

Haverhill Mass. SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

VOL. 12. NO. 42. 44

HAVERHILL, MASS., AUGUST 3, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS

CAUCUS CALL. State Committee Decides Upon August 30 as the Date of Holding Democratic Social Caucusses.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIAL PARTY AND CITIZENS OF MASSACHUSETTS:

Fellow Citizens—The Democratic Social party having achieved political recognition as an official party in the election of 1900 again enters the field and calls upon the members of the party and other citizens of the Commonwealth to rally to the standard of those principles which are destined to inaugurate a system of economic co-operation, which will insure a condition of living becoming to the state of free-born citizens.

You are hereby notified to meet in caucus in your respective districts on Friday, August 30, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State, County, Councillor District, Senatorial District and other District Conventions.

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The Democratic Social party members of the Suffolk Senatorial Districts are hereby notified to meet in caucus in each of their respective districts for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator and electing a member of the Democratic Social party State Committee for 1902.

The basis of representation to the State Convention shall be one delegate at large and one additional delegate for every one hundred votes or major fraction thereof cast in the ward or town for the Democratic Social party candidate for Governor in the election of 1900.

The basis of representation to the Councillor, Senatorial, Representative, County, District Attorney and other conventions shall be one delegate at large, from each ward and town, and one additional delegate for every fifty votes or major fraction thereof cast in the ward or town for the Democratic Social party candidate for Governor in the election of 1900.

All caucuses and conventions must be held subject to Chapter 548 of the Election Act of 1898 and Acts supplementary thereto.

JOHN C. CHASE, Chairman. SQUIRE E. PUTNEY, Secretary. Boston, July 22, 1901.

(See instructions on page four.)

WANTED—SLAVES!

It seems that the planters of Hawaii are not in great love with the imported Porto Rican laborers. Is it possible that our new fellow citizens have proved to be less willing to accommodate their masters than the imported Austrian wage slaves?

It is said that the planters of Hawaii would now like to experiment with our negroes from the South. But surely the negro loves freedom and play too much to voluntarily sell himself in slavery in far-off Hawaii.

THERE IS A MOTIVE BEHIND IT.

The Spanish Chamber of Commerce of Manila vehemently protested against the charter for that city which deprives the citizens of the right to elect their government.

Commissioner Wright defended the charter saying that it was modeled after the Washington (D. C.) plan. But many in Manila refuse to be convinced that the best way to teach the Filipinos free government is to deprive them of that which is the sacred privilege of all free peoples.

PRESIDENT DIAZ PROHIBITS STRIKES.

The New York Sun says that, according to advices, both public and private, from El Paso, President Diaz of Mexico has taken a determined stand as to the strike of engineers on the Mexican International Railroad, which is the natural Mexican outlet of the Southern Pacific system.

An order prohibiting strikes of any kind on railroads has been issued by President Diaz, and it is understood that he has offered to furnish government aid to the Mexican International management in labor troubles in future.

Perhaps it would be the best thing for McKinley to do the same thing—simply prohibit strikes and thus prevent much inconvenience to our capitalists.

DO YOU KNOW?

Do you know how little you know? Do you know what Socialism means? Do you know that anything worth knowing demands study and labor? Do you know that you can't know more unless you read more? Do you know that in order to be a Socialist you must know what Socialism is?

BREAD TRUST.

To Control Output of the Large Cities.

This is no joke, but a serious fact. From New York comes the news of the formation of a company to control the bread output of New York City, Jersey City and Newark.

There's a double purpose in the organization of such a corporation: "first, to consolidate all the large baking firms under a parent company, which should divide territory among its members and so do away with inter-company competition in all districts, and secondly, to exploit a patent bread making machine, which, it is stated, kneads bread without handling and at the same time increases the baked loaf 30 per cent in weight over the present one with a given quantity of flour."

The company, it is reported, is not going to limit itself to the three cities named above. It eventually expects to take in Chicago, St. Louis and other large cities.

All the Socialists can say now is that the process of transformation from private property into social property is moving along with ever greater speed. At this rate ten years will not have passed before the trusts will force the American people to declare for collective ownership of the arusts.

FOOD FROM INORGANIC MATTER.

"I can state positively that from petroleum, for instance, and without the aid of organic matter, nutritious grease can be produced in a laboratory. The only objection to the process is that it would require a year, with an ultimate cost of \$1000 a pound. However, experiment will find an inexpensive and speedy method of production."

This is the latest sensational statement reported by the daily press as coming from Dr. Etand, chief chemist of the Pasteur Institute.

This scientifically created food made from inorganic matter is what the scientific world has been trying to discover for many years. One does not need to stretch his imagination very far to see the importance of such a discovery.

In the future famines will be unknown, provided that in place of the commercial social world of today there will be a sane social system.

TROUBLE AMONG DEMOCRATS.

There's more trouble among the democrats of North Carolina. Pitchfork Tillman succeeded in getting Senator McLaurin turned out of the party, and now McLaurin threatens to split the democratic party "wide open."

There won't be anything to split before many years.

Don't accept capitalist writers as authorities on Socialism.

THE STEEL STRIKE.

The steel strike has developed nothing new during the week except many rumors and expectations that a settlement is near. Morgan and Shaffer held a conference in New York City and nothing authentic was given out to the public by either side.

A great deal of nonsense has been written in the daily press regarding the battle between capital and labor. For want of something sensational the capitalist editors have written all kinds of essays and compositions on the ethical phase of the strike, very few of them coming to the conclusion that the workingmen have justice on their side.

Was there ever a time when workmen on strike were justified by capitalist editors?

To the capitalist and his hiring everything which tends to increase profit is just and honorable.

It is well, indeed, that class-conscious workmen have their own code of morals.

STRIKES IN 'FRISCO.

There's trouble in 'Frisco. All the workers on the water front have been ordered out on strike, as a result of the lockout of the teamsters. The strikers represent the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, four local unions of longshoremen, marine firemen, Brotherhood of Teamsters, ship and steamboat joiners, porters, packers, warehouse men, ship clerks, pile drivers, and bridge builders, hoisting engineers, steam and hot water fitters and coal teamsters, making a total of nearly 25,000 men who have stopped work since the middle of May.

All honorable means had been tried by the workmen to avert the strike, but in vain. Now they are ready to fight their employers.

"I believe in government ownership when the people own the government, but not till then"—thus expressed himself a Western Socialist.

It is hardly necessary to say that this remark contains in a nutshell the whole program of the Socialist movement. Government ownership when only a few own the government would be as bad a thing as we have today. Capitalism or State Socialism is not our aim. What we want is government ownership with the people as owners of the government, i. e., democratic Socialism.

What is your objection to Socialism? Would you not rather live in a society where all persons had equal chances to get along in the world? Would you not rather that all should be happy? Would you not prefer abundance to poverty, freedom to slavery, enlightenment to ignorance? Socialism would make life pleasant to all of us. All men and women would be cultured in the true sense of the word. None but the lazy would starve. All that will do useful work will reap the fruits of their labor. These are the many things Socialism would do for mankind. Why, then, are you opposed to Socialism?

UNITY A FACT. Socialist Convention at Indianapolis Succeeds in Its Work.—New Name Adopted—Partial Report

As this issue went to press the Indianapolis convention of the Social Democratic party was still in session. From the reports at hand it is clear that unity is a fact. Many new and important changes in the organization have been decided on and in our next issue we shall be in a position to give a detailed report.

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A telegram was received here from Eugene V. Debs in which he congratulated warmly the delegates and expressed his hope that they would succeed in bringing about permanent union among the Socialists.

He also regretted his inability to attend on account of serious sickness in the family.

There were warm debates when the committee on rules and regulations reported. But most propositions were carried unanimously.

A most fraternal spirit is prevailing in the convention and everybody is confident of a successful outcome.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

James F. Cary presided over the convention today. Many of the delegates were quite indignant at the representatives of the press for spreading false reports regarding our comrade Debs. At the motion of Comrade Hoehn of St. Louis a dispatch was sent to Eugene V. Debs informing him that all the delegates in the convention are working in harmony and advising that he should not allow himself to be influenced by the reptile press of capitalism.

Later in the afternoon a telegram came from Debs in which he once again expressed his hope that the convention will unite the Socialists and also remarking that the misrepresentations in the capitalist press do not in the least disturb him.

The reports of the two national secretaries were very interesting and the delegates received same with enthusiasm. The Springfield national executive committee organized 137 new locals with a membership of

1497. The total receipts of the committee (since last August) were \$4187.66; expenditures, \$4167.22. Dues stamps sold, 52,579.

The total receipts of the Chicago executive board were \$3707.01; expenditures, \$3637.64. Theodore Debs stated that a more detailed report will be given when he will turn over his office to his successor.

Comrade Santiago Iglesias of Porto Rico, who presented a petition from that "U. S. Territory" to President McKinley some several weeks ago, introduced a lengthy resolution regarding the condition of labor in Porto Rico. It was adopted. (Resolutions and platform will be printed in full in a future issue of this paper.)

A most interesting discussion arose over the negro race question. There are three colored delegates at the convention—Costley of San Francisco and Adam and McKay of Indiana, the latter two being coal miners. In most eloquent speeches, amidst the thunderous applause of those present, they showed in what manner we can hope to get the negro in line for socialism. A committee was appointed to issue a special appeal to our colored population.

A platform was adopted. It is a clear and concise statement of the aim of our movement and contains a number of immediate demands.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

Delegate Max Hayes of Cleveland occupied the chair today. The question of "Immediate Demands" caused much discussion. Slobbin of New York strongly criticised the argument of the so-called "practical Socialists" that favored the demands. Carey and others favored the demands, which were finally adopted by a vote of 5358 against 1325.

Much time was devoted to a "Farmer's Plank" which was advocated by Steadman of Chicago and many others. By a big majority it was decided to issue a special appeal to the farmers. Harriman, Berger, Steadman, Simons, Hilliquit, Clemens and Hampton compose the committee.

Dr. Herron introduced a resolution defining the difference between our demands and those of the so-called public ownership parties of a bourgeois nature. Adopted.

It was decided that the name of this organization shall be "Socialist Party, except in those states where the law shall demand otherwise.

Haverhill Socialist Library

Nichols & Morse Men's Suits, Vestee Suits, Knee Pants, Burr Oak Plug Harry Wessinger Tobacco Co.

LOOK. AT THE PRICES ON SUITS IN OUR WINDOW, AND SEE HOW LOW THEY ARE. THESE ARE ONLY A SMALL PORTION OF WHAT WE CAN SHOW YOU INSIDE. \$6.00 Suits 4.00, 7.00 Suits 5.00, 8.00 Suits 6.00, 10.00 Suits 7.00, 12.00 Suits 6.00, 15.00 Suits 10. Rowe & Emerson, 68 MERRIMACK ST. Haverhill.

EMERSON'S Rummage SALE! SALE! SALE! Odd men's Suits and odd children's Suits have been given their walking papers. We don't want them and they are yours at from 25c to 50c on the Dollar. We will cite a few instances. In our children's department we have some suits, mostly 3 to 8, but there is an occasional larger size. Former prices \$4.50 to \$5.00. Now 95c. Others a little more desirable at \$1.25, \$1.47, \$1.98, \$2.48. Not a suit in the lot but what is a bonanza for the purchaser. If you want one of these bargains don't put it off until next week and then find fault because you don't find one to suit you. Our reasons for marking them at these prices is to move them quick. Our men's Suits are selling at greatly reduced prices. \$1.90, 5.40, 6.45, 7.45 9.89. The price is no criterion of their value they are worth twice as much. THE HOME OF LARGE VALUES AND LITTLE PRICES. Corner of Fleet Street.

FLANNEL GOODS. The Season for these goods is now at its height, and we have secured an entirely new lot to sell at a price within the reach of every one's pocket book. Not only are they right, in price but they are made right, which is two-thirds in buying clothing. Come in and look them over Sizes to fit all at \$6.98 \$6.98 The Kempton Co. "THE SPOT" 62 MERRIMACK ST.

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14 MERRIMACK STREET.

Nichols & Morse

Men's Suits.

Do the cooler days that we have been having make you consider the matter of a new suit. Woolen clothes will be in order again in a few weeks, and then if you don't pick up one of these bargains you will be kicking yourself. All of our FANCY MIXTURES, in WORSTED, SCOTCHES and CASSIMERES have been slashed.

They are the very cream of our stock and formerly sold for \$10, \$12, \$15, but they must be got out of the way so are going for

\$6. \$8, \$10

Vestee Suits

Just the thing for the little fellow to dress up in when they begin school again in September. Neat and pretty, yet tough and strong, they were ready sellers at the original prices.

The figures that they are selling at now are simply ridiculous.

\$1.38, \$2.48, \$3.48

Knee Pants.

38c were 50c
50c " 75c
75c " \$1.
\$1.00 " \$1.25

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8.00 Suits	6.00
10.00 Suits	7.00
12.00 Suits	6.00
15.00 Suits	10

A FEW OF THE PRICES.

Rowe & Emerson,
68 MERRIMACK ST.
Telephone, 08-1. Haverhill.

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The price is no criterion of their value they are worth twice as much.

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Corner of Fleet Street.

FLANNEL GOODS.

The Season for these goods is now at its height, and we have secured an entirely new lot to sell at a price within the reach of every one's pocket book.

Not only are they right, in price but they are made right, which is two-thirds in buying clothing.

Come in and look them over since to fit all at

\$6.98 \$6.98

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

IF YOU BUY

Burr Oak Plug

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

Harry Wessinger Tobacco Co.

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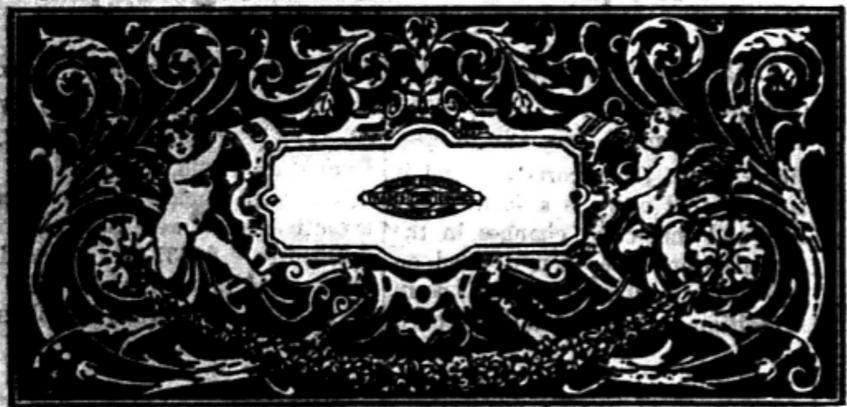
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WILLIAM EDLIN EDITOR
WILLIAM A. KENNEDY BUSINESS MANAGER
HAVERHILL, MA. SS. AUGUST 2, 1901.

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.



NO SYMPATHY FOR RUSSIA.

Speaking of George Kennan's expulsion from Russia the Boston Traveler says:

"If his expulsion leads to renewed attacks upon Russia we shall regret his recent visit, for while conceding there are wrongs there that should be righted, just as such wrongs may be found in almost any country, we cannot forget that the action of Russia on more than one critical occasion was most friendly to the United States and that we owe her a debt that is poorly repaid by abuse from the mouth and pen of an American citizen."

What does the Traveler tell us here? Should an American citizen keep his mouth shut when he sees the most dastardly crimes committed by a despotic government against the best and noblest of men and women?

It is certainly un-American to regret that George Kennan has thrown much light upon the brutal conduct of the Czar's government in Siberia. Because Russia showed herself friendly to the United States "on more than one critical occasion" is no reason why an American citizen should be condemned for having told the truth about a government that is offensive to every free-thinking person.

CONFERENCE OF ENGLISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION.

On Sunday and Monday, August 4 and 5, our English comrades of the Social Democratic Federation will hold their twenty-first annual conference in Birmingham, the seat of power of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the tool of Cecil Rhodes and his unscrupulous party, who, for their own base ends brought about the bitter and costly war in South Africa. Our comrades of the S. D. F. were the first people in the country to oppose that war which they did even before hostilities actually began. Ever since they have kept up the fire in the face of the most brutal attacks of the jingoes. On Sunday they will hold a great mass meeting at which the principal orators of the party will speak against the war. Social Democrats have the courage of their convictions anyhow. We bid our British comrades good luck in their struggle, which is not theirs alone but ours also even as our fight is theirs.

DEFINITION OF "CAPITAL."

Comrade Jos. Spero of East Boston defines capital as follows: "Capital is the means of production transformed into means of exploitation."

Comrade Spero challenges contradiction.

Because a man by the name of Patrick Foley had been active in organizing the employees of the Ninth Street mill of the Carnegie Steel Company the management discharged the "disturber" of the company's peace, and thereby caused a strike. Fortunately the man was taken back in the mill and the strike was declared off in a few hours. No editorial in the capitalist

press denouncing the company as "un-American" for discharging a man whose only crime was his exercising the rights of a free man—that of moral persuasion.

What says the dear Gazette of Haverhill?

The capitalist class is certainly accomplishing much for Socialism. It has made more converts to Socialism during the last year than many are willing to admit. But it is foolish for Socialists to imagine that they need not exert themselves for the cause since the capitalist class is unconsciously doing so much that is favorable to our movement. We must not forget for a moment that the influence of the capitalist activity on our movement is of a negative nature. We must do much work of a positive nature in order to bring about just what we want, i. e., democratic Socialism in our time.

GOOD ADVICE.

TO WOMEN SOCIALISTS.
ADVICE TO WOMAN SOCIALISTS.

If you are a housekeeper, too worried and busy to find room for a thought (as one housekeeper told me she was) simplify your household in every possible way that you may find time to realize this one statement—that your lot, more than anybody else, will be made easier and pleasanter under Socialism. Open your house to neighbors in order to talk over this matter with them. Avoid gossip and talk about petty household affairs. If you have anyone near you who is interested in Socialism and knows anything about it, ask questions and repeat the facts you have learned to your neighbor or your children. It will fix the matter in your mind to do this, for we never know how little we understand a subject until we try to tell some one else about it. If you are a shop or factory girl, a clerk or a book-keeper, or have any similar work, learn yourself and teach your associate that your interests and hers are identical with those of every other hand and brain worker in the world, no matter what nationality, color or sex. Learn to look upon all other workers as comrades, and neither scorn nor envy them. Remember that you need their help and they need yours to liberate the working class from slavery. If you are a school teacher be thankful for your opportunity and teach history to the young people under your care, not from the standpoint of a class-conscious wage-worker; teach that a good character is more to be desired than great riches; teach lofty aims and ideals instead of the principles of commercialism. Teach that we are not here to make profit out of our fellow creatures, but to love and mutually serve and benefit each other. Among your fellow teachers, arouse a sentiment in favor of free textbooks, free lunches, free clothing, less wasteful methods of education, consolidated schools for the rural districts, free transportation and the like.

There is work for all, whatever talent or ability you may possess, and to the limit of your enthusiasm and endurance. Work in the way

that suits you best, by talking, singing, speaking, writing or thinking, only remember the three principles of International Socialism which are to be mastered and never forgotten. These are:

1. *Economic Determinism*—that people are moulded by the conditions which surround them; hence we must provide the best conditions possible to every human being, giving each one equal opportunities for education and development.

2. *The law of surplus value*. If each human being worked alone, with only such tools as he could make, to produce things he needs, he could barely produce enough to keep himself alive. By working together with improved machinery, each worker produces a large surplus value over and above what he needs to keep himself alive. This surplus is now taken from him by the capitalist class; we propose to abolish that class and let each worker keep for himself and his loved ones the surplus value that he creates.

3. *The Class Struggle*—that the only way we can free the working people from their dependence and furnish the perfect conditions for their development is by combining them as a class into an organized movement to overthrow the present system and build another founded upon Equity and Justice.

May Walden Kerr.

HAVERHILL.

On Monday, July 16, about sixty lasters of Chick Bros. factory went on strike. The men were unorganized and they asked Agent Edmonds of the Lasters' Union to conduct the strike.

The grievance of the men was the old story and ever present fact of capital endeavoring to get rich at the expense of those who are without property. By a clever stroke of diplomacy the Chick management reduced the earnings of the lasters so low that the best workers could hardly make more than \$1.20 a day.

Agent Edmonds agreed to conduct the strike. Knowing the kind of a customer he had to deal with, for the Chick firm has not a good reputation for fairness even among manufacturers, the agent of the Lasters' Union divided some of his men into pickets and counselling them not to overstep the limits of the law he surrounded the Chick Bros. factory in a way that could not fail to keep him fully informed of the doings on the other side. The expected happened. Scabs were imported from different cities in no time and the police authorities of Haverhill were not slow in coming to the rescue of the most despicable manufacturing firm in this city. Some of the scabs were armed with revolvers and one day a scab fired a few shots into a crowd of strikers. The police has not taken the trouble, it is said, to make an investigation of the affair and up to this very day the man who did the shooting is at work in Chick's factory.

Last week General Agent Bauer was in the city. But his efforts to settle the strike were futile. W. Chick has no love for laborers who want more pay. Time was when the Chick Brothers themselves lived on less than what their employees get now. It is perhaps for this reason that they do not see the necessity of workmen getting fair pay for their work.

The capitalist press has been trying to make out that the strikers were disorderly and had the intention of harming somebody. This has been denied repeatedly by men who are in a position to know. Probably the false information got abroad from the fact that Chick Bros. barricaded their scabs in the factory for about five days.

The strike is still on. Only three men went back to work in Chick's factory. Most of the other strikers found work out of town. This, however, does not settle the affair. Chick Bros. have intensified the hatred of the workmen against them.

Seven employees of the water department who were engaged in laying pipe in Columbia park struck Tuesday forenoon. A scab by the name of Sweeney was put to work on the job and on the refusal of the boss to discharge him the seven men left the job.

The Central Labor Union decided at its last meeting to place an active boycott on the Haverhill Ice Company. A committee was appointed to prosecute the fight with all possible vigor. The reports that appeared in the Gazette relative to this matter, about "radicals" capturing the organization, are all unfounded.

The following firms are on the unfair list of the Central Labor Union:
People's Coal Company.
Sargent's Coal Yard.
L. L. H. Taylor Coal Yard.
Haverhill Ice Company.

SOCIALISM vs CAPITALISM

The Ignorance of the World We Live in—What Socialism Will Do For Mankind.

"We must have a broader education in order to have a thorough conception and intense appreciation of the greatness of the universe." These are the words of Dr. Lester F. Ward, called by many learned men the American Spencer.

The quotation contains a great deal of wisdom. Our readers will do well to study the thought it contains and to try to live up to it as much as possible under present conditions.

"Happiness is the ideal state, the end for which all effort is exerted to attain."—This is another truth stated by Dr. Ward.

In connection with this statement a quotation from the works of the great Russian philosopher, Leo Tolstoy, is interesting. He says: "Men cannot imagine life without the desire for happiness. To live is for every man the same thing as to desire and to attain bliss; to desire and to attain bliss is synonymous with living."

Needless to say that neither of the two great men quoted mean by happiness sensual pleasures. According to Dr. Ward a normal state of life, a normal exercise of one's faculties necessarily results in happiness.

It is also, perhaps, needless to say that there is no real happiness today. The reason is plain. Our capitalist order is destructive of all happiness. Most men and women are ignorant of the world they live in, so ignorant that they do not even show the least desire to understand their own position in their environment, or, as Huxley expressed it, man's place in nature.

Therefore there certainly is no appreciation of the greatness of the universe. People are not intelligent; as a consequence of the irrational social order they live in, they are not happy. In the present social system a normal development of all faculties is impossible. Some have no intellects worth mentioning. But the greatest number have intellects; only they lack proper education, and their immediate environment is unwholesome, nay, positively demoralizing.

What does the ordinary person know about the vastness of the universe, the beauty of nature and the phenomena of life?

How many men and women are there in the world who have a burning desire to understand nature's secrets and to study nature's forces?

Comparatively speaking, only a few.

The conception that most men have of the universe is as limited and pitifully narrow as their desire to understand it is small. And it is this lack of desire that is keeping our human world shrouded in darkness.

The age we live in is called civilized. Men compare their great and wonderful achievements of today with the crude achievements of their forefathers and say: "See how far we advanced!"

The present is compared with the past and the decision is given (rightly so) in favor of the present.

We are civilized to a certain extent, to the extent that we have accomplished a great deal. The achievements of the past two hundred years have been greater than the achievements of nearly all human history preceding the seventeenth century. And in the sense that we have accomplished much we are entitled to use, though sparingly, the name "Civilization."

That our civilization is very limited and imperfect is evident from the fact that it has not accomplished much of what is greatly desirable by man, in short, it has not yet resulted in that condition which is essential to a real state of harmonious social life. Scholars assure us that the evils which exist today are not essential to progress, that progress or human achievement without human happiness is an anomaly.

In the second volume of his Dynamic Sociology Dr. Ward worked out a whole system to the effect that if society is to succeed in advancing itself it must find means of attaining human happiness, that poverty and evils might increase with achievement, but achievement must in the long run be made to harmonize with enjoyment.

Here you have it!
Think this point well over in your own mind.
Try hard to understand it.

The present age is civilized when compared with the past. But our age seems most insignificant when we try to think of the things yet to be accomplished.

Take the present human world as it is. The relatively increased poverty and evils which, mark you, are not at all necessary cannot be said to add anything to the happiness of man.

But why do they exist? Why do you support evil and anarchy which cause unnecessary pain? Why?

For a number of years the Socialists have been asking the world these questions. The only proper reply came in the organization of a working class movement, a movement of those who suffer most, striving to bring about a better social order.

Certain it is that to posterity our present age will seem more barbaric and more foolish for its many inconsistencies than what we call the barbaric stage of man appears to us today.

Socialism is the system that will make possible a better life for man, that will conciliate human achievement with human happiness, that will make as a matter of course that normal life, that normal exercise of one's faculties which is in itself the greatest and most desirable happiness.

Old, scholarly Buchner spoke wisely when he said that the eighteenth century was one of enlightenment, the nineteenth one of science, and that the twentieth will be a century of reconciliation.

We now live in the twentieth century. Socialism is already knocking at our gate. It will not be very long when we shall be living in the Socialist Commonwealth.

Then man will adjust his life to his achievements. He will then have leisure to study his environment and he will also have a thorough conception and intense appreciation of the greatness of the universe.

Under Socialism life will be synonymous with happiness.

AN ABSURD CANARD.

On the second day of the Unity Convention the capitalist papers all over the country published under such headlines as "Socialists Fall Out," an Associated Press dispatch to the effect that there was an attempt in the convention to "throw overboard Eugene V. Debs." Our comrades knew of course how much faith to put in such a report, but many outside sympathizers may have been deceived. How false the statement was will be seen from our report of the convention.

It is easy to see the motive of such a false report—to foster dissension among Socialists by alleging and advertising its existence. And it is easy to see how naturally such a method of effecting such a motive would occur to men familiar with the tricks of capitalist politics.

In the capitalist parties leadership chiefly depends upon successful trickery and influence is gained through personal favor. Conspiracy

Book Reviews.

Socialism and the Home. By May Walden Kerr. Charles H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago. Price 5 cents.

This latest booklet from Kerr's press is with being noted for its brevity and clearness, aside from the many excellent thoughts therein presented in a charming and popular manner.

It is the my belief that only popular books of this sort are of value to us in our propaganda work among the laboring people. Comrade May Walden Kerr's booklet is about the right thing to place in the hands of every workingman's wife. Better than any popular pamphlet I know of "Socialism and the Home" destroys the prevailing notion among women that Socialism is a synonym for politics. Comrade Kerr also shows in a most attractive manner how necessary it is for the woman to be a Socialist in order to have a happy home.

"Socialism and the Home" contains fact, not theories. It touches on many subjects that affect the life of our women. That portion of the booklet which deals with the economic dependence of women and modern marriages is especially interesting.

I would advise all comrades who want to do useful work to place "Socialism and the Home" in the hands of their women friends.

Sarah B. Edlin.

MACKAIL'S BIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM MORRIS.

(The following letter was sent by Comrade Spargo to the Literary Review of the New York Times.)

To The New York Times Saturday Review.

Sir: I have read your notice of Mr. Mackail's latest volume with a great deal of interest, having had the privilege of being personally acquainted with William Morris in the closing years of his life. I have not read Mr. Mackail's lecture except such fragmentary portions of it as were published in the English Socialist press at the time. But I have read his two-volume "Life of Morris" and am convinced, that, as in the case of Collingwood's "Life of Ruskin" and the "Life of Alfred Lord Tennyson" by his son, the author has only succeeded in gathering the principal materials necessary for such a work, and that the true life of the man as he was has yet to be written.

Allowing his personal prejudices to color the book, Mr. Mackail has done a great injustice to Morris's memory. In the section of the book which deals with the Socialist work of Morris, he rightly devotes a good deal of space to his bitter quarrel with Mr. H. M. Hyndman, the distinguished and scholarly founder of the English movement, which led to his withdrawal from the Social Democratic Federation, and the establishment of the Socialist League. But whilst he dwells much on the quarrel, he does not—although perfectly aware of the fact—inform his readers that Morris afterwards admitted that Mr. Hyndman was right and that he had acted wrongly. Apart from the injustice to Mr. Hyndman, it will at once be conceded that no biographer ought from personal motives to suppress such a fact. Especially is that true of Morris's action. Mr. Hyndman was the parliamentary candidate of the S. D. F. at Burnley (Lancashire) and Morris wrote offering to go down during the campaign to speak on his behalf, at the same time expressing his sorrow for past actions. Naturally, my friend Hyndman was well pleased though he did not wish Morris to make such a public recantation and told him so. But Morris insisted and went to Burnley and before an audience of some two thousand persons confessed that in the quarrel of a few years before Mr. Hyndman was right and he was wrong. He spoke in the highest terms of Hyndman and his work for the cause of Socialism. Although I consider it to have been one of the noblest incidents of that noble life and its willful omission by Mackail cannot be too strongly condemned.

It is interesting to remember, too, that Morris rejoined the S. D. F. and contributed frequently to its organ "Justice" in addition to lecturing for the party. His last public appearance indeed, was as the chairman of its New Year Meeting in (I think) 1896.

I cannot help wishing that Mr. E. Belfort Bax, Maret's great vindicator, who wrote in collaboration with Morris would take up the socialist side of the life of the great artist, poet and craftsman who gave so much inspiration and strength to the Socialist movement.

John Spargo,
342 East 56th St.
New York City.

A SOCIALIST MONTHLY.

"The Comrade," a new illustrated Socialist monthly announced to appear in New York on September 15. It is to be a high class literary paper for the home and will consist of cartoons, portraits, sketches, stories, poems and reviews. Already

some of the leading artists and writers in Europe and America have agreed to contribute to its pages. We wish the venture all possible success.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW.

Tolstoy is perhaps the most interesting character before the public at the present moment. His teachings are criticized from a wholly new point of view; by E. H. Brunnberg in the August number of the Internationalist Review.

H. Lagradelle, editor of the leading French socialist magazine, describes the various socialist parties in France and gives the first authentic account, as yet published in English of the French socialist Congress at Lyons. Other articles are Paganism and Socialism by Peter Burrows, a report of the work of the socialists at Detroit Conference of Reformers by the editor, A. M. Simons and a reply to Herman Whitaker's criticisms of the socialist propaganda. The Foreign Department contains a graphic account of the struggle being made for universal suffrage by the Belgian socialists which seems to be approaching perilously close to the point of revolution.

The socialist openly boast that the army are on their side and recent events where the militia fraternized with socialist gatherings they were ordered to disperse would seem to justify their claims.

The International Socialist Review is published by Charles H. Kerr and Co., 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, at \$1.00 per year; 10 cents a copy.

In the current number of The International monthly there appears an article on "The Political Parties of France," by Charles Seignobos. Social Democrats who are interested in French politics will do well to carefully read the article. It gives a thorough idea of the present state of the political parties with their programs and tendencies.

NEWBURYPORT LETTER

In looking over the advertisements in the program published in connection with the city's recent celebration, my eyes fell upon that of Newburyport's only surviving distillery, which contained a word of truth that it would be well for our no license and temperance friends to remember. It is as follows: "When radical prohibitionists realize that it is not by abolishing the sale of liquor, but by lightening heavy hearts, that drunkenness can be abolished from society, then people will learn under happier conditions that temperance in all things is necessary to the full enjoyment of life."

Just now, when in certain quarters, so much stress is being laid on the necessity of securing a no license vote this fall, it is well to ask if that is the only step it proposes to take. True, the dissolution of the partnership at present existing between the city and the liquor dealers would be desirable, and a step in the right direction, still Socialists do not, at least many of them, believe in "a step at a time," especially when the policy of Socialism itself affords the best and most practical solution of the saloon evil. So long as the business of liquor selling is carried on for private gain so long will the evil continue. Take away the incentive, as the Socialist proposes, and the evils of the saloon will disappear. There is a common ground where the Socialist and the radical temperance reformer can work together, and ever the rumrunner himself, under such conditions, would be glad to rid himself of the dirty business.

Now that we are to hold caucuses for choice of delegates to the conventions, the comrades should bestir themselves to more lively interest in things political. Every Socialist, and every sympathizer of Socialism, should attend the caucuses and make his influence felt there, as well as in other political work after the campaign is under way.

Junius.

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.

Defenders of capitalism tell us we should not call Morgan and Rockefeller and Carnegie idlers or non-producers. The capitalists work hard, they say. Yes, some of them undoubtedly do work hard. So do the burglar and counterfeiter. But the question is whether their work is useful or harmful. No one has yet pointed out the usefulness of the capitalist.

—The Worker.

"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.

XIV. ANOTHER UNEDITED CHAPTER.

The editor says that one sentence in the last chapter "ended with a proposition." It shall stand so. If my editor or the proofreader ventures to alter it, I have a trusty locust club they may become acquainted with.

To the junk store with the prigs who would compel everybody to talk and write according to their priggish rules. Give me elbow-room.

What would you know about me if I wrote in reporters' English? My manner of writing is varied according to my moods, or the topics I write of. I am as changeable as nature.

My editor has suggested that "levity is incongruously introduced" in my writings. Well—the gods have placed our laughing and crying machinery as close together in these heads of ours as our tongues are to our teeth.

This book is not a novel, and it has no "plot." (The plots of our lives are known only by the gods and by novelists, and I am but a common man.) It has neither hero nor heroine. If you are a keen observer, you may find some love in it, but not of the sonnet or swallow-tailed kind.

Give me elbow-room. Out doors, barefooted and bare armed, I am writing these lines to you. I want to tell you something that you have never been told before.

Babblers have been deluding you with their love stories. Some of them have told you, truly, that it is wrong to marry for money; most of them tell you you should marry for love. If you understand the meaning of words, you must know that no one ever married for money—that sexual alliance formed only for gain is *not* marriage.

To contract to marry for life, for love only, is the height of wisdom. The usual lover's love is *not* the same kind as the husband's or wife's love. The lover's love is like that of the animals who only mate for a season. Wedded love is life long. When the season is over, the first love has departed. Then, lamentably often, no other love has been born to take its place, and the so-called "marriage" is no longer a

marriage, except by (miscalled) "law." (Have you supposed that we creatures could make laws? We cannot even "break" them.)

Don't ask me to explain everything. You have heads of your own. It is not for me to tell you whom you should marry. You know as well as I that if you found yourself unsuitably mated your "spooney" love would depart and leave no other in its place.

When you learn that the pretty bush you have been admiring is poisonous to handle, you cease to desire a bouquet made of its foliage.

Next week comes the Fourth of July. Hurrah! Vive la Independence! Vive la Bunting and Bunkum! Vive la Humbug!

"What horrible people those anarchists are. I wish they could all be hung." That's what some of you have said. But you forget that you have been honoring anarchy, and justifying it, every fourth of July, when you have boasted of the "Boston tea-party," which was neither more nor less than a gang of anarchists. What else were they?

Pray what do you think that loyalty means? Let's see—how does that couplet go? Something like this:—"Unto yourselves be true, it follows then you cannot falsely deal with any men." You loyalty is first due to yourself. Be entirely loyal to yourself and you will be loyal to everybody and everything, in the heavens above and the earth beneath.

Would you have a chalk line limit to your loyalty? Would you say I am willing to be loyal to the people on this side of the chalkline, or this side of the river, the mountain range, or the ocean? Then you would not be loyal to yourself, nor to the gods. If you really think that all people should address God as "Our Father," does it not follow that you must regard them as one family?

Don't pester me with your peaceline chalk line loyalty. My loyalty is boundless. Whether they be kings or regicides; poets or barkeepers; judges or prisoners; sane or insane; slave-owner or slave—all men are my brethren.

It is Sunday, and I see a lot of folk going to meeting, wearing their best clothes and Sabbath simpers. Seeing all this, the preaching spirit is strong in me. But suddenly I see myself in a new light, and I accusingly question myself thus:—"You old fool, boaster, and blunderer at large—who are you that you should preach? Do you think that the gods are bunglers, and that without your advice the whole universe would go astray? Do you think that (excepting yourself) whatever is is wrong?"

Nevertheless, I, Jack Armstrong, am going to preach. Even greater ignoramuses than I are preaching today. My text is, "By their fruits ye shall know them." What is your fruit? Are you a

fruit-bearer or a poison-bearer? In the human orchard, are you helpful, or hurtful? Do you earn your living, or do you steal it—by usury?

Don't you know that the rich are all atheists? If your parson has not told you so, then he is an atheist. "You cannot serve God and Mammon," and you dare not serve Mammon if you really believe in God.

A common place parson, seeing me resting under a tree one Sunday, threw a boomerang commandment at me. He missed his aim, and was floored by his own weapon, which was this:—"Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, but the seventh day is the Sabbath, on which thou shalt rest and do no manner of work."

"Well," said I, without rising, "ain't I resting. Am I doing any manner of work?" (He had opened on me by accusing me of Sabbath breaking.)

"You should be on your way to the house of God," said he.

"I never was out of that house—the temple not made with hands."

"Wherever two or three are gathered together in—"

I interrupted him, saying, "Then there's a quorum here now." Then I arose. He was moving away, disgusted, when I detained him by the collar and said, "You began this discussion, without considering my wishes, and now you must listen to me. The commandment says 'Six days thou shalt labor, and do all thy work.'" In reading that to your flock, you glide over that part as if it were of no importance, but it is the vital part of it. Do you labor six days a week? Your hands, soft and white as a prostitute's, say 'no.' Do you rest on the seventh, and 'do no manner of work?' That is your working day, on which you earn your salary. You constantly and systematically disobey both halves of the commandment, and yet officially prate to those, who like me, at least obey the most vital part of it."

As the parson left me, his manner showed that he was convinced that I was going headlong to perdition and that he was gloomily delighted to know it. Next week you will be celebrating and boasting of your liberty and independence. How can you be "free and independent so long as you are the dupes of salaried tradition mongers? You knuckle down to traditions, without knowing whether they are right or wrong. Without protest or resistance, you yield to "authorities" not knowing whether they be true or false. Why don't you think for yourselves? (You will be disloyal if you use this book, or any other, as authoritative.)

And it came to pass that after writing the Sunday lesson I was moved to visit some habitation where I could procure a piece of cloth wherewith to mend my overalls.

It is understood that McKinley in his next message will ask for a large appropriation to improve the condition of lepers a "mysterious providence" has committed to the care of the United States.—S. D. Herald.

By an oversight James A. Keefe's "Daylight Store" was omitted from the list of clothiers that handle union-made clothing.

For the year ending June 30, the railroad's gross earnings were \$1,500,000,000 and the net earnings were \$550,000,000.

TWO NEW RULES.

LIFE IN A NEW YORK SWEET SHOP

—FREELY TRANSLATED FROM YIDDISH BY G. D.

The dirty walls of Mr. Saslawsky's sweat-shop were placarded with many conspicuous regulation signs, some of which read as follows:

"It is forbidden to laugh during working hours."

"It is forbidden to eat before 12 o'clock noon and 6 o'clock evening."

"Employees must be in their seats in the morning at 7 o'clock sharp."

"Employees are forbidden to look through the windows while at work."

"When 'hands' are asked to work overtime, it is forbidden to go home for supper."

"Loud talking is forbidden."

"Time is money," etc., etc.

One day two new shop regulations were added to the few dozen old ones, as a result of the following incident that occurred in the shop.

Anna, one of the shop girls, suddenly became ill. The fact in itself not being anything new and of sufficient importance in sweat-shops as a whole, Anna did not consider it worth while paying much attention to. She could not by any means afford herself a holiday, even when sick. The poor girl was well aware that if she did not exert herself to the utmost during the "busy season" she would be starving all the year round, not only during the "slack time."

Anna, therefore, kept on working all day, although she felt that her strength was almost all gone. When she came to her unhappy home—lodging—in the evening she threw herself on the bed, without having taken supper, and fell into a heavy sleep. The next morning her head ached terribly and her constitution seemed to be very much out of order, but she did not dare to think of staying home that day and went to the shop as usual.

In the afternoon, about an hour after dinner, shrieks that came from several of the girls brought all the wheels in the shop to a sudden stand still. All raised their eyes from their sewing machines and immediately saw that the trouble came from the corner where Anna was at work.

"Bring water, quick," the cry was heard from a number of female voices. "She fainted, Anna fainted."

The girls of the shop became very much excited. A man brought a glass of water.

Anna was sitting by the machine with her head hanging down upon her breast and her face deadly pale. In her hands she held the sleeves of a silk waist that she had been working on, while the needle of the machine, spurred on by the fly-wheel, was still dancing up and down.

The girls washed Anna's face with cold water and rubbed her temples. Some of the young finishers became so frightened that they began to cry aloud, and Anna opened her eyes. "Are you sick?" asked the forelady. "No, no, nothing is the matter with me. I am well now. I am all right." She spoke in a low and trembling voice. In a few minutes she was herself again and started to work. The rest in the shop were already engaged in their own work and the deafening noise of the machine wheels made them soon forget this scene.

But Anna was very ill. Her heart

was heavy. She felt as if her head was about to burst and she could hardly see what she held in her hands. She would not—no, no, she could not go home. The poor girl had in mind that it was only the first week of the busy season. She was so much in debt. She owed the grocer, the baker, and the landlady. And what about the "rainy days," with their gloom and rain! "No, I can't go home," she murmured to herself, almost bursting into tears. The fly-wheel of the machine was speeding along slowly, while the needle unwillingly dragged the silk sleeves she held in her hands.

In ten minutes another cry was heard from one of the girls. All looked in that direction—Anna fainted again.

"All should remain in their places and work," the stern voice of the forelady was heard above all others. "I myself will attend to her."

Perfect quiet reigned for a moment; then the stillness was broken by the roaring of the machines. Everybody was at work fearing to look in the direction of Anna.

The forelady brought a glass of cold water which she sprinkled on the unfortunate girl's face. The latter opened her eyes.

"Go home, please," the forelady said. We cannot afford to bother ourselves with you."

Anna was not conscious for a moment what was going on around her. But she soon realized the meaning of the forelady's words. With a sigh that told of man's woes so she wrapped up her scissors, gave a pathetic look at the forelady, and left the shop.

A few days later the employees were surprised to find two new regulations on the walls, which read as follows:

"When anybody faints, all shall keep their seats."

"Anybody who faints more than once will be discharged."

RATS DESERT THE SINKING SHIP.

The official call of the "Bryan Democrats" of Ohio repudiating the platform of the Ohio State Democratic convention concludes as follows:—"If the Democratic party abandons the principles laid down in the platform of 1896 and 1900 then it may as well close its political career, for there is little else of importance to fight for."

And now comes Mr. Bryan who, according to advices, informs the bolters that they can expect no sympathy from him. All of which impels one to ask what has become of those great issues which were "never to be settled until they were settled right." Can it be that Mr. Bryan has doffed his reactionary tendencies, or is it possible that, after all, he values success more than "principle," when said "principle" ceases to attract the multitude? —Workers' Call.

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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are paid in the growing towns where capital is invested, industries are being established, and opportunities for business are attractive. WE PUBLISH "PAGES OF BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES" in live towns, in which manufacturing enterprise is 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 corner, 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.

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Orders called for and delivered.

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"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 TENEMENTS, also ONE FARM.

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATS REMEMBER! That THE STAR LUNCH ROOM, 12 EMERSON STREET, is the best place in the city for good meals at low prices. MAX SLAVIT, Proprietor.

GO TO J. T. HILL'S FOR BARGAINS IN SHOES He is closing out to make changes in his store.

Union Label Brooms 30c = 30c

F. E. HURD, Groceries, Meats and Provisions. 97 and 99 CEDAR ST., HAVERHILL. Telephone: People's 221-4. N. E. 556-3.

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

LESLIE'S. We close Wednesday afternoons during July and August. ABOUT EVERYTHING IN THE Cloak Department Has been marked down. We have on display in windows 3 and 4 some extraordinary values in suits for Women, also Storm Skirts, Children's Jackets, etc. Some hundred odd Suits in black and colors are on sale. \$30 Suits for 12.50 15.50 " for 7.50 \$25 " for 14.98 15 " for 12.50 23.98 " for 12.50 12.50 " for 8.00 22.50 " for 12.50 12 " for 7.00 18 " for 12.50 10.50 " for 7.50 \$10.00 Suits for \$7.50 \$4.75, \$4.50, \$3.25 Jackets are 1.50 CHILDREN'S JACKETS. All our dark, light, medium grey oxfords and blue mixture Storm Skirts that were \$5.00, now \$3.98

SIMONDS & ADAMS \$50 and \$60 Sewing Machines for \$18.50 and \$19.98 IT'S OUR "VICTOR" NEW At \$18.50. Complete with the newest and best devices and attachments. The New Drophead style with same mechanism \$19.98 Every machine is guaranteed for ten years' satisfactory wear—A guarantee that's backed by the makers and ourselves.

SOFT FANCY SHIRTS Are the most comfortable and economic to wear. Hot weather prices. Handsome stylish shirts 48c Real Madras shirts \$1.00 White Duck Pants Made with Belt Straps and permanent turn up only \$1.00. Come and see

THREE TAYLORS, 75 Merrimack St. The Great Clothiers.

Don't Forget To bring your Laundry Bundle to the STAR LAUNDRY, JOHN J. CARRIGG, PROP., 52 Wingate St. P. 8.—Ring us up or send apostal.

Guard Against Sweatshop Clothing. See that this label is on the garment you buy. It is sewed on by the manufacturer in the pocket. The following merchants in Haverhill handle Union Made clothing. ROWE & EMERSON, NICHOLS & MORSE, THE KEMPTON CO., THOMAS TAYLORS, W. H. FLOYD & CO, WARREN EMERSON.

Men's Suits 2.98 to 7.50

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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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The nearest Drug Store to Labor Headquarters.

News From Lynn

A most interesting debate was held last Monday evening at Social Democratic headquarters between George A. Simpson, Philosophical Anarchist of Boston, and David Goldstein, Social Democrat of Boston. The subject was: "Socialism versus Anarchism." (The headline writer in the Lynn Item evidently desiring to convey the idea that the two were synonymous, headed the report "Socialism and Anarchy, Merits of the Two Discussed.") But we are used to misrepresentations by the organs of the capitalist class. The audience which was made up of a mixture of Nationalists, many Italian Anarchists, Socialist Labor party men, Free Thinkers, as well as our own members. The hall was filled. It was a very warm evening and the speakers were in their shirt sleeves. President William J. Jackson presided. He ridiculed the claims of Scientific Socialism and said that the claim Marx was inspired was all nonsense. The present system, he said, was explained by the Socialists as proceeding from natural causes instead of its being due to the clever and unscrupulous scoundrels taking advantage of the ignorance, credulity and superstition of the common people. The system, he claimed, was no more natural than small pox and was a perversion of a natural law by these thieves and robbers, who used every means to further their own selfish purposes. Under Socialism, he claimed, it would not be the Goldsteins or Careys who would handle the reins of government. It would be the same men who are in control today. There is no such thing as abstract society. With us, concluded the Anarchist, the individual is everything. Comrade Goldstein made a masterly defense of Socialism and said among other things:

"That Socialists recognized that all things manifest were the result of natural law, and that there was nothing unnatural in the universe. Socialists did not, however, recognize the present condition of society due to natural causes, but rather to economic law.

"Anarchists would abolish the State. Socialists would not abolish the State, but would supersede it with something better. Anarchists placed the individual above society. Socialists held that the State was supreme.

"At different stages in the slow progress of society different individuals stood above the majority, but no man could or can return to the society the benefits he received from it. The State and not the individual carried down the discoveries, the educational, religious and knowledge of the ages. Socialists wished merely to change the relative position of master and workmen; to make the world recognize the truth that no man has a right to say that he has any right to the product of all the ages, which belongs to all."

The debate was highly instructive and the members of the branch are favorable to continuing them.

LABOR AND POLITICS.

No greater wrong has ever been done the working class of this city than the failure of the public officials elected by the people to provide bathing facilities for the men, women and children of this city of sixty odd thousand inhabitants. Here is one of the finest beaches in the State where during the terrible heat of the past four weeks thousands would have availed themselves of bathing, but no facilities have been provided since the abolition of the buildings at Lynn beach. The Lowell picnic will go the Point of Pines this year on account of this fact and these thousands of people who annually come to Lynn for a wash have been deprived the privilege as well as hundreds of our working people through the influence of Henry Cabot Lodge's aristocratic summer residents of Nahant. The Ocean street aristocracy, however, can don their bathing suits in their homes and enjoy their

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SOLE AGENTS FOR
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One of the Finest Bread Flours Made.
Ask your Grocer for it
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HENRY BELANGER

FRANK JONES'S
PORTSMOUTH ALE
STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

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

T. F. CARROL, Local Agent,

CORNER OF ESSEX AND WINGATE STREETS, HAVERHILL, MASS.

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News From Quincy

Comrade Richards has returned recently from an extended business trip in the southern states and the nature of his business bringing him in close contact with the working class in the mills and factories of that section, he had some very interesting information to give us upon conditions among the workers there.

He visited Spartanburg, South Carolina, and interviewed some of the help of the Spartan mills. He talked with a boy thirteen years old who worked in the mill and who could not read or write, for he never went to school. He paid this boy to take him to the homes of other boys, younger than himself, as Comrade Richards had been told boys of seven and eight years of age worked in these mills and he wanted to see them.

He talked with the parents of one boy whose mother said he was just seven years old. This child worked in the mill eleven hours a day for eight cents a day. His father got seventy cents a day for eleven hours work. These mills pay their help in money of their coinage, brass and metal coins stamped on their face. "For the convenience of employees, Spartan mills." These coins are to be used at the company's store. Outside business people stated they accepted this money at a discount of 30 per cent but do not care to use the company's goods as they are a cheap and inferior grade.

Their money is on exhibition at our headquarters in Quincy.

Comrade Richards inquired about the owners of these mills and was told that Massachusetts men were large stockholders. Among them were Drapers of Hopedale own a large interest in these mills, where the degrading condition of robbing the cradle for profit's sake exists.

Some of the Quincy Socialists think the basis of representation to the state convention is rather high. Would not a large convention be more representative and evoke more enthusiasm than a small one?

Comrade Richards inquired about the voting lists are entitled to vote in the caucuses; their names must be checked by the Clerk of the caucus. The ballot having been declared closed, the votes must be counted within view of the citizens assembled and the result announced by the Chairman.

Names of delegates elected to the State Convention must be reported to the Secretary of State Committee within seventy-two hours after holding the caucuses, by the Chairman and Secretary of the caucus, or by the Secretary of the City or Town Committee. The Secretary of the State Committee will, upon receiving notice of the delegate's election, issue a ticket of admission to the convention hall. Only delegates bearing State Committee tickets of admission will be permitted to participate in the proceedings of the State Convention unless the convention otherwise orders.

For further information (before August 5), address David Goldstein, 37 Maywood street, Highland District, Boston. After this date, the Secretary of the State Committee will be at home to answer all inquiries.

Notify us of the result of your caucus work.

Get to work at once.

Fraternally,
JOHN C. CHASE, Chairman.
SQUIRE E. PUTNEY, Sec'y

News From Boston

Socialists have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the results of their agitation. That the Socialist movement is becoming popular among the American people is a fact beyond a doubt. Only those who are active workers in the great cause of the working people can realize the change that is taking place in the minds of the proletariat.

The East Boston comrades had their first open air meeting on Central square Wednesday evening. Comrade Spero addressed an audience of about 200 working people. Mrs. Merrifield of Boston will speak Wednesday, July 31.

Ward 8 Branch came in line, and held its first meeting on Merrimack square, Friday evening. Jos. Dolz, acted as chairman. The speakers of the evening were Comrades Mose Town and Patrick O'Neill.

The meetings on the Boston common were well attended. Comrade Jos. Spero acted as chairman of the meeting. After speaking for about three quarters of an hour, he introduced Mrs. Merrifield who spoke for about an hour. Following Mrs. Merrifield spoke Comrade C. H. White of Boston.

Discharged

Job lost from poor time keeper, good positions have been lost from this cause.

REMEDY

Purchase one of our watches which are warranted to keep good time.

If you already have a good watch, bring it to us to put in good order.

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"THE EASTERN QUESTION."

By Karl Marx. Edited by Eleanor Marx Aveling and Edward Aveling. An elegant volume of 656 pp., with maps, clear and large type. Cloth, \$1.60.

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Translated from the French of Lissagaray, by Eleanor Marx Aveling. 515 pp. Cloth, 75 cents. Library edition, \$2.25.

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

Haverhill Socialist Library,
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CAPITALISTS IN SESSION.

AN EXECUTIVE SESSION HELD—GREAT STRIKE OF THE STEEL WORKERS DISCUSSED.—KING MORGAN IN FAVOR OF DIPLOMACY.

Routine business was quickly disposed of at the last meeting of the Combination Leaders' Union.

Business Agent Morgan reported that owing to the strike of ungrateful union work people he had not had much time to form new unions and strengthen old ones. He had, however, appointed a committee of five, composed of one member from each of the great railway interests, to run the Northern Pacific, and thus insured peace for all the organizations and "stable rates," had taken further steps to organize the soft coal industry as well as the banking business of New York, and called on a number of small unions and urged them to get together to economize in operation and maintain maximum prices. Desired an executive session to discuss the strike of the iron and steel workers. Granted.

A communication was received from the Sultan of Turkey, an honored member of the Rulers' Union, stating that he had concluded to support some of his debts, though his subjects are threatening to strike and riot on account of what they called burdensome taxation, and hoped that the C. L. U. would grant moral and financial support if the worst came to the worst. Received.

Kaiser Wilhelm, of the same union, wrote that the Belgian local refused to grant universal suffrage and trouble is feared, and that the young King of Italy has fallen under suspicion on account of betraying some sympathy with Socialism, but that he would be watched.

Business Agent Hanna, of the Politicians' Union, wrote that everything is progressing nicely to get back to the old fight of tariff and taxation between the dominant parties, and that the people were responsive and believed there are no other issues. Received (applause).

Judge Ricks, of the Lawyers' Union, sent a long letter stating in effect that the brothers on the bench are rapidly taking his view of matters regarding the issuing of injunction during strikes, and that private ownership of the tools of production, being guaranteed by present laws, for which workingmen vote, will be protected at all hazards. Received with thunderous applause.

Many of the unions reported absorption of competitors, raising of prices because they needed more money, resistance of work people who absurdly claimed they needed more money also, introduction of new machinery to displace disloyal workmen, and other things of interest to the union.

When the C. L. U. went into executive session, the reporter of this paper dodged behind the big safe, and was, therefore, secure and enabled to "scoop" all the other newspapers less thrifty.

The first speaker to take the floor was Business Agent Morgan. He reviewed the history of the strike trouble from its inception, declaring

that while the unions, vulgarly called trusts, affiliated with the C. L. U., be believed in organization of employees organizing, as such a procedure would oppose the interests of the capitalists and the country as well, for the reason that the work people would demand higher wages and shorter hours, which would mean less profits for employers and perhaps the loss of trade, especially in foreign markets.

Mr. Morgan frankly admitted that it was the policy of the local unions in the central U. S. Steel Corporation to conduct "open" mills, so that during dull periods the latter could be run, while the plants with organized workmen in them could be closed and kept closed. This policy would have the effect of putting a premium on disorganization among the work people, and they would stampede from their so-called unions and clamor for "open" mills, with the result that the capitalistic brethren could dictate terms to suit themselves.

"There are just two ways of proceeding," the business agent concluded. "One is to patch up some sort of compromise to 'recognize' somebody or something, under certain circumstances, at some remote period, or to fight this thing out to the bitter end. While, if we conclude to adopt the latter plan, we can count on our brothers in the Politicians' Union to hurl all the injunctions we may desire and to call out the police and militia, I am personally of the opinion that we should be tactful and adopt the former plan. This is the day of diplomacy, and we can beat the labor people at that game."

Bros. Rockefeller, Sage, Vanderbilt, Whitney, Gould, Hill, Gary, Armour and other delegates discussed the matter. The radicals urged that the fight be waged to the last ditch, as it would be renewed sooner or later, while the conservatives urged that pacific measures be adopted.

A motion finally prevailed that the business agent select an advisory committee of five members, and that they use their best judgment to handle the strike in the iron and steel industry.

—Cleveland Citizen.

The 25th of August will be the day of the picnic that will be held in the new Central park, Dedham.

E. B. Oreps.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES.

Caucuses must be held on Friday, August 30, 1901.

A notice must be sent to the Board of Aldermen or Selectmen of the City or Town signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the City or Town Committee notifying them of the date selected for the holding of caucuses and asking to be provided with polling places.

Advertise caucuses in the local newspapers on two consecutive days or fill out the notices sent you and post them in at least five places of public travel in the district in which caucuses are to be held. If possible, place one in the Post Office of the district. This must be done at least seven days prior to the holding of caucuses.

All official notices of the caucuses, etc., must bear our official name—"Democratic Social Party."

Caucuses must not be called for later than eight o'clock P. M.

The first business in order is the reading of the call issued by the Town or City Committee, to be followed by the nomination and election of a Chairman and Clerk, and such other officers necessary to the conduct of the work of the caucuses.

Caucuses must be kept open at least one half hour.

Cheek-lists will be furnished by the City or Town Clerk.

Only those whose names appear on the voting lists are entitled to vote in the caucuses; their names must be checked by the Clerk of the caucus. The ballot having been declared closed, the votes must be counted within view of the citizens assembled and the result announced by the Chairman.

Names of delegates elected to the State Convention must be reported to the Secretary of State Committee within seventy-two hours after holding the caucuses, by the Chairman and Secretary of the caucus, or by the Secretary of the City or Town Committee. The Secretary of the State Committee will, upon receiving notice of the delegate's election, issue a ticket of admission to the convention hall. Only delegates bearing State Committee tickets of admission will be permitted to participate in the proceedings of the State Convention unless the convention otherwise orders.

For further information (before August 5), address David Goldstein, 37 Maywood street, Highland District, Boston. After this date, the Secretary of the State Committee will be at home to answer all inquiries.

Notify us of the result of your caucus work.

Get to work at once.

Fraternally,
JOHN C. CHASE, Chairman.
SQUIRE E. PUTNEY, Sec'y

DON'T

Don't scab on election day.

Don't misrepresent Socialism in any manner.

Don't confuse Socialism with Anarchism.

Don't pay attention to those who now refuse to understand Socialism.

Don't argue with an opponent who is either stupid or dishonest.

Don't vote for a party that promises prosperity, but gives you injunctions.

Don't be afraid to let your neighbors know that you are a Socialist.

THE

Pentucket Pantorium

Is the place that makes your clothes look like new and shines your shoes while you wait.

135 Merrimack Street

that while the unions, vulgarly called trusts, affiliated with the C. L. U., be believed in organization of employees organizing, as such a procedure would oppose the interests of the capitalists and the country as well, for the reason that the work people would demand higher wages and shorter hours, which would mean less profits for employers and perhaps the loss of trade, especially in foreign markets.

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—Cleveland Citizen.

LIST OF AGENTS.

- Woburn, Conn.—Daniel F. Kelley, 47 Ayer street.
- Rochester, N. Y.—Joel Moses, 55 1-2 Woodward street.
- New York City—Otto Wegener, 254 William street.
- Brooklyn, N. Y.—Gustav Schwab, 431 Cleveland street.
- Danversport, Mass.—Warren Conklyn, 1239 W. 3d street.
- Amesbury, Mass.—G. A. Gieves, 9 Market street.
- Adams, Mass.—Theo Koehler, 78 Summer street.
- Boston, Mass.—W. R. Dyer, 1 Olive place.
- East Boston, Mass.—Joe Spero, 236 Saratoga street.
- Clinton, Mass.—Wilson B. Klingbeck, 92 Sterling street.
- Lawrence, Mass.—F. Tepper, 411 Common street.
- Lynn, Mass.—E. F. Robingsen, 123 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.
- Ward Hill, City—S. K. Wilson, Box 78.

Under Socialism all children would get the best kind of an education. Not a business kind, that's true. But it will be an education that will not fail to give this nation cultured men and women.

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