this department has been rushed with spring and summer business—and each day there are more or less new things coming.

IN HAT TRIMMING—one of the important features is the large and most carefully bought stock of floral trimmings—we devote the lightest part of the store for this line of goods and we can show you all that new and up-to-date. The (Gainsborough of course) is in great demand and we have prepared for the call on that particular style. We want you to see all of these beautiful hats, also in the line of Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, and London hats.

SPECIAL NOTE.
We pay express on goods to the amount of \$5.00 to any place in New England.—PROMPT DELIVERY.

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Special Prices this week. 200 All-Wool Fine Fitting Trousers.

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Every Pair Warranted Not to Rip or Buttons to Come Off.
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"Auto Fund."
To the Editor:—We are pleased to notify you that the Appeal Reason has now taken up the "Auto Fund." Names of contributors will be printed and the fund completed on a cash basis as it comes in; over \$800 has been pledged.
Send all money to J. A. Wayland, General, Kansas. Mark your letter "Auto Fund."
Fraternally,
G. H. LOCKWOOD, Organizer.
Minneapolis, Minn., May 17, 1901.

"A Hummer."
Dear Comrade:—Enclosed please find a money order for \$1.75 for the enclosed four subscriptions. If there is a premium, such as a book, please send same to my address; if not, it's all right.
Your little paper is a hummer—the best in the land, with the exception of The Worker.
Fraternally,
JOHN H. FAGAN.
NOTE:—Premiums mailed to your address. We hope you'll keep on introducing the paper among the boys in Philadelphia. E.

For Unity.
Editor "Social Democrat":—A special committee appointed by the state committee consisting of Comrades Putney, Carey and Porter, together with a sub-committee appointed by the organizing committee of the Chicago S. D. P., met Thursday evening, May 16, to consider means for greater harmony among the Social Democrats.

Means for national unity were mainly considered; as it was believed that lack of national unity was the principal cause of present conditions. It was unanimously decided to communicate with Comrade Strobel, of New Jersey, for the purpose of urging Massachusetts to work for plan presented by him some time ago as a basis for national organization.
Said plan is to have a national committee consisting of one member from each state. And where there is more than one organization in a state, each shall be represented. Each faction having a fractional vote according to its numbers. But the total vote of no state shall exceed one vote.
S. E. PUTNEY.

Additional Correspondence between N. E. C. and the N. E. B.
Theo. Debs Nat'l Sec'y, Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sir and Comrade:—Some time ago I forwarded to you a communication relating to the holding of the unity convention and as the time is fast slipping by I take this opportunity of again calling your attention to said communication and request that you advise the National Executive Committee as to what decisions have been arrived at, so that proper steps may be taken for electing delegates. In order that the convention can be held in July it is necessary that our National Executive Committee know immediately the result of the deliberations of your board which I trust will be forthcoming in the very near future.
Your prompt reply will oblige,
Yours fraternally,
WILLIAM BUTSCHER,
National Secretary.
Springfield, May 15, 1901.

Mr. William Butscher, National Secretary, S. D. P., Springfield, Mass.
Dear Sir and Comrade:—Replying to your favor of the 6th inst., we beg to say that your former communication was referred to the executive board and is now under consideration. We are expecting responses daily from non-resident members and you will be fully advised within the very near future.
Yours fraternally,
THEO. DEBS,
National Secretary-Treasurer.
Chicago, May 17, 1901.

Would Jesus Be Safe in America?
To the Editor:—Your readers, by this time, no doubt are all familiar with the life and times of Jesus Christ. We have been urged for several centuries to follow in His footsteps. Not one Christian in a thousand realizes the full import of that apparently simple but really arduous task. Review Christ's character and His teachings and then imagine if you will whether that divine being would be perfectly safe and cordially welcome in our midst unless he were clothed with heavenly power. Jesus, the son of Mary and Joseph, was meek and lowly. We are told he was slightly dissatisfied with the existing order of worldly affairs during His brief career. Iscariot and other minor circumstances conspired to place him on the cruel cross, because it was so forecasted. Incidentally we ask our devoted friends if they fervently strive to imitate Christ to the point where they would give up their life if need be? Christ in His time very justly entered the complaint that the rich devoured the substance of the poor. He paid the penalty for his rashness in speaking the truth, but he still lives in the hearts of the people thanks to the missionaries and tons of Holy Bibles that have been so dili-

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Corner of ESSEX and WINGATE STS. HAVERHILL, MASS.

rently handed down from one generation to another. Does it ever occur to our well-to-do friends what a vast difference there is between believing and doing the Lord's work? It is similar to planning and building but whether Paradise shall ever be regained for our disabled, disinherited brethren or not largely depends, I think, upon those who plan and those who build. The layman ponders over a multiplicity of plans that are submitted to his inspection, but none of them ever seem to hit the right spot so far as his interests are concerned.
Condemn the iniquities of wealth as much as you will it matters not, for one gold eagle were as eloquent as twenty silver tongued orators. The yellow slave, the saint seducing gold, will knit and break religions, place thieves and give them title, knee, and approbation. Even as a bear licks her cubs into shape just so surely doth the goddess Capital lick her children into all manner of contortion. Der Grosse Kaiser and Ethiopian servants are presently suppliant before the gaze of a purple opener Dame Fortune. All hail then to the coming of the King and Lord of Hosts who will equalize, liberalize, fraternize all things, being by insuring a portion of happiness for every individual. God divided man into men so they might help each other when the love in their hearts waned, our selfishness. Verily I speak unto you of these things for I have meat to eat ye know not of.
PETRONIUS, Arbitrator of Elegance.

From Fitchburg.
Like a clap of thunder from clear sky came the statement a few days ago that the American House had been raided and the proprietor arrested. "It was not always thus." In fact since Fitchburg became a city 80 years ago, it has been the usual thing for the penalties of the prohibition laws to be saddled on the poor and defenceless while the man who could use four figures on his checks, had his transgressions either winked at or had "police protection." An occasional fine, prosecution being acted for the benefit of gullible suckers. An interesting story could be outlined, by comparing the names of those prosecuted, as per police report, and those who have moved out of town as per directory. Did this happen in the case of rich and "respectable" rum-sellers?
A man working for a corporation at starvation wages tries to eke out a living for his family by selling strong drink to a few confidants. He is fined, imprisoned and imprisoned again. A woman with children is deported by her husband and having no occupation she is too proud to beg, starts a kitchen dive. She, too, is fined, imprisoned, taken from her children. An industrious wash woman came here from a community where beer was sold as common as milk, and supplies a few neighbors with beer, is likewise fined and driven to another locality, is followed up, again arrested and finally leaves the town. We find no fault with impartial execution of laws. It is the selection of the victims, the unjust discrimination against the poor and lowly, in favor of the rich and respectable criminals that are galling to the friends of justice and equality before the law.
Not long ago a lawyer—a churchman—had the brazen audacity to stand before justice, in defending a culprit guilty of assault with a dangerous weapon and make the chief point in his plea that the prisoner was "a successful business man." Is it too much to say that our mayor may keep on his course of equal justice untried and untempted?
We shall see. The outcome is being watched with keen interest.
D.

Haverhill.
The Predict 3, Ward 5, Social Democratic Club, held its regular weekly meeting last Monday evening at 118 Lafayette square. Two new members were admitted. It was decided to hold an outing on Memorial Day, May 30, in Ohilds' Grove at Crystal Lake. The quarterly election of officers will take place at the next meeting.
Secretary: D.

Boston, Mass.
Local Boston, Social Democratic Party, will meet Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at 995 Washington street.

AND STILL THEY COME.
When a city the size of Haverhill, which cannot support more than one really first class concert band, like the Haverhill City Band, throws such a band down for an inferior organization with more political pull than musical ability, it would seem that rottenness had a grip of death on the city to blame for such actions. With a continuance of such doings by our city government through the remaining months of their rule, we can see the magnificent and easy victory which Socialism will have in Haverhill next November. We had hoped that at least a few of last election's promises would be kept this year, but disappointment reigns supreme. One rebuke to the "Republican Machine" seems to have been insufficient. Therefore others are likely.
—Saturday Evening Criterion.

Are you a member of the Social Democratic Party? If not, why not?
People's Tel., 105-4.
N. E. Tel., 444-12.

BRING OUT YOUR PATROL

Editor H. Gaylard Wilshire of Los Angeles, Cal., Fights For Constitutionally Guaranteed Free Speech.

To the Chief of the Los Angeles Police Department:
Dear Sir:—Inasmuch as I may be absent from the city during the summer months and as before leaving, I am anxious to arrange matters to the end that the populace may not be deprived, during the long summer days, of the relaxation afforded them by the accustomed public speaking in Central Park, which is now threatened with extinguishment by the new city ordinance, I would be indebted for your kindly co-operation to further my wishes.

I propose to speak this afternoon in the park at, say, half-past four, if that hour is convenient for you to have me arrested, and I take this opportunity to request you to have an officer on hand to see that I do not again break the laws of this city with my accustomed impunity. I hope you will pardon my referring to the manner in which you neglected your plain duty in the matter in the past, when I took the trouble to speak in the park simply to get arrested, and you mortified me so much by ignoring me entirely. It is not only a matter of sentiment with me, this establishment of the right of free speech in this city, but it is also a matter of business. I may remind you that I am publishing a weekly paper, The Challenge, which does considerable blowing about the menace of autocracy to the "common" people of this nation. Now, a new paper needs advertising to obtain a good circulation and any stick is good enough to beat a dog, you know. The cheapest and most convenient stick for me just now is the one bestowed on me by your honorable city council in its passage of its "free-speech" ordinance. It gives me a chance of getting my name and that of The Challenge in the papers free of expense, through your kindly assistance in being forced to arrest me.
As I intend making this affair more

or less a spectacular event,—brag about it in my paper and illustrate it with half-tones,—I wish you would pick out a particularly vicious and brutal-looking officer to hale me to my dungeon. Most of your men have altogether too benevolent and kindly an expression for the cast. Also please instruct him to let the sun fall well on his face when the photographer presses the button. I might hint that you see that the patrol wagon is in apple-pie order, because nothing reflects more discredit on a city than its police force. The Challenge has a large Eastern circulation and I don't want to injure Los Angeles. I don't know that you have any pull with The Times, but if so you might see that its cartoonist is ordered to be on the spot, that he may have the opportunity to illustrate the event in a manner its importance deserves. I can't think for a moment of any further instructions, but if so I will telephone you in ample time for you to observe them.
Faithfully yours,
H. GAYLARD WILSHIRE.

P. S.—The Challenge is a 16-page weekly, 50 cents per year. I devote considerable time to one class of criminals, "the trusts." I am quite certain the boys will all like it, and a word from you would go a long way with them toward getting them in line on my subscription list. Don't exactly intimidate them into subscribing, just tell them that if they want a cinch on holding down their jobs they had better take Wilshire's paper.
N. B.—Private: Remember, I allow you 50 per cent.—H. G. W.
NOTE—I cannot give any more news regarding above, as I am about to go to press. However, I might just make one more deft to keep my hand in. I will bet you, Mr. City Attorney, two to one—peanuts or Northern Pacific Railway stock—that I will pulverize your old ordinance.—H. G. W.

News From Lynn.

In the local press of this city on the 19th inst. appeared an account of rally held at the Globe Club—a social organization in this city—on the previous Saturday evening in the interests of Republican candidate Bubbler for alderman in Ward 6, and after reading the names of the professional politicians who addressed the members, I read the following paragraph: "Fredrick De Verger, Secretary of the Lynn Central Labor Union, referred to Mr. Bubbler's good labor record and urged the workmen to stand by him and vote for him." Now I had never heard before of this gentleman with the aristocratic name and I began to make inquiries concerning him. I learned that he is an official of the Painter's Union. It is not my desire or intention to make any personal attack on Secretary De Verger, only to criticize him so far as regards his attempt to use his position as a labor official to influence workmen who may or may not be members of the various branches of organized labor in this city to vote for a candidate of either of the capitalist parties.

Many of the labor leaders of the present day use all their power in an attempt to use the position as a labor official to influence workmen who may or may not be members of the various branches of organized labor in this city to vote for a candidate of either of the capitalist parties. Present day use all their power in an attempt to use the position as a labor official to influence workmen who may or may not be members of the various branches of organized labor in this city to vote for a candidate of either of the capitalist parties. Present day use all their power in an attempt to use the position as a labor official to influence workmen who may or may not be members of the various branches of organized labor in this city to vote for a candidate of either of the capitalist parties. Present day use all their power in an attempt to use the position as a labor official to influence workmen who may or may not be members of the various branches of organized labor in this city to vote for a candidate of either of the capitalist parties. Present day use all their power in an attempt to use the position as a labor official to influence workmen who may or may not be members of the various branches of organized labor in this city to vote for a candidate of either of the capitalist parties.

Haverhill and Brockton have learned this lesson and many other cities and towns will soon fall in line. The workmen must realize that the political and economic movement should go together and we will never be emancipated from wage slavery until we stand together at the polls and vote the Social Democratic ticket which stands for the collective ownership of all means of production and distribution.
A strike of the lasters employed at the factory of Luddy & Carrier took place last Monday and this is the first official statement from the labor side given out, which information I obtained from an official of the L. P. U. Enos Patten went to work in the factory last February as instructor on the machines of the Consolidated Lasting Machine Co. He was in charge of the "pullers over" and his methods were obnoxious to the men employed in that department. The first of May he was hired by the firm as foreman of the lasting department and since then he has become more arrogant and domineering. But he went back; about six weeks ago a man was discharged for alleged poor work and the secretary found it very hard to keep the men from striking at that time. He explained to Mr. Luddy of the treatment of the men by Patten and Luddy's answer was: "Things are getting us all right and when the men go out they stay out."
Monday last another man was discharged and no reason given by the firm or Foreman Patten and the men, 87 in number, went out and their action was subsequently indorsed by the executive board.
The despicable methods of this firm in attempting to beat the men was seen when the two daughters of Alfred Malon, a striking laster, and the

wife of George Brown another striker, were discharged during the past week. Richard T. Barry of the state board called upon the firm which stated that it did not know what the men went out for, which was a falsehood as Mr. Barry learned when he visited later Secretary Wodleigh of the L. P. U.
The factory has been picketed and the fight is on. There were nine lasters at work Saturday morning, but four were induced to leave during the day. And the union is confident of victory.
In justice to the Machine Company it should be stated that it has taken no action in this fight against the L. P. U. It does seem to me that this would be a good opportunity to show the capitalist class and this firm in particular, that the working men are waking up and that in union there is strength. This is a question which concerns all working men. Why should not the K. of L. secretary establish a precedent and support their brother shoemakers in this fight? Cross & Tucker have just renewed their contract for two years more with the L. P. U. They have been in business five years and have never had any trouble in their factory. This is the third contract that they have made with the lasters since they started in business.
NEMO.
"You know Will was just crazy to marry me," said the young bride.
"Yes, that's what everybody thinks," replied the jealous rival.
—Ex.

Socialists of Haverhill!

Patronize those business houses that advertise in the Haverhill Social Democrat. Please mention this paper when buying anything. This will help the Social Democrat very much.

Work for Socialism!

By working for this paper. The workingmen must support their own papers if they want to have a strong, class conscious movement. The Haverhill Social Democrat is an educator, a vote maker for the cause of Socialism.

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