

Haverhill Mass. SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

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PRICE TWO CENTS

WHAT MONEY BUYS.

The editor of the New York Evening Journal delivered a sermon some short time ago on "What Money Cannot Buy." The views of that editorial writer would probably be all changed now if he were to write on the same subject again.

A telegram from Paris, dated July 14, informs us that ugly Countess de Castellane has been literally transfigured into one of the most beautiful women in Paris. "Whereas she had formerly sallow cheeks she has now full-blown peachy ones. The facial lines that formerly appeared to be chasing each other aimlessly now rest in consummate grace. The wrinkles have all been removed from her nose, the wrinkles have been sandpapered down by the dermatologists' art, and when she comes out again she will figure as a thing of exquisite beauty that old Phidias might well have coveted for a model. She is indeed still an inch too short, but this trifle the Parisian artists promise to supply shortly."

From Ramsonville, N. Y., comes the story of how a pretty boy, two years old, was sold by a poor woman to a wealthy couple, in consideration of which the mother is to receive an annuity of \$300 during her lifetime. "According to the agreement the boy will be brought up to believe himself the only child and heir of Mr. and Mrs. Sheaving, the party that had money enough to buy a boy from a poverty-stricken mother. Thus money buys what some people thought were unpurchasable. In one case money bought a new face, in another case money bought a living child.

What a queer world!

WELL PUT.

Leon Greenbaum of St. Louis stated at a recent meeting the social problem in the following concise and telling language:

"The working class erect houses and live in hovels; make cloth and wear rags; mine coal and freeze; mill flour and starve; make shoes and go barefooted; build railways and tramp; sell their bodies and brag that they are free; run the earth and don't enjoy it; curse effects and don't see causes; create millionaires and destroy themselves; fight capitalists and vote for them; eat, sleep and slave, and don't read or think; love capitalists and hate Socialism."

Right you are, Brother Greenbaum.

OUR CONSTITUTION IS ELASTIC.

Our written Constitution, as has many times been remarked, has shown itself a more elastic thing than the unwritten English Constitution.—World's Work.

And that is just what the capitalists of this country need. A Constitution that they can stretch to their heart's content anywhere that will bring a profit on their dearly beloved capital.

But the above innocent remark of the World's Work is instructive in another way. It simply teaches us that capital knows no hindrances, especially when they are in the form of written constitutions.

Of course, it will be quite different when the hindrances will be in the shape of millions of class-conscious votes cast for Socialism.

More subscriptions for the Haverhill Social Democrat means more Socialists and more votes for Socialism.

NO OFFENCE MEANT.

President Hadley of Yale says that "nowadays nobody really wants to hear a sermon unless it is good." Preachers will please take no offence!

MR. MEYER AND THE KING.

George von L. Meyer, United States ambassador to Italy, now en route for Boston, is quoted by the big dailies as having praised much King Victor Emanuel. The American ambassador claims to have had an hour's audience with his majesty before leaving Rome, and he was greatly surprised to find that gentlemen of royalty well versed in the American Constitution.

To the great amazement of our ambassador, as he himself says, his royal highness displayed as much knowledge of the American Constitution as our political representative could possibly boast of. Which simply proves that the ignorance of most of the men that are sent abroad to represent the United States is most appalling!

WHITHER IMPERIALISM IS LEADING.

It probably is not a fact generally known in this country that under the stars and stripes, in "our" Hawaiian Territory, the suffrage is restricted to owners of \$1,000 worth of property or an annual income of \$600. It goes without saying that in the Hawaiian Islands very few wage workers earn \$600 a year. Now we read in influential capit-

alist papers that it would be desirable to have a further restriction of the suffrage in that far-off country of ours. It evidently won't be very long before we will have a similar proposition in all the states of the Union, on the lines already laid down by the Southern states.

Imperialism in this country is leading us to just the kind of conditions the word implies literally. But there can be no going backwards. We must get hold of the rudder of the state and steer right into the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Your slavery rests on your neighbor's ignorance. Give him a Haverhill Social Democrat to help break your fetters.

A "SOCIAL REVOLUTION."

From London comes the startling news of a new "social revolution," as the great dailies style it, started by Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck, whose husband is no less a personage than a grandson of the third Duke of Portland. This latest "Americanism," as dignified fossils of London label the "revolution," is an attempt to do away with the time-honored custom of chaperonage. Lately Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck gave a party where the young women were unchaperoned, and the party voted the innovation an immense success.

Just think of the effect of such a revolution. The stiff-necked maids of London aristocracy to be allowed to go unchaperoned. What horror?

P. S.—By the way, what about the hundreds and thousands of young working girls that go to the factories and mills unchaperoned in America and England? But, well, they are working girls; not of blue blood, ye know!

PRESENT COST OF COLLEGE TRAINING.

In this great country of higher education the total income of all colleges is \$21,000,000.

In New York city alone the income of the policy shops amounts to \$16,000,000.

Which means that New York pays into the policy shops only five million dollars less than the entire country spends on higher education.

Under a well ordered society the item of expense for higher education will amount to more than for anything else.

Do you want good books on Socialism and the Socialist movement? Write to the Haverhill Socialist Library, Gilman Block, Haverhill.

CAPITALISTS IN SESSION.

BUSINESS AGENT MORGAN MAKES AN INTERESTING REPORT—HOW KING EDWARD AND THE EUROPEAN CAPITALISTS ARE GETTING ALONG—THE GROWTH OF SOCIALISM ON THE CONTINENT—THE REMEDY.

There was much joy in evidence at the last meeting of the Combination Leaders' Union. When Business Agent Morgan entered the hall a few moments before the session was called to order he was loudly applauded, and delegates crowded around him and eagerly grasped the great leader's hand and showered him with hearty compliments. Routine business was quickly disposed of, and a unanimous demand was made that Bro. Morgan relate his experiences while abroad. A motion to that effect was quickly carried.

"Brothers, I thank you sincerely for this cordial reception," said Bro. Morgan. "I understand that during my absence some of our overly ambitious brethren nearly brought about financial chaos in an unseemly scramble for Northern Pacific securities after we had the Western situation well in hand. This is to be deplored, but, happily, the unpleasantness is over, and our government still lives. The N. P. incident ought to serve as a warning to those who are trying to get rich quick and who refuse to follow the well tried plans of this body. I call attention to the fact, though in an egotistical sense, that since I landed in New York from my European trip stocks have gone up over a hundred million dollars. This proves that the policy laid down by me has gained the confidence of the public. It is by thrift that we have gained the mighty power that we hold, and if other people work as hard and as smoothly as we do they, too, will be in thick clover. (Applause.)"

"My trip was very successful, except that a rascally gambler on board the ship got several thousand dollars of my hard-earned money by stacking the cards, but the captain frightened it out of him again, and coming back we dodged the pestiferous fellows by renting a whole deck for nine of us for \$22,500. Those petty thieves and gamblers ought to meet with our most withering contempt. (Applause.)"

"Of course, I met with Bro. Edward, of the Rulers' Union, and he sends his kindest regards to all of you. His subjects are quite loyal—except the South African rebels—and they pay him about \$5,000,000 a year, all told, to run the British empire, and he is also supplied with plenty of assistants, so that he has a pretty easy task. I might add here, in passing, that after I secured control of the Leyland steamships I instructed my agents to quietly buy

up Rand mines, as they will be the means of gradually absorbing all of them, whether owned by Boer or British, when we begin to pour our surplus products into the Eastern markets, and which products we can manufacture in our new possessions if necessary. (Applause.)"

"Bro. Edward and I smoked a few cigars and had a couple of 'alf-and-alfs' together, and while he is king in name, Bro. Rothschild and his friends of the European C. L. U., are the real power. In fact, the Rulers' Union's members, such as King Edward, Emperor William, Czar Nicholas, President Loubet, Emperor Francis Joseph and lesser lights, recognizing that they are subordinate to the European Combination Leaders' Union, are doing everything possible to unite, combine and trustify to compete with us. It's a good natured rivalry, and the brothers abroad twitted me not a little about protecting their people against 'the pauper labor of America.' (Laughter.) They are slow, very slow, in organizing and exploiting their productive forces.

"I find one danger confronting our brothers of the European C. L. U. and the Rulers' Union, and that is the tide that has set in toward Socialism. This is notably true on the Continent. There the working classes are actually talking of taking hold of and running the industries on a co-operative basis without bosses and without dividing what they produce with our class. (Cries of "It can't be done," "Ingrates," "Shame," etc.) Of course, we know it's chimerical. We know they are chasing rainbows. But these workingmen won't listen to reason. They are stubborn and, I am sorry to say, increasing in numbers.

"The unfortunate thing is, those ungrateful working people will not move on the shops, mines and railways in a mob to take possession, for then they could be mowed down with grape and canister by the standing armies, but they are voting to secure control of the governments, when they expect to enact laws to give them control of industry.

"In conclusion, brothers, I wish to say that it is a mistake to allow everybody to vote, and I am in favor of wholesale disfranchisement as a matter of self preservation. We don't know how soon this heretical doctrine is liable to spread through our glorious country like a wildfire and endanger our interests."

At the conclusion of Bro. Morgan's address a number of delegates discussed the growth of Socialism, and it was the general opinion that it could be retarded by encouraging labor to quarrel over imperialism, tariff, taxation, etc.—Cleveland Citizen.

ROCKEFELLER'S PRESIDENT

The Congregationalist quotes President W. R. Harper of the Chicago University as saying that the religion of the future will be simple. It must be reasonable. It must stand the test of investigation. It must make no false and pretentious claims. It must be a religion of toleration.

Which practically hints that the religions of today are not simple.

They are not reasonable. They do not stand the test of investigation. They do make false and pretentious claims. Finally, they are not religions of toleration.

Wonder if Rockefeller will go to the trouble of reorganizing his President of the Chicago University!

POOR CHINA!

The great heavenly country has indeed learned what it costs to imitate the bigotry and jingoism of the so-called civilized peoples of this earth. China has agreed to pay to the powers the following sums demanded by them as indemnity:

Russia	\$85,000,000
Germany	58,000,000
France	56,000,000
United States	25,000,000
Great Britain	24,000,000
Japan	22,500,000
Italy	6,000,000
Belgium	6,000,000
Austria	2,500,000

Other countries were granted smaller sums, and China will now bleed her people to pay the above sums in thirty years.

The capitalist press seems to be surprised at the unusual haste shown by China in agreeing to the above demands of the powers. But the reason is plain enough. Poor China was too glad to be able to get rid for awhile of such robber bands as were sent there from the so-called civilized nations.

Thus the world gets along by the strong robbing and exploiting the weak.

But the time will be soon when peace will reign on earth among men, when justice shall be impartial and freedom to live and enjoy shall be the inalienable right of every man and woman, regardless of race, creed or language.

THE CAPITALIST PRESS AND SOCIALISM.

Count Andrew Bernstorff had a one column article on the "Growth of Socialism in Germany" in last Saturday's issue of the Boston Transcript. To crowd in more untruths and utter more nonsense in such a short article would require somewhat greater genius than counts in general can be said to possess. This count's ignorance of the subject, however, was not quite so evident until his article came to deal with "the change Marxism has undergone" and the position of "Mr. Stocker as the ablest representative of Christian Socialism" in Germany.

It is remarkable how the capitalist press will readily print an article on Socialism written by an opponent of Socialism. It is very seldom that Socialists are invited to write on the question they know most about.

Is the Haverhill Social Democrat to be found in the public reading rooms and barber shops of your town? If not, why not?

How many of the men who work in your shop are subscribers to the Haverhill Social Democrat?

JOIN THE PARTY!

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

The cry that was raised by the capitalists in Haverhill last year to the effect that Socialism and trade-unionism were the cause for the non-appearance of the promised McKinley prosperity—the same effective cry is now raised in other capitalist quarters, and there are many reasons to think that this cry will become a favorite with capitalists throughout the country before very long.

Speaking of the steel workers that are now on strike the New York Commercial Advertiser strikes the following note of warning to the capitalist fraternity:

"The undue ascendancy of the labor union in Great Britain is acknowledged to be one of the main reasons why that country is fast losing its supremacy in trade. Yet the spirit of tyranny which governs all the dealings of the English labor organizations arose simply through the concession by the employing class of demands similar to those which are now being brought forward in this country. American employers have the British experience as a sharp spur urging them to maintain an unwavering attitude in the present cases. If they were to weaken and yield to the strikers on the principal issue, it would be one of the most serious blows to American industry that could possibly be conceived."

What the Commercial Advertiser actually says here amounts to this: You capitalists are now in a race for conquest. The commercial world must be at your feet. But this result can only be attained after reducing the high standard of living among American wage-workers. Don't let the unions dictate you. Smash them under all circumstances.

Considering the source from which it comes the advice to the capitalists is both natural and logical. It only remains for the workers to decide whether their lives should be offered on the altars of Mammon without a decisive struggle. The Social Democratic party is calling the workers under its fold to prepare them for the great political battle that will settle once for all whether the American people shall remain wage-slaves or become free men.

It is the duty of all wage-slaves to take a hand in the great battle. Only cowards and fools shrink from performing their duty.

Mark Hanna will note that the Ohio democracy has found itself and means business this year—Eastern Argus.

Republican or democrat, the old party politicians always mean "business," and they always manage to make "very much" out of politics. It is natural, for that is their ambition in life—"to live easy."

The great trouble in Christianizing the heathen world is found in leaving Christ out of the business.—S. D. Herald.

Nichols & Morse ALTERATION SALE

In our BOYS & CHILDREN'S department opens Saturday Morning and means a thorough clean out of our boys clothing. Need of room for this stock, during the closing of this department, has caused a deep cut in our Men's suits also. Lack of space forbids our mentioning more than two lots but all through the stock similar cuts have been made and you certainly miss it if you fail to attend this sale early.

Boys Suits, Men's Suits.

Cut in Vestee style for boys from 3 to 10. The coming suit for fall and in weight that could be worn all winter. A lot of nice little suits, most all of them all wool and at ridiculously low price.

The odds and ends of our \$30, \$25, \$15 lines. All good suits, every one, and, if we have your size, a rare bargain! Get in early Saturday if you want one.

1.38, 1.98, 2.48, \$6.00

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.

Nice Swell Trunks.

Like nice, swell clothing, have their effect. How often the new arrivals at a summer resort are judged by their luggage. These deductions are often incorrect, but still, there is a lot of satisfaction in being on the safe side. You are sure of the latest and best and most reliable trunks on the market if you come to our store, and we want to start you away on your vacation with a satisfactory trunk.

Rowe & Emerson, 68 MERRIMACK ST. Telephone, 432-2. Haverhill.

One Half Price Odd Lot Suit Sale



July and August are our dull months and to stimulate business and clean up the odd lots and sizes which have accumulated during our busy season we have re-marked at about one half the original price. The lots are small from one to five, in each but in the various lots we have every size from 34 to 50. Prices \$4.90 to \$12.50. Look them over you won't regret it. We can save you money.

WARREN EMERSON, CORNER FLEET STREET.

25 Per Cent Off

ON THE BALANCE OF OUR MEN'S AND YOUTH'S Summer Suits

This is a windfall in the shape of 300 Summer Suits in Fancy Flannels, Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres, strictly up-to-now in style and properly tailored. It would be worth your while to look these values up.

\$7.50 SUITS	\$ 5.63
10.00 SUITS	7.50
12.00 SUITS	9.00
15.00 SUITS	11.25

The Kempton Co. "THE SPOT" 62 MERRIMACK ST.

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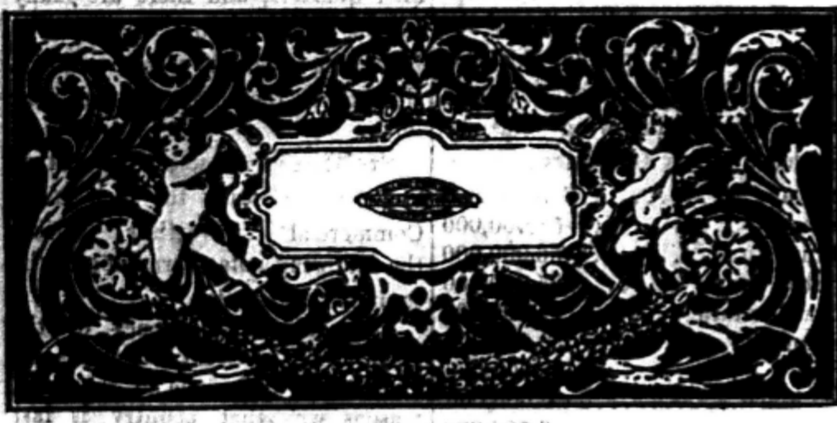
WILLIAM EDLIN EDITOR
WILLIAM A. KENNEDY BUSINESS MANAGER

HAVERHILL, MASS., JULY 20, 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.



THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

Comrade John Spargo is making a hit as an agitator. His address in Dover, the following of which is a synopsis, made him popular among those who listened to him.

Comrade Louis Arustein acted as chairman. After a few introductory remarks the speaker of the evening, John Spargo, was introduced. He started out by making clear to his audience the nature of the "social problem" that is at present agitating the minds of our people. He stated unhesitatingly that he did not intend to say a word to any but members of his own class—the workers, for, after all, they were the only people who could in the nature of things understand him. The capitalists only felt it touching the fringe of their lives, but to the workers it was a question that affected their whole existence. Only those who feel as we feel, who bear what we bear, and suffer as we suffer, can rightly know the meaning of this problem, he declared amid loud applause. That was one reason why he addressed himself only to the workers. Another was this, that they produced all the wealth of the nation and were rightly entitled to say how it should be enjoyed and used. And he quoted from the words of the great English political economists, Sir William Petty, Adam Smith, Ricardo and John Stuart Mill, as well as from Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin and Lincoln, in support of that view. But whilst labor produced all wealth it was a fact that the bulk of the wealth so produced went to the idler.

The speaker told a story of two men who were going to a farm on the top of a high hill. When the men got half way to the farm they felt tired and thirsty and wanted to drink, so they went to a pump and began to pump with might and main. After twenty minutes pumping, however, they only got just two pints of water; and so when they got to the top they complained to the farmer that the pump was out of order and needed repair. But the farmer only laughed, and said, "No, the pump is all right, only you don't understand it; you didn't know that for every pint of water you got for yourselves, you were pumping two gallons into our tank in the yard at the back of our house."

The story provoked loud laughter, but Mr. Spargo soon had his audience changed to a different mood, as in telling language and in strong, clear tones, he drew its moral. The pump is the great industrial machinery of the land. At the pump are the men, women and children workers of the country, and into the pumping they are putting all their strength. "Look," he said, "at the terrible price of the pumping! Into it goes our physical, mental and moral degradation. The thousands of women and men slain by disease each year, the thousands of killed in our mines and factories and on our railways, the blighted lives of our children, that is the cost to us of the pumping. But who gets the benefit? Not we, ourselves, but the

Rockefellers, the Goulds, the Vanderbilts, the Morgans and the people of that class who live on the top of the hill. Of course, they will say like the farmer that the pump is all right, but when the workers come to understand that pumping system they will refuse to pump any longer for any but themselves. That is the message I have come to give," said the young orator, and the applause came loud from a sympathetic and thoroughly aroused audience.

The speaker then went on to give an exposition of the theory of evolution as it applies to social development, and claimed that the great force behind the world's progress was an economic one which finally rested again upon the workers. Men were robbed of the rightful result of their toil through the medium of rent, interest and profit, and the speaker showed in a clear manner how, when by his labor a worker has given an added value to the raw material on which he works, he gets only a part of that value in wages, thus being deprived as a worker of the largest part of his just reward, and how again in spending his wages he is exploited as a consumer. "And the secret of their power to rob us, where does that lie?" he asked; and replied to his own question by declaring that it was they (the capitalists) who dominate and control the political and governmental machinery of the land. "And you," he declared, "have given them that power over your lives." Thus the social question became a political question and he urged them to use their political power toward the glorious end of solving that great problem. The true objective of politics ought to be the securing of the best possible conditions for all the people and the right usage of all the resources of the nation. But that was not the result—it was not even the aim—of the labor of the old political parties. They acted in their own narrow, sordid and selfish interests and did not care for the workers at all. The resources of the nation were not well used at all. Then he drew a graphic word picture of the condition of the child workers as he has seen them coming from some of the mills. "Fourteen by the factory laws but only ten by the calendar. With wan, pale faces and sad, wistful eyes, in which there is none of the imaginative joy of youth, children who ought to be in the fields or the playground toil from morn till night in the mills and drag with weary feet to their tenement homes where they sleep the sleep of unrest and breathe disease laden air." Amid a painful stillness he described a picture he had seen in Paris of a woman seated on a pile of child-bones, gnawing with her teeth the flesh from the bones of a tender babe. That was true of society which devoured the children in its greed. It was a terrible fact but it was true, that we allowed these things to be done in the name of our masters.

"Did you hear that word 'Masters'?" he asked. "You do not like it, but I have chosen it deliberately.

You have been celebrating the day of your so-called 'independence,' but the fact is you are not independent at all, but entirely dependent upon those who own the means whereby you live." In scathing tones he denied that the American was free any more than the worker of any other land. There are two ways of enslaving a people, the first is by owning their bodies—the other is by owning the means whereby they must live and he asked them to remember Shakespeare's words: "He who doth own the means whereby I do live, doth own my life."

As the applause of the audience died away, the young speaker said that Thomas Carlyle was right when he declared that the main difference between the old-time slave and the wage-worker of today consists in the fact that the former was bought at auction for so much for a lifetime whilst the latter offers himself for sale at so many cents an hour or so many dollars a week. He urged them to use their votes to secure the ownership of all the means of life by the people to be used in the common interest of all, so that they might be free men and free women no longer dependent upon the will of a few.

Turning to the trust question, the speaker showed that the trust possessed certain great potential qualities for good, but that being wrongly used it operated against the interest of the people. He scored W. J. Bryan and the democratic party in big style and compared the gentleman from Nebraska, for whom he has a feeling of contempt, to Mrs. Partington, who tried to sweep back the Atlantic ocean with a broom. He asked them to give up the idea of "smashing" the trust and to adopt as their motto: "Let the Nation own the trusts."

In concluding an address that had taken an hour and thirty minutes, he asked them in the words of Kipling to—
"Stand to your work and be strong,
hauling not in your ways,
Baulking the end half won, for an instant dote of praise,
Stand to your work and be wise,
certain of voice and pen,
Who are neither children nor gods,
but men in a world of men."

Mr. Spargo took his seat amid loud applause and many people crowded around to shake hands and congratulate him upon his speech.

WILSHIRE WILL RETURN.

Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire will return to New England after the Indianapolis convention and is open to a limited number of engagements during the month of August. He may be addressed, care of the International Socialist Review, 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

The Haverhill Socialists will arrange a big meeting for Comrade Wilshire.

SOCIALISM IN JAPAN.

At the last annual congress of the railroad machinists of Japan a resolution was adopted declaring that they consider Socialism the goal of all labor organizations.

This speaks very well for the good sense of our Asiatic comrades.

Now that we have already in our possession several important colonies, a Colonial Secretary in McKinley's cabinet will be next in order.

How fast the character of American government is being changed without even troubling the Constitution with amendments!

Granting that the requirement to be able to read and write is perfectly just in order to be entitled to vote, we fail to see how under the same principle the suffrage can be granted to illiterates who possess property. Does the possession of property make an illiterate man intelligent? The Alabama Constitutional Convention seems to think that such is the case. For according to the report of the Suffrage Committee of that convention, the right of citizens to register, after 1902, is granted to everyone who is able to read and write "or who has forty acres of land or property assessed for taxation at three hundred dollars, and who has not been convicted of crime or fallen behind in the payment of his property tax or his poll tax, the latter being fixed at one dollar and a half per year."

Of course, this being an age of private accumulations to the detriment of public welfare, it is but an expression of the times. Sacred property, according to capitalism, is superior to intelligence and labor.

The death of Judge Woods recalls the historic trial without a jury of E. V. Debs and his associates. The judge's sentence was sudden—not even time to appeal the case. Eulogies galore tell of his many deeds of kindness. Indeed he should have done many grateful deeds to make good a few of his ungrateful rulings.—The Union.

A PLAIN IRISHMAN'S DIARY.

VI.

"Control of the industries precede control of the government. How much industry do you control?" This sentence, which only lately came to my notice, was written by P. R. M., in the Haverhill Social Democrat of June 1, and it is from this sentence that I wish to appeal. You must not, however, expect a learned and elaborate argument, as I am not well versed in the ways of the law. I will rather do it in my own plain way, but I confidently hope to be able to prove my point.

It is true, as that Irishman said: poverty is no crime, but it seems to be punishable by hard labor for life; but this sentence of P. R. M., gentlemen, is harder still. It is not for life, but for eternity, that we would be doomed, should we suffer this sentence to stand unmitigated or unmodified.

Let us look into the logic of the sentence. Control of the industries precede control of the government. How much industry do you control? says my unknown friend, P. R. M. This can have but one meaning, to wit: if we control no industry, we can expect no control of the government, or, in other words, if we wish to acquire control of the government, we must first acquire a controlling interest of the industries. Here you are! You can see easy enough, how long we would have to wait for the control of the government.

P. R. M. may be right in a philosophic and theoretical way, and to be sure, it is the capitalistic way, but this way is absolutely contrary to our ideas, to our principles, to our practice, and above all things, to our possibilities. I therefore humbly and respectfully ask for a reversal of the sentence, namely: the control of the government must precede the control of the industries. Work for our party, agitate and vote for our principles, get yourself into possession of the machinery of the government, and you will consequently come into the possession of the machinery of production.

I pause for no reply, and hope that P. R. M. will bear me no ill will. Nothing wrong is meant.

Aprons, I would like to take exception to Prof. George D. Herron's "Socialist revolution." It seems to me, that Socialists can make just as bad a revolution as any other set of people. What we care for, I think, is not a Socialist, but a Social revolution. Make a point of that.

The heat, the heat, the intense heat. But I am not going to torture you any more with the heat. You had enough of it, I guess. But what about going to some summer resort, to Newport, to Europe, or to the Pan-American? Did you think of it, did you make any arrangements? When you are ready, let me hear from you.

The glorious Fourth has just passed, and I am glad of it. I wish that day would never come again.

That day is always irritating to me. It pictures to me the great gulch between the meaning of the Declaration which was made a century and a quarter ago in the Quaker City, and its real meaning; it reminds me of the difference between the declaration, that all men are, and by right ought to be, equal and free, and the sham equality and the freedom which makes man mock liberty we enjoy today, be-mastor of his own destiny and the "freedom of contract," which gives the exploiters of labor the desired pretext to shoot down workmen; between the freedom that makes man self-reliant, ambitious to do good, self-reliant and generous, a freedom that elevates to the height of lofty ideals and sublime principles and the freedom to stop work when you don't like the pay; between the freedom to choose our representatives and make them do our bidding in matters of state and the freedom which makes us slaves to a gang of rascals, which breeds Crokers, Quays, Hannans and the like, and throws us upon their mercies; between the freedom of speech and press by means of which a nation maintains its supreme will and that kind of freedom which allows you to say and print whatever you want without being paid attention to; between the so-called political freedom and economic servitude; between . . . Oh, I wish that day would never come again! It fills my heart with wrath and indignation.

This last Fourth, especially, was made intolerable to me. It seemed to me as if some people made it a point to celebrate Independence Day to show to the whole world how little independent we really were, how

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); ELLIAH CLARKSON, (the Prophet), and other Valuable Contributors.

EDITED BY WILLIAM HARRISON RILEY.

XII.

A COLORED WANDERER.

Here is a letter I had from Lucy White, several months since. I have made no amendments except in the spelling, the use of capitals, and the omission of formalities:—

Lucy says I am very well and hope he is and may the good Lord bless him forever and why do you go roving about when he has friends as would be glad to give you a home, and I have so much washing I have had to buy two new wringers and now there's four women helping her and tell him as you are the last I've got and I asked you to write this for me because I am a scholar. Tell him may the good Lord send him here soon.

Several years after the war was over, I met Lucy in Virginia, where she was born, a slave. She no longer occupied the cabin in which she sheltered me, but had been obliged to go to a city to try to earn her bread. She remembered me, welcomed me, and at intervals during my stay with her she talked as follows. (I have pieced the talks together, as in others given in this book where the exact language cannot be printed in a manner easily readable. I have slightly altered the wording.)—

"Yo' members the cabin I was in. I was born thar, an' nevah wanted to 'nawthin'. We didn't have to work nigh so hard as 'man-cipation as we does now. I've been thinkin' it was de white folks as was 'man-cipated. Dey doesn't have to pay no money now to buy people to work for 'em, an' they doesn't pay 'em no mo' for workin'. The no'thes

said we was free. How could we be free when the white folks owned 'all the lan' an' everythin'? If we wouldn't work for them, they says, 'clar offen our lan', an' the nex' says, 'clar offen ours, an' we had to work for 'em or starve to def. Massar Libby, whar I was born, burned my cabin an' I slep' in the bresh two nights afo' I lef' for the city. He tole me he wan't 'sponsible for me no mo', an' he didn't want no damn niggas 'roun' his place. Afo' the wah he was mighty good to us, but the wah spilled his tempa, an' he said if we wanted to be free like 'he no'thes'n white folks was we should have a chanst to see how we liked it. How can folks be free as has no lan to be free on? Yo' ain't free to live on the lan'-owner's lan', an' yo' can't live off of the lan', up in the sky."

Good aunty! Like millions of other people, she had been deluded by words. She now understands that no person can be free who is unable to live except as a hireling.

"He who scavenges for hire, even for a king, is a slave," said a philosopher. No less is he a slave who has to hire himself out by the day, week, or year than he who was bought for a lifetime.

"Emancipated"—who but the slave-users were emancipated. Before the war, there were four million slaves. They were reckoned as so much capital, averaging so many hundred dollars a head.

On that capital the owners of the slaves thought they ought to receive so much interest. Now, there are

seven million negroes, who produce more, in proportion, than the slaves did, but being "free" their value as capital is not acknowledged, and, hence, they receive no interest when they invest themselves.

Please have patience while I try to elucidate the point by an illustration. Suppose that before the war a slave-owner entered into partnership with a man who had no slaves. Suppose that each invested \$10,000, the first in slaves, averaging \$1,000 each, and the other in machinery and money. Then each would expect interest on \$10,000. Now, in the second place, suppose that when the ten slaves were "emancipated," and thus become legal owners of themselves, they agreed among themselves to continue to work at the same wages as before, if the machine-owning partner would consent to deal with them exactly as he had done with their late owner; that is, allow them half of the profits and the same amount for interest that he claimed for his own investment. How could he justly refuse? Yet such as he did refuse to acknowledge the capital value of a free man, because that was the custom in all lands where the workers can be compelled or cajoled into competition with each other.

The "ten men" of the illustration had to continue to work for the remaining capitalist, who became the sole owner of the property and had his profits and interest doubled by the beneficent scheme of emancipation.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A meeting of the Social Democrat Publishing Association will be held next Tuesday evening at 1867 Headquarters. All come!

MEETING OF STATE COMMITTEE S. D. P.

The State Committee at its last meeting, July 14, decided to call caucuses of the party on August 23 and 24, and to hold the State convention on August 25. Comrades Clifford, assistant secretary, and Goldstein were appointed to assist the chairman and secretary in preparing calls and preparing instructions.

The following comrades were elected to prepare platform to be submitted to the convention and prepare rules of regulations for the convention business: Squire E. Putney of Somerville, John Q. Chase of Haverhill, Frederic O. McCartney of Rockland, James F. Carey of Haverhill, M. Halle of Boston, Thomas P. Abbott of Worcester. S. E. Putney, State Secretary.

FROM NATIONAL SECRETARY.

Comrades: The National convention is but one week hence and a last request is made for all Local and State Committees affiliated with the N. E. C. to pay up all their indebtedness at once.

The N. E. C. shall need considerable money to pay the expenses of the convention, and also to pay off the remaining indebtedness of the party. It is therefore requested that all organizations make one supreme effort to pay up their indebtedness to the N. E. C.

Locals and State Committees are also requested to notify the national secretary at once of the names of the delegates elected to represent them at the convention. Locals are also requested to forward at once their semi-annual reports as we wish to include the present membership in our report to the convention.

Wm. Butcher, National Sec'y.

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.

destitute of influence, how helplessly weak our democratic institutions are, and how imbecile our boast as a free people is. I mean the two appeals that were issued to the sovereign people of the United States on the fourth day of the seventh month of the year one hundred and twenty-five of our independence. One of them was by the Anti-Imperialist League in behalf of the Filipinos, and the other by the Boer General Pearson on behalf of the Boers. What an irony of fate! Gracious Heavens! As if all the demands of hell combined to scorn and scoff at us, to tease us, and to put us in derision. In the same day, when a man from a distant country reminds us of the heroic deeds of our forefathers, how they broke the yoke of a tyrannical oppressor, how they freed themselves and declared all men to be born free, on the strength of which he appeals to us to help his handful of people, who so heroically and so gallantly fight for independence from the same oppression, or rather not to help the oppressor at least—in the same day, people of our midst appeal to us not to allow our government to oppress a strange people whose only crime is their desire for independence. Good people, why do you appeal to us? What can we do for you? How can we help you? We are powerless; we have no say; we are a quasi-free people; we may only talk, that's all; that is why we can talk so well, and do so little, except with our mouths.

I think to take a vacation. Never mind, I can afford to give up writing for a while. You wouldn't have to give up reading on that account. There are plenty a plain man writing. Good bye. New York, July 9.

COMRADE AVERY.

MAKES A PRESENT OF THE PRIZE SHE WON TO THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT.

To the Editor: I should dearly like to have the conductor "put me off at Buffalo!"—to see the sights—the work of man's genius—most of all to bathe my senses in Niagara's thunderous roar, in its sheen the mystic beauty of its shifting rainbow tints.

But I must keep my heart's ease and our little Socialist, two-year-old, that one day we shall see a stalwart youth and then a strong man just in the use of power and high in the human faith; I most cordially resign all claims to favor. Being happy in the thought that my good comrades who gathered the subscriptions for the prize and my friends who gave their subscriptions to the Haverhill Social Democrat will be satisfied with my pleasure in the matter.—Thanking them sincerely and wishing the New England advocate of our great cause a long and a useful life.

I am, Fraternally, Martha Moore Avery. Boston, July 16, 1901.

WEALTH AND CAPITAL.

In response to our invitation to readers of the Social Democrat to send in correct definitions of "Wealth" and "Capital," Comrade Thomas F. Rooney of Malden, Mass., has sent in the following:

"Economic wealth is everything useful which has been appropriated and formed out of the resources of nature by man's labor and under his design."

"Capital is that part of wealth which is used for reproduction." We shall be glad to hear from more Comrades.

By the way, inasmuch as the sa-

THE HOME And Present Marriage System.

Why Our Modern Home Cannot be Sacred.—Destruction of All Sacred Ties Under Capitalism.

The question of the modern home is of most vital importance to society. It involves the welfare of all men, women and children.

It is not very often that Socialists go into a discussion of such a question. The reasons are obvious. First, the question has no direct bearing on the immediate aim and purpose of the Socialist movement. Second, the question involves discussion on such delicate matters that it would easily lead to misunderstanding and misinterpretation of the object and aim of the Socialist movement. Hence, the Socialists confine themselves chiefly to the one great question at issue: "Shall we have wage-slavery or economic freedom?"

But since the question has been raised by our enemy in Haverhill and other places we propose to take it up and discuss it fully; and, we dare say, no capitalist paper will have the courage to do likewise. After all, we know for a fact that the editors of capitalist papers don't care at all whether they are right or wrong. They are paid for filling out so much space or for writing so many words, and they don't bother their heads about keeping abreast with the current movements of the time. As little as they know (they thus reason to themselves), they know more than their mass of ignorant readers.

Such was surely the motive of the editor of the Haverhill Gazette when he wrote his comment on a passage of George D. Herron's reply to the Congregational church of Grinnell, Iowa. It is very doubtful, however, whether it was ignorance that prompted the same editor to assert that "the attack on the home by Herron is a fragment of European Socialism which the American exponents have hitherto declared they would not adopt." There is no such thing as European Socialism or American Socialism. There is only one kind of Socialism the world over—international Socialism, which means everywhere the same, among the Socialists of Haverhill as well as among the Socialists of a city of similar size in Germany, France, Belgium or England.

Collective ownership of the means of production and exchange, abolition of wage-labor—that is the program of the Socialist movement the world over.

George D. Herron has been quoted by the capitalist press as saying that he does not believe that the present marriage system is sacred

or good. We repeat the same. The truth cannot be avoided even when dealing with questions of a most delicate nature.

As the Haverhill Gazette confounds the "present marriage system" with the "modern home," we propose to treat the question from the standpoint of the home.

What is there sacred in the modern home?

Let our opponents answer to themselves.

Can anything be sacred which is based on a lie, or on impurity, or on ignorance?

Can anything be good which makes the lives of men and women miserable?

Take the modern home, study it, analyze it and don't shrink from conclusions. Be true to your own selves. Face the world as it is to be found today.

The marriage system of today is based on impurity, on ignorance, and on a big lie. People marry not for love; therefore, modern marriage cannot be sacred. A great many get married for pecuniary considerations, money and the means of getting on in the world, which is impurity. A large number of people who marry are grossly ignorant of the duties the marriage tie involves upon them and are wretched for the remainder of their life. And the coercive system of keeping married people together when they can't honestly do so makes the one big lie on which the modern home is based. This is why our modern home is not sacred; this is what "is filling the earth with falsehood and hypocrisy, misery and soul-disintegration, and is perpetuating the morality of slaves and liars."

Let the capitalist editors deny this, if they can!

Impurity, ignorance and falsehood cannot make a home sacred. Go, knock at the door of every home in the civilized world and in a majority of cases you will find homes in which conjugal bliss has had either a very short life or no life at all.

The capitalist system is responsible for this state of affairs. We do not blame the women who marry with a view of getting some one to support them, and it is not always that we can blame those men who marry for a material consideration. The economic and social system of today makes all people scramble like madmen for what they can get and this accounts for all our misery.

III.

There is perhaps nothing so disgusting in our present system of social (dis)order as the hypocrisy of the conventional world. This conventional world is loudest in denunciation of those that criticize the wrongs and defects of our social institutions. But it is this conventional world that not only theoretically champions that which is not sacred or good, but also practically, through its own acts, makes the marriage system and the modern home the most disgraceful institutions of our disorderly society.

The most scandalous family life is led by the most conventional people. The upper layers of society turn up their noses when somebody ventures to criticize the defects of those institutions that the rich call sacred. But they are the very ones who practically indulge in the system of maintaining a community of wives.

And more. Any conventional moralist, preacher, editor or philanthropist will tell you that prostitution is a necessary thing. These are the people, not the Socialists mark you, most outrageous, damnable institutions.

who support by word and act the system—for such has prostitution become under capitalism.

There are, in all probability, over a half million prostitutes in the United States, not counting the mental prostitutes, of course. What suffering, what wretchedness, what damnation!

"In the history of the past "prostitutes constituted a middle class between beggars and thieves; they were then an article of luxury, which society indulged in, but the loss of which would in no way have endangered its existence. Today, however, it is no longer the females of the slums alone, but working women who are compelled to sell their bodies for money. This latter sale is no longer a simple matter of luxury, it has become one of the foundations upon which production is carried on."

How well an authoritative Socialist writer (Kautsky) expresses it in the following language: "In the modern State, where Christianity is preached and piety is at a premium, many a 'thriving' branch of industry is found whose working women are paid so poorly that they would be compelled to starve unless they prostituted themselves; and wonderful to say, in such instances, the capitalist will ever be heard to protest that these small wages are indispensable to enable him to compete successfully in the market, and to maintain his establishment in a 'thriving' condition."

The capitalist class does not shrink from committing any crimes to make capital pay profits. Take the city of Haverhill, for instance: Do not the manufacturers, together with the Gazette, declare boldly that it is the duty of the Haverhill shoe-workers to leave their trade unions and work for less wages—all for the sake of building up their trade? Do they not secretly work to reduce the standard of living among the workmen in order to make more profit—and all in the name of our so-called Christian civilization?

Answer, men and women. This talk is perhaps not pleasant to many. But is it not true? If you think not, why we shall be more than glad to give you space in our paper to disprove what is said here.

IV.

Take the modern home and show us what good features are to be found there now, at the present stage of capitalist development. Take this very city of Haverhill. Go into most of the homes. You'll find a very big per cent. of the women in the factories helping their husbands to support the family. When they come home in the evening, tired and hungry, their household duties begin. The Socialists are usually right when they say that the wife of the modern workman is the slave of a slave. She slaves in the factory and she slaves for her husband. There is no rest and no pleasure for the woman, the one that has the power to make the home bright and cheerful.

The editor of the Haverhill Gazette strongly objects to the Socialists' criticism of our modern home.

But the same editor has not a word to say against the system of modern production "which tears the sexes apart," which "builds up the shantytowns in New England and hettowns in the mining districts of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and the farther West," which makes the real home impossible, "thereby directly promoting and inciting prostitution as a natural and inevitable result."

We are not very careful in our choice of words. If we are wrong we are willing to be convinced otherwise.

The conventional world, we repeat, is the most hypocritical. What the representatives of that world claim would be the bad results of Socialism, they are guilty of themselves now, under capitalism. And more than that. They give their support to a system of which vice and the greatest immorality are a natural outgrowth.

Somewhere above we spoke of the great lie on which our modern home is based. We have sufficiently corroborated that statement already, we

believe. But this one point yet remains. A great deal of attention has been paid lately to the question of divorce, the existence of which is in itself the best reply to our critics. Many papers are advocating very strict and uniform divorce laws, while other papers are declaring for laws that are somewhat loose. Now, it goes without saying, that we are most emphatically against any coercive system of keeping married people together. It is savage, brutal. And we leave to the many honest husbands and wives to think this out for themselves.

The New York World states that the divorces granted in all other countries put together do not equal the number granted in the United States. While our population is growing at the rate of 23 per cent. per annum, the number of divorced persons is increasing at the rate of nearly 70 per cent. per annum.

Don't you think this big per cent. tells a dreadful story of family woes? And we believe that most of these divorces happen among the conventional class of people.

Why, then, not look the facts in the face! At this stage of human achievement, shall we shrink from bringing institutions of questionable value before the bar of Reason?

The Socialists will always answer with a positive yes.

We are supposed to be civilized human beings, dwelling in a civilized country. Shall we live in ignorance and darkness, or shall we throw off the yoke of capitalism and live in the full knowledge of the things around us and in the full consciousness of our manhood? If we want a more rational life we must work for Socialism.

Before concluding, please don't think that what we said in this plain talk is a written or an agreed part of the Socialists' program. Nothing of the kind. Beyond the demand that wage-slavery be abolished and the Co-operative Commonwealth be established the Socialist movement does not concern itself with it. It may be that most Socialists will not agree with what we said. And perhaps they will agree. All that is a matter of speculation. We simply stated here what any rational human being would say on the above question. We said it roughly, perhaps. But that matters not.

What is claimed to be the largest ice machine ever made in the United States was shipped last week by the York Mfg. Company of York, Pa., to a Chicago packing house. The machine has a capacity of 600 tons of ice a day, and weighs 50,000 pounds. Twelve cars were required to convey it to its destination.—Metal Worker.

Autocratic Russia seems to have taken a step in the right direction by allowing the government to go into the saloon business, six years ago. The experiment has proved highly successful financially for the government and morally for the people. There is less liquor now consumed in Russia than ever before and the liquor that is sold is purer than in any other place in the world. On the whole the government is doing its utmost to discourage drinking among the peasantry.

Dr. Adler, Socialist leader in Austria, was elected to the Landtag

LAWRENCE EDITOR

ASSERTS THAT SOCIALISTS AIM AT A GRAND "DIVIDING UP" OF THE WEALTH OF THIS COUNTRY.—IGNORANCE OR DISHONESTY?

In these days of trustification and combination, when almost every newspaper has something to say about co-operation and public ownership, when, in fact, it has become fashionable to believe in some form of public ownership or other, it is inexcusable for an intelligent man, especially for an editorial writer of a daily paper, not to know what the simple demands of Socialism are.

But such is the case with the editor of the Lawrence Telegram. In the issue of that paper last Saturday the leading editorial was entitled: "Why Socialism Cannot Succeed."

Now, dear reader, can you imagine why Socialism cannot succeed? The editor of the Lawrence Telegram says because it is a delightful and fascinating theory, a dream.

And do you know why Socialism is a dream? Because an equal distribution of the wealth of the nation would be impracticable. Here are the editor's exact words:

"If the accumulated wealth of the world were to be equally divided tomorrow, so that each man had an equal start, at the end of a given time some would have increased their wealth and others would be penniless."

Shall we say that the editor is an ignoramus or a dishonest person—which? Any schoolboy could give a better explanation of Socialism.

The Lawrence editor in writing the above nonsense, thought he was replying to our article, "Are We All Rich?" which appeared in the Social Democrat last week. But if he will read that article over again he will see plainly that we simply meant to prove the fallacy of per capita figures as evidence of general prosperity. Nothing more.

Socialists are opposed to either an equal or an unequal distribution of wealth. Socialists are opposed to production in vogue forces workingmen to distribute their earnings among a set of parasites.

Socialists aim to bring about a system of production in which all the land and machinery, that is, all the means of production and exchange, will be owned collectively, jointly, i. e., co-operatively, and same will be conducted for the benefit of all.

Under Socialism every man will have to do some useful labor in order to live. All persons will then have equal opportunities.

And this, of course, is something different from an equal distribution of the wealth of this nation.

If the editor of the Lawrence Telegram is an honest man he will correct himself.

"The Comrade."

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 BAGS OF BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES in low towns, in which manufacturing enterprises are encouraged, and property is doubling 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 35 cents. Circulation in every state and territory in the U. S. and Canada. Address "Business Opportunity" Chicago, Ill. Dept.

"GLORIA" IS NOT A MEDICINE. Life without health is hardly worth living—pallor, weakness, sleepless nights and weary days. You are the trustee of the health of yourself and family. GLORIA is composed of roots and herbs and is the most invigorating and health giving beverage ever sent to fallen, suffering humanity. These are not idle words, but true, and faithful.

NATURE and GLORIA WORK TOGETHER. DON'T YOU THINK THEM VERY CLEVER.

Andrews & Wood AGENTS.

SEE HERE.

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

RAND & CHANDLER 163 MERRIMACK ST., HAVERHILL. 27 State street, Boston.

Great Sat. Wrapper Sale Special Prices.

LESLIE'S

Special Saturday Wrapper Sale, July 20

The Best Values Ever Offered in Wrappers.

SALE OF WRAPPERS.

SATURDAY, JULY 20.

300 Fine Print Wrappers, extra good quality print, made very pretty, colorings are pink, blue and white, black and white, grey and white. This is, without a doubt, the best bargain ever offered in Haverhill at the price. Worth 60c, Saturday Sale Price.

150 Extra Fine Percal Wrappers—neat ruffle around the bottom, bretelle over shoulder, braid trimmed, fitted lining, natty cuff sleeve. All the light colorings of Percal. \$1.00 Wrappers: Saturday Sale Price.

200 Wrappers of Fine Print, red, blue, black, pink, lavender stripes. All the very best colorings. Worth \$1.00. Saturday Sale Price.

150 Fine Percal Wrappers, pretty ruffle around the bottom, daintily trimmed otherwise—all the pretty medium stripes, fitted lining, \$1.00 kind: Saturday Sale Price.

100 Extra Heavy Percal Wrappers—a great variety of pretty trimmings, some hamburger edging trimmed over shoulders—cuff sleeves and pretty ruffle at bottom, \$1.25 Wrappers: Saturday Sale Price.

200 Black and White and Blue and White Print Wrappers—black and blue grounds with white polka dots. \$1.25 Wrappers: Saturday Sale Price.

Our Heaviest and Best Quality Percal Wrappers, the regular \$1.50 grade, in black and white and blue and white at Special Saturday Sale Price.

Store closed Wednesdays at noon during July and August.

SIMONDS & ADAMS

Woman's Tailor Made

SUITS

Can be bought at Simonds and Adams, just now, for half or less than half the regular Price asked. At \$7.95

Are Suits of the finest all wool cloths in black, colors, oxfords and Scotch mixtures, all silk lined jackets, that formerly sold at \$12, \$15, \$17, and \$18.50.

FINE SHIRT WAISTS

and, also, the low priced ones to be had at end of the season prices

KOOL CLOTHING

FOR MEN.

Crash Suits 3.50
Seesucker Coats 1.00
Duck Pants 1.00
Madras Shirts 1.00
Percal Shirts .48
Belts .19

THREE TAYLORS, 75 Merrimack St.

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To bring your Laundry Bundle to the

STAR LAUNDRY,

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

P. R.—Ring us up or send a postal.

Guard Against Sweatskop 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 KEMPTON 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 unlined 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, 35c.

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

SOLE'S HEELS PATCHING CEMENT

EXE BELANGER,
6 WINGATE STREET, HAVERHILL.

The Right Kind of

Summer Clothing

Hats, Caps and Furnishings at Right Prices.

James A. Keefe,

NEW DAY LIGHT STORE.
85 Merrimack Street, Haverhill

Union Label Brooms

30c = 30c

F. E. HURD,

Groceries, Meats and Provisions.
97 and 99 CEDAR ST., HAVERHILL.
Telephones: People's, 221-4. N. E. 534-3

City Insurance Office,

JONES FRANKLE, Agent.
Haverhill Savings Bank Building.
154-152 Merrimack St., Haverhill.

Bicycles and Repairing.

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.
46 MERRIMACK STREET.

News From Brockton.

The Brockton Social Democrats are keeping up the good work of making meetings during the summer months. Meetings have been held in the various wards of the city which have been well attended.

The star meeting of the season was held Saturday evening, July 12, in Perkins Park, which is situated almost in the heart of the city. An open air concert by the Social Democratic band, led by Comrade John Cox, drew a large crowd of people to the Park where they were addressed by Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire of California.

Comrade Wilshire is one of the very few millionaires who has thrown himself heart and soul into the socialist movement. He has made himself famous by smoking out Bryan, the respectable rainbow chaser and trust smasher from the wild and woolly west, and driving him into the woods. He has also won a great victory for freedom of speech by carrying an ordinance of the City of Los Angeles, designed to prevent Socialists from speaking in the public parks, into the courts, and getting it declared unconstitutional. His letter to the chief of police announcing his intention of violating the city ordinance referred to, and inviting him to send his ugliest police men, with a patrol wagon, to arrest him and take him to the police station, is a unique production, calculated to add to the wrathment of over zealous official upholders of the present order.

These feats of Comrade Wilshire and the fact of his being a millionaire Socialist were widely advertised by the Brockton Socialists, who are past masters in the art of home-tooting. Consequently when Comrade Wilshire advanced to the front of the band stand to begin his address he found himself confronted by one of the largest crowds that has ever listened to a Socialist speaker in the city of Brockton. His speech was a calm, earnest, forceful presentation of the truth that the present era of capitalistic combination is the natural and inevitable outgrowth of the competitive system; that it leads inevitably to the co-operative Commonwealth, and that the hour of change is near at hand. He aptly compared the capitalistic system to the shell that protects the incubating chick of the co-operative Commonwealth, until it is ready to hatch.

Then the shell must go. He told us that the people of this country could have the country for their own whenever they chose to go to the ballot box and say so. His speech was listened to attentively and frequently applauded. He undoubtedly strengthened the Socialist movement in this section.

J. W. Skinner.

News From Newburyport.

The city's sewer system is to be extended into ward six, work on which will begin in the near future. The contract has already been given to Cashman Bros., and in this connection it is well to state that the Socialist member of the committee and one or two others made a gallant fight to have the city do the work by the day instead of by contract, but of course they were outvoted. So the profits will go into the pockets of a contractor instead of being saved by the public treasury. Indeed, everything in connection with the work is to be done by "contract," even to the hauling of supplies. Besides this, we shall probably see a horde of contract laborers instead of the employment of our own citizens. When will the people learn to put into office men pledged to the abolition of this iniquitous contract system on public works?

The recent vote of the city council to purchase the Putnam school building "by installments" has caused no end of comment. Alderman Pearson, the Socialist member, made a vigorous fight against the measure on the point of illegality. In a board meeting the other evening he waded his hands of the whole proceedings by going on record as opposed to the mayor's signing the renewal of the contract, with the Putnam trustees for 20 years. This term is stipulated in the contract. It is estimated, and rightly, that for the total price, \$25,000 or \$30,000, the city could construct a modern, up-to-date school building, while now in any event they will simply have an old one patched up.

Newburyport Socialists had the pleasure of listening to H. Gaylord Wilshire of Los Angeles, on Monday evening, the 15th, he speaking at an out door meeting at Riverside Park. A large number were present and listened to a masterly exposition of the Socialist position on the trust question. Mr. Wilshire spoke for over an hour and at the close of his talk gave opportunity for questions by the audience which were answered to complete satisfaction.

The warm weather had the effect of interesting with the attendance at the meetings of the Branch, but the members are not idle. They have already taken steps for propaganda work in the fall, and when the time comes will be found as active as usual. The effect of their increased vote last fall and the attainment of a party standing will create renewed interest in the movement—which will be apparent when the campaign opens.

Already there is much comment adverse to the Jackman schoolhouse, some claiming there is defect in the building of the chimneys, and others that some of the ornamentation called for by the plans and specifications do not appear in the completed structure. Well, the building was built by "contract," and not by the city direct, and it only emphasizes the position the Socialists take on this question, viz: that the contract system on public works should be abolished.

"Junius"

News From Boston.

Our meeting last Sunday on Boston common had the appearance of a deserted camp. It looked as though the very soul has left the body. Yet, Comrade S. E. Putney, the chairman of one of the meetings has done well. It was impossible to find those faces that brighten and bring life to the meetings every Sunday. All the Socialists from Boston, Haverhill, Lawrence, Brockton, etc., flocked to hear the Star of the West, who spoke at the Quincy picnic. Yes, it was on account of H. G. Wilshire of Los Angeles, California, that Comrade Putney was unable to get any speakers. He spoke himself for a very long time, and when he was about exhausted, Comrade O'Neil, the old Socialist, came to his relief. Considering the hot day and all other circumstances the meeting was fair, of course, not as fair as it would be if Putney were able to get his regular set of speakers.

Stand number 7 of the Social Democratic Party fared better. Comrade Campion is a very good speaker, as

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.

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News From Quincy.

A large gathering of men, women and children were present Sunday, July 14, at the picnic of the Social Democratic branches of Quincy and vicinity. The day was fine and it was an ideal place for a picnic.

During the first part of the day a concert was given by the Social Democratic band of Brockton. This was followed in the afternoon by speeches by Mayor Coulter of Brockton, Representative McCarthy and H. Gaylord Wilshire of California.

Comrade Harry S. Marden presided. Much of the success of the picnic is due to the hard work put in by Comrades Richards and Packard of the Quincy Branch.

Quincy Socialists are preparing for a series of open-air meetings in the different wards of the city. We had a very successful meeting in West Quincy at which Harry J. Mooney of Brockton and Dr. Keown of Lynn were the speakers.

Quincy plumbers have secured the eight hour day. Comrade Bates was the first master plumber to sign the agreement.

"Jeff."

News From Lynn.

There was a joint debate at Headquarters last Monday evening under the auspices of the central branch, Social Democratic party, on the following question: "Resolved, that the public press is an educator for the working man." Comrade Gottiner, took the affirmative and Comrade Hartshorn the negative. A general discussion followed and in spite of the heat there was a fair attendance.

There will be a public debate on Monday evening July 22, between S. L. Simpson of Boston, a philosophical Anarchist, and Comrade David Goldstein of Boston, Social Democrat. It will be held under the auspices of the Central branch and a large attendance is expected.

The Social Democratic party city committee is considering the advisability of holding a grand open-air rally on the common some time in August at which H. Gaylord Wilshire, editor of the "Challenge," will be the principal attraction. It is proposed to have an orchestra; advertise the meeting well and the committee feels that many hundreds of people would turn out to hear the talented millionaire Socialist.

Some fifteen members of the Lynn Branch attended the Quincy woods picnic on the 14th inst., including Comrades Gottiner, Nichols, Cusick, Cunningham, Hartshorn, Ladd, Timpeon, Page, a number of lady comrades, and all were well repaid for their long trip.

The Lynn Independent branches of the Social Democratic Party has voted to take no action whatsoever regarding the National Convention and will not reconsider the vote. If Unity is brought about Lynn will undoubtedly get to work actively in the cause and affiliate with the National organization if events shape themselves in such a way as to continue the existence of such a body.

LABOR AND POLITICS.

A great and learned body is the School board of the city of Lynn. Here is a body of men and a woman entrusted with the most important work in a municipality and the members are continually kicking and quarrelling among themselves. Dissension is rife and has been for many months, and these are the kind of people that the voters of Lynn elected to direct and care for the education of their children. This is the body that refused to allow the use of the High School building hall to the C. L. U. of this city for Labor day exercises. This is the body that turned down a committee from the Typographical Union that waited upon them and requested them to use the union label on the text books. One of the members of the board said: "If you want these things, why do you not elect men of your own class to represent you on the school board." "And

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LOCAL MALDEN ACTIVE.

Malden, Mass., July 13, 1901.
At the regular monthly meeting of Local Malden, S. D. P., held last Thursday evening in the Bailey building, Delegate at large James F. Carey, was chosen to represent us at the coming Indianapolis convention. The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that Comrade Carey be informed that the members of Local Malden are opposed to the proposed plan of unity known as the New Jersey Plan, and emanating from Comrade G. H. Strobell."

Malden's Board of Aldermen voted last Tuesday without a dissenting voice to grant a permit to the S. D. P. to hold meetings in Malden Square and sell socialist literature. This is one of the signs of the times. Four years ago our application was repeatedly refused, and an attempt on the part of the comrades to speak was followed by arrest and fine. The more people know of Socialism, the less they oppose it.

According to present arrangements our out-door meetings will be held every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, Malden Square. Business meeting, second Thursday of each month, Bailey building, Pleasant street. We have a list of good speakers secured, and intend to run a brisk educational campaign from now until the snow flies. I am confident we can double our vote next election.

Fraternally,
Thomas F. Rooney.

CAREY'S WORK IN MAINE.

Skowhegan, Maine, July 14, 1901.
Editor Haverhill Social Democrat:
Representative Carey of Haverhill addressed a large audience at this place, July 8.

For almost two hours he held his audience spell bound by his masterly presentation of the principles of Socialism; enthusiasm ran to a high pitch and his speech has since been the talk of the town. As a result of his visit many new converts were made and our organization greatly strengthened by many new applications for membership. Comrade Carey cannot fail to arouse great interest in Socialism wherever he goes. His present tour in this state means a great boom to our movement.

W. G. Haggood,
Skowhegan, Maine.
July 14.

THE MODERN WAY

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He's All Right.
THE KIND OF TRADE UNION TALKS WE NEED.—LABOR SHOULD BE SEEKING NO FAVORS.—NECESSITY OF POLITICAL ACTION.

Leon Greenbaum of St. Louis, organizer of the American Federation of Labor and active member of the Social Democratic party, spoke on July 7 in Galesburg, Ill., under the auspices of the Cigarmakers' Union and the Trades Assembly. His subject was: "The Class Struggle Between Capital and Labor," and he left a favorable impression on his audience. Among other things, he said:

"The trades union has three cardinal aims: First, to protect laborers from capitalists; second, to secure favorable legislation; third, to influence public opinion.

"The labor union fixes a minimum scale of wages, and keeps the wages from going to those of China. The trades unions save us from the degradation of the Chinese. There is no free speech where there are no trades unions."

"Here we are, millions and millions of us, and asking favors of a class numerically smaller than we are. We are not posted on our rights.

"We are trying to get legislation in our interests, but the attempt is futile, for we go to our masters for them. I don't want the trades unions to go into politics, but the trades unionists must go into politics. We must redeem ourselves not by strikes and boycotts, but by legislation.

"The capitalists are benefiting by all theills we complain of. The capitalist gets the benefit from child labor, convict labor and scab workmen. The conditions before laboring men are such that you must get legislation in your interests. We have raised wages somewhat, but it does not compare with the rise of prices by the capitalists.

"The working class have a card up their sleeve which they will play pretty soon, and bring these class troubles to an end.

"What are the remedies? We have social and political doctors, and the more we take their remedies the worse off we are. The working class goes to them and points out their diseases, and they bleed us more and more.

"It doesn't matter which side wins; you lose all the time. There is no use

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INFORMATION FOR DELEGATES.

Indianapolis, Indiana, July 1, 1901.
Comrades:
Pursuant to instruction which we have received from our respective National Headquarters, and in conformity with notices issued from the same sources regarding the National Union Convention of Socialist Parties to be held in Indianapolis, Indiana, on July 29th, 1901, we herewith extend you a cordial invitation to be present at said convention.

Being instructed to make such arrangements as would conduce to the economy and convenience of the delegates and facilitate the work of the convention, we hereby inform you in Masonic hall, corner of Washington Street and Capitol Avenue, and will be called to order at 10.00 o'clock on the morning of Monday, July 29th, 1901.

The Grand Hotel, located at Illinois and Maryland Streets, two blocks north of the Union Station, having made a special rate of \$2.00 per day, has been selected by us as the headquarters of the convention.

Cheap rooms and restaurants may also be found in the vicinity of the convention hall, and arrangements may be made to reserve rooms by forwarding instructions to Geo. E. Mills, 122 1-2 E. Court Street, or to William Mahoney, 130 N. Penn. Street, Suite 18.

A special rate of one fare and a third has been procured upon the following terms: Those attending convention must purchase first-class tickets within three days from opening of convention, not including Sunday, and must get a certificate from the railroad agent showing that such ticket was bought to attend the Socialist Convention. These certificates must be presented at convention on 1st day of July to be signed by the secretary and representative of railroad. Upon fulfillment of these conditions a return ticket may be purchased for one third regular fare; provided, that there be at least one hundred certificates representing tickets for which not less than seventy-five cents have been paid.

It is important that at least one hundred certificates be presented in order to get the benefit of the reduction, and these tickets must not be sold or speculated in, as the Party is pledged to redeem all such at full rates.

Hoping that our respective organizations will be represented with delegates contributing their wisest counsel to the assembled Socialist forces, we conclude by proffering our labor in the performance of any service which we may be able to render to visiting delegates.

Yours fraternally,
Geo. E. Mills,
R. Greuling,
J. W. Kelly,
M. H. Wefel,
Wm. Crepe,
Leon Greenbaum,
E. Vaj Putnam,
M. S. Hayes,
Wm. L. Hamilton,
Wm. Mahoney,
Joint Committee on Arrangements.

THE MODERN WAY

watching your oppressors. The capitalist class must keep control of the government, in order to keep in subjection the numerically stronger laboring class. We are facing dangerous conditions. The capitalists are preparing to disfranchise the working class of this country. The conditions force us into political organizations, to form a party of our own and to work for the only remedy—the abolition of private capital and the use of it all collectively. Socialism will provide for compulsory education and the pensioning of the workingman after a certain age. The Socialist advocates nothing impracticable, but he says that the present system is impracticable and devilish.

"Do you think the Socialist system is a just system, it is your duty to vote for it, and when you vote for the abolition of the capitalist system you vote for the reign of peace on earth and good will to men."

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