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Haverhill Mass. SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

VOL 2. NO. 40. 41

HAVERHILL, MASS., JULY 13, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS

ARE WE ALL RICH?

HOW MANY WORKINGMEN HAVE \$6000? — WHAT PER CAPITA WEALTH AMOUNTS TO—HOW PEOPLE ARE FOOL-ED.

The "World's Work" is a first class magazine of the capitalist class. It is therefore not surprising to find there the following misleading statements:

"The wealth of the United States is computed every ten years from the census returns. The total wealth in 1850 was put at \$7,135,780,227, or \$308 per capita, and in 1870, at \$30,068,518,507, or \$780 per capita. Expert statisticians estimate that the amount for 1900 will be at least \$90,000,000,000, or nearly \$1,200 per capita. When it is considered that the latter amount represents accumulated savings of \$6,000, or nearly four times the average of 1850, for every family of five persons, it is evident that the world is growing rich at an astonishing rate under the operation of machine production."

What does the above express? To the superficial reader it means that we are really prosperous and that all of us have a share in the general prosperity.

But the real case of the situation is altogether different.

How many workingmen in the United States have their per capita of \$1,200?

A very small number, indeed.

How many families, leaving out property people, possess \$6,000?

Very few, indeed.

The great mass of the people, the majority of workingmen, do not possess a cent more than what they absolutely need in order to get along in this cruel world.

Many thousands of people have not even enough of what constitutes a bare living.

Almost every worker is a poor man. The wages he earns do not last him from one time to another. He necessarily borrows and is never able to clear himself from all kinds of debts.

What's the use, then, of telling people that the world is getting richer every day?

Prosperity does not mean that only few should get rich and the rest should remain poor.

Prosperity means plenty for all. And the man who tells people that they are prosperous today is telling a falsehood.

The per capita figures are always

misleading. They mean absolutely nothing.

If John and Jack were the only two living persons in this world, and John had \$1,000,000 while Jack nothing at all, it would mean that each year had a per capita wealth of \$500,000. Whereas, as a matter of fact, one would be enjoying life while the other would live in poverty.

It is the same when capitalist writers tell us that we are growing very rich in this country because of the increase in the per capita wealth in the United States.

The absurdity of such figuring is evident to all thinking workingmen.

When every American workingman's family will be comfortably situated, when there will be plenty of everything in the home of every person who is willing to do useful work, then only will we have the real kind of prosperity. But then we shall also have Socialism.

Without Socialism the real kind of prosperity is impossible.

THE POPE AND LABOR.

We do not know how much truth there is in the following dispatch. Let our readers decide for themselves.

"Rome, June 22.—An interesting experiment is being tried in Italy with the cordial approval of Pope Leo. It is the establishment of Leagues of Catholic Workingmen and the war cry is 'Freedom of action and the right to work.' The Leagues are primarily anti-socialistic, because nine out of ten strikes in Italy are fomented by extremists. The League are already at work in Rome, Genoa, Milan, Turin and Venice and the Socialists are greatly puzzled how to meet this powerful organization which has truly a democratic base.

"One of the earliest victories achieved by the Catholic Workingmen has been at Genoa, where they pluckily took the places of the striking coal heavers and remained at work in spite of threatened and actual violence. The Government, however, is looking askance at the new industrial movement as being likely to give the clericals a weapon for political use."

Shall we say that the Pope is very much opposed to Socialism and trade unionism?

Shall we believe that the Pope is encouraging organized scabbery?

That is just what the dispatch is saying.

Do you believe it?

ATTENTION!

Don't forget the Second Annual Outing of the S. D. P., Local Lawrence, at Rafferty's Island, July 21, 1901. Only five cent car fare from either Haverhill or Lawrence. Admission, including a boat ride, 15 cents.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES

Denounced by Socialists.—The Republican Party of Haverhill Fears Issue of Approaching Political Struggle.—The Gazette Attacks Debs and Accuses Socialists of Treason—A Reply.

The republican party of Haverhill, through its mouthpiece, the Haverhill Gazette, has already opened aggressive fire on the Social Democrats.

Fearing very much the outcome of the coming elections, conscious of the moral defeats it has already suffered this year at the hands of the Social Democrats, the G. O. P. of Haverhill has ordered its journalistic scribblers to keep up a continuous attack on Socialism and Socialists.

The beginning of the direct attack came in the shape of a leading editorial in the issue of the Gazette of July 8, which was sufficiently salted and peppered with Fourth of July pyrotechnics to convince fair-minded persons that the writer was inspired by a desire to play on the prejudices of his readers.

"Demagogue or Traitor?" was the caption under which the editorial writer assumed to teach the Socialists a few lessons about citizenship and loyalty to the country.

The editorial was directed against the local Social Democratic movement, although it chiefly dealt with the Fourth of July oration of Eugene V. Debs which was delivered in Chicago—an oration that was powerful enough to arouse the ire of all the upholders of the present capitalist system. Said in part Editor Shedd:

"In marked contrast to the spirit of Fourth of July gatherings about the country where patriotism was aroused by eloquence, was a gathering of Social Democrats at Chicago where Eugene V. Debs was the orator of the day, and where he improved his opportunity to denounce the American flag, the constitution, the supreme court and all the institutions of government and to promise that when the opportunity came the Social Democrats would see that all these were destroyed."

This is the spirit of threatenings that the editor of the Gazette thinks "constitutes a menace which must not be underestimated."

Inspired by the Chinese fire-crackers with which he amuses himself on the great national celebra-

In its great anxiety to misrepresent Socialism and to slander the Socialists of the land the Haverhill Gazette has turned to the most vulgar kind of literary charlatanism. It states editorially that the attack on the home is a part of Socialist program, which statement we nail as a lie. In our next week's issue we shall print an article dealing fully with the question: "Which System Breaks up the Home—Socialism or Capitalism?"

tion day, the editor could not stomach an oration of the Debs kind which threatened the glorious and cherished ideals of the "American" people.

The full speech of Eugene V. Debs has not yet reached this office; we therefore cannot report with positiveness what he did say at the meeting of the Chicago Social Democrats.

But from the report given by the Associated News and printed by the Haverhill Gazette it is seen plainly that Debs denounced any and all flags that stood for slavery.

The stars and stripes once stood for freedom, for independence, for right.

The stars and stripes, in the hands of the McKinley administration, represent slavery.

Every workingman in the United States is a wage-slave—dependent on some master or other for a living.

Every workingman on the Hawaiian plantations—that is brought there by unscrupulous American contractors, under the protection of the American flag, is a serf.

Every child that is at work in the southern mills and factories is a chattel slave—one sold by a second party, parent or guardian, to a master.

Under the stars and stripes our soldiers murdered innocent Filipinos.

Under the stars and stripes we subjugated Cuba and Porto Rico by brute force.

Under the stars and stripes we witnessed the shooting down of innocent workingmen whose only crime was a desire to improve their condition.

Under the stars and stripes the

courts of the United States issued countless injunctions against organized labor.

Under the stars and stripes legislators and public officials were found time after time to be on the pay roll, that is, in the service, of private capitalist organizations.

Under the stars and stripes there are today hundreds and thousands of people that are dying from lack of food and shelter.

Under the stars and stripes there are hundreds and thousands of unfortunate women selling themselves for the meanness possibility of a living.

Under the stars and stripes ignorance and illiteracy prevail. The people cannot talk their own language, do not understand their own literature, are not capable of understanding and exercising their real functions as members of a republic.

And in the face of all this—where is the man who dares face an American public and declare that there is freedom, prosperity and cause for rejoicing in this country?

Where is the man who dares tell an American public to its face that the usual Fourth of July eloquence is something else than words, empty words, pure and simple hypocrisy?

Perhaps Editor Shedd is the man. If he has the courage of his convictions let him come forward. We are ready. The best hall in Haverhill or the most elaborate preparations on Washington Square or at the Pines will not be too expensive for us.

Anything to have the fun, as a western celebrity, the king of challengers, would put it.

Commenting on what is supposed to be part of Debs' speech, Editor Shedd continues in the following strain:

"He was cheered lustily by his listeners, according to the despatch, and they evidently believed that he meant all that he said, whether he did or not. The question is, did he mean it all? If he did and the party which he represents continues to endorse his words and accept his teachings as the greatest present day exposition of the Social Democracy, the party as well as the man are indicted as planning and threatening treason and forfeit their claim to support in any way by American citizenship."

So the great editor of the Haverhill Gazette says that if we endorse what Debs said we stand "indicted as planning and threatening treason."

Well, we do endorse every word of Debs, not because Debs was our leader in the last national campaign, but because every word in that re-

ported speech is an expression of a truth.

As to treason, well, let it be treason. If it is new to the editor we wish to inform him that we are revolutionists, not reformers. Our aim is to overthrow everything that encourages and perpetuates the present system of wage-slavery.

Is Editor Shedd really serious when he says that Socialists forfeit their claim to American citizenship? We suppose that he would enjoy seeing all Social Democrats on the gallows for their treason.

But Editor Shedd shall not have the pleasure of such a sight. We promise him the mortification of seeing all his cherished ideals of capitalism destroyed forever.

The Socialists are not here for a day or for a year. They will continue to agitate among the people and to propagate their ideas until capitalism will be abolished and Socialism established.

Patrick Henry said: "I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided—the lamp of experience."

The Socialists say the same. The experience of past history convinces them that Socialism, which is a system of collective ownership and operation of all the means of production and distribution, is forcing itself upon society, as the only way of escape from the throes of "American" capitalism, which cruel system is so loudly praised and recommended by the editor of the Haverhill Gazette and thousands of others of his kind.

We know what troubles Editor Shedd. He fears the outcome of the approaching city election. No wonder he tells his readers that "the defiance of a Debs deserves to have its answer from the voters of Haverhill."

But the voters of Haverhill will answer Mr. Shedd and his party accordingly. They will not fail to recall to mind the shameful lies fabricated by the same editor in order to impress his readers that Socialism (and later trade unionism) was responsible for dull business in Haverhill.

The voters will remember what kind of a rotten republican government was forced upon them this year.

The voters will think of the many raids made by the republican party on public treasuries in different parts of the United States.

The voters will be reminded how the Haverhill Gazette and other capitalist papers formed a conspiracy to misrepresent labor news and help conspiring manufacturers in New England in their attempt to smash trade-unions.

With all these possible reminiscences the editor of the Gazette cannot sleep safely.

Let him therefore prepare a few more editorials on the revolutionary and "unpatriotic" utterances of the Social Democrats.

Some near day the patriotic editor will be aroused from his hallucinations by the shouting and singing of the victorious army of Socialists.

JOIN THE PARTY!

ABUSE OF POWER.

OLD PARTY POLITICIANS PROMOTE THEIR PRIVATE INTERESTS REGARDLESS OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

In order to increase their delegation to the lower branch of the state legislature the republicans of Maryland tampered with the census of that state. According to the Maryland Constitution counties having less than 18,000 population are entitled to send two delegates to the lower house and counties having more than that number are entitled to three delegates. Consequently, in line with all their fraudulent methods, the republicans made out big gains in population in republican counties. The census men, most of whom were drawn from the petty ward politicians and their friends, were ordered to find more men than there were in fact. Every county has a graveyard and a hotel, and thus it was discovered that many who were dead and many more who were transient guests in hotels have been included in the new census list. One enumerator, it is reported, had 528 such names on his list. Another had 198 such names.

And this was done by republicans. Capitalists and their hirelings look upon politics as a means of personal gain. Congressman or senator, alderman or representative—the man who runs on the old party ticket seeks office for what there is in it.

Socialists are the only people with a definite, clearly defined purpose, the only, we repeat, whose principle, nay, aspiration, is to serve the people well.

Now kick yourself for having supported a gang of politicians that thrive on the ignorance and blindness of the people.

PUTNEY ELECTED DELEGATE.

Local Boston and Local Cambridge met jointly at the headquarters Sunday evening and elected Comrade Squire E. Putney as delegate to the Indianapolis convention. A committee to raise funds for defraying the expenses was elected. The question of instruction to the delegate will come up at the next joint meeting, Sunday evening, July 21, at headquarters, 995 Washington street.

NINE HOUR LAW.

The American Fedration informs us that the Austrian government passed a law on May 24, 1901, for the legal limitation of labor of coal miners to 9 hours per day. Thus the memorable strike of the Austrian miners of last year has had its beneficent result, in spite of the bitter antagonism of the mine owners.

A. F. Greene of Leominster will speak on "Socialism for Farmers" at Pepperell, Mass., Sunday afternoon, July 21.

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Nichols & Morse
56 Merrimack Street

The Haverhill Social Democrat

Published Every Saturday by the Social Democratic Publishing Association of Massachusetts, at
NO. 2, GILMAN BLOCK, HAVERHILL, MASS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, 50c; six months, 25c; single copies, 2c. No papers sent on credit.
Entered at the postoffice of Haverhill, Mass., as second class mail matter, November 8, 1898.

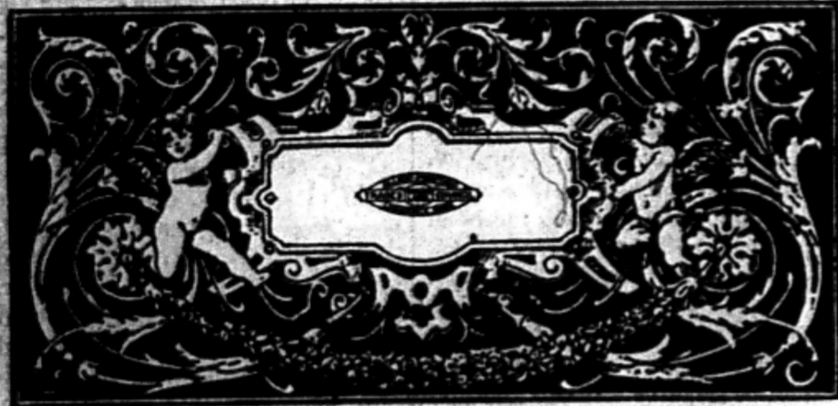
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WILLIAM EDLIN EDITOR
WILLIAM A. KENNEDY BUSINESS MANAGER
HAVERHILL, MASS., JULY 12, 1901.

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.



Social Democratic Locals of Massachusetts should not fail to instruct their delegates to the National Convention of the Social Democratic party as to whether they should vote for the Harriman or the Strobell plan of national organization. This question is very important. What we want is a plan that will not fail to unite the Socialists into one strong party.

Members of the Social Democratic party are requested to send their duly signed credentials, with instructions, to any of the delegates elected to the National Convention of our party. So far the following were elected delegates from Massachusetts: James F. Carey, delegates at large; William Butcher and S. Origo of Springfield and Squire E. Putney of Boston.

We do not approve of the suggestion of Comrade Eugene V. Debs that the work of the National Convention should be crowded into one day. Socialist National Conventions should be real parliaments where all theoretical and practical questions may be calmly and thoroughly discussed and settled. In this respect we have much to learn from our wise comrades in Germany.

Comrade David Goldstein's "Suggestions for State Organization," which appeared in the last issue of the Social Democrat, contained some very excellent points. But we fear that it will be impossible to carry out many of his suggestions this year for want of systematic organization in the state. The comrades are invited to express their views on the subject in the columns of the Social Democrat.

The Social Democrats of Haverhill need a reprimand for neglecting the usual open-air agitation work this season of the year. Three able agitators of our party have passed through Haverhill during the last six weeks and not a single one of them has been engaged to speak here.

The author of "Socialist Jack, or the Book of the Wanderers," makes the following apology for his chapter on Political Economy (X):

"You may be thinking that a chapter on Political Economy is as much out of place in this Book of the Wanderers as a chapter on algebra would be, but I intend to try to show you that most of the modern wanderings is caused by extortioners whose robberies are encouraged by the laws, defended by the armed forces of the nation, sanctified by the modern churches, and justified by the modern political economists. Which, of course, is very well. But we certainly differ in opinion with the author as to his definitions of Wealth and Capital, which are, to say the least, misleading. We hope that some of our Socialist readers will send in a proper reply on the definitions of these terms in time for the next issue of the Social Democrat.

Shall the name of our party remain Social Democratic or shall it be changed to Socialist Party? There is a growing sentiment among the Socialists that the latter name

is the best in every way. At Ohio and Washington state conventions the name Socialist Party was adopted and delegates to the National Convention instructed to introduce the shorter and more expressive name for the entire country. The Massachusetts delegation will probably favor the name Socialist Party and it would be wise for the delegation from our state (also for the delegations from other states) to ascertain, if possible, what difficulties we would have to undergo, if any at all, in order to assure our political standing under the new name.

The question of the Immediate Demands in our national platform is one that is being discussed fully at present by the Socialists throughout the country. That the question is of the utmost importance is so evident to all intelligent Socialists that it hardly needs emphasis. The comrades of Massachusetts should make this question a topic of interest in the Social Democrat. The following as a reminder: The Rochester Convention (Kangaroo S. L. P.) which was held in January, 1900, was the first national body of American Socialists to drop the immediate demands. Six months later followed the New York convention of the S. L. P., where the same action prevailed.

The Haverhill Gazette made an admission the other day to the effect that Socialism was far from dead in Haverhill. Such an admission was very inconsistent with what the same organ said about Socialism at the beginning of this year.

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.

Looking Ahead.

A TRUST IN THE SHOE TRADE.

The Union Boot and Shoe Worker seems to have some idea of what is coming. It says:
If a shoe manufacturing monopoly should be established nearly all the shoemakers now working at the trade would continue to be employed, but how many of the present army of shoe manufacturers, their superintendents, foremen and salesmen? This is a vital question to this numerous body of at present well fed gentlemen. Is a shoe manufacturing monopoly an impossibility in the future? Hardly. Stranger things than that are happening every day. Stand from under, gentlemen, when you see it coming.
In what way do the trusts economize? By getting along with fewer laborers? To some extent, perhaps, but mainly in the office and buying and selling departments. The shoemaker will still be at his bench, but Smith, Brown, Jones and Robinson will take down their signs, and jokes about "dot drummer" will become much less frequent, the shoe trade

paper's advertising columns will shrink almost out of sight, ex-manufacturers would be seeking positions as superintendents, ex-superintendents as foremen, ex-foremen would be seeking jobs at the bench, ex-salesmen would be seeking jobs any old place, etc., etc.
Would the prospect of a manufacturing monopoly be threatening to the shoemakers? Yes. Would it be threatening to the present shoe manufacturers and the rest of the trade? Um!

Then and Now

COMPARISON.

It was the practice universally years ago, and may be still the custom in some of our smaller communities, to have the Declaration read on the village green or at some other public place for the instruction of youth and the refreshment of patriotism generally, says The Pilgrim. It was a salutary practice, and one which it were a pity to abandon, yet we can foresee some embarrassment this year on the part of a reader with alert wits, when, in the face of our own doings of late, he shall come to the enumeration of the dire offenses of King George—offenses that justified our revolution.

"He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good." and President McKinley has just condemned the whole Cuban constitution.

"He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and the payment of their salaries."—exactly as the judges in Porto Rico and the Philippines are dependent on our President.

"He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance."—Porto Ricans and Filipinos can reiterate this charge with entire justice.

"For imposing Taxes upon us without our consent." * * * For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us. * * * For depriving us in many cases of the benefit of Trial by Jury."—These are reasons why our forefathers threw off the rule of the British King. Are we guiltless of them?

To go through the whole is neither necessary nor pleasant. The catalogue of the sins of George III is the list of the colonial triumphs of the United States government in the opening days of the twentieth century.

PROGRESS

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

At the last regular meeting of the Social Democrat Publishing Association, held Tuesday evening at Labor headquarters, Comrade William A. Kennedy reported that he succeeded in selling 100 shares of stock to new subscribers in Massachusetts. Comrade Kennedy made a two weeks' tour through the state for this purpose and he said that he was well received wherever he went. His report was accepted and the meeting elected a committee with instructions to take steps toward incorporating the association.

Comrade Kennedy was appointed manager of the Social Democrat. Instructions were given to push the paper with great energy as a state organ.

All comrades are requested to help us. There are still a number of shares that are offered to our friends and sympathizers at the regular price of \$5 per share. Before very long these shares will be worth much more, as an enlargement of our paper is being contemplated.

All those persons that have not yet paid for their shares of stock are kindly requested to remit at once.
Address: Social Democrat, Gilman Block, Haverhill, Mass.

FROM THE WEST

WASHINGTON STATE CONVENTION.

The Washington Social Democrats held their second annual state convention and elected E. Lux as delegate to the National Convention which is to be held on July 29, at Indianapolis, Ind.

The following are resolutions adopted at the Washington State Convention:

Resolution on Party Name.
Resolved, That after the Unity convention at Indianapolis we be known as the Socialist Party of Washington, and we recommend that the convention adopt for the unified party the name, Socialist Party.

Resolution on Public Ownership.
Resolved, That we denounce capitalist attempts to sidetrack Socialism by so-called public ownership

planks in capitalist party platforms.
Resolution Instructing Delegate.
Resolved, That Comrade Lux, delegate to the unity convention, to be held at Indianapolis, July 29, be instructed by this convention to vote first, last and all the time for organic union of the Socialist movement of the United States; and also to vote for the elimination from our platform of all immediate demands; and to confine it to a plain statement of our aims and objects.

HAVERHILL CITY COUNCIL.

At the last meeting of the Haverhill City Council an interesting discussion arose over the question of granting the city laborers a Saturday half holiday during July and August, without pay. While there were several old party members of the council who spoke in favor of the order there was not a single one of them who gave as rational a reason for favoring the measure as given by Councilman Frazer.

Councilman Irving, a republican workingman, said it was mere child's play to introduce such measures. He evidently believes that the big politicians only are entitled to such a luxury.

Councilman O'Connell favored the order because he thought that the work of the street laborers was very hard.

Councilman Ford expressed his willingness to vote for the measure for the reason that it would create more work.

Councilman Frazer pleaded for the measure because he wanted the laborers to have an opportunity to build up their intellectual powers. More leisure would give the men a chance to think, to read, to observe and to educate themselves.

A worthy motive, indeed!
The order was passed, Irving voting against it.

AVERY LEADS.

Comrade Martha Moore Avery of Boston came out winner in the contest for the free trip to the Buffalo Exposition. Her friends, mostly of the Karl Marx class, worked faithfully and succeeded in increasing handsomely the Boston subscription list of the Social Democrat.

All the other contestants failed to send in the minimum number of yearly subscriptions.

A NEW COMPANY.

A new company under the name of the Worcester Railways and Investment company has been formed. It is backed by a banking firm of New York and goes into the railroad business with a capital of \$6,000,000. The new company will purchase the stock of the Worcester Consolidated St. Ry. Co., including the stock of the old Consolidated company, the Worcester & Suburban, the Leominster & Clinton, the Worcester & Marlboro and the Worcester Traction Company.

IT FITTED IN.

(Current Literature.)

The late Father Pettit was one of the best known priests in the Milwaukee diocese. It may well be said that he was a fine representative of the pioneer priest. With a wide experience and an appreciation of the humor of a situation, many interesting stories are told of him.

On one occasion he was preaching in St. Raphael's church, Madison, of which he was pastor. It was a fine summer day and the windows were open. In an adjoining vacant lot a number of boys were playing a game of base ball.

Father Pettit's sermon was on "heaven and the means of reaching there." He had just come to the end of a passage—"How then shall we reach heaven?" he asked, and paused in a solemn manner. Just then came floating through the church window in a high-keyed voice: "Slide like the devil, slide."
It was one of the boy base ball players coaching a base runner.

Under Socialism there will be no arbitrary rule relating to hours of labor. If the work required can be done in four hours, there will be twenty hours of each day remaining for rest, leisure, pleasure and sleep. Men and women redeemed from drudgery will reach that mind, soul, heart and physical development which will make the earth a paradise and childhood as beautiful as the lilies of the valley.—S. D. Herald.

Reports indicate that Matt Quay is helping to maintain Pennsylvania's reputation as the great steel producing state.—The Worker.

Comrade John Spargo addressed a very successful meeting at Portsmouth, N. H., on July 5. A big crowd listened with close attention to his speech of an hour and a half and was quite enthusiastic. The boys out there were well pleased with the meeting.

"Ye 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.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Political economy is the science that deals with the nature, production, and distribution of wealth, and wealth, as Ruskin describes it, is "the possession of the valuable by the valiant."

Now, if you have a spade that you use, it is wealth; if you have a hundred spades that are never used they are not wealth.

A reaping machine used on our western fields is wealth, but a hundred reaping machines in the middle of the desert of Sahara would not be wealth.

No man can be really wealthy who has not the ability to make profitable use of things. Hence a sick man cannot be wealthy, and a dead man can have no wealth at all.

A wholesome appetite is wealth to the man who has food. Such a man could thrive on and enjoy food costing no more than ten cents for each meal, while there are men who cannot thrive on or enjoy any food that money can buy. (These are millionaires who so much desire a good appetite that they would gladly pay a hundred dollars a day for one, if it were purchasable.)

There is a sort of wealth, then, that money cannot buy. Indeed, the best of all wealth can never be bought and sold.
Capital is wealth used in the production, distribution, preservation, or improvement of other wealth. Your wife's cooking range and her stove brush are capital.

Where there is no labor, there can be no capital. Where there is labor, capital will soon be created. In other words, capital is wholly dependent on labor, but labor is not wholly dependent on capital.

Money is a certificate used to transfer property from one person to another. In one short chapter, it is not possible to explain the whole science of political economy. (No large book has yet been sufficient.) Indeed, it would require more chapters than this book will contain, to deal with the subject of money. Hence I can offer here but a few explanations.

Jones and Smith are neighboring farmers. Jones has a surplus of apples, but is short of potatoes. Smith has a surplus of potatoes, but is short of apples. By a fair exchange of apples for potatoes they may both be gainers. Such an exchange is called barter.

Wilson, neighbor to Jones and Smith, is a basket maker. He wants a bushel of apples from Jones, and offers to give a half-bushel basket in payment. If Jones has an ample supply of baskets he may take a documentary transferable order for a basket, to be delivered on demand, and let Wilson have the apples. That document would be money. It could be used as currency until some one got it who wanted the basket, when the basket maker would redeem his note.

The illustrations I have used refer to men who have something they want to exchange. But there are men who, having all the commodities they can use, have accumulated a quantity of money they do not wish to use. They have nothing to sell, and they do not wish to buy. They are, however, willing to add to their stores if they can get the addition without cost, so they try to get profit by lending their money. They not only stipulate that the money must be returned in full, but that more must be returned than was lent. That tax (which had no place in the former illustrations) is called "interest," which is defined as a charge for the use or usance of money. The only correct name for the tax is the old one of usury, on which subject I propose to write some other time.

Perhaps this chapter will be skipped by most of my readers. Some will think the subject too dry, and others may think that what any tramp has to say about it is not worth reading. Perhaps both are right.

You may be thinking that a chapter on Political Economy is as much out of place in this Book of the Wanderers as a chapter on algebra would be, but I intend to try to show you that most of the modern wanderings is caused by extortioners, whose robberies are encouraged by

the laws, defended by the armed forces of the nation, sanctified by the modern churches, and justified by the modern political economists.

Knowing that I have no gift for formal writing, I have requested my editor to revise this chapter more thoroughly than I care to have him revise my yarns, so when I see it in print (as you now see it) I expect to find nine words of his for each one of mine.

XI.

WITH ELIJAH, THE PROPHET

We have struck another philosopher, and his name is Elijah. He is an old bachelor, and a prophet.

The drain is finished. Four days' work on it have increased our funds to the fabulous total of twenty-three dollars. Tomorrow we shall be on the road again.

It is evening, and Abe and I are seated in the studio of Elijah Clarkson, bachelor of many unprofitable arts. The studio is also the kitchen, dining room, pantry and bed room. Rain is falling, and our host has placed several utensils on the floor to catch the water that leaks through the roof. He has invited us to spend the night with him and we have accepted his invitation. After careful observation, I am satisfied that no water is dropping on the bed.

We three philosophers have been talking on the generality of things in general and the progress of society in particular. As nearly as I can, I will write a verbatim report of the most interesting portion of the proceedings.

ELIJAH—"In the beginning was the Word," says the book. That means that before anything that is visible to mankind existed in its visible form the law existed. The potential essence of things existed before the organizations that are visible to us.

ABE—I pass.
ELIJAH—According to the Word came visible matter, mineral, vegetable, and animal in succession. After millions of years came apes, and through them came mankind.

ABE—You're shaking Genesis, hard.

ELIJAH—Genesis is mistranslated philosophy, in a fabulous form. The first beings that we could properly recognize as men had no words in their language, did not make tools or utensils, wore no kind of clothing, practiced no agriculture, and did not use fire. After a time, mankind became partly carnivorous, and cannibalism was practiced. Gradually, the slowest and weakest were exterminated.

ABE—The slowest and weakest are getting squeezed out in these times, but we don't eat them raw, as they must have done.

ELIJAH—In the second stage, mankind had a rude sort of verbal language, used fire, made tools, utensils and arms, and had adopted a tribal system of government, each tribe consisting of persons nearly related to each other. Frequently, tribe warred against tribe and the prisoners were eaten. The property of each tribe was owned in common, and to store any away for private use was regarded as we now regard theft.

AUTHOR—And why should we not look on it in that way now? When I was with the Esquimaux I noticed that all food was common property, not only for members of the family, but for all comers.

ABE—I've seen suthin' of that kind among the Injuns.

ELIJAH—The third stage was the Fendal, in which tribes were allied under kingship, and money was used. Cannibalism was discontinued, but private property became lawful, and instead of eating their prisoners of war their captors enslaved them and ate the fruits of their labor. As money began to take the place of direct barter, usury began to prevail, a large proportion of the people were impoverished thereby, and, virtually, became slaves, as they had to work on the same conditions of servitude as the captives of war.

The next stage was Commercialism. In that stage we live. Many feudalistic ideas, customs, and laws are yet retained, but they are all doomed to extinction. The usurers now govern both soldier and king.

and nine-tenths of all the property in civilized lands has got into their possession.

AUTHOR—What will be the next stage of society?
ELIJAH—Communist. In that stage people will have no money to waste time over, and all statutes will become unnecessary.

ABE—No lawyers; no buying and selling; no store windows to look at; no patent pills advertised on rocks and fences; no preaching.

AUTHOR—He did not say that there would be no preaching.

ABE—Didn't he say there would be no money? It's easy generalism' and skippin' the hard places. Now, suppose a fellow wanted to get a paper on the street, or to have his shoes polished?

ELIJAH—My neighbors call me a dreamer. "Behold, the dreamer cometh," said Joseph's brethren. Now Joseph was a Seer and his foresight saved the people from starvation during the seven years of the famine. I, also, am one of the Seers—reviled by the non-seers. I have visions of the future. I see peoples who have ceased to waste wealth by insane strife with their neighbors. I see avaricious competition succeeded by fraternal co-operation. I see a people among which none are squalid through poverty and none corrupted through surfeits. I see beautiful faces, such as none can have in this age of greed. All persons being able to obtain all the goods they need by agreeable communal labor, ten hours a week, there is no theft and no prostitution. Cities, as we know them, have ceased to exist. There are no armed classes. There are no drunkards. No foul language is heard in the streets. I see that the time will come when it will be "on earth as it is in heaven."

ABE—I guess them people will not live in cellars or in twenty-story buildings. Say, pard, where did you learn all this?

ELIJAH—Not from books. I have traveled much in many lands. Six years I lived in India, with the natives, and I learned much from them. In Japan, Persia, Egypt, and many islands of the Pacific. I have learned more than books have taught me. Such wisdom as I have has been obtained by intercourse with "all sorts and conditions of men."

WARD 8, BOSTON

One hundred and fifty of the voters of Ward 8, Boston, Mass., have been receiving this paper for the past two months free of expense to themselves.

The subscriptions were paid for by members of the Social Democratic party in Boston.

The one hundred and fifty voters reside on Anderson, Billerica, Nashua, Snyder, Bowdoin, Hancock, Temple, Allen and various other streets.

If this article is marked with a blue pencil it is intended to notify you that you are one of them and that your time is up. We trust that you have become interested in the principles which the paper represents and realize the necessity for its existence!

As an inducement for you to renew your subscriptions we offer you a special rate of ten cents for ten weeks, providing you mention this notice! Renew at once!

"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.

Patronize Our

Haverhill Socialist Library

WASTE UNDER CAPITALISM.

B. Franklin Smith of Detroit, has compiled an estimate of waste labor largely from official sources, which is being widely copied, and deserves careful consideration on the part of those who perform productive labor, for the latter are compelled, under the present planless industrial system, to furnish all the wealth possessed by society and to support the non-producers, drones and wasteful laborers.

Mr. Smith's investigations lead to the conclusion that in the present social state and methods of government men are compelled to resort to every conceivable scheme and device to "make money," regardless of ethics, charity or even the gallows. Many of the schemes are wrought in secret when found to be illegal, as the criminal records show, and many other "legitimate businesses" are no less than legalized robbery. It is pointed out that we make very hard work of our "struggle for existence." The reason for this is that we work continually to one another's disadvantage, and thus waste our labor.

The following is the estimate of waste labor compiled by Mr. Smith, and which is by no means complete and includes only the male population:

Assessors and receivers of taxes	185,000
U. S. Customs Department	40,000
U. S. Internal Revenue Dept	35,000
Life insurance	220,000
Fire insurance	105,000
Trust and loan companies	184,000
Banks	482,000
Land agents, collectors and speculators	420,000
Traveling salesmen (registered)	386,000
Superfluous store men and clerks	850,000
Ticket agents, brokers, etc.	110,000
Pawnbrokers and money lenders	88,000
Advertising in all branches	425,000
Superfluous newspaper staffs	320,000
Law practitioners	175,000
Office help	450,000
Superfluous medical practitioners	125,000
Drones of wealth, the parasites of society, those who sit in luxury and idleness	250,000
Those employed in making costly furniture and costly clothing for the favored few	125,000
Those employed in building palaces for the rich, who should be engaged in building decent houses for those compelled to live in crowded, filthy, disease and crime-breeding hovels	250,000
U. S. soldiery	25,000
Commission men and jobbers	115,000

Here is a total of over 5,000,000 useless non-producers, who are supported by productive labor, exclusive of the great army of the unemployed, and which, as already stated, does not include all branches of

wasteful labor. The list might be extended to include another million of useless workers and middlemen who ride upon the back of productive labor and subsist upon profits, from the trust promoter and easy political boss and heeler, with no visible means of support, down to the shoestring curbstone merchant and idle prisoner in the county jail. It goes to show that fully one-third of what is called the working population of the United States waste their labor and their lives.

"It is easy to see," says Mr. Smith, "that if we all worked in harmony and to the advantage of all, that no one would have to work more than four hours per day to maintain the race in comfort and happiness."

The remedy suggested "is Socialism, pure and simple, as those who now waste their labors could then use their power to produce something."

What this enormous waste of energy could produce if directed into productive channels is a stupendous problem for conjecture. It is a problem that Social Democrats have solved, and all they ask is that those who have not studied this important question do so without prejudice and from the standpoint of material interest and benefit."

—Cleveland Citizen.

ECONOMY.

A new idea in some of the largest Lynn factories is to arrange two Reece machines so that one operator can run both, says the Superintendent and Foreman. Perhaps ninety-five per cent. of the work at Lynn is done on the new machine, and when one girl runs two machines, which is now done in a number of factories, she will do about one-half as much more as she would on one machine. Seven thousand buttonholes a day is good work on one machine, but on two machines one of the operators says that when working ten hours she will do ten thousand. As high as thirteen thousand buttonholes have been made by one operator in one day, but that is unusual. According to the operators it is little trouble to run double, and the work comes quite easy feeding both machines. The new Reece being more rapid ought to reduce cost. It keeps in order more easily than the older machines.

Union Label Brooms

30c = 30c
F. E. HURD,

Groceries, Meats and Provisions.
87 and 89 CEDAR ST., HAVERHILL.
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City Insurance Office,

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151-153 Merrimack St., Haverhill.

Bicycles and Repairing.

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Open Evenings. People's Tel. 57-4.

J. T. HILL

For Spring Shoes

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

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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

NEW SHORT STORIES

Bessant's Trick on the Cobby.
Mark Twain is not the only man of letters who has bested the hack driver. Sir Walter Bessant is said to have once settled a disputed cab fare in a novel manner. He drove from Piccadilly to some place in the suburbs outside the limits. On getting down he tendered to the driver 3s. 6d., which was a little over the proper fare. The man, however, wanted 5 shillings. Bessant refused. "I'd like to fight you for it," said the driver.

"The very thing," said Bessant, who had never in his life put on a boxing glove and was almost as ignorant as a stick even of the fighting attitude. "The very thing! Capital! We'll have the fight in the back garden. My brother will look on, hold the stakes and see this."

"The cabman got down slowly, as if he did not quite care about it, after all."



TOOK OFF HIS COAT AND ROLLED UP HIS SLEEVES.

He followed into the garden, where there was a lovely bit of green turf. Bessant placed the 5 shillings in his friend's hands, took off his coat and rolled up his sleeves, all with an air of cheerful alacrity.

"Now, my friend," said he, "I am ready as soon as you are." His anxiety was great, but it decreased as he watched the cabman's face express successively all the emotions of surprise, doubt, hesitation and abject cowardice.

"No, no," he said at last. "O'ime the 3s. 6d. I know your tricks, both of you. I've been done this way before."

Browning Understood It.

If Browning is unintelligible to the reader who "skims," he was never unintelligible to himself. Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff in the latest volumes of his "Diary" relates of him the following anecdote: "My nephew, Douglas," he writes in August, 1894, "mentioned that Aubrey de Vere had lately said in his presence that he had spoken to Browning about the obscurity of his poems. 'I have heard,' Browning replied, 'that criticism before and have twice gone carefully through them without being able to detect a single obscure expression.' 'Well might Aubrey de Vere say,' comments Sir Mountstuart, 'that they are written in a sort of shorthand.' This recalls an anecdote told of George Meredith. 'Can you tell me, Mr. Meredith,' asked an admirer, 'what this passage means?' pointing to a sentence in 'The Egoist.' The great novelist read the passage and frowned. 'I have not the slightest idea,' he said at last.

Fleety of Shoulder Straps.

A writer in the Vozve Vremya tells how when Alexander, prince of Bulgaria, asked the Russian minister of war to lend Bulgaria 800 noncommissioned officers to instruct his army the Russian general replied that Russia did not 800 noncommissioned officers to lend, but he could lend Bulgaria 800 generals, if that would do as well. This recalls the story President Lincoln used to tell during the civil war of the man in Washington who threw a stick out of the window of his hotel and knocked over six brigadiers, and "it was not a good day for brigadier generals either." Another story of like purport is that of Lincoln's saying when some of his aides and a brigadier general were captured in a raid on the army near Washington he did not mind the brigadier, because he could easily make another, but the aides were valuable.

Absentminded Housewife.

An amusing instance of Montaigne's absentmindedness occurred not long ago in Berlin. The great historian one day saw a lady in the street smiling at him, and after a pause, "Excuse me, madam," he said, "surely I know your face." "Very likely," was the response. "I am your daughter."

IN THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD

AN UNPRECEDENTED TRUST MAKING SEASON.

The year 1901 promises to surpass very greatly, indeed, the wonderful record of 1899 in the matter of forming great combinations of capital, says the American Monthly Review of Reviews. The so-called trusts of this year will probably average larger in the amount of their capitalization than those of last year or the year before. The average would, of course, be brought very high by the fact of the immense capitalization of the United States Steel Corporation, which is \$1,100,000,000. The recent combinations have covered widely different fields. At Salt Lake City, for example, early in the year there came together a great number of cattle raisers, who formed the American Cattle Growers' Association. This we do not understand to be an outright consolidation of interests, but a union that might well lead in the future to a unified corporation. The pineapple growers of Florida, in like manner, formed a combination for the sake of controlling the marketing and transportation of their product. In New England there has been a great consolidation of brickyards. In the South the Planters' Distributing Company, so-called, has brought together sugar-cane interests. A great many flour mills in Pennsylvania and Maryland have come under unified control this year, and there have been several other recent combines that are concerned with the production of supplies of food, one of the important ones being that which is to control the greater part of the salmon fishing and canning industry. Among those combinations having to do with food supplies may be mentioned one to control the marketing and price of eggs that come from the southwestern part of the country by way of Kansas City; another is a union of companies making oatmeal and other cereals; and another is a new packing, or meat supply combination, the Canadian salt industry also having been firmly consolidated. In March the American Company, commonly known as the "tin can trust," was incorporated in New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$88,000,000. This corporation now controls a very great part of the business of making tin cans in all parts of the country. In coal mining, in the electric and gas supply business, and in other enterprises of a local service nature, it is scarcely necessary to say that the tendency toward consolidation goes steadily on throughout the country, and every month supplies new instances.

SOME LARGE COMPANIES OF 1901.

Says the American Monthly Review of Reviews:

One of the most important new combinations is known as the "machinery trust," its title being the Allis-Chalmers Company, formed about the beginning of May with a capital stock of \$50,000,000. The firms that have gone into this union were large manufacturers of steam engines, mining machinery, and the like, and one object of the corporation is both to keep and to extend the foreign market that has been found for heavy American machinery, such as that needed by the mines in South Africa and other parts of the world formerly supplied, in general, from England. There seems to have been some delay in carrying out the plan of consolidating various shipyards, as mentioned in these pages a month or two ago, but it is understood that the project is not abandoned, and that it is to be taken up at an early day. Another very important movement relating to the future of American machinery is the new locomotive combine, of which Mr. Samuel R. Callaway is to be the head, and on account of which he has resigned from the presidency of the New York Central Railroad, to be succeeded by Mr. W. H. Newman, an active and successful railway administrator, who comes to the New York Central from the presidency of the Lake Shore road. Mr. Callaway's American Locomotive Company has a capital of \$50,000,000, and it includes, it is stated, most of the locomotive works of the country excepting the Baldwin works at Philadelphia and a company at Pittsburg. It is expected that several independent competitors of the Standard Oil Company in Ohio have surrendered and are to be absorbed in the great combination. It is also understood that much of the best of the new oil producing property in Texas and elsewhere will pass into the hands of the Standard. The lighting companies of Cincinnati are said to be consolidating with a combined capital of \$28,000,000; and among various other places

where electric power and transit companies are being amalgamated may be mentioned Omaha and Council Bluffs, where a great project is on foot to combine various interests with a capitalization of about \$20,000,000, the necessary motive power to be supplied from the Platte river for electric lighting, street railways, etc.

THE INDUSTRIAL MOVEMENT.

"Evidence accumulates that we are witnessing not the culmination but only the beginning of great industrial and transportation combinations. Following close upon the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, which controls mines, fleets, railroads, and furnaces, came almost equally great unions of railway property under affiliated management; and then naturally enough followed the purchase by J. P. Morgan & Company of the Levlard freight carrying ocean steamship fleet, which is one of the largest English companies.

"This purchase brought into American ownership one of the greatest ocean going fleets in the world; and it points to ultimate cooperation with existing American lines. It transfers to American control a much larger share of ocean shipping than we have had since the Civil War. The fleet bought by Mr. Morgan consists of eighteen vessels that are engaged in the direct trans-Atlantic trade and twenty that are engaged in the West Indian trade—with a total tonnage of more than 200,000.

"If one consolidation follows another until a large part of the ocean carrying trade comes under one management, and if that management be closely identified with some of our great railway systems and in turn also with some of our greatest manufacturing interests—coal, ore, steel, roads, ships, all as if under common ownership; the practical masters of finance are already outdoing the wildest dream of world organization."—World's Work.

And this realized "dream of world organization" was pointed out by Socialists many years ago. But then the Socialists were "dreamers;" now they are extremists, the World's Work would say.

How many people realize what all this industrial movement means and what vast opportunities it opens for the world?

The Socialists have demonstrated that they are the only people who take in the whole situation, who see the point whither society is drifting. Study Socialism.

CAREY ON THE STUMP.

Comrade James F. Carey is on an agitation tour in Maine at present. He writes that there is a growing interest in Socialism and that his meetings are met with success. He spoke in Skowhegan on July 8, in Madison on July 9, Anson 10, Richmond 11 and Rockland 12. He will address a meeting in Bath on July 13, in Biddeford on July 14, Saco 15 and in Portland on July 16.

HIGHEST WAGES

are paid in the growing towns where capital is invested, industries are being established, and opportunities for business are attractive. WE PUBLISH 75 PAGES OF BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES in live towns, in which manufacturing enterprise is encouraged, and property is doing in value. Help wanted, situations wanted, Factory Plants for sale and wanted, Mining investments, Farms for sale and wanted, etc. If you are not satisfied with your present condition, desire to join others in building a new town where your investment will grow with each new comer, subscribe at once. \$1.00 per year, 3 months trial 25 cents. Circulation in every state and territory in the U. S. and Canada. Address "Business Opportunity," Chicago, Ill. Dept.

"GLORIA"

IS NOT A MEDICINE.

Constipation is the hidden and unsuspected cause which robs men of their manly vigor and women of freshness and beauty, making people prematurely old when they should be in their prime.

Spring has come with its beauties and pleasures, and gloria to sustain and renew manly vigor and life. Remember the benefits and pleasures Gloria gave you last year, and order it. 5 cents everywhere.

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AGENTS

SEE HERE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE. Small amount down, balance as rent. TO LET—SEVERAL GOOD TENEMENTS, also ONE FARM.

RAND & CHANDLER

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Boston Best Flour

One of the Finest Bread Flours Made. Ask your Grocer for it

Sold at Wholesale by

HENRY BELANGER

LESLIE'S

New Special Suit Advertisement Saturday July 13.

Great Clearance Sale

MAN TAILORED SUITS.

Began Wednesday morning, July 10, 1901, at 9 o'clock, we placed on sale the balance of our stock of fine man-tailored suits, at prices that will surprise you. Every suit made by thoroughly skilled tailors, and made to fit perfectly. All new heads, and some rare new things in cool suits. In order to make room for the hot weather goods, we close out at the very lowest prices.

Black Homespun Suits, Eton jackets, belt effect, full flowing plain flare skirts, nicely made and finished, all man-tailored. 10.00 Suits for

7.00

Misses 14 and 16 sizes.

Beautiful Grey Sicilian Suits, Eton jackets, bell sleeves, circular skirts, cut full flowing, nice linings and perfect fitting, man-tailored. \$10.50 Suits for

7.00

Blue Sicilian and Blue Venetian Suits, Eton jackets, with rib, bonnet effect, bell sleeves, taffeta strapped, skirts cut circular with pretty flare, all man-tailored. \$12.75 and \$12.50 Suits for

7.00

Blue Venetian and Fine Cheviot Serge Suits, pretty plain or trim-

med skirts, natty Eton jackets, bell sleeves, strapped or plain. \$17.50 and \$15.00 Suits for

12.50

SUITS.

21.00 12.50

22.50 12.50

25.00 12.50

30.00 12.50

Children's Jackets

Pretty lot of Children's jackets, or blood, blue, brown, castor, green; large or small collars; detachable linen collars; \$5.00, \$5.00, \$3.50 and \$2.75 coats for

1.50

Simonds & Adams,

The Popular Department Store of Haverhill.

Our Annual

Mill to Consumer Sale

WE WILL COMMENCE

Saturday, July 13.

The Haverhill Gazette of Friday July 13 will contain a full page of attractive details. Read them—

BUT

make it a point to attend this great sale. Its the Sale that the mills, makers and jobbers co-operate with us in making it a grand success.

Open at 9 a. m. Saturday

SIMONDS & ADAMS

Cool Summer

Clothing.

Crash Suits 1.00

Duck Pants 1.00

Flannel Pants 1.98

Flannel Suits 5.98

Crash Suits 3.50

Skeleton Coats 1.00

Trunks and Dress Suit Cases at Bottom 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. S.—Ring us up or send a postal.

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 Made clothing.

ROWE & EMERSON.

NICHOLS & MORSE

THE KEMPSON CO.

THREE TAYLORS

W. H. FLOYD & CO

WARREN-EMERSON.

Flannel Suits

FOR

Vacation Wear

Nothing more comfortable than a soft, light flannel suit. They are as durable as they are comfortable and if you are caught away from home in a sudden change of weather you do not take cold or look friendless as you would in a crash suit. We have a good stock of umbrellas in dark and medium stripes. Norfolk or sack coats. Plenty of sizes for all.

Suit Cases, Bags and Trunks. Straw Hats, 25c to \$3.00. Canvas Hats, 25c.

W. H. Floyd & Co.,

RELIABLE CLOTHIERS.

86 M'c'k St., Haverhill.

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

Rubber

SOLES HEELS PATCHING CEMENT

EKE BELANGER,

5 WINGATE 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.



SPARGO SPEARS IN DOVER.

Editor Haverhill Social Democrat:
The Dover comrades held a very successful open air meeting Saturday evening, July 6. The circuit speaker, Comrade J. Spargo, delivered a very able address to an audience of three or four hundred people. Everybody was well pleased at the manner in which he handled uncompromising Socialism.

D. E. C. Duffie.

N. H. STATE CONVENTION.

To the Editor:
The State Convention of the Social Democratic party was held according to the call at the rooms of the Social Democratic Club, July 4. Candidates were nominated for a State Committee subject to a vote of the party. Also three candidates from which a delegate is to be elected to represent New Hampshire at the National Convention, July 23, 1901. Candidates were put in the field for Secretary of the N. H. State Committee.

Benjamin T. Whitehouse.

Dover, N. H.

REV. HITCHCOCK IN NASHUA.

To the Editor:
At a Fourth of July Temperance meeting the Reverend Elwin Hitchcock, recently from Haverhill, took occasion to "rub it into" Socialism. The reverend gentleman seemed to think that because he came from Haverhill he was authority against Socialism, for he pointed to the bad effects of Socialism on your city. "Open their coats," he shouted, referring to the Socialists; "you don't see any wings under their arms," probably meaning we are not all angels like the members of his church. When he finished he was presented with a copy of Gordon's "Hard Times" by the Socialists present.
To the great delight of the Socialists the reverend gentleman agreed to preach a sermon on that subject in the near future. We'll give him a big house.

A. K. CHASE.

Nashua, N. H.

WHEAT LAWRENCE IS DOING.

To the Editor:
The Social Democrats of Lawrence are holding open-air meetings once a week, every Tuesday evening. Comrade Pepper is doing his utmost to keep up an interest in Socialism and he is fairly succeeding.
Branch 1 of the Social Democratic Party decided to give 75 credentials to our delegate-at-large to the national convention. The per capita tax will be paid out of the treasury of the organization.
Branch 1 is urging every member to send in his credential to the State Committee. It looks as if both branches are in favor of Harriman's plan of organization.
The attention of the Lawrence and Haverhill Socialists is called to the Second Annual Outing of the S. D. P., Local Lawrence, at Rafferty's Island, July 21, 1901. If raining on that day it will be held on the following Sunday. It costs only five cents car fare to get there from either Haverhill or Lawrence and all our sympathizers should be there. A per cent of the profits will go toward improving the Haverhill Social Democrat. Admission, including a boat ride, 15 cents.
On next Tuesday evening Rev. Smith of East Pepperell will address an open-air meeting here. Many Socialists should be out to hear him.
"A Mill Hand."

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Dayton, Ohio, July 4, 1901.
To the Socialists of Ohio:
The fall campaign is drawing near and the State Committee is arranging for a vigorous campaign. The number of speakers sent out and the amount of literature that will be distributed will depend upon the available funds for this work.
The dues of our organization being small makes it impossible for us to accumulate any large amount outside of current expenses. We have sent to all affiliated locals in the state subscription petitions which the local comrades will circulate for donations to the campaign fund. 50 per cent of the amount so raised will be used for local work and the balance sent to us for general state work. We ask that all comrades and those in sympathy with our movement respond to this call for help, and no matter how small the amount it will be thankfully received.
Those not in touch with the party organization, or living in places where there is no local can send their donation direct to the state secretary who will send receipt for the same. We are very anxious that our party poll enough votes this fall to get official standing and in order to do so we must all do our utmost. Remember "He who would be free must himself strike the blow." Hoping that this appeal will receive a generous response, we are

Fraternally Yours,
W. G. Critchlow, Sec'y.
Ohio State Committee, S. D. P.,
1145 West Third St., Dayton, Ohio.

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 to the "Haverhill Social Democrat." Or, for one dollar we will send you this paper for six months and the book.

"The Comrade."

MADE A BAD MATTER WORSE.

The honeymoon was over, and they were comfortably settled in their snug little home. The husband, returning from business, was grieved to find his little wife crying bitterly.
"Oh, George," she sobbed, "a dreadful thing has happened! I made you a beautiful pie all myself, and Edie went an ate it."
"Well, never mind, my dear," he said cheerfully. "We can easily afford another dog."—Exchange.

MARRIED FIVE SISTERS.

Calhorne F. Jackson, the once famous governor of Missouri, married five sisters in reasonable lapses of consecutiveness. When he asked for the hand of the last, it is said that the antiquated father of these girls responded slowly: "Well, yes; you can have her. You've got 'em all now, my lad; but for goodness' sake, if anything happens to that 'ere poor misguided gal, don't come and ask me for the old woman!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

SPECIAL OFFER!

Will you help to make converts to our cause? If yes, bring or send to this office 4 subscriptions for either one year at 50 cents, six months at 25 cents or three months at 15 cents, and you will receive the paper for the same length of time FREE. Persons who are already subscribers can have their time extended on our books under this offer. Start in at once! If you want free samples or subscription blanks drop us a postal card.

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SURGEON DENTIST.

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ROOMS 1 AND 2.

News From Boston

The capitalists and their tools are conscious of the fact, that we Socialists are penetrating every nook and corner to bring the message of Socialism to the toiling masses. They are class-conscious, as you well know, and so they try in vain to check the progress of Socialism.
Comrade Joseph Spero of East Boston went to police headquarters to leave word that he is intending to hold an open-air meeting on Central square. The reply was: "You cannot hold any meeting on the square unless you get a permit from Mayor Hart." So Comrade Spero went to see the mayor. After having a long talk with him, the Socialist concluded that neither the mayor nor anybody else had any authority to give a permit. Then Spero asked him whether the Salvation Army had any permits, and he said no. "Why, then, are they not stopped?" asked Spero. "Well," said Mayor Hart, "they are liable to arrest." I have never as yet seen where the police had ever arrested anybody from the Salvation Army for speaking, and I know many cases where they arrested several of our comrades for using the right of free speech. Of course, there is less danger in the tone of the Salvation Army than of the Socialists. However, Comrade Spero decided to speak anyhow, and we will see what they will do with him.
One of our comrades in East Boston has a barber shop and, because he is a Socialist, a few cheap democratic ward heeled have opened a barber shop next door to take away his means of living. You see, it requires great sacrifices to believe in the truth.
The Sunday meetings on the common are very successful, indeed Comrade Putney has done well last Sunday. At all times, between the hours of three and five, he had an audience of about 700 who listened with great interest. Comrade Putney was followed by Mr. Goldstein of Boston, Mr. Galliger of Hyde Park, Mr. Cohen of Brighton, Mr. Spero of East Boston and Mr. Beaumont of Cambridge. A colored man, well dressed and of intelligent appearance, made his way through the crowd and asked the chairman if he would allow him to speak. He also stated that he was a workman and a Socialist. He introduced himself as Mr. Quinn. After the chairman granted him the request Mr. Quinn spoke well enough to be appreciated by the audience. Comrade Putney then made the concluding remarks and adjourned the meeting.
Among the visitors in Boston from various cities were Mrs. Hamilton of Brockton, formerly of Lynn, who is one of the hardest workers for Socialism; also Comrade Page of Lynn, who needs no introduction. Comrade Kennedy, who is selling shares for the Haverhill Social Democrat, seems to be well pleased with the number of shares he sold to the Boston comrades. I hope all the other cities will also do their best and aid in the new enterprise of the Social Democrat.
Unity! Unity! Unity!
Nothing is of greater interest to the Socialists at the present time than the question of unity. At a joint meeting held in Boston last Sunday evening Comrade Putney was elected delegate to represent Boston and Cambridge at the com-

ing National Convention. Comrades Spero and Moore of Boston, and Beaumont of Cambridge are the committee that will receive contributions to cover expenses of delegate, which will be about \$60.
A meeting will be held Sunday, July 21, 8 p. m., at the headquarters, 995 Washington street, for the purpose of instructing the delegate.
The delegates elected so far in Massachusetts to represent the comrades, are William Butcher and Orego of Springfield, James F. Carey of Haverhill, delegate at large and Squire E. Putney of Boston.
Comrade H. G. Wilshire, of Los Angeles, Cal., will speak at the Grand Social Democratic Picnic at Quincy Woods, near Haugh's Neck, Sunday, July 14, at 2 p. m. Also Representative MacCartney, Mayor Coulter of Brockton and W. P. Porter of Newburyport will speak.
The comrades of Boston should not be surprised if we are going to remove our headquarters from 995 Washington street some of these days. Either the elevated cars stop that noise or we vacate.

R. B. ORRIS.

News From Lynn

At the meeting of the Central branch of the Social Democratic party held during the past two weeks, Comrades Noeffel and Goldthwait debated the question: "Resolved, that the Immediate Demands be taken out of the platform." Goldthwait was on the negative and Noeffel on the affirmative. Ernest Timson presided, and a lively discussion followed. Comrade Harshorn supporting Noeffel in an able manner. The discussion was continued last Monday night. The Central branch will in all probability send a set of resolutions to the National Convention through Delegate Putney of the Boston branch.
It is doubtful if any open air meetings will be held by the Lynn branches this summer, as the committee appointed to arrange for the same have as yet been unable to secure a place to hold them.
Several of our comrades have subscribed for shares of stock of the Haverhill Social Democrat. Comrade Kennedy's work in this direction shows a growing interest in the work of this paper by the rank and file.
Comrade Goldstein of Boston has consented to debate with an Anarchist at the headquarters on Monroe street on any Sunday or Monday evening that is agreeable to the committee of arrangements. The debate will probably be held in the near future.

LABOR NEWS AND POLITICS.
At the editor's invitation I propose to make this part of the Lynn letter in the future newsy and interesting as far as lies in my power. I propose to call a spade a spade and to tell the truth without fear or favor, to show up the present corrupt and rotten republican ring which has possession of the public crib and prove that such a state of affairs could not exist in a city controlled by the Social Democratic party.

The Parker family is well taken care of in Lynn. In the division of the plums among the faithful, John L. Parker, the father of the family, is managing editor of the Lynn Item. He also holds the dual office of Custodian and Deputy Collector of the port of Lynn. His remuneration comes in the shape of fees, which are estimated to amount to about \$700 a year.
His daughter holds a position in the public library; salary, probably \$400 per annum.
A son, Selwyn B. Parker, post-office clerk; salary \$600.
A son, Horace R. Parker, formerly the Item city hall reporter, recently appointed clerk of the Board of Public Works; salary \$900.
Observe, fellow workmen, that if you succeed in attaining a high position on an influential paper, possibilities are before you if you stand by the ring in power. Civil service rules do not seem to cut much ice with the republican party managers of this city, do they?
In the Item building at the present time the following city officials are located:
Aldermen Kimball, Jackson and Ingraham.
President of the Common Council Barney; also Councilman McDonough.
President of the School Board Lummux.
City Solicitor Parsons.
Member of the Board of Public Works, Robert S. Sisson.
The city is heavily in debt. Why should it not be a good idea to have the mayor also take an office there, build an annex for the "official eater" of city hall, City Messenger Allen, turn the city hall into a city stable, or, better still, rent it to the Lynn & Boston for a car house, thus saving the expense of janitor, heat and light. Alderman Connery, it is "up to you" to introduce an order framed on the above suggestion.
Another striking example of republican civil service reform was the recent appointment of Mr. Switzer as financial clerk in the postoffice. The gentleman is about 60 years of age and never before held a financial clerkship, but it was left for Postmaster Sanderson to discover his fitness for this position. How in the world did he ever manage to escape the eagle eye of J. Pierpont Morgan is a question that I cannot answer.
He was formerly janitor of the postoffice building in Boston, and his recent appointment to his present position is merely his reward for political services rendered to Reformer Sanderson.
And you, my friends, organized and unorganized workmen of the city, blindly go to the polls, year in and year out, and vote for a continuance of this corrupt ring in office. In the ranks of the organized workers of this city are men who equal in brains and executive ability these office holders of the G. O. P., whose portraits adorn the walls of many of the political (rum) clubs of Lynn, and whose annual contributions to these clubs are ap-

preciated by the grateful membership in a substantial number of votes which make "their calling and election sure."
Wake up, Lynn workers, and support men of your own class for office. Get into the movement which stands for the emancipation of the wage slave from the chains which bind him. The Social Democratic party nominate and elect men to office who recognize the class struggle and are true to the interests of the working class. Stand together at the polls and in the trade union movement! Then, and not until then, will you obtain your rights!
Secretary Armstrong of Cutters' Assembly, K. of L. of Lynn, has placed a revised price list in the cutting room of D. A. Donovan's factory. Will Secretary Eaton of the B. and S. W. Union follow suit in the other departments?
That must have been a warm debate at the C. L. U. session on Sunday before last. Some of the delegates seemed to think that a certain branch of the Federation of Labor members are not receiving an adequate return for their 25 cents weekly dues, and the president of that body did not succeed in convincing them that they were wrong.
The Haverhill Social Democrat is on sale by Costello, Central square, Dumas, West Lynn and at Harmon's, East Lynn.

LIST OF AGENTS.

- Wabury, Conn.—Daniel F. Kelly, 47 Ayer street.
- Rochester, N. Y.—Joel Moses, 86 1-2 Woodward street.
- New York City—Otto Wegener, 184 William street.
- Brooklyn, N. Y.—Gustav Schwab, 631 Cleveland street.
- Davenport, Iowa—Warren Conklin, 1329 W. 3d street.
- Amesbury, Mass.—C. A. Grieves, 9 Market street.
- Adams, Mass.—Theo Koehler, 73 Summer street.
- Boston, Mass.—W. R. Dyer, 1 Olive place.
- East Boston, Mass.—Joe Spero, 346 Saratoga street.
- Clinton, Mass.—Wilson B. Killingleck, 92 Sterling street.
- Lawrence, Mass.—F. Tepper, 411 Common street.
- Lynn, Mass.—E. F. Robinson, 128 Beacon Hill avenue.
- Worcester, Mass.—C. G. Marcy, 503 Main street.
- Dover, N. H.—Benj. T. Whitehouse, 171 Central avenue.
- Exeter, N. H.—Chas. Blethem, 121 Front street.
- Port Chester, N. Y.—Chas. Seck, 68 Haseco street.
- Lowell, Mass.—D. T. Blessington, 287 Appleton street.
- Concord, N. H.—J. S. Murray, 30 Church street.
- Ipswich, Mass.—Frank McGilvery, Woburn, Mass.—W. E. Fresh, 15 Felton street.
- Salem, Mass.—H. H. Hilton, 24 Federal street.
- Newton, N. H.—E. E. Kimball.
- Richmond, Va.—E. J. Brady, 1908 Main street.
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