

# Haverhill Mass. SOCIALIST GRAT

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PRICE TWO CENTS

## CITY COUNCIL.

**The Hale Street School and Lot Discussed—Fraser's Opposition to the Sale of the Lot.—The Suggestion of a Park.**

### IRVING'S RECORD.

On Monday, June 24, another session of the wise legislators of the lower order of Haverhill was held. It was a short session, but long enough to enable Legislator Irving display his deep ignorance of municipal government and administration.

This session of the (most) common council was interesting, as usual. There was a legal opinion handed down by the greatest of the great of his kind, Joseph H. Pearl, city solicitor. In forensic eloquence the council was informed that the school house and land on Hale street in the Bradford district, "can be legally sold after the passage of this order (Document 419) by both branches of the city council and its approval by the mayor."

With the instinct of one who always derives pleasure from serving a master, Councilman Irving jumped up and moved the passage of the order, probably thinking that that was the best way of manifesting his love for the party that fought organized labor at every step.

But with his ears and eyes wide open Councilman Fraser was not slow in getting after the youngster with an amendment to strike out "the land thereon," favoring the sale of the school, but not the lot. And there were logical reasons offered for consideration why the land should not be sold. Councilman Fraser argued that it was wise for the city to retain all the city land. Evidently this Socialist legislator would not give away the city streets to a corrupt political band of grabbers, as the party colleagues of Irving have done in Philadelphia about two weeks ago! Socialist Fraser is not a real estate man, but he was sufficiently judicious to see that the value of the land would be increased before long, as a result of the construction of a highway bridge and the abolition of grade crossings.

Always having the welfare of the people at heart, this councilman suggested that the lot may be found useful by the city for park purposes. He pointed out how well Washington square park was patronized and there was all the reason to think that a park in that ward would be as well desired and patronized. Councilman Howe endorsed Fraser's idea of a park on that lot. He stated that residents of that neighborhood told him that a park is just what they would like to have. But the stupidity of Councilman Irving practically revolted at such common sense talk. Then his sense of the beautiful was as lacking in conception as his mind was lacking in common sense and ordinary knowledge. He urged that the lot be sold. With the assertiveness of a Tammany ward heeler he concluded that "the people near the place did not want a park anyway."

Fortunately, the amendment of Fraser was passed. The next session of the city council will be held on July 9.

### A CONTRAST.

Rev. G. E. Littlefield of the First Unitarian church, Haverhill, in his sermon last Sunday morning, referring to the blessings of civilization, said, "Our object is to make these things universal." He also said, "Labor is going to open new doors of personal liberty, and those doors will open easily when it is clearly seen that that which fetters the slave also fetters the master."

Mr. Littlefield does not hesitate to declare the injustice of allowing a privileged few to corner the blessings of civilization; nor does he fail to see that wage slavery is a fact, and that the nation "cannot be part slave and part free," and that it is the "Divine Right" of labor to struggle to emancipate itself, and that emancipation will result in a larger freedom for all.

Compare this thought with the degrading advice recently given by Rev. Williamson of the North Congregational church to his young people: "Dare to be poor; God has placed us in these conditions for our own good and we should bear them with patience."

This is the kind of intellectual leadership that holds the slave in servitude. How much nobler the message of the other pastor, who says in effect: Producers of wealth, refuse to be poor, demand your inheritance.

"Socialist Jack" is a story that will introduce your unthinking friend to Socialism. Read it, for it is highly interesting. Call your friend's attention to the story, for it will interest him to further investigate.

## CAPITAL IS KING!

**President McKinley and Attorney General-Knox. Why They Fight the Trusts?**

A report from Washington states that Attorney-General Knox, formerly counsel for Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie steel works, is secretly engaged in an investigation to determine whether certain great corporate combinations are defying the Sherman anti-trust law.

It is also reported that if it is ascertained that the statute has been and is being violated, action will be taken against these combinations. The great billion dollar steel trust will probably be the first combination to stand the test.

When Mr. Knox was appointed Attorney-General many leading persons throughout the country thought that it was an insult to the people to take for that position a man who had been serving the interests of a great corporation.

Now comes the explanation from Washington that in offering a cabinet seat to Mr. Knox our wise President McKinley had an object in view.

About the time Mr. Knox was appointed Attorney-General, the President is reported to have said as follows:

"It might be better to have no Attorney-General than one who did not know how the trusts evaded the law, and, therefore, how to bring them to book in case they were transgressing the rights of the people."

President McKinley has evidently learned the lesson that it takes a thief to find a thief. No wonder Knox became a member of the cabinet.

But really, in all sincerity, we do not believe that the above statement was made by the president. McKinley is a staunch republican. He knows too well the interests of his party to prosecute the trusts, even if they are operating in contravention of any and all laws of the United States.

The same with Attorney-General Knox. It is immaterial whether the report that he is investigating certain illegal operations of the trusts is true or not true.

The essential point is that Knox, as well as McKinley, is a staunch friend of the trusts. And who can positively prove that this gentleman, holding so high an

office, is not on the pay-roll of some capitalist organization?

Therefore, it stands to reason that no investigation will be made. If, perchance, an investigation is forced, you can rest assured that no trust or capitalist combination will suffer.

Why this conclusion? Because it is neither McKinley nor Knox who rules the country.

National legislators? Yes. But many of them are on the pay-roll of capitalist firms. Capital is King!

### WHAT IS YOUR PLAN?

Carroll D. Wright has issued a report showing that the total cost of transporting passengers in the United States is less than one-fifth of a cent of a mile, says the coming Nation. You want to go somewhere on the cars. The cost keeps you at home. You know what the price of the ticket is. You pay at the rate of three cents a mile. This is fifteen times as much as it costs, according to Mr. Wright's figures, and he is a McKinley government expert. Divide the price of your ticket by 15 and this will show you what you would ride for if the government owned the roads, as they would carry at cost. What now costs you a dollar would cost you less than seven cents. But if we take into account how much would be saved in expenses by having the roads all under one management it would be less than five cents. Experts say that you could ride any distance for five cents, by making the long haul pay for the short haul, as in the postal business. You could ride from New York to San Francisco for that. How do you THINK we can get such a desirable thing. Have you any plan for doing it? What is that plan?

### FOR THE UNION LABEL.

Last week the Unitarians of Essex county held a convention in Danvers and the principal speaker was John Graham (formerly Rev.). His subject was "The Consumers' League," and I venture to say that many of Salem's aristocratic dames who attended are yet wondering what he was driving at when he told them that when they go into a store to buy anything they must look for the label on the goods and take nothing else, for it was a guarantee that the goods were made under fair conditions of union labor. His whole address was on economic lines: "Verily, the world do move." The local papers in Salem gave nothing of his address, as the publishers are much opposed to unions and they do not care to educate the people in this direction.

### NEMO.

## MORALISTS OF TODAY!

**The Y. M. C. A. Convention "Grieved and Astonished." Kaiser Billy.**

Not a week goes by that some worthy citizens are not "startled" or "shocked" or "thrilled with horror" by some individual who is indiscreet enough to tell them facts which they cannot but know, but which they don't like to hear. The delegates to the Y. M. C. A. convention in Boston have been the latest victims of this objectionable practice and have not yet recovered from the "sensations" produced by a speaker who stated that the Darwinian theory is now accepted as a working basis by every reputable biologist and sociologist throughout the world. At once a lively discussion ensued over this, to them, exceedingly novel proposition, one of these modern Rip Van Winkles wanting to know from the speaker, how it was possible for God to make an ape with a soul or develop a man from a soulless ape. There was no reply, however, to this very lucid inquiry.

It is hardly possible to conceive the magnitude of the humbug, cant and hypocrisy with which modern religious societies such as the Y. M. C. A. are saturated. It might seem almost incredible that a body of men claiming an ordinary acquaintance with the scientific thought of the world, should be utterly ignorant of the plain and simple facts which were laid before them regarding the universally accepted hypothesis of organic evolution. Had it been one of the most recent scientific theories their surprise and indignation would have at least been natural. But that a theory which has been announced more than forty years ago, that has met and conquered all opposition, should evoke at this day exclamations of surprise and dissent leads inevitably to either of two alternative conclusions, viz.: that the parties in question are either fossilized hypocrites, with the odds in this case in favor of the latter.

The lecturer who declared that "mankind had descended from apes and probably had not come very far" must have had in mind a body of individuals bearing a strong resemblance to the delegates of the Y. M. C. A. convention in Boston.—Workers' Call.

### BILLY AND THE Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A., in convention at Boston, has been exchanging messages of love and mutual congratulation with Kaiser Wilhelm. His In-sane Majesty's dispatch closed with the words: "May the American Associations also in the future train for their great fatherland citizens who are sound in body and soul, and of earnest convictions of life, standing on the only unmovable foundation of the name of Christ, whose name is above every name."

The last phrase is surprisingly modest on William's part—but he didn't really mean it. "May our alliance, founded on

Christ, forever bind the kindly sentiments which now exist between the two lands," was the concluding sentiment of the convention message. Considering how largely beet-sugar, Chinese loot and warships enter into "our alliance," the Y. M. C. A. may well be advised to take a course in modern political history.—The Worker.

### N. Y. CITY CONVENTION.

The Social Democratic party of Greater New York met in city convention last Saturday, June 22, at the S. D. P. headquarters, 64 E. 4th street.

Comrade Benjamin Hanford, member of Typographical union, No. 6, was unanimously declared candidate for mayor of Greater New York.

Comrade Morris Brown, secretary of Cigarmakers' union, No. 144, was the choice of the body for the office of Comptroller.

Comrade Henry Stahl, member of Cigarmakers' union, No. 90, and national secretary of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Association, was placed in nomination for President of the Council.

A municipal platform was adopted and various committees were appointed to carry on an energetic campaign.

(For a more detailed report of the convention the readers are referred to the report of our New York correspondent, which is to be found on the fourth page of this issue.)

As you read the papers you would almost think that the workers of the world had come to their senses, had reached the point when men at last assert their rights and demand their due. It looks to you as if the creators of all the wealth, the builders of all civilization, the feeders of all the philosophers, inventors, poets, painters, dramatists, composers, musicians and—may Heaven have mercy on their sinful souls!—even journalists, had at length come to realize their value in the world. As the rattling of the chains in every direction resounds in your ear, your heart begins to throb, full of hope for the time when the fetters would finally and completely be refuted, and the disinherited would raise their strong arm and deal with their debtors in the way old Ulysses dealt with the suitors of Penelope, summarily sending them either to work or else to old Nick. But—well, you know the rest as well as I do, and printers' ink is not like Boer's blood, it is too expensive to be wasted.

M. Winchevsky.

### DON'T FORGET THE IMPROVEMENT FUND.

## PLAIN ROBBERY

**The Philadelphia Street-Wanamaker Increases His Offer.—Private Ownership Leads to Corruption of Officials.**

### A GRAND LESSON.

John Wanamaker of Philadelphia now offers \$3,000,000 for the street railway franchises which the mayor and common council of that Quay city gave away for nothing. Out of this sum one million dollars is to go for Philadelphia public schools, one million and a half for developing Delaware river channel and five hundred thousand dollars Wanamaker offers to the franchise grabbers for their trouble of turning over that which does not belong to them.

Wanamaker also says that he will agree that three cent fares shall only be charged between the hours of 6 a. m. and 8 a. m., and 5 and 7 p. m., and not over five cents for the other hours. He claims that he proposes this not because he is desirous to make profits. He merely wants to show the people how badly they have been cheated.

The Haverhill Gazette, commenting on Wanamaker's offer, says: "The franchises are probably worth all that he offers and for that reason he is undoubtedly entirely safe in his proposition."

Yes, perhaps so. But what does all this show? No more and no less than that private ownership of public utilities leads necessarily to robbery and scandalous corruption on the part of those that are supposed to be the servants of the people. And this kind of robbery the Gazette and its kind support.

Some day the people will remember this!

### EDUCATE YOURSELF.

Send us ten cents and we will send you by return mail "Wage-Labor and Capital," by Karl Marx; "How I acquired my millions," by W. A. Corey; and "After Capitalism—What?" by Rev. William T. Brown. They are excellent books for propaganda. Read them yourself first, then hand them over to your next door neighbor. Remember, it is only a dime for all three.

## Nichols & Morse

### "BIKE SUITS"

The approaching 4th of July lay-off should make every workingman ride a Bike interested in our suits. We have a large line in all the neat grey and brown checks and stripes, the coats lined, the pants made with full double seat, and good loose cut legs. One of these suits would be just the thing to lay around in during the loafing time, and would finish out the summer for every day when back at work. We are selling them for

\$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00.

### Wash Suits.

### Under Suits.

The nicest thing for these hot days now that the boys are all through school is a neat, cool, wash suit. Our kind are made well, have good full blouse, and wash all right. We have them in dark colors, in red, and blue stripes and in the linen colors for

38c, 48c, 69c, 98c

Hot weather means that the shoe-maker must change his underwear about every day and that means that he must have a good many shirts. We have one that fills the bill, for it is cut liberal size, is well made, has buttons sewed on strong and button holes carefully worked. It is a regular 3c. Value but we ask only

25c

IF YOU BUY

## Burr Oak Plug

You will get a fine chew, made by UNION LABOR in an independent factory. We also make "PEACE AND GOOD WILL" plug, and "OUR FLAG," sliced cut plug, for smoking. Value in the Goods, not in the Tags. Sold by all Dealers.

Harry Wessinger Tobacco Co.

## NORFOLK SUITS.

Some choice ones at popular prices. With vacation time approaching the demand for Outing Suits is largely increased, and it finds us with an extra large stock, particularly of Norfolk Suits. From 7.50 to 12.00 are the prices, and you are bound to feel repaid in cool comfort for every cent of your investment. Even with a good supply of clothing on hand, you'll not begrudge the price of a Norfolk Suit.

Rowe & Emerson,

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## Hot Weather Necessities.

Crash Suits, \$2.50 to \$3.50  
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Ice Cold Underwear. Negligee Shirts of the dependable kind; also the much-talked-about Men's Shirt Waist. If you are looking for comfort buy one of these. Cool and dressy. Price moderate.

CHILDREN'S COOL CLOTHING.  
WASH SUITS, 48c UP. WASH PANTS, 25c UP.  
BLOUSES AND SHIRT WAISTS.

WARREN EMERSON,  
CORNER FLEET STREET.

## REMNANT SALE IN MEN'S SUITS

Our phenomenal business this spring has partially exhausted our medium and low priced suits, and after careful consideration we have decided rather than buy more goods to sell our old high grade suits at low grade prices.

Men's \$18 Suits for \$15 Men's \$12 Suits for \$10  
Men's \$15 Suits for \$12 Men's \$10 Suits for \$7.50

We Make it to Pay You to Buy Here.

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## All Union Men Should Smoke Sensible Tobacco

THE GREATEST AND BEST SLICED PLUG ON THE MARKET.  
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FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

LARUS & BROS., RICHMOND



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WILLIAM EDLIN, Editor and Manager.

HAVERHILL, MASS., JUNE 29, 1901

## TO CONTRIBUTORS:

Brief, pithy articles of an economic or political character, bearing upon some local, state or national issue, are respectfully solicited.

Subscribers not receiving the paper regularly will please notify this office.



## LABOR FREE TO ALL.

Alas—"Marching Through Georgia."  
Start the music, comrades,  
We will sing a labor-song;  
Sing it with a spirit  
That will speed the cause along.  
Let it ring throughout the world,  
In chorus full and strong,  
While we are fighting for labor.

CHORUS.  
Hurrah! Hurrah! for labor free to all,  
Hurrah! Hurrah! and hasten to the call,  
Shout the joyful tidings,  
King Capital must fall,  
While we are fighting for labor.

Take the pledge to labor, friends,  
And after you have signed;  
Put your trust in Liberty,  
And work with might and mind;  
March against the enemy,  
Leave Every fear behind,  
While we are fighting for labor.

Oh, Hurrah! Hurrah! etc.  
With justice as our standard  
We are bound to win the fight;  
Raise the Labor flag aloft,  
And shout with all your might,  
We strike for real freedom:  
For Vengeance, Truth and Right,  
While we are fighting for labor.

Oh, Hurrah! Hurrah! etc.  
Vote the Socialist ticket on election day  
There is much ground to be cleared.  
All must give a helping hand.

Capitalism offers no incentive  
whatsoever to the workers.  
The workers of the earth have no other object  
or ambition than that of always  
striving to lay down the burden  
of a living.

Socialists are a crazy lot, aren't they?  
Just think of their absurd  
proposition to make it possible for  
all to get a decent living. Just for  
the asking of it. Why, under such a  
condition, what would become of society?  
There would be no rich and no poor,  
all working and living decently.  
What would become of our charity  
organizations?

If in your own mind you are  
yourself on being a sensible person,  
we ask you to answer this question:  
Is the existing social order (or dis-

order) the best form of organization that we could possibly have under existing conditions? If your answer is in the negative, don't fail to investigate what Socialism is. For in Socialism only you will find a way out of the present hell into a system of order and harmony—the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Senator Quay may be out of politics, as he says he is, but his men are grabbing everything in sight in Pennsylvania, including many valuable street franchises.—Newburyport Item.

Let the politicians keep on grabbing, for when the Socialists will get into power it will be easier for them to demand the unconditional surrender of the public property held by private persons.

The only persons that came out entirely victorious in the Kennedy murder trial were the lawyers. That's a habit of theirs.—Lynn News.

Nav, nav, not a habit of theirs, but that's a logical result of the damnable system of capitalism. Lawyers get paid for making trouble and doctors get paid for making people sick. Under a state of Socialism this kind of lunacy will not be.

CAPITALIST LEGISLATORS.  
The adroitness and skill which some of the members of the legislature have displayed during the session just closed, for flopping over from one side of a question to the other, ought to qualify them for engagements as acrobats in some of the vaudeville outfits that are furnishing entertainment at the summer resorts.—Fall River Globe.

The reason for the sudden change of opinion on the part of many legislators is very simple. There is no particular principle that these men are bound to maintain. They are either republican or democrats and their highest ambition is to make as much out of politics as possible. And with no moral standard of any kind to guide them these men change their opinions and votes whichever way the wind blows, i. e., where their private interests will best be served.

Vote for candidates of the Social Democratic party and be sure that your representatives will always be on the side of the common people. The legislative record of Carey and MacCartney in the Massachusetts state house prove that.

## ANARCHISTIC LAW AND ORDER.

Many labor organizations of the country are calling upon their members to refrain from enlisting in militia organizations. The step is certainly a wise one. With the government of today fully in the hands of American corporations it is sensible to assume that the military organization will be used in the interest of capitalistic (or anarchistic, which is the same) law and order. It has been done so in the past. It is being done today; and there is nothing to show that it will not be done in the future.

Of course, it is only natural that the capitalists and their hirelings—the mental prostitutes of present society—should not like this latest move in the campaign of organized labor. A resolution against the militia was written one day, the day after the resolution against the organization which adopts it, at the start, as opposed to the enforcement of law and

order, for which the militia is in existence.  
"Law and order"—what does it mean? This! To protect private property at any cost. To enable the masters of labor accumulate profits at all risk. This kind of "law and order, if properly analyzed, is disorder, that is, anarchy.  
Capitalism is anarchy, senseless war, unnecessary disorder.  
It is against such "law and order" that Socialists are protesting.

Socialists want a "law and order" that will result in peace and harmony among all human beings, in happiness for all useful workers of society.  
Are you on the side of Capitalism or Socialism—which?  
Think, men and women, think!

## THE DRIFT OF CAPITALISM.

The Shelby Steel Tube Co., incorporated in New Jersey, about a year and a half ago, with an authorized capital of \$15,000,000, has been swallowed up by J. P. Morgan & Co. for the United States Steel Corporation.

The Shelby Steel Tube Co. has been the strongest competitor of the National Tube Company, which concern has already become a part of the monster steel (or steal) trust. Now this old rival will be no longer in the way and everything will go well with Morgan & Co.

The Shelby Steel Tube Company has a productive capacity of 100,000,000 feet of steel tubing a year. It has been supplying all the tubing used by the \$30,000,000 American Bicycle Co.

Thus it is seen that the latest move of the greatest financiers in the world is a very important one. Pretty soon no man will be stupid enough to deny that public ownership is the best way out of the whole trouble.

## WORK AND PROGRESS.

It is not always that Arthur Brisbane, editorial writer on the New York Journal says sensible things. For instance, take the following, which was printed in the Journal last Wednesday:

"A majority of men long for a great deal of money.  
"Each man will tell you that he is struggling along in unconventional employment; that if he had his way his life would be arranged very differently."  
"Put in my friend this question: 'What would you do if you had a million dollars?'"

"You will learn that, first of all, he would get rid of the useful daily plodding that occupies him. Instead of living to work he would live to enjoy himself."  
"A majority of men are usefully employed because they must work to live."

"If we all had our way, we would do as we choose, and there would be no progress. Fortunately, the wisdom of Providence keeps the great majority of men poor and usefully busy."

Something better than the quoted trash is expected from the pen of so able an editorial writer as Arthur Brisbane is. The absurdity of saying: "You will learn that, first of all, he would get rid of the useful daily plodding that occupies him"—is evident to all thinking persons.

How many people, today, are doing useful work?  
It is not true "that a majority of men are usefully employed because they must work to live."

All men are uselessly employed in our present anarchistic social order. More than two-thirds of our time is employed in doing wasteful work. More than a majority of men are doing work to which they are incapable of doing full justice.

If men had a better social arrangement all would work in order to enjoy themselves, in order to do something useful for themselves and their fellowmen.

Today it is different.  
Men work in order to lengthen their days of misery, that is, in order to save themselves from starvation.

No wonder that any and all of us, if we had a million dollars, would give up our present miserable vocations and try to lead a more peaceful life.

But under a better social order, if we all had our way, we would choose for ourselves the work we like best. We would then devote as much of our time to the work as would be consistent with a wholesome life.

Progress would then be a fact. It would mean more than the invention of new machinery.  
It would mean that and also the moral and intellectual advancement of all men.

## A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

Rev. Roscoe Nelson, of Windsor, Conn., laments over the fact that great changes have taken place in theological thought during the last fifty years.

Speaking before an association of ministers, he said:  
"The sole idea of the old catechism was that man was made for the glory of God; in the new catechism the sole idea seems to be that God was made for the glory of man. With the modern ideas of heaven and hell, the preacher no longer has the authority he once had. The firmly fixed idea that there is no future punishment for sin is responsible for this. Sulphur and brimstone have ceased to act as sheriffs, and the fear of hell has gone from the minds of almost every one."

There is a good deal of truth in the above utterances of the reverend gentleman, but we certainly think that the change is for the best of mankind.

In saying that now "the sole idea seems to be that God was made for

the glory of man," the thought which is consciously or unconsciously pervading all intelligent minds is not fully expressed.

The old idea was that God created man. The new and true conception is that man created God in his own image.

Putting it in this manner we will arouse the animosity of sincerely religious people. But what we said remains a fact, nevertheless.

And it is precisely for this reason that "the preacher no longer has the authority he once had." People are getting to be more and more civilized. They begin to find out the the preacher is an ordinary human being, with many faults and with as many sins to his name.

The reverend gentleman is all wrong when he makes the more and more growing disbelief in punishment after death the cause of the irreverence for preachers.

The belief that there is no future punishment for sin is being replaced by the ever growing stronger belief of a punishment for sin in this life, through heredity; thus rationalism replacing ignorance, science taking the place of superstition.

It is a good sign of the times that sulphur and brimstone have ceased to act as sheriffs. It is simply a proof that men no longer abstain from sinning because of getting into a hell when they are dead, but because they know that to sin is bad for themselves, bad for their children and bad for society.

Yes, the reverend gentleman may lament over the fact that superstition is losing the former hold it had on people. But the liberal minded person, the one who takes a broad view of life and the world, may indeed be glad that the time is coming when man will lead a life based on reason, knowledge and scientific demonstration.

Socialism will make possible such a life.

## SOCIALISM: WHAT IT IS NOT.

How often it is said that Socialism proposes to divide all property equally among the people, and then we are admonished that were such action to be taken today, tomorrow the same old inequalities would reappear. Again we are informed that even if such division should be made, the share of each individual would be very small.

It is difficult to take this misconception in all seriousness. If honestly made it displays such gross ignorance as to be hardly excusable. It certainly savors very much of unintentional misunderstanding, of calumniation and a desire to misrepresent the Socialist position. Anyone with the least acquaintance with Socialist literature knows that no trace of any such idea is to be found in any of the Socialist writings. That which Socialism proposes is not the periodical redistribution of property, but the collective ownership of capital, under which regime the reappearance of the old inequalities would be rendered impossible. Let it be clearly comprehended that Socialism has in store no "grand divide."

Rev. Charles H. Vail.

## SOCIALISM AND MODERN SCIENCE.

This book is by the great Italian Socialist, Enrico Ferri. The translation is by Robert R. LaMonte, a native of New Jersey and well known in the Socialist movement of America. The book is divided into four parts.

The first part treats of the Socialist explanation of Darwin's fundamental propositions of the natural inequality of individuals, the struggle for life and the survival of the fittest.

The second, of Socialism as a consequence of Darwinism.

The third, of social evolution and individual liberty, evolution, revolution, violence.

Fourth, sociology and Socialism. There is also an appendix containing a polemic with Spencer on the subject.

The book contains 212 pages and is elegantly bound in cloth. Do you want the book? You can get it easily and without cost by sending only five yearly subscriptions for the Haverhill Social Democrat.

The book alone costs one dollar. If you cannot get five yearlies, send us one dollar and we will give you our paper for six months together with the book.

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Are you a Socialist, a sympathizer and a friend of this paper? If yes, then do not fail to help us make a better and greater paper of the "Social Democrat." It is your duty to aid us, for as a friend of the Socialist movement you are partly responsible for the movement. Don't let a few do all the work. There's glory enough for all in the struggle for labor's emancipation.

Don't hesitate, but do as your comrades did whose names and subscriptions follow:  
E. H. Randall, Springfield, O., \$50  
J. Evans, Massillon, O., \$2.00  
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C. H. Mellen, Somersworth, \$1.00  
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# Socialist Jack,

OR THE BOOK OF THE WANDERERS.

BY JACK ARMSTRONG, P. T.

Assisted by the Contributions of ED. NEWMAN, M. A. (the Converted Parson); ELIJAH CLARKSON, (the Prophet), and other Valuable Contributors.

EDITED BY WILLIAM HARRISON RILEY.

## VII. A CITY WANDERER.

It was in the city of New York that I became acquainted with Impy. Large as New York is, Impy seemed to know every street in it, and a surprising lot about many of the occupations by which it is possible to get one's bread.

Looking critically at Impy's face, one might read there the marks of centuries of wisdom, the cunning of the Greek usurer, and yet, withal, some of the innocence of a two year old babe. If I had a home, Impy should share it. In former times, perhaps not a week passed in which Impy did not "swipe" something, but I believe he would almost suffer death before he would either steal from or lie to me.

Although Impy has not graduated at Harvard, or any other educational establishment, he is quite a scholar, as the following letter I recently received from him will testify:

Mister Jack dere str this is rote on my nu Shoobox what i rite for is as i get on a Dandi Joo you kan kum and get on to So cum rite of no more at presents.

My reply confined thanks for the offer and an apology for not accepting it, addressed to Impy, care of Nicholas Dombrowsky, one of my most esteemed friends.

I feel assured that Impy must have relinquished the habit of confiscating. Nicholas must have cured him before now. So we will assume that Impy no longer steals from the rich (the only ones he ever did steal from), but earns the whole of his living by the sweat of his brow.

The "nu Shoobox" was a present from a Syndicate, of which Abe and Nicholas are active members. The gift included good brushes, and a suit of good clothes. I think that suit must have clinched the reformation, and that no swiped bananas will ever contaminate the respectable new pockets.

I became acquainted with Impy at a critical time. A drunken policeman had struck him with his club, bruising his head cruelly. The representative of law and order was palpably, a native of that foreign land from which so many of our foreign rulers come, with the benevolent purpose of making laws for us, and enforcing them. He was a heavy man, with the usual thick neck and gross abdomen, and he fell tumultuously. The gathered crowd had no sympathy for him, and I was able to lead the boy away from the danger of arrest.

Impy's bruises must have been very painful, but when I asked him about it he said his head did ache "awful but I ain't a howling, am I, Mister? Betcher life I gets square with that bloomin' cop; smother me, if I don't."

A literary fellow I once had much talk with wrote thus:  
The ancient Romans always howled  
When you kicked their shins,  
But if a modern Briton groans  
What a sin of sins.

Many polite persons when in pain try to relieve their feelings by swearing. Impy (who had never enjoyed the advantages of any Pripertonian education), swore and threatened in the most vulgar manner.

"Now, just shut up, and show me a place where you can have your face washed," I said.

He was almost as unpersuasive as a young calf, and as unbleedable as a strange cat. He was very assertive of his rights, and could not tolerate patronage. But I understood his kind better than he understood my kind, and I outwitted him. Permitting him to patronize me, I induced him to show me a place where we could have a cheap cup of coffee and a gratuitous wash—the wash to be soapless and towelless.

In answer to questions, I learned that the boy was parentless and homeless. Had he heard of God? "Yes—that's swearing, too. These questions I asked not with any intention of preaching at the boy but to give me an opportunity to prove to the Christian ladies and gentlemen one person in their own land who needs Christian enlightenment. Millions are wasted on foreign missions; hundreds of millions on fine churches. Educated blatherers are hired, at large salaries, to confirm the phariseism of their hirers. Fatigued by their weekly oratory, the parson takes a vacation in Europe and visits the "Holy Land," and write florid clap-trap for the newspapers, at so much a column.

If the Christ who had no place to lay his head could get these false shepherds to listen to him, would he not tell them of the million destitute people in their own land, and say, "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto

the least of these ye did it not unto me?" The false shepherds are feasting to repletion whilst millions of their neighbors are fasting and famishing.

Well, Nicholas Dombrowsky never claimed to be a Christian, but is as Christ-like as any man I have known, and he adopted Impy, whose consent was got only after an excessive amount of persuasion. "Sleep in a bed!" he exclaimed incredulously. "Yes," said I, "if you don't want to grow up crooked, as you are sure to do if you keep sleeping in barrels and boxes."

The syndicate has, occasionally, helped Dombrowsky to care for the boy, and now he not only has a real shirt and real stockings, but he can read and write.

To induce Impy to wash himself twice a day, and all over once a week; has been almost as difficult as to modify his combativeness sufficiently to keep him out of limbo. "Ye don't expect I'm agoin' to be put on by bloomin' cops an' everybody, do ye?" he asked.

Impy has adopted a small dog. It is a female, but Impy has christened it "Jim." It will eat food from no hand but his. He has frequently washed Jim, but with discouraging results. Most of the dirt has become too hard for water to dissolve, and to comb the dog will never be possible. Not even Dombrowsky can handle him, and he has more than once threatened to bite my Polish friend.

## VIII. THE STORY OF IMPY.

To all whom it may concern, greeting. Be it known that the persons whose names are herewith given here, informally, become a Syndicate:—Ed. Newman, Nicholas Dombrowsky, Abe King, Cap. Larsen, Lucy White, Hannah Black, Jack Armstrong, Impy Dombrowsky.

Until they learn from this writing, none of the members (except myself) will know that they are enrolled in a Syndicate, and they will wonder what it all means. I being the only member who has seen all the others, have appointed myself Secretary.

Dombrowsky, who has adopted Impy, whom he calls John, is a Hebrew tailor who is so scrupulously honest that he will not consent to receive any profit made by trading. He would make you a coat and charge for his labor, but if he sold you a piece of cloth he would not accept from you one cent more than he paid for it. (And, remember, he is a Jew.)

Abe King has more than once risked his life to save others.

Cap. Larsen has done the same. Lucy White nobly aided me in the civil war, when I was wounded. She helped others, also.

Hannah Black is "too good to live." She forgets her own needs while trying to help her neighbors.

Impy is sound at the core, but rather rough on the surface—like some other members. He will fit-in, somehow, with the mutual helpers. He may never become President (or Emperor) of the United States of America and Asia but he will make a better neighbor than some Presidents and Kings that I have read about.

On the second evening of my acquaintance with Impy I drew him out. It was hard work. It seemed to him that his mode of living was the most natural one—as it appeared to most of the chattel slaves. He "hadn't nuthin' to tell—only scraps." But I got a yarn from him, after a while, and here it is, just a little modified:

Let me think. Why, I've done most everything. "Ever hooked things?" "Yes, sometimes—not regular, though." "Sold things?" "Now you're talkin', mister. I've sold most everything—papers, shoe leeces, dogs, cats, lead pencils, just about everything." "Worked?" "Yes, lots. Coal, errands, shinin', cleanin' windows, shovellin' snow—everything." "Lived?" "Everywhere, 'cept under the wharves. Them wharf rats is no good." "Ever go long without food?" "Sometimes, mister, in winter. You see, there ain't so much fruit lyin' 'round, 'cept turnips an' cabbage, an' them should be cooked. I was three days on turnips once. That was when my toe was froze off. No, I didn't hook 'em; they was guv to me." "How old?" "I dunno. Guess I've allus been alive. Some folks is born, but I don't think I never was." "Ever been in what? In the country?" "Yes, I allus lived in this country. Never lived in no other." "What! Ever seen fields and farms?" "I dunno what them is. I've seen lots of shows, though, betcher life." "Yes, I

knows what churches is for. They're for swells to go to on Sundays. Swells has bloomin' times and the cops never meddles with them. They touches their hats to 'em, this way. I hates cops. They're allus tellin' me to clear out wherever I be. They thinks I've no rights to be nowhere. Swell's kids is never ordered to clear out, wherever they be. But I ain't howlin', mister. I'm tuff, I am. Lots of times I wishes I was dead, though, mister, but I don't let on to nobody, cause I'm tuff, you see. Say, mister, did you ever see anybody dead? I've seen lots. They're like dead cats an' things. If you was to stick pins in 'em it wouldn't hurt. There's the moon come again over the tops of the houses. Just watch it, mister, while I runs. (He ran to and fro a few times.) Ain't it queer, mister? It allus follers me that way. Say—you didn't tell me where you lives, mister." "Where the corn grows? I never seed it grow. I've saw lots of grass. There's lots in Central Park, an' I slept on it once. But nobody couldn't live there. They wouldn't have nothin' to do to get their livin'. Oh—if there's houses where the corn grows, that different. No—I dunno whether I should like to live there, 'cause I ain't seen it. No—I don't want no new clothes. What's them matter with these. I never had no new clothes—allus got old uns. Oh, yes, I guess new clothes 'ud be all right in winter, but I shouldn't want none in summer—leastways not reg'lar clothes. Thin uns 'ud do—them like calikers. Kids as allus has reg'lar new clothes is no use. Them as does anythin' has easy jobs, 'cause they ain't no good at reg'lar work. Hallo Mike! Sold all your papers? That's Mike the devil, mister, as got his leg broke last winter. He was the worstest kid on the street. He prigged little kids' papers an' cheated at craps an' was allus doin' nasty, mean-tricks. But he ain't like that now—since his leg was broke. Mike's mother 'adn't nobody to keep 'er, so the kids took it up and 'elped, an'—say, mister, you mustn't never let on to nobody—but strike me dead if Mike didn't cry when we fust took 'em some grub an' things, an' 'e never tried a mite when his leg was broke. Mike's mother started cryin' fust. Reddy says to me, low down, 'What the hell's he been doin' on?' an' I says, "Strike me blind if I know." Nex' time we wouldn't go inside. Mike's square now, 'cept when 'e gets mad, an' nobody ain't right when they're mad. It's most same as bein' drunk, ain't it, mister?"

(Continued next week.)

## A GREAT BOOK.

That "Socialism and Modern Science," by Enrico Ferri, is a great book can be seen from the following comment by the International Socialist Review:

"Since the translation of Marx's 'Capital' there has been no greater contribution to the Socialist movement of the English-speaking world than is afforded by this work. The chapters on 'Socialism as a Consequence of Darwinism' and 'Evolution and Socialism,' constitute the most logical exposition of the fundamentals of Socialism to be found in the English language. It is difficult to see how they can be read by anyone with reasoning power and not be convinced of the truth of Socialism. The book is a perfect arsenal of ideas for Socialist writers and speakers, and must form a part of the equipment of every well armed Socialist."

Do you want this book? The regular price is \$1.00. You can get it for nothing by sending in five yearly subscriptions for the "Haverhill Social Democrat." Or, for one dollar we will send you this paper for six months and the book.

## "WHY I AM A SOCIALIST."

is the title of an interesting pamphlet by Prof. George D. Herron. "Socialism and the Farmers," by A. M. Simons, is excellent propaganda material for the working class. "The Mission of the Farming Class," by Rev. Charles H. Vail will convert any open minded person to Socialism. All three for ten cents. Order from Haverhill Socialist Library, Gilman Block, Haverhill, Mass.

A nut and bolt trust with \$2,000,000 capital has been formed. Wonder if the American voting kings can crack this nut? They will have to bolt their old parties if they do. Public ownership would smash it.—Ex.



# A Glimpse of What's Coming.

## FUTURE POLITICS.

The political situation in its relation to the existing economic situation is a peculiar one, says the Social Economist. On the one hand we have the republican party supported by the great financial interests of the country; on the other we have the Socialist movement which has been in process of crystallization for several years, while the middle class movement as represented by the populists and Bryan democracy are making an effort to stay in the political field and demand recognition from the small property holders.

Our condition is not unlike the conditions throughout the civilized world. It is the struggle for survival and each class that is conscious of the economic situation is trying to have something done by government for its protection.

The slogan of "bust the trusts" which has been used by the representatives of the middle class has lost its force. The people are learning that the trust is only the product of the existing system. The economic theories of the trust advocates are correct from that standpoint, and the discussions in the future will not be so much as to how the trusts will be "busted," but as to how the people shall be taken into the trust and private capitalism abolished.

The theory that the trusts can be abolished by law will be ridiculed and laughed at in the future. The trust will be looked upon in the future as a product of our civilization.

The middle class movement has but little ground on which to stand. With the plutocracy proper on the one hand and the Socialists on the other, such movements as Mr. Bryan represents have but little to fight for. The theory has been reached that the people must own the trusts or be owned by the trusts. This is really the only issue before the people.

Did you ever think how funny a speech from Mr. Bryan would sound in his advocacy of outlawing the trusts. Such a position is puerile, and will no longer have a tendency to hold the middle class movement together. Something more practical will be necessary to base a campaign on.

The issue of imperialism will not do to bother with, because everybody recognizes that expansion is a fact—that commercialism is the ruling power.

The indication is that we will soon narrow down to the issue between capitalism and Socialism. That is what is needed and that is what must come before the social question will be settled.

## Men's Summer Shirts.

We are showing an assortment of unsurpassed excellence in variety of colorings and patterns. Every worthy style is here. Lots of exclusive things to be found only in this store. All of our good shirts are put together by such houses as the Bates St. Shirt Co., the Eagle Shirt Co., the Stag and the Star people.

## Splendid Rerew Madras Shirts,

Absolutely Fast Color. The new stripes and plain white.

## Finest Imported Madras Shirts,

made with detached or attached cuffs, any good pattern or plain white.

AT \$1.30 EACH.

## W. H. Floyd & Co.

RELIABLE CLOTHIERS.  
86 N. C. St., Haverhill.

JUST WHAT IS WANTED IN EVERY FAMILY FOR REPAIRING BOOTS AND SHOES.

Rubber SOLES HEELS PATCHING CEMENT  
EKE BELANGER,  
WINGATE STREET, HAVERHILL.

# THE RECORD OF THE CENTURY

## An Excellent Summary of the Industrial Progress of the Age of Capitalism.

The development of industrial power and time and labor saving machinery is one of the principal facts of the century. In raising wheat, from breaking the ground to sacking the grain, one hour with modern machinery will accomplish as much as twenty-two hours with the old-time plow, sickles, flails, etc. Four men with the aid of machinery can plant, raise, harvest, mill, and carry to market wheat enough to supply with bread one thousand people for a year. To shell 60 bushels of corn by hand takes 95 hours of labor time; with machinery 1 hour is enough. To make a plow by hand took 118 hours, with a labor cost of \$5.34; with machinery now a plow is made in 3 3/4 hours, at a labor cost of 79 cents. To build a standard platform road wagon with two movable seats and a leather dashboard takes 53 1/2 hours of labor time with machinery, against 204 1/4 hours with the old hand tools, and the labor cost with machinery is \$8.48 against \$43.07 with hand work.

In saving lumber by machinery the saving of labor time is 375 to 1 and the saving of muscular exertion much greater still. One man with a double surface planer will smooth as many boards in a day as 40 carpenters with hand planes. To make 12 hardwood bedsteads now takes 41 hours and 6 1/4 minutes, against 571 hours by hand, or 14 to 1 in favor of machinery. The labor cost by hand was \$141.90 and by machinery \$6.06. One woman with a sewing machine can do as much as 12 to 20 women with needle and thread. The sewing of 100 yards of Wilton carpet takes 1 1/4 hours by machinery and 27 hours by hand. The making of 100 lbs. of 6 oz. carpet tacks requires 8 hours today, against 810 with the old hand tools—100 to 1 in favor of modern methods. In the making of hammers a man can do as much in a day with machinery as in 14 days without it. By machinery now one can make as many 4-penny steel cut

nails in a day as 130 men could make in 1813 (23,000 nails in 2 hours, against 260 hours to make that many nails in the olden time.) The making of a bar of soap in the early years of the century took twenty fold the labor that is required today. The labor cost of making 25,000 lbs. of laundry soap is \$3.25 now, against \$43.20 in former years. A McKay machine enables one workman to sole 300 to 600 pairs of shoes a day, while he could handle but five or six pairs in a day by former methods. The ruling of 100 reams of single-cap writing paper with faint lines on both sides required 4,800 hours with ruler and quill in 1819, while with the modern ruling machine the work is more accurately and uniformly done in 2 1/2 hours with full allowance for forman's time, etc.—a ratio of 1,820 to 1 in favor of the modern method.

A good compositor will set 6 or 8 thousand ems in a ten-hour day by hand, while with a linotype he will set 50,000 to 70,000 ems in the same time. A modern printing press with the help of five men will do the work of 3,000 to 4,000 persons. Franklin printed his paper on a little press with a big lever pulled down by hand for each impression, and making 60 or 70 impressions an hour. What would he think if he could see one of our giant steam cylinder presses printing, folding, cutting, pasting and counting 70,000 to 80,000 papers an hour? Two persons with modern machinery print fold and gather the sheets for 1,000 pamphlets of 32 pages each in 7.6 minutes, while with a hand press and bone folder 25 hours were needed—197 to 1 in favor of modern machinery. The total time consumed in making and printing the pamphlets was 21 times as great by former methods as at present. The labor cost of printing and binding 1,000 32-page pamphlets with the aid of modern machinery is 14 cents, against \$7.10 by former methods. To make 12 dozen pairs of trou-

sers with machinery takes 148 1/2 hours of labor time, against 1,440 hours by hand, with labor costs of \$24 and \$72 respectively. For a dozen pairs of seamless half hose, cotton, the labor cost is 9 cents with modern machinery, against \$1.30 by former methods—with labor time 80 to 1 in favor of modern machinery. With the old spinning wheel one man could spin 5 hanks of No. 32 twist in a week; now 55,098 hanks are made in the same time—or 11,000 times as much for one man with the aid of two small boys. A girl in a cotton mill can turn out cable enough in a year to clothe 1,200 persons, more or less, depending somewhat on the size of the persons and the number of changes of cotton they have.

The railway, motor car, bicycle, and automobile are fast relieving the horse of his ancient burdens and transforming him into a leisured aristocrat. A first class locomotive will pull as much as 1,800 horses or 10,000 men, and a day of labor with the railway (i. e., ten hours of labor for one man in connection with the railway service) will move as many tons of freight ten miles as 200 days with a two-horse wagon and driver. We cross the ocean in 5 days instead of twenty-five or thirty and go from Boston to San Francisco in less time than it took our great-grandfathers to go from Boston to Philadelphia. We travel a mile a minute in place of ten miles an hour, as in Franklin's day. The news from South Africa, China and Europe is flashed around the world every day, so that our papers each morning print yesterday's news for the globe. When Washington died the fact was not known in Boston for two weeks after the event. In 1870, if a New York wished to hold a conversation with B. in Chicago, he must travel 800 miles to do it; now he can go to his telephone or round the corner to a public station and talk to B. by electricity, which is able to fly many thousands of miles a second.

—Prof. Parson in July Arena.

## IS PROFIT THE REWARD OF ABSTINENCE.

But the profit of capital is the reward of abstinence. Truly a happy phrase! European millionaires ascetics, Indian penitents, modern St. Simons Stylites, who, perched on their columns, with withered features and arms and body thrust forward, hold out a plate to the passer-by that they may receive the wages of their privations! In the midst of this sacro-saint group, high above its fellow mortifiers of the flesh, supreme ascetic and martyr, stands the Holy House of Rothschild (and Rockefeller and Vanderbilt and Morgan.) That is the real truth about our present society! How could I have hitherto blundered on this point as I have?

What debauched rascals, what impure rakes, the workers must be, since they manifestly receive no reward of abstinence. Doubtless the truth is that these are they, not the others, who secretly keep mistresses, and own villas and country houses where they indulge in frightful orgies!

But, joking apart,—for it is no longer possible to jest about this, and the bitterest irony involuntary breaks into open revolt—it is time, it is high time, to drown the squeaking pipe of these crunks by the deep voice of a fully-developed man. If it is possible when the profit of capital is due to what we have seen, when capital is the octopus which sucks up the entire surplus of the toil and sweat of the worker leaving him only what are the bare necessities of existence—is it possible that anyone can still have the courage to speak in the presence of the workers of the profit on capital as the reward of the abstinence of capitalists who mortify themselves? Yes, there are those who still have the hardihood to flout the workers, to insult these luckless proletarians, with these jeers, with these monstrous sarcasms. Has conscience, then, died out from among us? Has shame taken refuge with the brutes?

Ferdinand Lassalle.

"What is Capital?" by Ferdinand Lassalle is the best pamphlet on the subject. Price 5 cents. The Haverhill Socialist Library, Gilman Block, Haverhill, has it on sale.

REMEMBER THE IMPROVEMENT FUND.

JOIN THE PARTY!

## Haverhill Socialist Library.

### DIRECTORS GET PAY.

Five to Twenty-five Dollars Each For Board Meetings.

Senator Depew's name appears as a director or trustee officer in 76 corporations, mostly railroads, banks and trust companies, and the list of them takes a full page and a half in The Directory of Directors, says the New York Post. Next to him in point of activity as a director comes William K. Vanderbilt, with 48 corporations appearing after his name. Edward D. Adams is also in considerable demand, having 43 companies, mostly railway, to keep track of; James Stillman, 41; George J. Gould, 30; Frederick W. Vanderbilt, 35; President Callaway of the New York Central, 30; D. O. Mills, 33; J. Pierpont Morgan, 31; William Rockefeller, 22, and a dozen others who have more than 15 concerns after their names.

As to the fees for attendance at these directors' meetings they vary from \$5 to \$25, banks, the larger ones, paying \$10 in gold to every member present, though some very rich ones go beyond this. As these meetings are weekly, sometimes semi-weekly, and the boards consist of from 10 to 20 members, you see it is something of an item in bank expenses. The fee is generally paid in gold, and it is something of a custom among directors who are married to turn over the goldpieces so received to their wives for "pin money."

But when all is said about the pecuniary sacrifice a busy and successful man must make in becoming a bank director, there are few if any fiduciary positions so much desired. The story is told of a Wall street broker who was recently elected a director of a big down town bank and who had to buy ten shares of stock at \$700 a share in order to qualify himself for the place. The bank itself is not a dividend payer, but this operator saw an opportunity to strengthen himself materially in the financial world through his connection with this bank, so he considered the \$7,000 as money wisely spent.

An Educational Experiment. A weak point in the graded school system is that clever pupils are held back to the general level of the class or dull pupils are "discouraged and crushed" by the advancement of their mates. The board of education in Batavia, N. Y., seems to have remedied this difficulty by providing larger graderooms, in which twice the usual number of children can be assembled under two teachers, one teacher to conduct the classes and the other to give all her time to helping the slower scholars. The effect of the change was instantaneous, writes the president of the board, "in putting confidence into the laggards, in making them the equals of their brighter neighbors, in relieving the teachers of all strain and in ending after school drudgery and home work." To attain any one of these results would warrant pretty radical measures.

### PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Edmond Rostand will visit America next season. Miss Sadie Martinot has become Mrs. Louis Nettersole. "Quo Vadis" in a tent is to be a summer attraction in Virginia and West Virginia.

Walter Damrosch and W. G. Henderson are making a grand opera of "Cyrano de Bergerac."

London now possesses no fewer than 68 theaters, without counting music halls and the so called variety houses.

Rose Coghlan's starring tour has been postponed to last three years and to cover the United States, England and Australia.

The Bostonian next season will produce a new opera. Title and authorship of which have not yet been announced.

An anti-Semite play, called "The Snugglers," recently produced in Russia, has aroused such bitter feeling that several riots have already occurred on account of it.

Leo Dittrichstein has written a play in two languages. It is called "His Best Friend," and the scene and characters are American. The German version has been accepted for production at the Vienna Burg theater.

### Taxation in Italy.

What annoyances Italians are subjected to by the taxgatherers is shown by a recent scandalous case in the courts. General Cosens, one of the heroes of the liberation of Italy, Garibaldi's chief of staff in the conquest of the two Sicilies and later chief of the general staff of the Italian army, died some time ago, leaving the military decorations he had won to his heirs. The treasury department demanded death duties on these and fixed the amount of the tax at \$10,800. The heirs refused to pay, and the civil court at Rome has just decided that "decorations and medals are part of the historical and patriotic patrimony of the country, and are therefore not subject to the inheritance tax."

### A Substitute For Wool.

Artificial wool made from turf fibers is now employed at Dusseldorf, Germany, for manufacturing cloth, bandages, hats, rugs, etc. Ten years have elapsed since the first attempts to make turf wool, and it is averred that recent improvements in the processes have resulted in the production of a soft fibrous material which can be spun as readily as sheep's wool and which, besides possessing excellent absorbent properties, is capable of being bleached and colored for use in various textile industries.

### Savings in Belgium.

Official statistics concerning the Belgian savings banks show that on Dec. 31, 1900, the number of books was 1,702,434 against 1,647,293 in the previous year and the amount of deposits \$127,428,143.38, an increase during the year of \$7,200,144. The capitalized interest amounted to \$2,462,540.46, which, added to the amount represented in depositors' books, made a grand total of \$130,890,683.82, belonging almost exclusively to the working class.

### REMEMBER THE IMPROVEMENT FUND.

We have a few

**Honey Drip Syrup.**

Which we shall sell for

**9c per can**

Now do not all speak at once but come quick if you want them as there are only a few cans.

**F. E. HURD,**

Groceries, Meats and Provisions,  
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For Spring Shoes

Is adding Union stamped lines for men women and children, at

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where you will be used right.

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Where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and many new ones.

Everything new and up to date in Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gent's Furnishings.

**James A. Keefe,**

NEW DAY LIGHT STORE,  
85 Merrimack Street, Haverhill

### TO OUR READERS.

For technical reasons, change of printing shop, this issue came out later than usual.

### REMEMBER THE IMPROVEMENT FUND.

TO KEEP FLOWERS FRESH.

Never place cut flowers in a draft or in sunlight.

In cutting the ends snip them off at right angles to the stalk.

Do not allow the ends of the stems to rest on the bottom of the vase.

Do not place the flowers near or under lights, gas or lamp, when it can be avoided.

Change the water each day, and at the same time again cut the ends of the flower stems.

The ends of the stems of all flowers should be cut off before they are placed in water. It is better to strip the leaves from that part of the stem which will be immersed.

Many flowers do more satisfactorily if placed in water with the chill off until the stems have become filled and are then allowed to stand in an ice chest or very cool place for a time. Roses will occasionally revive if placed in ice water, always with the ends of the stems previously cut.

### WAYS OF THE WORLD.

It is an easy step from gospel to lying.

It's easy to gain notoriety, but it's hard to get any real good out of it.

After a man makes a reputation he has to double his efforts to keep it up.

A boy is often lean because he can't digest the scolding he gets with his meals.

When a man passes 50, he begins to have a lot of sympathy for old age.—Aitchison Globe.

How to Remove Mildew.

Mildew can be removed by dipping the spots in buttermilk and then bleaching them in the sunshine.

## LESLIE'S.

New Weekly "Ad" SATURDAY, June 29, 1901.

### Women's Knit Underwear

Cool, Comfortable, well made, well fitting and up to every standard of utility and appearance are now offered.

#### Kindly Note the Prices.

Ladies' Straight Bleached Vests, with or without sleeves, 12 1-2c, 25c, 50c.

Ladies, Jersey Ribbed Vests, Bleached or Unbleached, with or without short sleeves, 12 1-2c, 25c, 50c.

Ladies' Straight Vests, Pink, Blue, or Striped or White, trimmed with Pink or Blue Silk Lace, 12 1-2c, 25c

Outsides in Bleached Straight Vests, 15c.

Ladies' Straight Lisle Vests, Silk Lace Yokes and Silk Tape, 25c and 50c

Ladies Straight Sleeveless and Tapeless Cotton Vests, 12 1-2c

Lisle Vests in same style, 25c

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### Fire, Smoke and Water.

MONDAY we will place on sale at "FIRE, SMOKE AND WATER PRICES," a lot of

### Towels, Crashes and Muslin Draperies,

(and other Domestic) that were recently damaged very slightly by water while stored in the warehouse at Boston. Practically unharmed. Fuller details of this big MONDAY SALE will be published in the Saturday Evening Haverhill Gazette.

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To bring your Laundry Bundle to the

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who was elected unanimously amidst cheers and applause. Comrade Morris Brown was nominated for Comptroller. Comrade Henry Stahl was nominated for President of the Council.

Before the close of the convention two eloquent speeches were made by Comrades Harrison and Hanford. Those who were present left the hall with the conviction that the arms and torch of Socialism will lead the workers of New York to victory before long.

June 22, 1901. Fraternally, Herman Reich. WANTS REAL UNITY. To the Editor: Enclosed find 25 cents in stamps for six months subscription to Haverhill Social Democrat.

I would like to say a few words in regard to Unity. I am opposed to Comrade Strobell's plan, as it would not bring Unity. I don't believe there is one comrade in Rockville that will favor it. I don't believe in turning every thing down which constituted the party for the sake of unity.

When one reads the different articles sent in by the Comrades to various party papers, some favoring the plan of doing away with all National Organizations, it seems to me that they haven't grasped the idea of Socialism. Why not go a step further and let every Branch or Local in the State do as it pleases without regard to State Organization.

What is the use of having a National Convention if National Organizations are to be a side show? Why not save the expense if we can't have more confidence among ourselves? Why not every body do as he pleases? Let every body do as he pleases. You might call it anything, but it is Socialism. We here in Rockville stand for National Organization, a National Convention and a party organ.

Now a few words as to the delegates. If they represent merely themselves and not the members at home, we won't have Unity. But if they remember the rank and file at home who are anxiously awaiting a good result we will have Unity. It isn't a game that they should play, one side trying to get the best of the other. They should consider the rank and file at home who are anxiously awaiting a good result. If they can improve things for one side and submit to their wisdom, but for the sake of Socialism let them not come and say because we scribbled this we demand to be seated.

Also if you have anything to say, say it openly at the convention and stand by it and don't give it a different meaning after the fact. I would like to write more, but I must seek a few hours rest, as farmers have to work 16 hours a day at present. I remain yours for Socialism. Richard Niederwerfer.

FROM STATE SECRETARY. To Branches and Locals of the Social Democratic Party of Massachusetts: Having been directed to ask certain questions of the Secretary of the National Executive Board of Chicago and the Secretary of the National Committee of Springfield, I hereby publish the order of the State Committee of their replies:

connected with the Massachusetts state organization, though not with the National bodies, they would seem to come under the call of the Chicago N. E. S. National, State and Territorial parties. Let all independent branches in Massachusetts send their own delegates.

Squire E. Putney, State Secretary. SOCIALISTS ON THE STUMP. Comrade Joseph Spargo will speak as follows: June 25 and 26, Springfield, Mass.; June 27, Westfield; June 28, Worcester; June 29, Clinton; July 1, Brockton; July 2, Fall River; July 3, Lawrence; July 4, Amesbury; July 5, Portsmouth, N. H.; July 6, Dover, N. H.; July 7, Nashua, N. H.; July 8, Adams, Mass.; Rev. Vall will speak all week in the State of Washington.

Comrade S. Origo's tour will continue as follows: Cleveland, Ohio, July 3; Mansfield, Ohio, July 4; Toledo, Ohio, July 5; Xenia, Ohio, July 6; Dayton, Ohio, July 7. BOSTON NOTICE. There will be a meeting for the purpose of sending delegates to the Indianapolis convention, Sunday, July 7, at 7.30 p.m., at the headquarters of the Social Democratic party, 906 Washington street. All members of the city of Boston will kindly be present.

Haverhill. Two new members were admitted to the Precinct 2, Ward 5, Social Democratic club, at its meeting last Monday evening. A new lot of books has been received for the club's circulating library. The club base ball team has been organized and has been practicing several evenings during the week. They decided to challenge local teams on Saturday afternoons during the summer. James J. Conseau is manager.

MACHINERY UNDER CAPITALISM. John Stuart Mill says, in his "Principles of Political Economy": "It is questionable if all the mechanical inventions yet made have lightened the day's toll of any human being." That is, however, by no means the aim of the capitalistic application of machinery. Like every other increase in the productivity of labor, machinery is intended to cheapen commodities, and, by shortening that portion of the working day in which the laborer works for himself, to lighten the other portion that he gives, without an equivalent to the capitalist. In short, it is a means for producing surplus value.—Karl Marx.

THE JULY "ARENA." The Arena for July contains many up-to-date articles from the pens of distinguished writers, the leading place being given to the initial paper of Prof. Frank Parsons' series on "Great Movements of the Nineteenth Century." It is entitled "The Sweep of the Century and its Meaning," and is a striking epitome of the achievements of the last hundred years. What shall probably be accomplished in the new science of geology during the present century is fascinatingly set forth by C. R. Keyes, Ph. D. Prof. T. E. Will, A. M., describes the Ruskin educational institution at Trenton, Mo., as "A College for the People." "Poverty and Social Decay," by A. M. Colwick, is a most significant and timely paper. The late Indian chief, Po-Ka-Gon, stirs our patriotic impulses by a dramatic picture of the Pottawatomies in the war of 1812. Miss Kellor's sixth article on "The Criminal Negro" is devoted to psychological tests of females. Editor Flower has an interview with Prof. John Ward Stimson on "Vital Art," as well as an interesting character sketch of him, as "an artist with twentieth century ideals," and the usual editorial and book-review departments. Editor McLean announces a symposium on "The Curse of Inebriety for the August number.

Onward, Comrades! The cause is calling you. have to be NOTIFIED DIRECT. Can you imagine one without the other? We need more life and light. Socialism will give us both.

Chicago, June 15, 1901. Mr. S. E. Putney, 4 Belmont Court, Somerville, Mass. Dear Comrade:—Your favor of the 10th inst., relative to representation at the coming convention to be held at Indianapolis, July 22, is received. The call under which this convention is to be held, specifically states that only National, State and Territorial parties would be entitled to representation. If independent local organizations desire representation it will be necessary for them to join one of the parties entitled to representation under said call as issued and accepted.

Touching your second inquiry in reference to a member of one organization representing members of another organization, let me say that my personal opinion is that this could not be done. Each organization is entitled to its own representation and I hope that all will be represented by comrades from their own ranks. However, that this is a matter that can only be settled by the convention. Yours fraternally, Theo. Debs. Nat'l Sec'y-Treas.

As the independent branches in this state referred to by me in my questions to the National Secretaries are

IS POVERTY NECESSARY. Many persons spend much time and labor and display great ingenuity in trying to prove that poverty and bad social conditions are necessary. If such persons spent only one-tenth of this labor and ingenuity in trying to abolish these evils, life would be made much happier for millions of their fellowmen.

It is a remarkable fact that many persons are so mentally constituted that they feel called upon to defend poverty and misery: some men are always on the side of injustice, cruelty and oppression. Poverty—crudely of the necessities and comforts of life, is not necessary, and a study of statistics will enable any person to emphatically endorse this assertion. Not only can this country supply the wants of its inhabitants, but it can (and does) supply food for millions of foreign people. T. Beresford.

ONLY TEN CENTS. You ought to know everything about the trust question from the Socialist standpoint. Read "The Trust Question," by Rev. Charles H. Vail. You also ought to know something about "The Real Religion of Today," as Rev. William Thurston Brown sees it. These two pamphlets, together with a pamphlet on "Socialism and Trade Unionism," by Daniel Lynch and Max S. Hayes, for ten cents. Order from the Haverhill Socialist Library, Gilman Block, Haverhill, Mass.

The Christian (?) powers have held up China at the point of cannons and demanded millions—not for any person who was injured for being where they had no business, but for the ruling bandits to squander on more hold-up implements. And the burden will be laid on the backs of the poor coolie millions—not on the backs of the silk-robed usurers who have led China into these toils. But then the laborers of the world bear all the burdens and are too dull to see who are their enemies.—Appeal.

Socialists, remember this: If ever the movement does not move fast enough, you are to blame. What are you doing to advance Socialism? Speak out, for we must know how many stand with us, how many against us, and how many are on the fence out of cowardice.

JOIN THE PARTY! See if there is a blue cross on your paper this week. If there is, your subscription has expired. Get a few of your friends and shopmates to subscribe and when you send your renewal send their subscriptions also. You will find that it is not much more trouble. Try it.

JOIN THE PARTY! Artificial Marble. Manufacturers are actually making marble by the same process by which nature makes it, only in a few weeks instead of a few thousand years. They take a rather soft limestone and chemically permeate it with various coloring matters, which sink into the stone and are not a mere surface coloring, as in scagliola. The completed material takes a fine polish, and many of the specimens are of beautiful coloring and marking. Used as a veneer, it is about one-third the price of nature's marble. —London Builder.

A Placid Terror. Bermuda's receiving ship, the Terror, has been put out of commission after perhaps the most uneventful career of any naval vessel. She was an iron floating battery built in 1856 for the Crimean war, but was sent the following year to Bermuda without having seen service and for 44 years remained moored off the Naval club there.

Books! Books!! Books!!! Sold at Special Low Prices for the Readers of Haverhill Social Democrat "SOCIALISM AND MODERN SCIENCE." By Enrico Ferri. An elegant volume of 212 pp. Cloth, 80 cents. "THE PEOPLE'S MARX." A popular epitome of Karl Marx's "Capital," by Gabriel DeVille. An elegant volume 295 pp. Cloth, \$1.20. Paper, 60 cents. "THE SILVER CROSS." Or, The Carpenter of Nazareth. A translation from the French of Eugene Sue. Price: Paper, 20 cents. Cloth, 40 cents. "THE EASTERN QUESTION." By Karl Marx. Edited by Eleanor Marx Aveling and Edward Aveling. An elegant volume of 656 pp., with maps, clear and large type. Cloth, \$1.50. "HISTORY OF COMMUNE OF 1871." Translated from the French of Lissagaray, by Eleanor Marx Aveling. 515 pp. Cloth, 75 cents. Library edition, \$2.25.

TH Haverhill Socialist Library Has all the above books for sale. prices quoted are much less than charged by the publishers. Order at once. Every Socialist should provide himself with all of these standard works dealing with the revolutionary movement. Address:

News From Lynn The working people of this city who are interested in the work of state officials, watched with great interest the fortunes of the Boston subway bill on its journey through the house, when the professional lobbyists had things all fixed to facilitate the passing of the bill in favor of the corporation interested. Like a thunder clap from a clear sky came the notice from the Governor that if it passed the lower house without the referendum attached he would surely veto it. He kept his word and a great effort was made to pass the bill over his veto, but many weak-kneed politicians hastened to get under cover, and changed their votes, sustaining the Governor in his veto, and the two-thirds vote necessary to pass the bill over his veto was not obtained.

Lynn, as you know, has eight representatives in the legislature. Burns did not vote and the following republican members, Stackpole, Babb, Bulfinch, Hickford and Burgess voted for the passage of the bill, which was equivalent to repeating to the voters of Boston and the Commonwealth that immortal saying of a Vanderbilt—"The public be damned." Let the working men of Lynn not forget the treachery of these "serants of the people," and when they come around this fall with their bland smiles and warm handshakes, tell them that you have studied the question a little during the past year and have come to the conclusion that you are sick and disgusted with the action of the two dominant parties and are going to vote for a complete overturning of the present system and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth as advocated by the Social Democratic party. Remember that your interests are not the same as the interests of the men who contribute millions for the election of a republican or a democrat.

The Central and West Lynn branch of the Social Democratic party, will, I think, take no action in relation to being represented at the "Unity" convention as called by the Chicago board. Brockton has been informed that unless it pays up

all back dues to the Chicago board it will not be allowed representation, and the Brockton branch voted last week to send no delegates or credentials to that body. Lynn and Salem, and I think, Fitchburg, are also included in the ban. Well, I personally feel pretty warm over the whole matter, but will say nothing and simply wait to see what will be done to bring about Unity, remembering that "they also serve who only stand and wait."

But, comrades, before the Co-operative Commonwealth becomes a fact, be it soon or late, we have got to be willing to sacrifice personal ambition, forget our hatred and spite or dislike for certain individuals, in whose methods we do not believe, and with the thought in our hearts: "for the good of humanity I am in the movement," press on toward the goal for which we strive, the emancipation of our class from wage slavery.

WEST LYNN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS. The West Lynn Social Democratic club met at the headquarters of the club, 70 Marion street, Friday evening. After a short business meeting there was a social. Several members of the central branch were present and quite a number of visitors outside of the party. Ice cream and cake were served. The programme included remarks by the president of the club, Michael Healey; remarks by Harry Gottimer, of the Central branch; songs by James Scott; remarks by J. H. Page, of the Central branch; songs by H. Smith; remarks by Elmer F. Robinson, of the Central branch; remarks by E. Nichols, who also presented each member of the club, beginning with the president, with a stick pin, on which was a button bearing the letters "L. F. E.," standing for the principles of the party, "Liberty, Fraternity, Equality." More songs by Messrs. Smith and Scott and a reading by Mr. Smith closed the programme.

CLUB RATES. Haverhill Social Democrat and "Workers' Call," per year...80c The Haverhill Social Democrat and "Advance," per year...80c The Haverhill Social Democrat and "The Worker," per year...80c The Haverhill Social Democrat and "Coming Nation," per year...80c The Haverhill Social Democrat and "Missouri Socialist," per year...80c We accept no HALF YEARLY OR QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTIONS AT CLUB RATES. The papers with which we have club rates have to be NATIFIED DIRECTLY if a change of address is desired.

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