

Haverhill Mass. SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

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THE SPIRIT OF '76

Significance of Independence Day. Conditions a Hundred and Twenty Years Ago.—The Spirit Today.

The memorable Fourth of July has come again for the one hundred and twenty-fifth time.

How many of those who enjoyed that great day, whether in making a lot of noise with Chinese fire-crackers or in going out of town to some picnic or listening to an oration, have given a serious thought to the meaning and significance of the day.

It is a fact that in a society where people are ignorant of things in general the form of a thing is always remembered more than the actual fact that was the cause of its existence. Thus, for instance, people enjoy holidays the significance of which they know nothing about. And it is certainly a pity that it should be so.

Usually it is the custom that on the Fourth of July great orators should be invited to deliver orations on the great deeds of our forefathers. But these orations have now become proverbial, due to their great bombast and lack of pregnant thought.

What is the meaning of the Fourth of July? Just what the word *Independence* signifies. On that day, a hundred and twenty-five years ago, the second Continental Congress assembled at Philadelphia declared that "these united colonies are free and independent states, dissolved from all allegiance to Great Britain, and have the power of sovereign states." This declaration of independence also contained a statement of self-evident truths, truths regarding the rights of men. All thoughtful persons are acquainted with the details of that statement.

This much must be remembered. At the time when the above declaration was adopted the United Colonies had about a third the population of Great Britain. England was rich; the colonies were poor. England could have raised a very big army to fight the undisciplined farmers; the United Colonies were not sufficiently united. About a third of the men in the colonies were opposed to the Revolution; about half

a million were slaves and could not fight, and then there were many that believed in the cause of the Revolution but were too cowardly to take up arms against England.

But regardless of the many difficulties and obstacles that were in the way of a successful issue the men in session at Philadelphia had the courage to throw off the supremacy of England. With them it was a question of life and death. They had the courage of their convictions.

How many people have the same spirit today? Few, indeed. The United Colonies have grown into the United States of America. These states have now become a united and inseparable country. This country has now become one of the most powerful countries on earth.

But how fare the people? They are divided in two classes. One class includes the rich, the other class includes the poor. England no longer rules this country, thanks to the devotion of our brave forefathers to the cause of the Revolution. But the rich rule the poor with an iron hand—the hand of plutocracy. The common people of today are robbed more fiercely in the shops and factories, the mills and the mines than England ever dared to rob the Colonies. And when the poor of today protest in one way or another against injustice and oppression they are immediately declared traitors by a hired press and a dependent pulpit and are driven into submission by brute force.

Thus you find that in Philadelphia, where 125 years ago the Declaration of Independence was adopted, the other day a corporation robbed the people of its thoroughfares, which act is certainly antagonistic to the spirit of the famous document adopted there in 1776. The same happens in almost every city. We are ruled by a few dozen kings, called Captains of Industry or Promoters, and these are more oppressive than King George ever was.

Our country is called rich and prosperous because we have so many of the wealthy class that are prospering in their business of robbing the people. The poverty of the great mass is not at all taken into consideration. The people are considered happy and prosperous if they have enough stew in their dinner pails to keep them from starving, so hogish is the conception of our rich of what constitutes the happiness of those they keep in subjection.

And how many of the people of today have the spirit of 1776, the spirit of declaring their independence? Alas, few. How many people today are ready to take up arms in defence of the rights of man—the chief right of which is to have an opportunity to live? Few, indeed. And this is because the people as a whole are ignorant.

The people are most ignorant of the condition they find themselves in, of the mode in which they are robbed and oppressed by the rich, called capitalists. They are ignorant of the meaning of human achievement that the nineteenth century has witnessed. They are ignorant of the progress we have made in industry, science, politics, philosophy and religion. They are just what their name denotes—wage-slaves, pure and simple.

Fortunately there is a small group of patriots today, like in the days preceding 1776, that is constantly waking the people to action. This group which is composed of the Socialists of the land is unceasing in its efforts to arouse the people from their slumber and to bring them to their right senses.

The spirit of 1776—that is what we need. The spirit of independence—that only will regenerate society.

Do you feel independent? Yes? What about your necessity of having a master all your lifetime? You may change your master as often as your stomach will permit. But a master you must always have.

Come, then, join the party of emancipators, the party that will overthrow all masters and establish conditions that will make impossible for masters to exist. Don't be a coward. The chance is in your hand. Strike for Socialism and Freedom!

Republican—"Whew! Is it not roasting weather?"
Socialist—"I should say it is. But you should be the last man to kick."

Republican—"Why?"
Socialist—"Because you voted for a full dinner pail and for nothing else."

Republican—"What has that to do with the weather?"
Socialist—"Oh, simply this. If you had voted for emancipation you would be spending your vacation in a more comfortable place than your shoe factory. But now you can enjoy the prosperity of the slave."

CAPITALISTS IN SESSION.

Roll call and the reading of communications was suspended at the last meeting of the Combination Leaders' Union, at the suggestion of Bro. J. J. Hill, as the drawing of semi-annual dividends would take place and a general discussion for the good and welfare of the organization would be in order.

On motion Financial Secretary Russell Sage read warrants for following sums, which Sister Hetty Green, treasurer, was ordered to cash, and also any others that might be presented later accompanied by coupons: J. D. Rockefeller, \$40,000,000; Andrew Carnegie, \$10,000,000; J. P. Morgan, \$6,000,000; Baron Rothschild, of London, \$5,000,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt, \$5,000,000; W. K. Vanderbilt, \$5,000,000; George Gould, \$5,000,000; Russell Sage, \$4,000,000; W. C. Whitney, \$2,000,000; J. J. Hill, \$2,000,000; O. Armour, \$1,500,000; J. Flint, \$1,500,000; P. B. Widener, \$1,500,000; Hetty Green, \$1,000,000; Jacob Schiff, \$1,000,000; Huntington estate, \$1,000,000; James Stillman, \$1,000,000; Chas. Schwab, \$1,000,000. Henry Clews, John W. Gates and about fifty others presented warrants and coupons for various amounts below a million dollars as their reward for six months of arduous toil in finding work for the work people.

"Brothers and sisters," said Delegate Hill, after the list of fortunate members had been read, "the first day of July is a grander occasion than the glorious Fourth. (Applause) The first is the day we celebrate, not by making all sorts of unearthly noises to send our enthusiasm to the required pitch, but by the calm, dignified and I may say patriotic occupation of counting our gains from capital we invested for the benefit of the people who work for us. (Applause.) Of course, the Fourth of July is all right. It commemorates the day when our forefathers became revolutionists and seized this land and the capital therein to hand down to us, and we know that success has crowned their efforts. They declared that this government was founded to guarantee life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to us. We live high; we are at liberty to do as we please; we find happiness in directing affairs and reaping consequent rewards. (Applause.)

"It is well for us, therefore, to encourage our workmen, our tenants and our patrons to display their patriotism with red fire and cannon crackers. What they lack in land and capital can be made up in patriotism. We of the C. L. U., though often misunderstood and denounced by labor and Socialist agitators, furnish the people with prosperity. (Applause.) There is no sense in arraying class against class. Our interests and the interests of those who accumulate profits for us are identical (cries of 'That's so' 'You're right,' etc.), and it's the duty of the Politicians' Union, to which we contribute liberally, to educate the people along these lines. The more dividends are given us, the more property we can secure, and, consequently, the happier the

people are." (Applause.)

Bro. John Jacob Astor congratulated the C. L. U. on its magnificent progress during the past six months. "Fully three billions of wealth has been brought under the control of this body during the last half year," he said, "and we now own nearly all the active capital of the nation. The small property owners, like the wage earners, are now dependent on us, and at the present ratio of progress, poverty and prosperity, we will control all the wealth in the country in a very few years. (Tremendous applause.)

"I am free to say there is nothing sentimental about me. I am for the house of Astor first, last and all the time, and by allying myself with this C. L. U. I hope to make our local union greater. The other day I heard a labor agitator denounce this splendid institution and predict social democracy in our time. (Hisses.) I set the man down as being crazy. (Laughter.) We are going to have complete social castes in our time, with imperialism at the top and the better class to rule, even if it is necessary to proclaim a dictatorship to make ourselves secure. (Thunderous applause.) Are not the noble families of Europe our friends? Do we not intermarry and covet titles? Are not our business relations international? Are we not landlords and capitalists like our cousins across the Atlantic? Surely, it is absurd for some of you to fear Socialism. The common people don't want it. They vote with us, and all they want is plenty of work and something to eat, and we can furnish that much." (Applause.)

Bro. W. K. Vanderbilt also spoke enthusiastically of the prosperity of the C. L. U. "We distribute nearly a hundred million dollars among ourselves for the first half of the year," he said. "Our glorious system of industry can be still greatly improved in our favor by trustifying and we can do labor much good. We are its true-blue friends (applause), and if our two political parties remain loyal to us labor will be very happy indeed and won't want unions and Socialism."

Other delegates spoke along same line, after which the meeting adjourned.

—Leland Citizen.

When a legal opinion is rendered it seems to make a difference whether Haverhill has a Socialist mayor or a republican mayor, even if we do have the same city solicitor both years.

So the residents of Ayers Village were "wrathy" last year when they thought our Socialist aldermen wanted to delay granting the Southern New Hampshire electric railroad charter. Well, the republican aldermen granted the charter because they claimed with a loud voice that they wanted to accommodate "the people." Probably the Ayers Village residents thought they were "the people" referred to, rather than "the people" who wanted the charter. Well, the railroad "people" got what they wanted and you will get what you wanted when they get ready.

Councilman Irving knew people in the vicinity of Hale street, Bradford district, didn't want a park. Wonder what he thinks of that petition signed by 100 residents asking for the park?

POLITICAL NOTES.

Haverhill Aldermen Have a Funny Meeting.—Suspicious Hints and Accusations.—Who Runs the City

Poor Pearl! The giant of Haverhill has fallen. The wisest of the wise, the greatest of the great, Joseph H. Pearl, City Solicitor, met his Waterloo last Monday evening in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

It was a pitiful sight! The opinion of the Most Honorable City Solicitor was read on three different questions. But his usual quantity of wisdom must have left the brave fellow, probably the result of the exceedingly warm weather, as his opinion on all questions was discarded by the city fathers.

Poor Pearl! It was a great evening in the aldermanic circus.

The members of the circus number only seven, all staunch adherents of the G. O. P.

At the Monday performance the chief ring master and aspirant for promotion, Edwin W. Bullock, was absent. This made the performance unusually interesting and entertaining, as the function of ring master was exercised by one who is sometime clown and other time keeper of the menagerie, Elmer S. Atwood.

There was all kinds of fun there. Atwood was successful in driving into the "ring" Aldermen Crane, Bourneuf and Cheney. The two rebellious members were Morse and Barnes.

On almost every number on the program numerous compliments were exchanged between members. Some members reduced the circus license fee without authority at the request of the agent of a certain circus. To this Alderman Morse objected most strenuously, although he had not a word to say against the aldermanic exhibition and, on a smaller scale, the council "show," exhibiting without licenses altogether. And here is where Pearl came in with his wise opinion. He claimed that after the price of circus license has been fixed at a formal meeting of the board of aldermen no individual member or city officials had any legal right to change the price. Too bad for the City Solicitor, for his opinion was not accepted.

The other two opinions were as to

wether the Mayor had a right to veto the vacation orders for the firemen and policemen. Pearl said yes, but the four braves said no and that settled it.

The police vacation order was laid over until the next regular meeting. The firemen's vacation order was passed, the invincible four voting as Atwood voted.

Temporary ring-master then moved that the action of the four aldermen reducing \$50 on circus license be indorsed, thus to legalize something that was illegal. And here began a very long story.

Some one spoke of members receiving free tickets from the circus agent. There were accusations of broken promises, of having "been seen," and of "dark doings" in general. Finally, the ring master blew his whistle and the motion was passed.

Thus ended the, at present, great and only "show" of Haverhill.

It will be resumed again on July 18th.

When the republican aldermen granted the charter last summer for the Haverhill & Southern New Hampshire Street Railway, the Socialist aldermen insisted very vigorously on having an amendment inserted calling for the employment of local labor only. The representatives of the corporation stated that they would hire local labor wherever possible. The Socialist aldermen were not satisfied with mere promises but insisted on having it inserted in the charter. The republican aldermen who were in the majority, claimed it was ridiculous for anyone to doubt the word of such "reputable citizens," "successful business men," etc.

Well, what was the result? The corporation proceeded to partially build the road. The work was done mostly by imported Italians, while a few citizens were also hired in order to make a slight pretense of living up to their promises. The corporation agreed to have the road in operation by Dec. 1, 1900, or forfeit their charter. It is now July,

(Continued on page four.)

Nichols & Morse

WE NOTICE

With interest that comrades from all over the country are sending in their help to the Improvement Fund.

We are all aiming at improvement and that is why we have just added to our store a large light room, for the sale exclusively of TRUNKS, BAGS, EXTENSION and SUIT CASES.

We carry the only full and complete line in the city, and our goods are made well and strong by New England, men who are well paid for their labor.

You had better run in and look them over whether you need one right away or not.

LITTLE PRICES.

Hammocks. Boys

Hung out in the shade are about the proper thing for the coming summer days, and we have a dandy line. Even the cheapest ones are good and strong and will hold two without any trouble at all. The better ones have stretchers at both ends and detachable pillows, are closely woven and have deep heavy fringe. The prices range from

75c to \$5.00.

25c to 45c

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.

Hot Weather

Wearing

Apparel

Let us forget, we call attention to an admirable stock of wearing apparel adapted to hot weather.

Glance over this list and see if there isn't something there you need.

Straw Hats

Caps

Duck Trousers

Crash Trousers

Outing Shirts

Belts

Flannel Suits

Flannel Trousers

Light Underwear

Washable Neckwear

and you will find a nice big stock of new and attractive goods if you come hear.

Rowe & Emerson,

68 MERRIMACK ST.

Telephone, 436-2. Haverhill

Blue Serges.

Of all Blue Serge Suits, the "Standard True Blue" is the best. The weave is the one that wears the best. They are cool, they are shapely and stay that way.

These suits are cut and made to give service and hold their shape, they fit better than the ordinary serge, perfectly tailored inside and out.

You can buy a "Standard True Blue" Serge Suit for \$9.89, which is less than you pay for the ordinary kind. Also a good one at \$7.45.

Crash and white Duck Pants at \$1.00. Straw Hats, 25c to \$2.00. All kinds of thin goods at right prices.

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.

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

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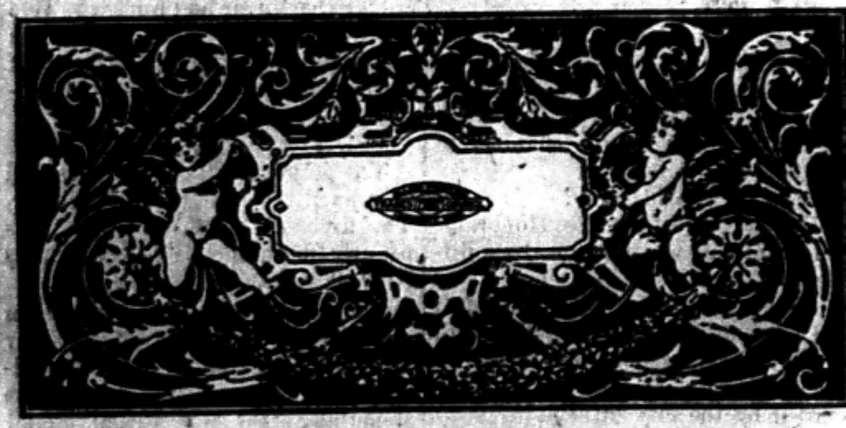
WILLIAM EDLIN, Editor and Manager.

HAVERHILL, MASS., JULY 6, 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.



AN EXCELLENT PLAN.

HOW TO UNITE THE SOCIALISTS.

The approaching Unity Convention, to be held at Indianapolis, June 29, has given rise to a number of plans for union. The one thus far most advertised is known as the 'Strobell plan'...

The affairs of the party shall be conducted by the National Executive Committee, the State Committees, the local committees, and by the general vote of the party.

The National Executive Committee shall be composed of one member from each state who shall be elected by and from the membership thereof...

The members of the National Executive Committee shall continue in office for one year, provided that each state shall have the power to recall the member elected therefrom...

The National Convention shall appoint the seat of the National Executive Committee, which may be removed at any time by a majority vote of those members of the N. E. C. who have been elected by the several states...

Upon demand made by five or more members of the National Executive Committee any business transacted by the National Executive Committee in session shall be submitted to the entire National Executive Committee for their endorsement or rejection.

Whenever there are five locals in any one state, they shall form a state organization to be known as the State Committee, which shall be governed in accordance with the laws of that state according as the laws may provide.

The State Committees shall receive blank charters from the N. E. C. and issue and revoke the charters...

power may vest in the N. E. C. previous to the existence of the State Committees.

Any number of persons subscribing to the platform of the party and who belong to no other political party, may form a local. The party shall at all times have the right, by means of the referendum, to act on any proposition, and to annul the act of its officers.

The reader will perceive that the above is a draft or skeleton for a constitution, and that the duties and powers of the National Executive Committee and of the State Committees and of the locals are matters of detail and may be extended or limited as the party deems best.

It will not be expensive inasmuch as traveling expenses for the quorum are not required.

It will be efficient inasmuch as the quorum can act and yet can be held in check by the National Executive Committee.

It will effect union because there is but one organization proposed.

WORKMEN ON STRIKE.

President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers called out on strike the union employees of the American Sheet Steel Company and the American Steel Hoop Company.

It is a matter of regret," says President Shaffer, "that the issue has been forced, but it now looks as though it will be a fight to the death. The Amalgamated Association is not unprepared for it.

"Right here I want to correct an impression which has been given out that no benefits will be paid strikers until two months have elapsed. The Amalgamated Association will begin at once to take care of its people."

JOIN THE PARTY!

IS THE UNITED STATES FULL?

John Holt Schoelling writes in the current number of "The Cosmopolitan" on "When Will the World be Full?" He comes to the conclusion that in three and one-half centuries hence the world's population will be 52, 073 millions or 1,001 persons to the square mile...

This means that we need not be afraid of the world getting full until about the year 2250 A. D., if the 19th century rate of increase will hold good in the future.

From the same article we can see that the cry of some people that there is not room enough in the United States of America for new comers is groundless. Here is the list given of the density of population in the most important countries...

- 1. Russia 15
2. United States 21
3. China 95
4. Spain 96
5. France 186
6. Germany 263
7. Italy 289
8. United Kingdom 339
9. Holland 411
10. Belgium 572

As it will take an average of a thousand and one persons to the square mile to fill up the world, it looks as if the United States will have plenty of room for millions of people for a long while to come.

Comrades John Spargo of London, England, L. B. Boudin of New York City and J. H. Page of Lynn were with us during this week. All three, although living in different places and useful to the movement in different lines, are active and energetic comrades.

Will the editor of the Gazette kindly explain to his readers what kind of a measure is the French "Associations bill"?

You small business men who clamor for competition as in the olden times, please have patience to wait a while longer. The Haverhill Gazette claims and actually tries to prove with unrefutable figures that as the great steel trust is making too much money it will soon have to face strong competitors.

It is reported from New York that the July dividends will bring to Rockefeller not less than \$40,000,000, thus making this one man's earnings for the year (not figuring the other members of the Standard Oil Company) about \$80,000,000.

IMPROVEMENT FUND.

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.

Total \$24 50

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."

"Do you want this book? The regular price is \$1.00. You can get it for nothing by sending in five yearly subscriptions to the 'Haverhill Social Democrat'."

NORWICH MAYOR.

Gives Sound Instruction to Young People.

Mayor Charles F. Thayer of Norwich, Conn., seems to possess more common sense and backbone than most city mayors can be said to have. The other day he was invited by the Norwich Free Academy to deliver an address to the senior class...

Among other things, he said: "The thoughts which I would have you carry home and retain in memory relate to the city as a co-operative organization."

"The pupil entering upon his course in practical city government soon learns that few of those who constitute the city view it as a co-operative organization, and he also finds it unsafe to study it as such if he has any fear of the modern bugaboo—the Socialist, for such study brings the Socialist into view."

Here the speaker read the poem entitled: "Who is a Socialist?" by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and he continued as follows: "I fear, my friends, it is because the modern Socialist dares insist on the golden rule that the selfish forces now at work against the true interests of the city are laboring to make the word Socialist odious."

"The modern city should be Socialistic. I have said to you that the city is a co-operative organization. It should be such; and co-operation is Socialistic. If purely Socialistic the city would need but one ordinance—that simple and sweet rule of action which contains all the law: love thy neighbor as thyself and whatsoever ye would that he should do to you do ye also unto him."

"To be sure the mayor of Norwich is far from being a Socialist. But considering that this was merely a talk to boys of a senior class, it is but fair to say that there is hope that such a man will in time think the right way."

OUR OPPONENTS.

HERE IS A SPECIMEN.

Ferndale, June 20, 1901. "Rev. T. McGrady:

"I see from the Socialistic Bureau that you now represent that body of Originals, as I read a speech which was reported to have been spoken by you and representing Social Anarchistic Criminals of today and will say that I am thoroughly grieved to learn that you have already taken such a step downward, as you are a Roman Catholic Priest belonging to our mother church and given charge of souls which should occupy your whole time and instead of doing so it seems you have begun to aid what I believe to be a worldly disgrace of the lowest type and to illustrate its dangerous progress will call your attention to the 7th and 10th Commandments of God which are contrary to such a platform known as Anarchistic. As our Lord spoke very emphatically on that subject commanding under pain of mortal sin and Hell fire not to take away nor Covet our Neighbors Goods."

"As you know that the Roman Catholic & Apostolic church is the only true church Authorized by our Lord himself in the Priest of such Church to continue Taking charge of Souls alone and not aid something which Every Honest man has reason to believe will lead the way to Robbery, Murder, Disgrace—and ruin."

"As your Speech has driven Catholics from our Door here I am sure you will not Give another of its kind. The above letter, without signature, was received by Father Thomas McGrady, Socialist writer and speaker. Aside from the ignorance of the author which the letter betrays, it is also a specimen of the kind of opponents Socialists are compelled to deal with."

Undoubtedly, there are many other people that would have us devote our time to saving souls rather than saving human beings. But we certainly decline, with thanks. We leave that work to the Salvation Army and the priests of all denominations. Our mission is to save mankind from a hell on earth."

As for the Social Anarchistic Originals of today—well, we know who they are. You will find them now murdering Filipinos, Boers, Chinese and all other kinds of people."

REMEMBER THE IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Te Shall Know the Truth, and the Truth Shall Make You Free. 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.

IX. ON THE TRAMP. Abe and I are tramping again, after hoeing all the old deacon's corn. We have no trunks to impede us, but each has a valise, that may be used as a pillow. It is a hot day, we have been washing our clothes, and are now waiting for them to dry. Our joint laundry list would read as follows: Two shirts, 2 overalls, 2 jumpers, 2 towels.

Our valises are open. In Abe's are the most tools—in mine the most books. Amongst my books are Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," and Carpenter's "Towards Democracy." I should like to have all their works at hand, also Thoreau's and Emerson's, but I tramp too much, and my valise is now heavy enough. Abe's only book is a pocket encyclopedia.

You will now know that there are some tramps who have some other baggage than an empty tomato can. It has been written of Homer—seven cities saw claim Homer dead, through which the living Homer begged his bread. Part of Homer's baggage probably consisted of manuscript, as mine does. Shall I ever become famous, as he has?

Editorial Interpellation. The author has frequently warned me to make fewer alterations. "Don't try to make it elegant. Make it stronger, if you like, but don't make me out to be a long winded grammarian," wrote the author. But I am compelled to make many alterations because so much of his manuscript is illegible. Most of it is written on second-hand brown paper, some on birch bark, and nearly all of it with lead pencil. By friction in the author's pockets, in his valise, or in transit by mail, much of the pencil writing is almost obliterated. Homer would now be unknown if his manuscript had been lead-pencilled, in an almost undecipherable handwriting, on old wrapping paper.

In the year 4000 will my book be in the classical list? May it not even be deemed sacred, and be read in the churches. (It contains texts for many sermons.) Why do you think Homer so great? Have his writings been of any real service to you—or to anyone else? Emerson's Whitman's, Thoreau's Carpenter's Ruskin's Carlyle's Morris's Gronlund's Bellamy's Howells' and others are much more helpful than Homer's.

Yes, he was great—as the balancer who stands on his head on a slackwire is great. But there is a better greatness: Now (while Abe is intently studying his "Pocket Encyclopedia of Universal Knowledge") I want to philosophise a bit. I, sitting by this brook, no more understand what I am or why I am than the brook knows itself. Wherever I am, that seems the centre of the universe, to me. Wherever you are, that seems the centre of the universe, to you. We boast of our reason—logic—knowledge, yet we are incapable of proving anything beyond the fact that we are conscious, and that each man can prove only to himself. When an agnostic asked me to prove that I had a soul, I said, "I will, when you have proved you have a body."

"If you think—as most of you probably do—that you can easily prove the existence of your body, just write to any scientific man and give him your formula. He has been taught that the existence of matter cannot be proved, and will welcome your discovery—if you've made one."

We know that we exist, and though we can find no formal verbal proof of the existence of matter, we do not doubt its existence. Sitting here by the brook, I recognize you, and I send you these writings, hoping they will be helpful to you. Like the brook and the trees, I do my work without worrying myself about my destiny. "Whence I came, and whither I go, I know not," but I know that now and always, in this world or any other, if each day I do my day's work I shall be doing as the gods would have me do—and as they do themselves.

"Some men have a desire to be good, without being good for anything," said Thoreau. They are, as Abe says, "good with their mouths."

"Chicago has a population of over a million," said Abe, looking up from his book. "Why don't you add 'mostly fools,' as Carlyle did, after stating the population of England?" I enquired. "You'll find one more when you go there again," said Abe.

"Listen to Kipling's remarks about Chicago. 'It is inhabited by savages. Its water is the water of Hooghly, and its air is dirt.'" Said Abe, "He wants 'em to wear red coats and breathe gunpowder-smoke, maybe. You ain't broad enough, Jack. Just like as there's suthin' different to do for every different kind of plant, so there's different things for different people. Maybe you didn't know what good a skunk-cabbage is. It's like cockroaches and rats. It's a scavenger. Do you know what kerosene is? It's oil that was in the plants and animals a million years since. We're gettin' the benefit of 'em now, after a million years. How can you tell what the big cities are goin' to do for time to come?" "You haven't been reading that?" I asked.

Not a read," replied Abe. "Help me to write my book." "Not a write. There's too many parroters a'ready."

"I'm more serious, and has almost ceased the use of his original adjectives. The indications are now that the change will not be to our pecuniary advantage. We passed several prosperous looking farms without stopping, Abe saying, 'let us go on a bit.' After tramping some miles, we came to a small ramshackle house and Abe went to the door and knocked. An elderly woman opened the door and Abe surprised me by asking the usual question about work. (It was evident enough that the tenants were poor, or were misers.) Being told that she had no work for us, Abe—again to my surprise—asked if we could have a bit of food. The woman keenly took stock of us, and then said, 'It ain't much I've got, but you're welcome to some on it, only I reckon you'd better go further. There's some houses along the road a bit, where the folks is a sight better off than I be, and can serve you better.'"

"Thank you for tellin' us, but I guess we'll accept your offer," and we entered, and were served with such food as the dame had to give, spread on a much worn but very clean table cloth.

"After our meal," Abe addressed the dame, saying, "Now we must settle our bill."

"Bless you," said she, "I don't want no pay for a mouthful of food from such as you be."

"Excuse me, mam," said Abe, solemnly, "but you are mistaken. We may look like tramps, but the fact is we are capitalists. If you won't reckon the bill I will. There's a large pumpkin pie, 'most all gone. Such as them are twenty-five cents. Biscuits an' molasses, twenty-five. Wefter fifty cents—that's just a dollar," and down went the dollar on the table. "It's no use arguin'," said Abe in reply to the woman's protests, "you can't impose on us. You won't make us believe we can't do what we like with our money."

When we were on the road again, Abe said, "Thank the Mighty, we've got one dollar less." Now he has always been liberal, but this hankering to get rid of money is something quite unusual. What is the matter with him? It was late in the afternoon when we got engaged for a job—digging a drain. Abe spent the evening reading "Leaves of grass," and I wrote the following chapter, which will, I expect, be abundantly edited. (To be continued.)

How proud it must make the many who never have enough of the good things of life, to read that we are exporting so many millions out of the country! It would make them feel mad if they were not so stupid. Think of their making millions of wealth and sending it away while they who make it never have enough! Querer political economy.—The Appeal.

Japan is of less area than California, but manages to support a population of 44,000,000. A little simple arithmetic will show that at the Japan rate, the United States could take care of a thousand million. Great country, this.—Social Democratic Herald.

There was no combat; the fellows did not venture within reach of Abe's strong hands. His placidity evidently alarmed them. Had he showed excitement or blustered, there might have been an assault-arms to record, but (perhaps to the disappointment of some of my readers), the three modern knights of the road became quiet and pacific, took to the woods, and left us to travel in peace.

"In the economy of nature, of what use are those fellows?" I asked, as we walked on our way. "They're like eruptions on your body. They warn you that there's suthin' wrong inside. "When society is in a healthy state, then, it will not be troubled with such boils, I suppose," said I, and added, "yet you assaulted that tramp."

"We prick the boils when they come to a head," said Abe. I did not reply. Abe was too much for me.

JOIN THE PARTY!

Socialism and the Capitalist Press.

Why Editors and Reporters Misrepresent Socialism.

Charles Dobbs has an interesting article in the current number of the International Socialist Review on "Socialism and the Capitalist Press." He says:

The manner in which an amateur musician, in the strenuous and unconventional West, was protected from exasperated worshippers by the sign on a church organ: "Don't shoot the organist. He's doing the best he knows how." With possible propriety the same degree of tolerance might be requested from justly exasperated Socialists for the benefit of some of the editors and other writers for the capitalist newspapers. An extensive acquaintance with newspapermen constrains me to believe that the majority are honorably disposed men. Few, however, are of that scientific bent of mind which leads men to fearlessly follow a new line of reasoning and promulgate a conclusion regardless of consequences. For this reason and others which will become apparent further on, it is rare that an editor ever becomes known for his championship of any new theory in art, science or religion. The majority of newspapermen are the veriest intellectual chameleons who accommodate their mental processes and conclusions to the color of their environment with a facility quite often characterized by a word indicating a greater degree of turpitude than the term "adaptability." As an instance of this chameleon-like quality it may be observed that the newspaperman employed to keep up with the news of "business interests" will be found writing from the "business interests" standpoint. To get news he goes to the bankers, to the manufacturers, to the investors and to the other people included in the term "business interests" and by absorption, probably, he becomes soaked with "business interests," i. e., capitalist ideas. To him a day of big bank clearings is the occasion for an editorial paean, the rate of interest a subject for prayerful consideration, an extensive order for goods a sign of "our" unprecedented prosperity, and the security market the *sanctum sanctorum* of the temple of industry. To him there is no labor problem except the capitalist labor problem—how to buy labor power at the cheapest possible price.

An appreciation by Socialists of this influence of environment on the newspaperman may soften the wrath of the revolutionaries and restrain them from condignly punishing the journalist who, like the organist, is "doing the best he knows how." Just follow a reporter on a strike assignment before condemning him for his capitalistically colored report as it appears in the paper. The reporter—he will probably be a young man—is sent out by his city editor to "do" a street railway strike. To get his news "straight" and "official" he goes to the office of the manager and introduces himself.

"Charmed to see you, Mr. Pencil-

pusher," says the affable manager, "pray come into my private office and have a chair. Do you smoke? Yes? Well, here's one I can recommend. About the strike? Oh, yes. I imagined you would be around and I drew up a little statement for you to save you the trouble."

Then our reporter is handed a neatly typewritten interview beginning: "Manager Goodman, on being approached by a reporter for The Patriot, was disinclined to discuss the matter, but said finally that the trouble was due to agitators, etc., etc." (The et ceteras stand for the usual managerial statements about the company not being willing to accept "dictation from employees," "men well treated" and "business won't stand higher wages.") When the reporter is bowed out smoking his perfect and full of proud gratification at the distinguished consideration and courteous attention paid him, he heads for strike headquarters "to get both sides of the question." Imagine the contrast! Instead of being obsequiously ushered into a luxuriously appointed office and given a fragrant cigar, he probably is compelled to climb two or three flights of rickety stairs to see the strike leaders. The chances are that they are suspicious of the well-dressed stranger at first sight and when they learn he is a reporter, the distrust—based on previous press misrepresentation—increases. The young man conscientiously asks questions and likely gets sullen answers and then withdraws in relief. When he writes his "story," can we blame him for seeing the situation through the spectacles of the suave man who treated him like a prince, rather than from the view point of the sullen strikers who didn't have any upholstered chair to offer him, no honeyed phrases to tickle his reporterly vanity, and no fat, fragrant perfume to regale his connoisseur nicotine appetite? Consider that the reporter is young and devoted to the things of the flesh before condemning him.

As it is with the young reporter so it is with the other and older ones, the men entrusted with the work of gathering news from other fields. Consider the position of a Washington correspondent, for instance. The enterprising chronicler of events at the national capitol must have officials "on the staff" who, in return

for his reference to them in terms of praise, are depended on to provide him with "tips" on official acts and the various sorts of information embraced in the term news. The Associated Press for this reason is always an administration partisan. Otherwise it would get no news beyond the mere routine. However, by "crooking the pregnant hinges of the knee" before the great men of the cabinet and at the heads of departments great benefits to the correspondents follow in the way of early and sometimes exclusive news of important dispatches and "official statements" about the progress of diplomatic negotiations.

In short the whole modern system of news gathering is based on the agreement, "You tickle me and I'll tickle you," entered into between official and reporter. The reporter who is not in position or disinclined to favor the official who has news to give out gets no news. This being true it is readily apparent that practically everything the newspapers print about current events must of necessity be influenced in tone by the source from which it comes. Of course there are some newspaper men who will promulgate, for a material consideration, certain information calculated to advance corrupt interests, but these men have no standing in the news-gathering fraternity—a fraternity, generally speaking, of happy-go-lucky, generous fellows who sail along writing of current events as gracefully as the swan on the bosom of a lake and as unconscious, as a critic said of Senator Jo Blackburn, of the depths beneath.

The ordinary editorial writer for American newspapers is so grossly ignorant of the great international working class movement—so entirely oblivious, even, of the struggles and the nebulous hopes and aims of the trade union movement in this country—that the editorial discussions of the conflicts between "labor and capital" would be amusing if they were not as pernicious as the consequences that follow when the fool who "didn't know it was loaded" gets hold of a gun. Even the most radical of the editorial writers who feel a sympathy for the working class base all their efforts to improve the workers' condition on the fatal hypothesis that "the interests of capital and labor are identical." Naturally, starting from this premise, they become involved in a labyrinth of sentimentality and Utopianism which should make the workingman, like the astute politician, pray to be delivered from his fool friends. Particularly in the discussion of Socialism does the ordinary honest editorial writer say fearful and wonderful things.

As a rule the newspaper editorials on the subject of Socialism may be attributed to ignorance rather than to deliberate misrepresentation, but occasionally a misrepresentation of the Socialist position is due to conscious villainy. The power of editorial writers guilty of this infamy is unfortunately far reaching, for, recognizing the class struggle and the impregnability of the Socialist position in relation thereto, they are better able to effectively misrepresent it. It is from such sources that the honest but ill-informed editors generally derive their arguments. I say "generally" for the reason that out of a thousand editorial writers for the capitalist press who discuss Socialism one may possibly be found who has read a standard work on the subject and argues from opinions derived from original investigation. In the editorials of the daily newspaper press of the United States I believe there is little of this conscious misrepresentation, but a most sinister state of affairs is disclosed by a study of the foreign dispatches, especially those from France and Germany. In both countries officialdom is keenly alive to the ominous imminence of a proletarian victory and the Berlin and Paris correspondents who get their news from officialdom are plant tools of the "authorities" of the two capitals. No opportunity is lost to create the impression in the minds of the American newspaper readers that So-

cialism in Europe, instead of representing all that is vital in democracy, is a long-haired, bomb-throwing ism. Recognizing the steady growth of Socialism in this country the erudite and in fact the only plan left, when deliberate slander fails, is to create dissensions in the rapidly increasing ranks of the Socialists or hold up the glittering beauty of a monarchy against the theory of a democracy. As a result of this latter it is not hard to discover even in this country the evidences of a subtle growth of the opinion that democracy is a failure.

This anti-Socialist tone in the foreign dispatches may naturally be expected to characterize more and more the press utterances in the United States as the evidences of the Socialist movement's growth become more apparent. Bearing in mind the intimate relation between newspaper and official and the fact that the official is a part of that state, which is the instrument of the capitalist class, it is not difficult to see how the alarm of the capitalists will be communicated to the press. Socialists cannot too soon realize that they will not receive any aid from the press as it exists at present, and this fact cannot be too strongly emphasized. In some Socialist quarters there has been a disposition to put some store by "Socialistic" utterances in certain papers, but it is worse than folly to expect any permanent and unequivocal championship of the working class cause from this section of the press which entices the workers only to betray them. The newspapers are mere parasites of the capitalist order, strong as the capitalist order is and weak as that order is, and they may be depended on not to assist in killing the goose which lays for them the golden egg. While editorial writers are allowed wide discretion in their discussions, the counting-room idea of "a free press" is the idea that prevails when there is a conflict between counting room and editorial room. Let the counting room see the revenue decreasing as a result of editorial assaults on "business interests" and those assaults will cease instantly. If the editorial writers cannot harmonize their opinions with counting room opinions other editorial writers not so stiff-necked will be found. The only hope of an adequate representation of the Socialist movement in the field of journalism is the establishment of a Socialist press, frankly revolutionary, giving daily the news of the working class movement in all its phases, exposing the shams and stratagems of the enemy, exchanging blow for blow and standing ever as the unpurchasable and untrifled champion of an Industrial Democracy, the Co-operative Commonwealth.

DOES GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP PAY?

A surprise was sprung on the people of Haverhill last week when the announcement was made that a new position was to be created in the local post office. The person holding this position will be known as a "Financial clerk." It is rumored and believed by nearly everybody that the position was created in order to help maintain harmony in the local republican party.

This is only one instance where useless offices are created for the purpose of sheltering useful politicians.

Is it a wonder that the postoffice does "not pay?"

This condition of affairs is the result of entrusting the management of public utilities to republicans and democrats. Both parties are strongly opposed to public ownership and neither is greatly desirous of making a success of the post office, which accounts for the useless expenditures allowed in that department and the exorbitant rates paid for transportation to railroad companies.

If you want to know whether public ownership is practical, don't fail to elect Socialists to office. Get away from the old party politicians!

LYNN.

The school board last Friday refused the request of the C. L. U. for the use of the High school hall for Labor Day exercises. How do you like it, Delegate DeVerger? Will you continue to be a plant servant for the "grand old party?" Remember, this board is made up of republicans!

ONLY TEN CENTS.

You ought to know everything about the trust question from the Socialist standpoint. Read "The Trust Question," by Rev. Charles H. Vall.

You also ought to know something about the "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 Haverhill Socialist Library will keep you supplied with all standard Socialist works. Just see the reduced prices. Order some books for your own instruction. The library has also a big supply of pamphlets that will just convert your neighbors. Make haste and save money.

TRADE UNIONS.

A TALK THROUGH TELEPHONE.

"Hello, Haverhill Social Democrat! What's the matter with that exchange add? Don't like us, eh? Getting married seems to make you feel a little high-toned. But, say! You are acquainted with all the boys—Stone, Cary, De Leon, Butcher, Harriman and the others, as well as all the exchanges, will you ask the boys to explain this for us and take a fall out of it yourself—if you have time. You will? Thanks! Good-bye."

The above is clipped from the current issue of "The Wage Worker," a Detroit monthly which is edited by Comrade George A. Eastman, author of "A Paradox Explained."

What Brother Eastman wants us to explain is fully expressed by his friend Josh who talks to him through the telephone:

"What in thunderation dew you mean by tryin' ter hitch onto the trade unions fer? Ain't they a compromise affair? Do they advocate reform, er revolution? Is it not just as bad ter jine with them in kickin' fer a compromise, as 'tis ter jine with the Popelists, er reformers, who want ter reform cap'it'ism, but leave it cap'it'ism just the same? Is there any difference between the two?"

"The Worker" of New York, the "Cleveland Citizen" of Cleveland, and the "Workers' Call" of Chicago and the Haverhill Social Democrat have been asked to reply to the above questions by Josh.

From the following telephone report the readers of the Haverhill Social Democrat will be able to make out our reply:

"Hello, Central! Connect me with the office of 'The Wage Worker,' 648 Michigan avenue, Detroit, Mich."

"Hello, hello! George Eastman, is that you? Well, how are you, old man? But, say, isn't your old friend Josh an inquisitive fellow! That question of his about trade unions is a pretty delicate one to discuss, and I really don't know how to begin. Have you time? Oh, never mind that dinner. Give your wife a chance to entertain that sly Josh. All right, I'll make haste."

"Tell your friend that he is making a mistake when he thinks that reform parties and reactionary movements are to be thrown into the same bag with trade unions. There's a mistake in his fundamental reasoning. Mark this: A reform or reactionary party is started with the purpose of ameliorating the condition of some class of property holders. It supports capitalism, wage slavery. But a trade union, in the very nature of its being, is for the purpose of advancing the interests of the worker. Certainly, I know that it is hardly worth while wasting time on getting shorter hours and better wages. But as Socialists we hope that the struggle which is going on between capital and labor all the time will, sooner or later, drive the workers to defend their whole interest, which is Socialism. The interest of labor organizations is antagonistic to capitalism. Hence a trade union, whether conscious of its mission or not, is different than, say, the Populist party and, consequently, Socialists support trade unions."

"Of course, of course, I expected you to say that. But the fact that organized labor does not always and everywhere show its antagonism to capitalism is, well—eh—sometimes it is due to ignorance of what labor's mission is in capitalist society and sometimes it is due to the fact that—eh—the leaders are—well—fakers. Don't laugh! My admission of that does not at all prove your friend Josh's arguments. It simply proves how necessary it is for us to educate the trade unions on right lines, how essential it is to arouse them to class-consciousness. And that is being done today by Morgan, Schwab, Rockefeller & Co., much more than by the Socialists. That's my position on the question. As for the opinions of the rest of the boys—well, Carey is on an agitation tour in Maine, Chase is busy, others feel to warm just now to tackle such a question and the Branch has taken its usual summer vacation. Does that satisfy you? All right. Be good to yourself, but bad to your enemies. Good-bye."

"Hello, hello! What's the matter now? Oh, yes, the exchange add? Well, you shall see it in next week's issue of the Social Democrat. High-toned? I guess nif. Your little paper is all right! Good-bye!"

A United States senator, being charged with selling his vote, another senator came to his relief with an indignant denial. He said: "The senator charged with accepting a bribe met an outsider who had a splendid residence, valued at \$50,000, that he would vote against a certain measure. The senator voted for the measure and won the bet. See?"—Social Democratic Herald.

LESLIE'S.

New Weekly "Ad" SATURDAY, July 6, 1901.

MILLINERY.

The popular shirt waist hat is in greater demand than ever and we have prepared for that demand. Our stock of these popular Summer Hats is very large and we can supply the most fastidious taste. This department calls particular attention to the large stock of trimmings for Hats and the skilled force of designs and trims that are employed in the making.

THE Gainsborough Hat.

has attracted the attention of a great many and we have only a few left for your inspection. We want you to visit the waiting and convenient toilet rooms here, always open at the disposal of patrons.

LESLIE'S,

28 to 40 Merrimack St., Haverhill, Mass.

Simonds & Adams,

The Popular Department store of Haverhill.

A Clearance Sale

OF ALL OUR

Wash Dress Goods

WILL COMMENCE

Monday, July 8.

Extraordinary bargains will be offered in all these fine goods.

Many lots at half price or less.

GINGHAMS, PERCALES, MUSLINS, DIMITIES, PIQUES, LAWNS, SATINES, MERCERIZED GOODS.

And all the seasons favored styles of WASH GOODS.

At Clearance Sale, Commencing Monday.

SIMONDS & ADAMS

Three Taylors, The Great Clothiers.

Bathing Suits

OF ALL KINDS,

TRUNKS, BAGS AND TRAVELING SUITS AT LOW PRICES.

THREE TAYLORS, 75 Merrimack St.

Don't Forget

To bring your Laundry Bundle to the

STAR LAUNDRY,

JOHN J. CARRIGG, PROP., 52 Wingate St.

P. 8.—Ring us up or send apostal.

Guard Against Sweatshop Clothing



See that this label is on the garment you buy. It is sewed on by machine stitching in the pocket. The following merchants in Haverhill handle Union Label clothing: ROWE & EMERSON, NICHOLS & MORSE, THE KEMPTON CO., THREE TAYLORS, W. H. FLOYD & CO., WARREN EMBERSON.

Too Hot for Long Talk.

Here are suggestions for

Cool Clothing.

Fine Madras Golf Shirts, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Or 48¢ if you don't care for the higher priced.

Cool Underwear, 48¢ and 25¢.
Derby Ribbed Union Suits, \$1.50.
Crash Coats, small sizes, to close \$1.00.
Crash Pants, \$1.00.
Duck Pants, 75¢.
Serge Coats, \$1.00.
Alpaca Coats, \$1.50 and \$2.00.
Satin Coats, \$1.00.
Striped Coats, 50¢.
Flannel Pants, \$1.00.
Boys' Wash Pants, two for 25¢.
Better grades, 25¢.
Boys' Wash Suits, 48¢ and 98¢ up.
Straw Hats, every kind.
Fancy Hose, 25¢.
Foulard Neckwear, 50¢.
Grenadine Neckwear, 50¢.
Special Blue Serge Suits, \$7.50 and \$9.75.

These are mere suggestions. Lots of other comfortables if that will offset the hot weather.

W. H. Floyd & Co., RELIABLE CLOTHIERS, 86 W'c'k St., Haverhill.

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

Rubber SOLES HEELS PATCHING CEMENT. E. E. BELANGER, 6 WINGATE STREET, HAVERHILL.

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, 57 and 59 CEDAR ST., HAVERHILL.

Telephones: People's, 221-4. N. E., 564-3.

City Insurance Office,

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

Bicycles and Repairs,

H. R. SAWYER,

15 FLEET STREET, Open Evenings, People's Tel. 57-4.

J. T. HILL

For Spring Shoes

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

"THE MODEL,"

where you will be used right.

45 MERRIMACK STREET.

KEEFE HAS MOVED

INTO HIS New Daylight Store

85 MERRIMACK STREET

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

3 Men Shot

into our store the other day and told us our Soda was the best they ever drank. You will believe it if you try it.

Charles A. Nelson,
DRUGGIST.

COR. WASHINGTON and ESSEX STS
The nearest Drug Store to Labor Headquarters.



FROM NATIONAL SECRETARY.

Comrades: As the time for forwarding semi-annual reports is here, I desire to call your attention to this matter with a request that same be sent to the national secretary before July 15th, so that all reports can be included in our report to the national convention.

I also desire to call the attention of all comrades and especially the secretaries and organizers of all Locals to see that any indebtedness for literature, Int. Del. stamps, for assessment, for dues stamps or from any other source be paid before July 15th.

State Committees are also requested to please close up their accounts and make remittance for balance due before the above date, so that a complete report can be made to the convention.

All Locals and State Committees are requested to forward to the national secretary the names and addresses of all delegates elected by them to attend the national convention.

Yours fraternally,
William B. Batcher,
National Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Springfield, Mass., July 1, 1901.
Editor Haverhill Socialist Democrat: I have been asked to report, with a view to publication in your paper, the following resolutions, adopted unanimously at a meeting of the Social Democrats of Western Massachusetts at Springfield Town Hall, Sunday afternoon, June 24, 1901:

"Resolved, that it be the sense of all social democrats of Western Massachusetts, which includes Chicago faction and Springfield faction, assembled in convention at Holyoke, June 20, to discuss future party affairs, that any plan of unity that may be adopted at the coming unity convention that does not unite all factions under one National Committee and one State Committee will be considered a farce, and will be a further loss of money, time and energy, that could be used for a better purpose.

"Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be handed to each of our delegates to the Indianapolis convention and that they be sent to the party press for publication."

Yours fraternally,
Richard S. Brooks.

FROM FITCHBURG.

Notwithstanding the fierce heat, Comrade George Goebel, interested in a good sized audience called together by the Fitchburg Socialist club last Sunday afternoon. Among other good things he said: "You can't lift a tub while you are standing in it. You can't reform the old parties till you go out of them. Your slick politician will shake your hand almost off the day before election, and shake you altogether the day after."

"So long as our flag stands for justice and peace, so long we stand by the flag." His topic was "The New Patriotism."

Eight people joined the club.

"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 farming class. "The Mission of the Working Class," by Rev. Charles H. Vail will convert any open minded person to Socialism. All for ten cents. Order from Haverhill Socialist Library, Gilman Block, Haverhill, Mass.

FRANK JONES'S
PORTSMOUTH ALE
STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

If you are going to drink Ale, why not drink the Best? The best is Frank Jones's GOLDEN CREAM ALE. Frank Jones's Cream Ale sold in barrels, halves and quarts for Family Trade.

T. F. CARROL, Local Agent,

CORNER OF ESSEX AND WINGATE STREETS, HAVERHILL, MASS.

People's Tel. 105-4.

SUGGESTIONS FOR STATE ORGANIZATION.

"I have walked nearly one hundred miles in search of work and am tired. Let me lie down and rest awhile." These were the words of O. P. Smith to Robert Hanson who found him reclining upon the shore of Flax pond, on property owned by Mr. Hanson, on last Tuesday afternoon. Two hours afterwards he was seen to enter the water and deliberately commit suicide by drowning.

Mr. Smith was a resident of this city and for many years had industriously worked at his trade of shoemaking. He was a good citizen, of some 56 years of age, and left a wife and child. He had been missing from his home for several days, which home he had left in search of work after earnestly seeking it here in vain for several weeks. Worn out and discouraged, after his fruitless search for the same for several days, he laid himself down on the shore of the pond and decided that he no longer desired to continue the economic struggle for existence for himself and loved ones and by his own act passed into the great beyond. He was a member of the masonic fraternity and other secret societies.

Many a shoe manufacturer and brother mason undoubtedly read his story as chronicled by the local press, and said: "If he had made known his circumstances to me I would have helped him to obtain work or offer him financial assistance," and my well groomed clerical friend also had the same thought. But then both forget that many laboring men are in his condition today and are too proud to make known their circumstances.

How often do we hear the remark of the self-satisfied workman in the barber shop on Saturday: "I can always get a job and any man can do the same, if he will get out and hustle for it."

Who is responsible for this man's death?

I say it is you, my clerical friend, you, Mr. Shoemaker, and you, Mr. Satisfied Shoemaker, who vote the republican or democratic ticket. For year after year you go to the polls and cast your ballots for a continuance of this present economic system which begets all the crime in the calendar, murder, theft, divorce, prostitution, pauperism, suicide and death and the press reports of these evils become so frequent that but few give even a passing thought to them, unless their relative or friend is the victim.

The Social Democratic party stands for the abolition of this wicked competitive system and puts up the only ticket that a Christian or a laboring man should vote for. When next you go into the booth to exercise your right as a citizen, remember poor Smith and cast your protest against a continuance of the old order of things which will sooner or later pass away.

John—"Where did you go on your vacation last week?"

Bill—"I stayed at home and got trusted for rent and groceries and how have got to get steady work for a while in order to catch up, but work is not starting very soon."

John—"Well, you voted for McKinley prosperity and you are getting just what you voted for—a system the intent of which is to merely give you an existence and keep you in condition to produce more for the capitalist class."

Bill—"I guess you are right, but they cannot fool me again. I have voted for the last time for capitalism."

You Lynn and Salem shoe cutters, how does this strike you?

Well! well! what do you working people of Lynn think of the condition of affairs in the Lynn city government? The board of public works being only an errand boy for the aldermen and council and the people being made fools of by these bodies. The civil service system, for which the republican party is supposed to stand, is ignored entirely and the rights of the people are being trampled upon by the appointment of Horace Parker, as clerk of the board of public works, that being a reward for standing by the republican ring as city hall reporter for the Lynn Item.

NEMO.

Attention, comrades! Let us give our undivided attention to a question which is of the utmost importance to our movement in Massachusetts. Let us not lose sight of it by riveting all our attention upon the Indianapolis convention. I do not want to belittle one iota the necessity of a united national party, which I believe will be the outcome of the national convention. But unity or no unity in national affairs, unity must be established in this state; the law demands it. I believe the "Election Act" will aid us greatly in perfecting our party organization.

But work!—work from our point, Massachusetts work, is necessary if we are to maintain and advance our movement in the state.

The State Committee will soon issue a call for the election of delegates to our state and district conventions, which call must be sent out at least 21 days before caucuses are held. How many cities and towns are ready to respond?

Of the 33 cities in our commonwealth only 18 have as yet filed official political lists with the Secretary of State. The following 15 cities: Everett, Gloucester, Marlboro, Medford, Melrose, Newton, North Adams, Northampton, Pittsfield, Salem, Somerville, Taunton, Waltham, Woburn and Worcester are as yet unorganized officially.

Of the 321 towns only Abington, Adams, Amesbury, Avon, Bridgewater, Braintree, Clinton, Georgetown, Hyde Park, Leominster, Mendon, Middleboro, Milford, Natick, Plymouth, Reading, Rockland, Warren, Westfield, Weymouth and Whitman are organized. These facts give a glimpse of the necessary work we are to capture the citadel of capitalism in the Bay State.

Few are the changes wrought upon the "Election Act" during the session of the legislature just memorialized. But there are two of specific import. First, Section 27, chapter 54B, "Election Act of 1898" has been amended, the sense of which is that all nominations of candidates to be voted upon in the state election must be made in one caucus, thus abolishing extra caucuses for the election of delegates to district representative conventions and nomination of members to the general court.

Secondly, candidates for Senator and members of the state committee from each of the Suffolk senatorial districts (which is composed of the cities of Boston and Chelsea; the towns of Revere and Winthrop and ward three in the city of Cambridge) must be elected by direct plurality vote in caucuses; thus doing away with their election in conventions which is still the law for the rest of the state.

A point of note is that the law requires that the state convention shall be held on week days. Generally the attendance of comrades means a financial loss to them. Hence the necessity of thorough organization of the convention work that it may be speedily done. To this end I make a few suggestions. That arrangements be made for holding the convention about the middle of September; this would allow seven or eight weeks in which to make our campaign.—That as the convention is the first of an official character it should, I believe, be made an occasion that will add to the historic value of the work. I recommend that it be held in Boston, which city is central and easy of access, and in the Cradle of American Liberty. Faneuil Hall is

both beautiful and commodious and it can be procured for \$15.00. The convention should be spared the time of electing its temporary and permanent chairmen, which could properly be done by a referendum vote, whose duty it shall be to submit a platform and report on resolutions which may be sent in prior to the convention.—That a credential committee be appointed by the state committee from the legally elected delegates.—That the permanent chairman be requested to prepare and have typewritten an address on the issues of the campaign, and that copies be given in advance to the press, this expense to be borne by the state committee.—That the platform; address of the chairman; resolutions adopted; and important notes of the convention proceedings; report of the work of our representatives Carey and McCartney; together with the letters of acceptance and the pictures of the candidates which shall have been nominated by the convention, shall be printed. Thus making a handsome campaign document which may be sold at a profit to the state committee.

Should these suggestions meet with the party's approval they may be adopted as rules and regulations of the state committee, thereby fortifying ourselves against any technical questions which may arise, and at the same time this will be the means by which our propaganda organization may be more directly attached to our legal political organization. This convention offers the opportunity of demonstrating our ability to legislate and certain it is that we may gain the public confidence by a display of capacity in handling our own official affairs which would extend their confidence in workmen's ability to hold the reins of government.

DAVID GOLDSTEIN.
Boston, July 4, 1901.

POLITICAL NOTES.

(Continued from page one.)

1901, and still there is no sign that the road is to be put in operation.

Another written agreement contained in the charter was that the road on Pecker Hill and Broadway would be paved between the tracks and eighteen inches on each side. This has not been done and the road bed is badly washed out and is very dangerous. The tracks in many places are entirely above ground and in some places the ties are also bare. In one place, for a distance of between 12 and 15 feet, the rails and ties are entirely bare and above ground.

What are our republican aldermen doing to remedy matters? Well, they requested representatives of the company to attend a recent meeting of that board and give an explanation.

When a meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held at which the corporation was supposed to show cause why they had not fulfilled their several agreements, the said board having a right to compel the corporation to forfeit its charter, the corporation didn't put in an appearance! Did the corporation know that it controlled the aldermen instead of the aldermen controlling the corporation?

When the meeting of the aldermen was held the mayor stated the message of the corporation and after displaying a slight amount of oral fireworks, such as "We can make the

company forfeit its charter if we want to," etc., the board graciously voted to hold a conference with the representatives of the corporation the next forenoon.

The appointed time came and the lawyer who represented the corporation stated that they were ready to pave the tracks at once and had been when it became necessary. Another reason given to the mayor previously was that they hoped "soon" to bring a gang of men into town to finish the road through Lafayette square and up the street and would also pave the tracks at the same time. The lawyer also stated that they expected to have the road in operation as far as Salem Depot, N. H., by August 1. These statements seemed to satisfy the aldermen and they went away, probably feeling that they had done a wise thing, although what they did was mostly to listen. The lawyer did the rest. Over two weeks have passed since that conference and the matter seems to have been forgotten altogether by the aldermen, as they did not bring it up again at their meeting last Monday. The company has not started paving the tracks, although it promised to commence "at once." "At once" is a short phrase, but it appears to be capable of indefinite extension when used by a corporation.

What do you think of a Board of Aldermen that will allow a corporation to maintain its roadbed in a condition which endangers the life and limb of strangers who use the street during dark nights? And this is permitted so that the corporation may import a gang of Italians later on to do two jobs at once and thus save money. Of course, to expect such a board to forfeit the charter would be asking too much!

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News From Boston.

The Socialists of Boston are certainly doing their best to ameliorate the condition of the working class. Regardless of the extremely warm weather they are constantly before the people expounding the principles of Social Democracy.

The modes of propaganda vary. Some short time ago the comrades of ward 8 sent one hundred subscriptions to the Haverhill Socialist Democrat. And this is undoubtedly the kind of agitation that speaks for itself.

The "Gospel of Socialism" is not neglected on Boston Common every Sunday from 3 to 6 p. m. We have two stands, one is under the chairmanship of Comrade S. E. Putney, and the other is in charge of Comrade Campion.

Sunday, June 30 was a very hot day but we had a very large meeting on the common. When Putney opened the meeting one could notice all those religious stands thin out and our crowd become more numerous after the preliminary remarks of the chairman, Comrade Cutting was introduced as the first speaker. Being a member of the Central Labor Union he naturally dwelt on the conduct of Representative Garity in connection with the recent subway bill with which all of you are well acquainted. His remarks were very interesting. The next speaker was Comrade Goldstein, who spoke of the McNary banquet; he interested the audience to a great extent.

The next leading speaker of the day was Comrade John Spargo of London, England, who is visiting this country. Space will not permit to give even an extract of his speech, but I must say that no Socialist speaker in Boston ever made a better, more eloquent speech than Comrade Spargo. He possesses a quality that is very rare among speakers, that is, simplicity. He held the audience for an hour and a quarter and was very much appreciated by everybody.

On Campion's stand the following speakers occupied the platform; Comrades Campion, Cutting, Spero and Kennedy of Haverhill. A large audience was in attendance.

Sunday evening Comrade J. Spargo delivered an able address on "The Development of the Trust and its Effect on Society," at the headquarters of the S. D. P., 995 Washington street. The hall was well filled considering the unbearable weather.

The Boston comrades will keep on working for Socialism until victory will be ours.

E. B. OREPS.

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