

AGITATE!

EDUCATE!!

ORGANIZE!!!

Democratic
Social
Caucuses
in Massachusetts
Will be held August 30
All SOCIALISTS
Should Participate!

Haverhill Mass. SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

Democratic
Social State
Convention
Of Massachusetts
Will be held Sept. 9,
at Boston.
ALL FALL IN LINE.

VOL 2. NO. 446

HAVERHILL, MASS., AUGUST 17, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS

CALL FOR CONVENTION.

The Massachusetts State Convention met in Boston August 11 and decided to call State conventions on September 8 and 9. On September 8 all Socialist organizations, whether in the past affiliated with Springfield or Chicago, or independent, who believe in political action, and are not connected with any other political party, are invited to send delegates. The basis of representation will be one delegate for each organization, and one delegate for each additional 25 members or major fraction thereof. The business of this convention will be to perfect the state organization, consider the party name, and any part of campaign business or party name, or any necessary party business. On September 9 the caucus elected delegates will meet to nominate a state ticket, choose its platform, etc.

Squire E. Putney, Sec'y.
Boston, Mass., 1901.

FOURTEEN PER CENT. CUT IN WAGES - WORKINGMEN PROTESTING.

Fall River representatives of nearly 1,250,000 spindles agreed to reduce the wages of the mill hands to a basis of 17 cents for weaving, the reduction to go into effect on September 3. This means a cut in wages of 14 per cent, the present price of weaving being 19.5c. The promoters of the wage reduction think they will succeed in carrying through the project without much difficulty. It does not meanwhile seem as if they will have smooth sailing. The move has aroused the workers who are not willing to be convinced that McKinley prosperity is the best thing for them. It is certain that a big strike will be the result of enforcing the reduction in wages.

GROCERY TRUST.

There is a movement on foot to form a gigantic grocery trust with a capitalization of 100,000,000, to be known as the National Wholesale Grocery Company. Permanent organization will be completed in New York City in September. Out of the 2,700 leading grocery jobbers in the country, it is expected that at least 10 per cent. of the entire number will unite.

HAVERHILL VOTERS, ATTENTION!

The first date for the registration of voters in Haverhill is next Friday, August 23, commencing at 7.30 p. m. The new voting lists are being prepared and the agreement with the printer calls for their delivery on Tuesday, August 20, after which they will be posted about the city. Socialist voter, see if your name is on the list. If not, see that you have it put on so that you will be able to vote in the caucuses on the following Friday. For further information call at Labor Headquarters any day or evening.

SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

The first open-air meeting of President 3, Ward 5, Social Democratic club, held at Lafayette square last Tuesday evening, was a fair success. A crowd of nearly 300 remained near the stand all throughout the meeting and listened attentively to the speeches of Comrades John C. Chase, L. B. Talbot and William Edlin. There were frequent outbursts of applause and enthusiasm from the audience.

The second open-air meeting will be held on Friday evening, Aug. 23, at Lafayette square. The speakers will be Comrades P. Flanders and F. G. R. Gordon.

HAVERHILL! HAVERHILL!

First registration day is Friday, August 23, commencing at 7.30 p. m. Is your name on the voting list?

Word comes from Denver, Col., that the labor bill known as "Employers' Liability Bill," has most mysteriously disappeared from the official files. It was the only bill passed by the last legislature in the interest of the wage-earners of Colorado, and great indignation is expressed by the labor leaders at the alleged theft. Well, this saves the Supreme Court some work, and possible worry. All the time and money spent by the trades unions to have this bill passed would have been wasted, anyhow. What difference does it make if it was wasted on a bill that was stolen or on a bill that would be declared unconstitutional.

William A. Kennedy, manager Haverhill Social Democrat, will speak at Newburyport Sunday afternoon, August 18.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

"Whereas, The negroes of the United States, because of their long training in slavery and but recent emancipation therefrom, occupy a peculiar position in the working class and in society at large; "Whereas, The capitalist class seeks to preserve this peculiar condition and to foster and increase color prejudice and race hatred between the white worker and the black, so as to make their social and economic interests to appear to be separate and antagonistic, in order that the workers of both races may be more easily and completely exploited; "Whereas, Both the old political parties and educational and religious institutions alike betray the negro in his present helpless struggle against disfranchisement and violence, in order to receive the economic favors of the capitalist class; be it therefore Resolved, That we, the Socialists of America, in national convention assembled, do hereby assure our negro fellow workers of our sympathy with him in his objection to lawlessness and oppression, and also assure him of the fellowship of the workers who suffer from the lawlessness and exploitation of capital in every nation or tribe of the world; be it further Resolved, That we declare to the negro worker the identity of his interests and struggles with the interests and struggles of the workers of all lands, without regard to race or color or sectional lines; that the causes which have made him the victim of social and political inequality are the effects of the long exploitation of his labor-power; that all social and race prejudices spring from the ancient economic causes which still endure, to the misery of the whole human family, that the only line of division which exists in fact is that between the producers and the owners of the world—between capitalism and labor; and be it further Resolved, That we, the American Socialist party, invite the negro to membership and fellowship with us in the world movement for economic emancipation by which equal liberty and opportunity shall be secured to every man and fraternity become the order of the world."

CAPITALISTS IN SESSION.

BUSINESS AGENT MORGAN'S REPORT—SOME INTERESTING THINGS IN ROLL CALL—THE STRIKERS WILL BE FOUGHT.

Meeting called to order with President Rockefeller in the chair. Minutes approved as read. Credentials received from several new unions and delegates obligated. Business Agent Morgan reported that owing to disloyal iron and steel workers in going on strike he had been unable to give close attention to the organization of new trusts or strengthening the older ones, and had turned over much of the work to other brothers. He had, however, found time to straighten out some of the differences among the railway brethren, and now perfect harmony exists; in consolidating the banking interests to prevent further panics, and there is no truth in the statements that he is antagonizing Bro. Rockefeller, with whom he is working in complete harmony; in bringing order out of chaos in the bituminous coal industry, and if the miners do not behave themselves and cease agitating for recognition and higher wages they will be dealt with accordingly; the ship subsidy scheme is also being systematically pushed and will win out in the next congress. Lumber Trust: Developing plans to do away with middlemen. A letter was received from King

Edward, of the Rulers' Union, stating that the Boers are still on strike and refuse to pay him taxes or pile up profits for his name operating friends, and that the various local unions are withdrawing their troops from such parts of China that they can't take with them. Edward denounced in vehement terms the statements that the Rulers' Union is composed of adventurers, pirates and privateers, who are seizing other people's wealth by force of arms, contending that it is perfectly legitimate to force recognition of the Rulers' Union. Received. Business Agent of the Politicians' Union, wrote that the Bryanite branch is being split up the back, and that everything looks favorable for a renewal of the fight on the taxation question to fool the voters. Received with applause. Some of the unions reported as follows during roll call. Agricultural Implements Trust: Farmers pleased with the big crops. They will be easy picking soon. Butchers' Trust: Striking for higher prices for meats. Need the money. Coal Combines: Advancing prices and will use increased funds to bring independents in line and assure monopoly. Engine Trust: Absorbed another big independent plant. Outlook bright. Fish Trust: Suckers still moving. Glass Trust: Continuing to strike for higher prices and everybody happy. International Paper Co.: Some of the dailies are kicking on prices, but they are only fooling. Lumber Trust: Developing plans to do away with middlemen.

National Fruit Co.: Prosperous season, but railways are overcharging. Demand lower rates. Over-ruled. Peanut Trust: Circus Trust peanut politicians enmeshed business. Railroad Branch: Good. Though less cereals, fruits and other products are being hauled, economies have been introduced by discharging many useless workers, and rates were held high.

Standard Oil Trust: Business good. Have just declared another dividend of \$8.00 a share and expect to make it at least 50 per cent. before the end of the year. Bro. Rockefeller has become a billionaire, thanks to the faithful work of employees, and will celebrate the occasion by building several more churches. Sugar Trust: Hope to have tariff on raw material abolished by next congress and also oppose extension of law to exclude Chinese, as they make loyal and docile workers on sugar plantations. United States Steel Corporation: Dull. Rebellious and ungrateful workmen still on strike. Stocks holding up pretty well, thanks to the \$300,000,000 fund and the assistance of the banking brethren and the members of the C. L. U.

Under order of new business the iron and steel workers' strike was thoroughly discussed. The union men were denounced as being unpatriotic and as having no feeling of gratitude for their kind masters who furnish them with work. On motion it was unanimously agreed to support the billion-dollar trust morally and financially to the finish.

Under good and welfare Delegate J. J. Hill called attention to the fact that the Socialists had just held a national convention and united their forces, and he thought that this action was inimical to the best interests of the C. L. U. Bro. Hill claimed that he was a Socialist, too, but not a party Socialist, and he denounced in heated terms those who imagined that there are classes in this country. Delegates Vanderbilt, Gould and Clews also denied that there are classes in the United States, and a motion was carried condemning the new Socialist party and pledging support to the two old parties as burned.

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No Member of the Socialist Party Shall Become a Member of any ARMED FORCE of the Capitalist Class Resolution Adopted at the Indianapolis Convention.



That's what's being done at Emerson's Clothing House, Corner Fleet Street. Special bargains, really less than half price on the balance of our summer stock, broken lots in every department. Men's Suits, Boys' Suits Men's Pants, Boys' Pants 25c and 45c. Hammocks, Trunks, Bags, Dress Suit Cases, Fancy Shirts, 35c. Broken Lot Sale on Hats, Caps, Shirts and Drawers. Every thing in our store at broken lot prices. Never such a time to get Men's and Boys' Clothing.

EMERSON OLD RELIABLE CORNER FLEET ST

WHEN THE PEOPLE WILL BE WISER THE END WILL COME.

Another advance in the price of coal has been made by the barons—the fourth since April. By November, when people will need coal, they will probably have the price pegged up so high that only those with money to burn can afford to buy it.—Fall River Globe. When the people will become wiser than they are at the present time there will be no coal trust, nor any other trust. The trusts are hastening their own end and the end of capitalism as a system of production and exchange.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

The cigarmakers of New York City have appealed to President McKinley for the protection of the cigarmakers of Tampa, against whom "unheard of brutalities have been practiced." The appeal well points out the class struggle in society and, consequently, the class government that we have, as can be seen from the following paragraph: "If the position were reversed, and the capitalists and the merchants were arrested and taken away from their families, the United States army would have been called out to protect them. As they are workmen, nothing is done." That's the point. If the cigarmakers would be treated by the strikers as the latter were treated by the former, then surely the cry would be raised that the strikers are anarchists and bomb-throwers, and bloodshed would be the result. As it is, however, not a single capitalist paper of note raised its voice to protest against the outrage committed by the manufacturers and business men of Tampa against the strikers and their leaders.

When capitalists resort to violence nothing is said by the public press. When there is the least rumor of workingmen resorting to violence all reformers and radicals are denounced as disturbers of the peace and as encouraging riot. Do you see the difference? It is commonly said that if newspapers became collective property, it would mean the suppression of free thought. This objection, like others that have been examined, is due to a misconception. There would probably be published in every community an official, containing all news and matters of a public nature. But aside from this there will also be published many private journals, chambers of principles, etc. All printing presses, of course would be collectively free to everyone. Any individual or set of individuals could have anything published by simply defraying the cost. This would enable all to reach the public ear, by defraying out of their own private income the expense of publication. Charles H. Vail.

The truth is that the American people like to be bluffed. But is that a reason why Socialists should adopt the tactics of the old parties? Comrades, keep our movement clean.

According to Carroll D. Wright there are 2,050 railroad corporations in the country. It is difficult to state just how many systems there are, but something like 800 roads or corporations run the 2,050 and it is perfectly safe to say that ten men in the United States, whose names are familiar, control the whole 2,050 roads, either directly or indirectly. There are influential men outside of this group of ten powerful men—great railroad managers, able men, ornaments to any country—but, nevertheless, these ten men control the railroad business of the United States, and nearly all of them live in the city of New York. The economic waste due to the liquor traffic is enormous. A large proportion of this would be saved by Socialism, inasmuch as it would eliminate private gain. Much of the stimulus to this business is the fact that there is money in it. Remove this incentive and the evil would largely disappear. The annual liquor bill of this country is over one billion of dollars. In 1889 we consumed 91,133,550 gallons of distilled liquors, and 778,715,443 gallons of fermented liquors, a total of 869,848,993 gallons. So long as capitalism continues with its incentive to men to engage in the traffic for private gain, there is no hope of checking this evil. The first step toward reformation is to eliminate private gain by socializing the traffic.

GROWTH OF SOCIALISM.

Seven million people voted for Socialism at the last elections in Europe, America and Australia, since which time the sentiment has grown more rapidly than ever before, and by 1904 it is confidently expected the number will be more than doubled, and that at least two of the European countries will be entirely in the hands of the Socialist party. Aside from this, the growth of belief in the efficacy of the public ownership of what are usually termed "public utilities," is incalculable. Followed to its logical conclusion, this idea must result in the majority of those who hold it declaring for Socialism, since if it is good for the people to corporately own the conveniences of life, such as public roads, schools, post-offices, telegraphs, etc., it would be better still for them to own the necessities. Thus the question of Socialism is easily the greatest question agitating the civilized world today. Men and women of prominence in literature, art and politics are fast coming to advocate Socialism as a panacea for the differences that have always existed between the producers of wealth and their employers. Yet Socialism is still misunderstood even among thinking men and women. This is mostly due to misrepresentations by its natural enemies—those who amass fortunes out of the product of the labor of others, and also by some of its well meaning but poorly informed friends.

Nichols & Morse

66 MERRIMACK STREET.

Fall Hats.

Lamson & Hubbard, Gayer, Stetson and our own N & M. Special are about all in now. There will not be another time so good to buy a hat this fall as right now for the stock is fresh and variety is better than is can ever be again.

1.50 and 5.00

Boy's School Suits

Will be the all absorbing question for the next three weeks and our advice is to come right here for it. These medium weight summer suits that we are selling at such low prices are alright for all winter. The former prices were \$2.48, \$3.48, and \$5.00 and all of our VESTEE BLOUCE and 2 and 3 PIECE SUITS are included and now are going for

\$1.48, \$2.48, \$3.48

Black Suits

WHAT IS NEATER THAN A NICE BLACK SUIT MADE RIGHT UP-TO-DATE CUT IN THE LATEST STYLE, SUCH AS WE SELL? WE HAVE AT THE PRESENT TIME AN EXTRA LARGE LINE OF BLACK SUITS IN CLAY WORSTED CHEVIOT UNFINISHED WORSTED, ETC. CUT IN FROCKS AND SACKS.

\$10, \$12, \$15 \$18 and 20

UP-TO-THE-MINUTE CLOTHIERS.

Piling Up the New Goods.

That's what's being done at Emerson's Clothing House, Corner Fleet Street. Special bargains, really less than half price on the balance of our summer stock, broken lots in every department. Men's Suits, Boys' Suits Men's Pants, Boys' Pants 25c and 45c. Hammocks, Trunks, Bags, Dress Suit Cases, Fancy Shirts, 35c. Broken Lot Sale on Hats, Caps, Shirts and Drawers. Every thing in our store at broken lot prices. Never such a time to get Men's and Boys' Clothing.

EMERSON OLD RELIABLE CORNER FLEET ST

BUY CLOTHING AT THE SPOT THE KEMPTON CO.

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 oak plug, for smoking. Value in the Goods, not in the Tags. Sold by all Dealers.

Harry Wessinger Tobacco Co.

The Haverhill Social Democrat.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, \$6; six months, \$3; single copies, 2c. No papers sent on credit.
Entered at the postoffice of Haverhill, Mass., as second class mail matter.
November 4, 1899.

A blue mark here indicates that the subscription has expired.
Without a renewal no further copies will be mailed. Kindly renew at once.

WILLIAM EDLIN EDITOR
WILLIAM A. KENNEDY BUSINESS MANAGER

HAVERHILL, MASS., AUGUST 17, 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.



VALEDICTORY

With the issue of this number my connection with the Haverhill Social Democrat as its editor ceases. I had the pleasure of editing thirty numbers in all of this publication, beginning with No. 14, vol. 2, and ending with No. 44, vol. 2. During these thirty weeks I have experienced much as a student of Socialism and the Socialist movement, although the trials of a Socialist editor were not much new to me.

When I first took possession of the editorial sanctity in Haverhill it was my greatest desire to make a clear cut SOCIALIST paper of the Social Democrat, to make plain the following:

1. That Socialism is International and uncompromising;
2. That the Socialist movement is essentially an educational movement and employs politics ONLY AS A MEANS to attain the Co-Operative Commonwealth;
3. That in the broadest sense Socialism is a race ideal—the striving of the human species for its own preservation.

In my opinion these three propositions form the Alpha and Omega of our aim and object. A movement that calls itself Socialist must necessarily adopt the above essentials as its working program. Failing in that no movement can expect to accomplish real emancipation.

It would be great arrogance on my part were I to hint in any manner that I have succeeded in converting the readers of this paper to the above propositions. It will suffice to state that I am satisfied that the Haverhill Social Democrat has a fair reputation among Socialists for being a straight and clean Socialist paper.

It is my hope that under the new management the Haverhill Social Democrat will gain in reputation and standing among earnest Socialists; that it will never swerve from its straight path and will continue to fight for labor's emancipation for many years to come.

In taking leave of my comrades in Haverhill I desire to thank the many friends and acquaintances who have shown themselves ever ready to lend a helping hand in our office. It is but fitting that I should extend my cordial thanks to the numerous writers whose contributions have aided much in making the Social Democrat both interesting and instructive.

With fraternal greetings,
WILLIAM EDLIN.
Address after Aug. 20:
7 East 101st St.,
New York City.

The new editor of the Haverhill Social Democrat will be Mr. John Ellis, of Lowell, Mass.

Socialism is coming because the present system is breaking down before our eyes, says the Warren Herald. The trusts—the great American brotherhood, limited, (very limited)—and the trade unions—less limited, and more equitable in purpose, are both hastening the day of co-operation. The man who thinks that the rule of business can much longer be, "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost," hasn't looked about him at the signs of the times. There is nothing to be made but an affirmative answer to the question, "Isn't Socialism right?" If it is coming be-

cause the old system of competition is unbearable and impracticable. As for the usual statement of conservatives, "Oh, well, it always has been as it is, and therefore always will be," the events of history directly contradict its truth. The abolition of slavery, the abolition of monarchy, both done in the teeth of conservatism in this country are a standing rebuke to those who think times do not resistlessly improve.

CHEERING THE UNITED PARTY

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE BREWERY WORKERS OF AMERICA APPLAUDS THE SUCCESSFUL WORK OF THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION.

Well done! It took time, but it was accomplished anyhow. And it was better it took a longer time, till the two factions came together; it was better for the later progress, and for the existence and for the life of one united class struggle party of the American proletariat it was a necessity that first by inner frictions the sharp, tactical adversities were ground off, that a clear understanding was established as regards the future attitude of the new united party towards all questions confronting the working class, and that the path was cleared from the doubts and the mistrust which had accumulated in the years of friction between the two factions.

The unity is now assured. During the convention it was clearly manifested that the desire for unity was strong enough not to be hindered by any insignificant obstacles, and after a few days of negotiations, imbued with the spirit of fraternity and the identity of interests was accomplished what had been looked for and expected by thousands of toilers.

We, and, with us, all brewery workers, who already stand on the fundament of the class struggle cheer the accomplished consolidation with full enthusiasm. We know that now the work can be carried on with all energy; we ourselves can now go before our members and teach them Socialism in its powerful glory, without being handicapped by inner factional disputes.

And also the Socialist Labor party, which did not accept the invitation to the unity convention will, with the development of events, come out from its separate corner and labor with the other class-conscious proletarians of this country at the sacred work for the ultimate emancipation of the oppressed ones. And now, comrades, cheer with us the new united party, 'become recruits and enlist others! In this struggle, in which all forces are needed, do your share of duty in order to do away with the system of oppression and slavery, of falsehood and deceit of corruption and hatred, and establish instead a society where everyone will enjoy the product of his labor, and where pure freedom and love, equality and fraternity will reign forever.

OUR RICH.

AS DOOLEY SEES THEM.

"They ain't more than three or four hundred million dollars difference between th' very rich an' th' very poor," says Mr. Dooley to Mr. Hennessy. That's so. With the exception of that "difference we're all alike."

EVOLUTION OF A MILLIONAIRE.

According to Mr. Dooley a millionaire starts in as foreman in a can factory. By an' by, he learns that wan iv th' men wurrukin' fr him has invited a top that ye kin open with a pair iv scissors, an' he throws him down an' takes it away fr'm him. He's a robber, says ye? He is while he's got th' other man down. But when he gets up, he's a magnate. Then he sells out his wurruks to a trust, an' th' trust he sells out th' trust to th' trustful, an' then he begins his weary march to Newport.

AMONG THE AMERICAN NOBILITY.

Speaking of the troubles the rich have in Newport, Mr. Dooley narrates the following "horrible catastrophe":

"Mr. Willie Hankerbilt met with a mos' dreadful an' provokin' accident today. While drivin' his cilly-brated gasoline Booney-Mooney five hundred power automobile, PURPLE ASSASSIN, at a mod'rate rate iv wan hundred miles an hour, accompanied by th' beautiful Countess Eckstein (who was formerly Mrs. Casey-Kelley, whose husband's marredge with her aunt was cilly-brated at Saint Go-go's-on-th' hill las' week), he was r-run into by wan Thomas Sullivan, a painter employed by Mrs. Reginald Steenevant, who is soon to occupy th' handsome house, Dove Villa, which is part iv th' settlement allowed her by th' Dakota courts. Mr. Hankerbilt was unable to turn aside to avoid th' collision, an' it was only by a supreme effort that he kep' fr'm being tipped over. He showed rare brine iv mind, on which he was congratulated by th' whole conony. Sullivan showed no prudence iv mind at all eyther before or afther death. Many iv th' cottagers ar-re talkin' iv havin' a law passed compellin' pedestreans to ring a bell an' blow a hor-n on their way to wurruk. Otherwise there won't be a whole tire left in Newport.

How much truth there is beneath this biting humor!

OUR PLATFORM.

AS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private

SOCIALISM AND MACHINERY.

BY W. E. FARMER, EDITOR "SOCIAL ECONOMIST"

There was a time in this country when the farmer plowed with wooden mold-boards and used raw hide traces; when the cloth that clothed the family was spun on the hand wheel and woven on the hand loom. The cotton that was used for the lint by hand. The leather was tanned at home and the shoes were made by hand by the neighborhood shoemaker. The mails were carried by stages drawn by horses and on horseback. To travel from Alabama to Texas required from six to eight weeks.

Many other conditions as primitive as the above existed, nevertheless most people had plenty to eat and clothes enough to keep warm. And while there were but few luxuries there was considerable independence. Leaving out but few individuals, there was no aristocracy and no great fortunes. The wealth was tolerably well distributed among the people.

But all this has changed and improved machinery has taken the place of the primitive tools used on the farm. The great factory with thousands of operatives and improved machinery has taken the place of the primitive tools used on hand loom, and instead of a woman being able to weave a few yards of cloth each day she can weave hundreds of yards.

The steam railway has taken the place of horse and ox teams and a man can travel across the continent in five days, and one freight train manned by a half-dozen men carries more freight than hundreds of

teams could haul under the old system. Boards of trade and banks of exchange have appeared to facilitate what is called business. We take up the daily papers and read occurrences throughout the world in twenty-four hours after they happen. People who live hundreds of miles apart are in one sense neighbors through the use of the mails, the steam railway, the telegraph and telephone.

There have been great changes; so much so that the whole industrial system has been revolutionized almost within the memory of men now living. But the question that is presented to the minds of thinking people is, what have the mass of the people gained by this revolution; this advancement in the forces of production and distribution? There is more absolute slavery than ever before; there is more extreme poverty and squalor, and crime of all kinds than ever before. Great sections of our great cities are devoted to prostitution, and close by the side of the church may be found the den of thieves. Boards of trade and gambling hells are conducted by some of our most prominent citizens. Deacons, elders and class leaders gamble in futures, and ministers often uphold the capitalist system that has enslaved the race. Men tramp and beg, and women and children are enslaved in the factories for the purpose of increasing the wealth of the capitalist masters.

The people as a mass have evolved from the old conditions into a system of industrial slavery, and

while this country contains a population of 76,000,000 people the machinery represents the labor power of 800,000,000 men, still we find poverty, crime and want. Through machinery the problem of production has been solved but under private capitalism many are in want.

Socialism proposes to account for this phenomenon. It proposes to explain why some become millionaires while those who produce the wealth are impoverished and far more dependent than their grandfathers were. There is one means by which mankind can be industrially free, and that is for them to own collectively the means of production and distribution. This is the only solution of the social question, the only means by which industrial bondage can be eradicated. If the people had been wise enough to have retained possession of the means of production and distribution there would have been no such thing as economic servitude. Wealth would be equitably distributed and poverty in its present form would never have existed. The extreme poverty and wealth that now exists are only the natural result of the private ownership of the means of production, upon which is based rent, interest and profit, which must be eliminated before the working class can be freed from industrial bondage.

Socialism points out the cause and cure for our social ills and when it succeeds (which it will in a few years) we will have the solution of civilization. Economic equality

will obtain upon which is based the brotherhood of man. Gambling, prostitution, theft, murder, etc., will disappear under a correct social system just as these things have obtained under competition and capitalism.

Crime is a social disease, bred by bad social conditions, and virtue and honesty will be the natural outgrowth of a correct social system.

I know there are some very orthodox people who will be ready to dispute my statement, but such people have no plan to offer for the solution of the social problem, and all they can say is, that things have always been as they are and there is no remedy for our social ills until we get into the next world. Such people have no mission except to stand in the way of progress and assist in holding the race in economic bondage. These people do not understand that the moral condition of a people is based upon their material conditions. They expect people to be good while they dwell in a social hell with bad social environments, which is contrary to experience and social philosophy.

But the sentiment for the social revolution is growing, and it will grow and grow until the working class will overthrow the capitalist system and establish the co-operative commonwealth in which justice and economic equality will be enthroned. Then the people will be freed from the ages of superstition and bondage.

OUR POSITION.

THE SOCIALISTS ON THE TRADES UNION QUESTION. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION.

"The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares that the trade union movement and independent political action are the emancipating factors of the wage working class. The trade union movement is the natural result of capitalist production and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We consider it the duty of the Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds as far as political affiliation is concerned.

We call the attention of trade unionists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trade union forces today, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will come to an end only when society takes possession of all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on class-conscious lines, to join the Socialist party, and to assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abolition of wage slavery and the establishment of a co-operative state of society based on the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution."

THE STEEL WORKERS' STRIKE.

One who understands anything whatever of economics cannot fail to laugh at the absolutely comic matter which the Boston newspapers print concerning the steel strike. It is impossible to forget the quoted assertion of one of the cleverest newspapermen who ever worked in New York that he was paid \$150 a week to keep the truth out of the paper which employed him.

Perhaps there is nothing more uproariously funny and at the same time more tragically infuriating than the so-called "editorials" which deprecate Pres. Shaffer's rather mild remarks and advise the men to be guided by the dignified platitudes of Archbishop Ireland. Perhaps they believe with Mr. Dooley, that an impartial person is one who knows nothing about a subject and that the churchman is thus a good adviser for the men.

Rev. Fr. McGrady, who has done such noble work for the working class, has kindly but firmly pointed out to Archbishop Corrigan and others who have opened their mouths to discuss labor matters only to put their feet in them, that their mistakes were merely those of ignorance concerning economics. This seems to be a very charitable view of the matter and is much milder than that of some members of the church to which these misleaders belong.

Ireland urges that the freedom of

contract of no man should ever be interfered with. In other words a combination of those who are in possession of the machines of production having made it impossible for the men to work for anyone else, a wage slave who should in any way influence another wage slave not to accept the pittance offered by the magnates should be severely dealt with for interfering with the "freedom" of contract.

A man who cannot see that freedom of contract is a forgotten dream and that the freedom of the worker is to exert himself to the very greatest extent for whatever the capitalist chooses to give him out of his own product, simply knows nothing of current events.

A man among workers who counsels surrender to the slave drivers who wish to become philanthropists upon the product stolen from the overworked wage slave in that modern hades known as a steel mill, is a traitor to his class. He is in precisely the same position as the tory in the revolution and infinitely worse than any copperhead who flourished during the rebellion, for chattel slavery at least provided for its victim's material wants, something which wage-slavery does not.

Dimly the servants of capitalism see that there is danger that the working class, despised, driven, outraged in every feeling may unite and give those who ride upon their backs a chance to walk and work for a while. This would be terrible and must be prevented if any amount of energy on the part of the nonsense writers of the dailies can keep the workers separated and for a time continue the dominion of their masters.

There is, however, a gradual improvement. The only kind of a strike which a Socialist proposes under ordinary circumstances is one at the ballot box. These steel workers as well as others who from time to time appeal to the last refuge of the overworked and underfed beneficiaries of a system which gives the non-producer more appetite than food and his despoiler more food than appetite could have reached their end in a much simpler fashion by voting for candidates who would see that the wishes of the working class were carried out. But every such struggle shows to the wage-slave his position and makes class-conscious Socialists.

Secretary Williams of the steel workers has seen the light. His announcement that if the trade union movement does not relieve the present situation, that ballots must be tried, and failing in that there is danger of bullets being resorted to—merely echoes the sentiment of thousands of other trade unionists.

HOW TO CHANGE OUR NAME IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The sentiment throughout the state in favor of changing our name from Democratic Social to Socialist is to me very gratifying; it shows the advance made in the past twelvemonth.

But the question is how best to make the change without endangering our standing as an official political party.

I believe that three roads are open to us, two of which we can travel with safety.

First, that the coming State convention; the District conventions; the City, Town and Ward committees pass resolutions petitioning the General Court to change the official name of our party from Democratic Social to Socialist, said petitions to be signed by the individual voters.

July, 1902) by a vote of its branches select candidates for the election of 1902, the nominees to be filed on nomination papers under the name Socialist party. And also the official State Convention may meet in the fall of 1902 and nominate the same candidates under the official name Democratic Socialist party. Later these candidates may withdraw their names from the list filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Third, that the party drop both caucuses and all conventions and start over again with nomination papers under the name Socialist party.

The first method appears to me the most advisable one to adopt. The chances are we shall succeed, and even if we fail to get the bill passed we shall have succeeded in advertising the fact our intention of adopting the name Socialist party.

One of the objections raised in the General Court to changing our party name from Democratic Social to Socialist Democratic was based upon section 14 of the "Election Act," the second paragraph of which places us in conflict with the name of the Democratic party. This objection will not be re-encountered in our fight before the legislature for a change of name from Democratic Social to Socialist.

Should we fail in the first second method would be about the only honorable road open to us and it would give us ample time to test the validity of our nomination papers under the name Socialist party before holding the official State convention of 1902.

The third method which has been suggested is, I believe, unadvisable as we are in honor-bound, being an official party, to give the voters of the Commonwealth an opportunity of voicing their convictions. They would be deprived of so doing if no caucuses or conventions were held in the several districts throughout the state.

And, top, it is my opinion that an attempt will be made to prevent our use of the name Socialist party and should we fail to win in a possible contest for the name the caucuses and conventions having been abandoned we shall then have lost our opportunity to enter the political field under either name. These points are worthy of our most serious consideration.

Having outgrown our old form of organization the occasion imperatively demands that we put our attention to the study of the new political relations that envelop us within this Commonwealth.

David Goldstein.

Boston, August 7, 1901.

One of the strongest features of Socialism is its all-inclusiveness, says Charles H. Vail in his Modern Socialism. This is marked in contrast with many of the patch-work schemes put forth by social reformers. Trades unionism might be conceived as benefitting a large element of society, but there would be many left behind, and among them the most wretched and dependent. There is and can be no sufficient remedy but Socialism for the evils from which society is suffering today. Many palliatives, besides trade unionism, have been proposed, most of which are Socialistic in nature, but inadequate for the reason that they do not touch the root of the trouble.

Socialists do not wage war against individuals. The capitalist system is what they are chiefly attacking.

Do you want to know something of Christian Science? Read "The Crime of Credulity" by Herbert N. Casson. It's a good book. Price 25 cents.

If you are a Socialist join the party and work for Socialism.

"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 CLARESON, (the Prophet), and other Valuable Contributors.

EDITED BY WILLIAM HARRISON RILEY.

XVI.

TRADES UNIONISM AND POLITICS.

Whilst resting at noontime yesterday, I observed a colony of caterpillars on the branch of a tree. They all started work, and stopped work, at the same instant of time. By what means they all knew exactly when to start and stop, no human being can tell.

We have not learned enough from the creatures that have no traditions and books. We have been led astray by professional penmen and slight-of-mouth performers—blind, babbling leaders.

This is written at Stoneville. It has a mill, and there has been a strike, and I have been talking with a trade unionist who came from Boston to try to get an amicable arrangement. He is a chumable man, and we soon got into a sort of Socratic discussion. I will call him Frank. Here follows a part of our talk:

Jack—You have been too inactive in politics.

Frank—We should have split on that rock.

Jack—If you lost one-half, the remaining half might have become politically stronger than the whole.

Frank—Have you got a diagram to explain that enigma?

Jack—A wily old statesman has said, "Divide and govern." The workers have been divided, one-half plus a few, voting against the other half, minus a few. The workers cast nine-tenths of all the votes, but they have neutralized their power by voting against each other.

Frank—How should we gain by losing one-half of our members?

Jack—Suppose the total number of voters to be 100 and that 90 are unionists. If 50 vote for one of two dominant parties, and 40 for the other, the net vote is only 10. If the unionists, by having a Workers' ticket lost 45 members, they would have 45 votes left, and could carry every election, because the 55 deserters' votes would be divided between two parties.

Frank—You are supposing that all the workers are unionists, which is very large supposing.

Jack—The system would be effective if only one-third of the workers are unionists. That is, if they would agree to vote for themselves.

Frank—As a practical unionist I have learned that the introduction of politics into our unions is mischievous. What is the next specification.

Jack—You are too slow, too narrow, too shallow, too conservative. Too slow, or you might, easily, have had three times your present membership. Too timid, or you could have been the dominant party in politics. Too narrow, or you would have had nearly all managers and active employers in your ranks. Too shallow, or you would have seen that strikes cannot increase the wages of one trade without virtually reducing the wages of others. Too conservative, or you would, long since, have altered your stick-in-the-mud rules.

Frank—"Old maids' children"—you know the rest. What is the next thing on the docket?

Jack—You would say that I am only a theorist. How many men are there in your union?

Frank—Over seventy thousand.

Jack—And I have been on the chief council of a union that had over a million members.

Frank—Not a trades union?

Jack—Not so called—not so limited. But it was a union of workers.

Frank—With a council of theorists?

Jack—Better than a council without.

Frank—Perhaps I should have said visionaries.

Jack—Better than a council of blind men, men who have no visions, who are not seers.

Frank—You are not confining yourself to the accepted meaning of the word "visionary." Of course, all men have theories—sound or unsound. What I wish to emphasize is the fact that in our unions we have generally found that the men most prolific in theories are much less useful than those who are most prolific in work. We have not been as progressive as we might have been if the average intelligence of the individuals composing our unions had been greater, but we have had to take men as we find them. Considering the raw material we have had to deal with it is easily understood why our progress has been slow. Did you find it easy to teach the members of your union to act unanimously in the wisest manner?

Jack—No—or we would have ruled the world ere this—so far as mankind may rule.

Frank—You urged them to adopt more progressive measures?

Jack—Yes; and not always ineffectually. But the highways to success were always obstructed by barricades made and maintained by the dull-witted conservatives within our own ranks.

Frank—Just as they are in our unions. Our advance would be swift and sure, if it were not obstructed by men in our own ranks who, if they don't try to walk backwards, or lie down, will only stand in the road, marking time. If you were to undertake to lead our rank and file at the speed you want to go, you would soon find yourself marching alone.

Jack—Would you advise them to keep up with me?

Frank—Not without knowing your plan of campaign.

Jack—I would organize all classes

of bread earners; domestic servants, store-keepers, clerks, merchants, artists, "unskilled laborers," all who earn their bread by honest work. I would also include in our organization all unemployed able-bodied persons who are willing to work.

Frank—All of which is more easily planned in the arm-chair than executed in the field.

Jack—Moltke was an "arm-chair" general, and the most successful since the time of Napoleon. Moltke's plans were executed by officers and troops who did not expect to take things "easily"—with-out resistance. It is much easier for the European powers to raise armies than to find a man like Moltke to plan their campaigns. Would you say it is easier to write a play like Hamlet than it is to act it?

Frank—We have to consider ways and means.

Jack—Can you suppose that Moltke did not consider them—or Shakespeare? They did not plan blindly. Their plans could be executed, though not always "easily." I say that your plans have been feeble and faulty.

Frank—Have you got any formulated plans?

Jack—The editor of the book I am writing has all the general plans you could use for a century.

Frank—You are writing a book? On what subject?

Jack—On most of the subjects I happen to think of.

Frank—Got any of your manuscript about you?

Great Smith! Have I, at last, come across a person who wants to hear me read my manuscript! Chapters 14 and 15 were in my pocket, and I read them to him—at least, such parts as I could decipher, or remember. After I had finished the reading I said, "Well, what do you think of it?"

Frank—"Don't you think you are posing as a 'little tin god on wheels,' or, as a friend of mine puts it, as a John Smith Jehovah?"

"Guilty, my lord," said I, "but with extenuating circumstances."

"You say people should not marry for love. Of course you do not mean that it is always wrong for people to marry the persons they love, but that in the choice of a partner, for life we should be guided by our intellect and not by our passions."

"Carried unanimously," said I.

"Your meaning was left for your readers to guess at, and some of them would misunderstand you. Are you dyspeptic?"

"Sometimes—after partaking of strong coffee."

"Then the chief grounds for your fault-finding when you wrote that chapter on the press may have been coffee-grounds. The press is improving."

"Doubted—your majesty. But change is inevitable, and the newspaper press has got to the extreme limit of badness."

"What do you think of the magazines?"

"Most of their editors seem to be honorable men," I replied. (But I guess I was only guessing.)

"Who is the editor you have got to assist you?"

"He is an old radical journalist. He is as poor as Homer, as cranky as Carlyle, as homely as Aesop, and as variable as the temperature of Boston."

[Editorial Note. I have crossed out more than three-fourths of the author's absurd description of me. When I wish the public to be informed about my condition, traits, and experiences, I will give the information myself, or authorize some one who knows something about me.]

The trades unionist and I went

our several ways. I suspect that he went beer-wad. In fact, I declined his invitation to go thitherward myself. From the helve of an axe I had got a sliver in my thumb, and I wanted to dig it out.

The first half of this chapter is written in a barn. The top of a barrel is my desk. A friendly old horse is keeping an eye on me.

I don't like this chapter. I must write out doors, for a roof and walls are cramping.

I wonder if my editor can read this writing. I wonder if he has finished his book on the Organization of Industry. I wonder if the old horse ever wonders.

How "placid and self-contained" he is!



SUGGESTIONS

To the Editor Haverhill Social Democrat:

For the sake of precipitating a discussion on future party organization, so that all Locals may instruct their delegates to the coming State convention, I offer the following suggestions:

1. With the positive assurance that unity has been established at Indianapolis, all Locals of the S. D. P. whether formerly affiliated with Springfield or Chicago, or not affiliated with either national organization should join together in forming one solid party, with but one State committee. Let us have real unity of Socialists in Massachusetts.
2. The convention should decide to secure the services of some efficient comrade as State Secretary and Organizer, who could devote the greater part or all of his time if necessary to building up the organization throughout the State.
3. In order to save expense and time, the State could be divided into three sections, North Eastern, South Eastern, and Western, and the State committee could elect some efficient comrade living in each of the sections to act as assistant organizer, so that when necessary requires it, the State secretary could call on the section organizers to proceed to a given place for the purpose of organizing a Local.
4. With a plan similar to the above, the State Secretary could devote much more time finding the unorganized Socialists and preparing the way for a permanent organization.
5. Another important function of the State Secretary will be to secure a list of efficient speakers residing in this state and assigning them to different meetings as required; also to secure the services of speakers from other states and the arranging of tours for them. Agitation and organization should be the cry of the incoming State committee, and with the establishment of the proper system, Massachusetts will be the banner state for Socialism within a comparatively short time: No stone should be left unturned to advance the cause of Socialism in Massachusetts, and when we stop to consider the geographical situation of this state great work can be accomplished.
6. In view of the fact that the name of the national party has been changed to the "Socialist party," I desire to ask the State committee through the columns of the Haverhill Social Democrat, whether they think it expedient to abolish the privilege of

holding caucuses and allow the Locals to be represented on the same basis as was in vogue last year. From what I have learned the general sentiment seems to be in favor of the new name, and if so why not abolish all the useless work attached to holding caucuses and let us begin anew as an independent party. I trust that these suggestions will create a discussion so as to give the membership of our party in this state a clear understanding as to how the united forces should be organized at the coming convention.

A Comrade.

THE WAGE WORKERS AS A VOTING FORCE.

Editor Haverhill Haverhill Social Democrat:

The census department has just informed us that there are 347,731 foreign born males of 21 years of age and over in Massachusetts. Only 151,285 of these are naturalized, 5,273 of these are unable to vote because of illiteracy.

There are also 1,100 colored males, 21 years of age and over, who are illiterate, making a total for the above of 302,819 males who are unable to vote in Massachusetts, and so far as I can investigate 90 per cent. of these are wage workers. In Pennsylvania there are 400,000 wage hands, 21 years of age and over, who don't vote.

It is a well known fact that the wage workers are concentrated in eight or ten states; it is also clear to understand that the more trusts, i. e., the concentration of industry, we have, the more and more will the wage workers become concentrated. All of which ought to lead us to understand that the wage workers as a voting force constitute a very much less than fifty per cent. of the voters and their political power is even much less because of this concentration. Yet, the Socialists seem determined to make the party a wage workers' party and thus help to prolong capitalism.

F. G. R. Gordon.

SPECIAL OFFER!

Will you help to make converts to our cause? If you bring or send to this office 4 subscriptions for either one year at 30 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 two samples or subscription blanks drop us a postal card.

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The brief, Socialist Monthly—"THE WAGE-WORKER" Of Detroit, . . . Michigan.

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Here is some welcome news to the man who is going on a vacation and needs some sort of a hat. We've just received a dozen new styles in soft hats, styles that will be right all through the Fall and Winter of 1904. They have flat brims, similar to those worn last season, but are much more graceful in appearance than the old one. We have them in Pearl, Cedar, Drabs and Black. Come and try one on.

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AUGUST 31st.

Social Democratic Band will play on the boat and at Black Rock.

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A WISE STEP

was taken, and one which every feminine heart will appreciate, when Crepe Paper Hats were introduced. Here, indeed, the delicate shades of crepe and tissue will be found a fitting complement to beauty. Shirtings, pleatings, braidings, rosettes, flowers and ribbons—all the glory of millinery, minus the bill. For evening wear, costume parties, out-of-door fetes, and almost universal summer wear, their value will be weighed and not found wanting.

In making these hats much the same plan is followed as in the making of any hat. A wire frame is, of course, the first necessity. Cut your crepe twice the width of the brim and for length nearly twice the circumference. Gather along both edges (separately) and sew first to the outside and then to the inside of the frame, where the crown joins the brim. Full it on tastily according to your own judgment. Use any light substance (tissue will answer) for the foundation of the crown. Cut out a circular piece (about 10 or 12 inches in diameter), and the same in crepe. Lay one over the other and gather together. Fit this over the frame and you have your Tam-o-Shanter crown. Finish with a band of ribbon and you are ready for the trimming. Here of course you may let your fancy run riot, but the trimming which will be found to give genuine satisfaction is that of the Chiffon effect, produced on a regular plaiting machine, with Dennison's Crepe Paper. The very simple and pleasing effects can be appreciated by a careful study of illustrations.

Of course, one's fancy can be still further gratified by the use of various flowers. Roses, poppies and carnations are very attractive and easily made, and add much to the charming effect of a Crepe Paper Hat.

SAVE THIS

General Directions for the Handling of Crepe and Tissue. RUFFLING is done by means of thumb and forefinger. Hold the crepe between the thumb and forefinger of one hand and pull with an up-and-down movement with the thumb and forefinger of the other. All edges, whether single or double, are treated in the same way. RUCHINGS are made by gathering wide or narrow, single or double, strips of crepe on a stout thread and then ruffling as directed above. ROSETTES are made by cutting a strip of crepe the desired width, with a raw or turned-in edge, gathering into a bunch, and then ruffling the edge. If made double, cut twice the desired width and fold through the center. TO TUCK CREPE PAPER, first cut in strips 4 inches wide, lengthwise, fold once lengthwise, then place round brim and crown of hat, one inch below the other, leaving a 1-inch tuck. Price per roll.

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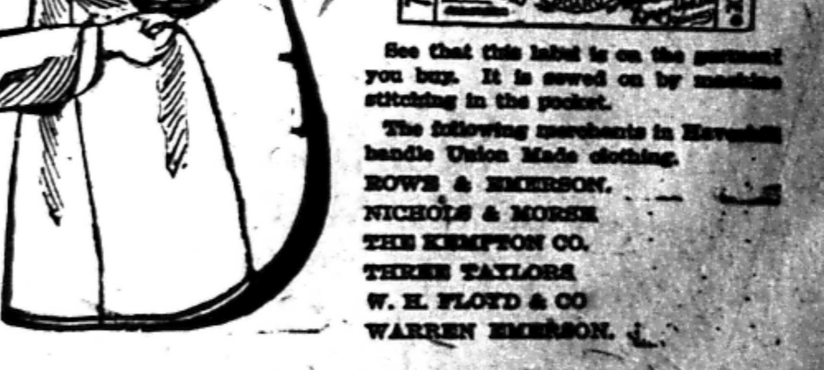
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NEWS FROM BOSTON

If the waitresses of Boston do not get shorter hours soon there will be lots of trouble for Chief Wade and his state detectives. It is openly charged and has not been denied by Chief Wade that the new law providing for a 58 hour week for women and minors is not being enforced. As the law explicitly says that the regulation applies to restaurants, the trade unionists mean to make things interesting if it is not better enforced very shortly.

It is very difficult to watch this matter as the situation now is. The Waiters' association will proceed to organize the waitresses as fast as possible. The waiters realize that the whole standard of living is being lowered by the failure to enforce this law and they will not willingly remain victims of governmental indifference to laws for the benefit of the working class.

Much interest was shown in the coming caucuses when the nomination papers to be filed before the caucuses were given out Monday evening. As many wards have earnest and energetic men at the caucuses something will be accomplished.

Already there is considerable talk as to the desirable candidates to be nominated for the county offices. It is realized that the nomination of the present officials by both the old parties will give a chance for a big vote by the Socialists. Patrick Mahoney, Chairman of the city committee, is believed by some of his friends to be capable of securing nearly 10,000 votes as candidate for Sheriff.

Charles W. White, David Taylor, John McLeas and others are being mentioned for the supreme and superior court clerkships which are to be filled.

Many tickets are being sold for the picnic to be held by the city committee.

BOSTON.
The annual picnic of the Boston S. D. P., for the benefit of the campaign fund, will take place at New Central Park, East Dedham, on Sunday, August 25, 1901. Grand concert at 2 p. m. Tickets, admitting one, 15 cents.

Take Forest Hills car to Forest Hills, then take Dedham car and stop at New Central Park.

The Boston Central Branch will hold its meetings on the first and third Mondays of each month. The next meeting will be held on Monday, August 19.

NEWS FROM PALMER
For those initiated into the mysteries of Socialism there is much at home and abroad that is very striking. The big steel strike for example is a big aid for labor. The boys will now see that their unions are in danger of being crushed. The laborers, native to the soil of Palmer, still regard European pauper labor with unfriendly eyes. They ought to be in the union, then perhaps they wouldn't be pauperized. The idea of brotherhood among all races whether princes or paupers is of slow growth. Let us take a bird's eye view of the situation. What is true of our town may be duplicated in other towns. We have a great assortment of nationalities represented. Their blood is about about the same color and they have their likes and dislikes. Labor of course is despised by the idle rich and labor itself begins to realize what a slavish condition it is in. Only a precious few are brave enough to champion the cause of labor in the abstract. The study of political

economy for the benefit of manual laborers never seems to have occurred to our local men of wisdom and ghostly advisers no more than elsewhere. We have a street railway system which of course is taken excellent care of by a giant syndicate. Capital is so afraid about public ownership. We hope to some day see the natives near at hand will have a chance to get a job without begging for it. These electric roads are a good sample of house breakers. The company call men 100 miles away from home. Work them a few years for little or nothing, then ship 'em. Splendid system of wearing out men. We would like to suggest public ownership to Palmer citizens but really those to whom we have broached the subject seem to think it is only a dream and do not see how it can be brought about. The idea of voting for those things has not found a lodging place in their brain as yet. That's why "times ain't ripe." Our local newspaper like unto the Haverhill Gazette hath no love for the "brother to the ox" gentlemen. The dignity of capital does not propose to bow before the dignity of labor. Not if Ponty Morgan can help it, or resist it. The distinction that Bryan has shown for debating upon Socialism or political economy seems to be shared by our local politicians and small capitalists. The truth is not to be debated at all times—the lamp that guides the feet of those who wax fat on the ignorance of the people. Cheap labor is a poor thing to wax fat on as some of our ignorant wealthy people will find out some day if we poor Socialists persevere in giving them free lessons explaining matters. It may be a cheerful bit of news for the comrades to learn that all the larger syndicates have taken a contract to manufacture Socialists by the wholesale and have them ready for the market in a few months' time. Of course the process of making is a gentle one but none the less forcible. It is more familiarly known as benevolent assimilation. Unconsciously cheap labor played into the hands of Socialism long ago which is a good thing. Unconsciously the higher classes are playing into the hands of Socialism which is a good thing. When we all worship that unknown God, Socialism, instead of Capitalism and then with everybody rattling on the wave of prosperity none will deny that it is the best thing that ever happened.

Equality.

NEWS FROM NASHUA

Bellamy hall, formerly the Socialists' headquarters, has been sold and is to be torn down or removed. It has an honorable record. It was the headquarters of the early abolitionists and Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison have many times hurried from the platform of this hall their anathemas against chattel slavery. There are people in those days who did not like to hear new fangled ideas and it was not an uncommon thing to settle an argument on economic problems with a rough and tumble fight while Wendell and William used to think themselves lucky to suik back to Boston with a whole skin. Recently its platform has been occupied by Jim Carey, F. G. R. Gordon and other pioneers of another abolition party.

N. P. Geiger of Cleveland, Ohio, addressed a large open air audience last Tuesday evening.

A large number from this city attended the Socialist mass meeting at Peperell, Mass. W. B. Wellman, M. H. O'Neil and others addressed the forenoon meeting.

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NEWS FROM LYNN

That great street railway trust, known as the Boston and Northern and until recently called the Lynn and Boston, seems to be running its cars this summer with a reckless disregard for the rights of the people. This is especially true regarding the Salem and Lynn service. The "servants of the public," elected to office by the votes of the people, i. e., the city governments of both Lynn and Salem, have made no attempt to compel this avaricious corporation to accommodate the people. On the trips between Salem and Lynn, between 5 and 6 p. m., working men and women who are regular patrons of the road are compelled to stand between the seats, and on the running boards on this five mile ride, while the seats are occupied by pleasure seekers returning from Salem Willows, for the simple reason that the corporation is too capitalist to furnish cars enough to accommodate the public during the hours of heavy travel. Also construction has blocked the tracks on Essex street, near Jackson, for nearly ten days and cars were around the obstruction by the way of Timpon street. No notices were posted regarding the change and the board of public works took their time in doing the work. Many hundreds of people have been seriously inconvenienced thereby. But the public be D— seems to be the motto of General Manager Page, as well as many of those officials immediately under his control. The general manager stands in with the press all right, for when a special car is wanted by the Press club for an outing the best on the road is furnished free. Consequently, I have been unable to get any communication in the local papers regarding the meanness of this corporation.

Why should not this corporation be obliged to furnish ice water in their various waiting rooms for the accommodation of their patrons? In Lynn few people patronize the dirty, unpleasant waiting room in Central square in contrast to the pleasant steam railroad waiting rooms in this locality. Oh! for a city government that would dare to say to this and other corporations: "you can steal public franchises no longer. We represent the people! We are their servants and this robbery must cease." Or better still, let the people rise in their might and through class-conscious representatives demand that of which they have been robbed, and vote for public ownership of the means of production and transportation.

Go on with your unjust extortion! Continue your bribery of public officials! Continue to muzzle the press with your gifts of free transportation to its editors and reporters! Your days are short. A mighty movement is forming that will sweep across this continent and "public ownership" will before long become a fact. The workers of this country will soon awake from their slumber and shake off the chains which bind them to this economic system of slavery.

I received a handsome placard advertising the new Socialist magazine, "The Comrade," which will be issued monthly, beginning September 15, from the office of the "Worker." The magazine will be on sale by Costello, newsdealer, Central square, Lynn, where the Haverhill Social Democrat and the Worker may be secured every Saturday evening.

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HAVERHILL

The following letter was refused publication in the Boston Herald:

Haverhill, Mass., August 5, 1901.
To the Editor Boston Sunday Herald.
Dear Sir:—In the Haverhill letter of your issue of yesterday, August 2, 1901, appears an article concerning the Central Labor union of this city, and the action taken in regard to certain firms, who to say the least, are on unfriendly terms with organized labor. Your correspondent goes out of his way in dealing with the case of the Haverhill Ice company and the Central Labor union of this city to say that the C. L. U. has not been able to enforce a boycott. He uses the word boycott at his own or somebody else's responsibility or request, and cites the case of the Cigar Makers' union of this city, who were unsuccessful in driving out of the city the non-union brands of cigars.

Now, Mr. Editor, the Cigar Makers' union of this city was organized March 1, 1901, and at that time non-union cigars were sold everywhere in Haverhill. Today there is not one hotel in Haverhill handling non-union goods. All licensed liquor dealers have signed an agreement to sell union goods only, and all eating houses, restaurants and lunch carts have done the same with a single exception, so that today in the city of Haverhill fully ninety-five (95) per cent of cigars sold are union made.

You can see, Mr. Editor, your correspondent does the Cigar Makers' union an injustice in saying that we were unsuccessful. Of course, we did not have the assistance of you, correspondent in this work. We always know where to find him, doing all that he possibly can with his pen to injure organized labor, and distorting facts to accomplish the same. The Cigar Makers' union of Haverhill has not resorted to the boycott, but, nevertheless, has been successful beyond its most sanguine expectations in driving non-union cigars from this city, and in their place, anyone wishing to investigate will find union cigars, bearing the blue label of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, your correspondent's declaration to the contrary notwithstanding.

Yours respectfully,
Secretary 226,
C. M. I. U. of A.

By giving this article the same publicity in your columns that your correspondent's article received you will partly undo the wrong which he did in making such false statements.
Yours,
Secretary 226.

News From Fitchburg.

Just now those who believe in the God-given right of the people to air, water and a foothold on the earth are interested in the refusal of the park commissioners to replace the seats which had been removed from railroad park in Fitchburg. Several communications, and articles, evidently having editorial endorsement, have appeared in our local papers, that for downright disgusting unmitigated snobbery "take the cake." Mention is made of "self respecting" people whose garments must be held from contact with "bums, loafers," etc., for such and similar epithets are applied to persons seeking rest on the park seats whose backs are not covered with broadcloth and whose faces are not "slicked o'er with the pale cast of thought." It is even proposed that the policemen be made judges of who shall enjoy the privilege of resting on these seats and how long at one time a person may rest without being ordered to "move on." Andrew Davidson, the father of the English speaking section of the S. L. P. in Fitchburg, has felt moved to reply to some of this snobbery.

The past frequenters of the park were mostly unable to do a day's work (I have not met an employer who would try them). Others were men thrown out of work by our economic conditions: and instead of having epithets thrown at them they should be put in the way of earning an honest living. The fact is that this park from which the seats were removed is in the thickly settled part of the city and easily accessible to the crippled and feeble, while the park to which the seats were moved is in the outskirts of the city, and is only accessible to the few who already have an abundance of room and fresh air, except by the payment of car fare to a street railway which runs a short loop by the outskirts park. Some mean fellow might insinuate that the park commissioners would like to curry favor with the railway magnates or possibly that they were financially interested in the profits of the road. Our Socialist club seems to be "treating on its oars" and digesting the reports of the Unity convention.

offices to be filed by the voters of the commonwealth must be filed at the office of the secretary of the commonwealth before 5 p. m.
Oct. 12—In Boston last day for election commissioners to post in each voting precinct copies of the voting list.
Oct. 14—Nomination papers for nomination of candidates for other offices to be filed by all voters of the commonwealth must be filed at the office of the secretary of the commonwealth before 5 p. m.
Oct. 14—20 a. m., canvassing boards of Suffolk senatorial districts meet at office of election commissioners in Boston.
Oct. 15—Latest day for appointing election officers in towns.
Oct. 15—Latest day for calling conventions for nominations of candidates for state offices, other than those filled by the voters of the commonwealth, must be called before 5 p. m.
Oct. 15—Last day for petitioning for the appointment of supervisors of elections.
Oct. 16—Last day for registration in all cities. Upon this day every registry of voters must be kept open from 12 o'clock noon (in Boston from 9 a. m.) until 10 p. m., when registration will cease.
Oct. 17—Certificates of nomination for state offices, other than those to be filled by the voters of the commonwealth, must be filed at the office of the secretary of the commonwealth before 5 p. m.
Oct. 18—Nomination papers for nominations of candidates for state offices, other than those to be filled by all the voters of the commonwealth, must be filed at the office of the secretary of the commonwealth before 5 p. m.
Oct. 22—Last day for filing complaint against incorrect and illegal registration in cities.
Oct. 26—Last day for registration in all towns. On this day registrars must hold a continuous session from 12 m. to 10 p. m., when registration must cease.
Nov. 1—Last day for filling vacancies among election officers.
Nov. 1—Last day for filing complaint against incorrect and illegal registration in towns.
Nov. 5—State Election.
Objections to or withdrawals from nomination must be made within the 72 hours succeeding 5 o'clock of the last day fixed for the filing of nomination papers for such offices.

POLITICAL CALENDAR.

LIST AS PUBLISHED FROM THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HEAD-QUARTERS IN BOSTON.
July 1—Registration opens in all cities and towns. In Boston until Oct. 3, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays during July and August, from 9 a. m. to 12 m. From Oct. 3, to Oct. 16, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Sept. 25—All Republican caucuses for the choice of delegates to conventions and the nominations in caucuses of candidates for the general court, must be held on this date.
Sept. 29—Earliest day for calling Republican conventions, except representative conventions.
Sept. 30—Last day for appointing election officers in cities.
Oct. 1—In Boston no person can be assessed later than this date.
Oct. 2—Earliest day for holding Republican representative conventions.
Oct. 3—In Boston evening registration opens in the several wards from 6 p. m. to 10 p. m.
Oct. 4—10 a. m., Republican state convention in the Boston theatre.
Oct. 5—Latest day for the calling conventions for nomination of candidates for officers to be filled by the voters of the commonwealth. Must be called before 5 p. m.
Oct. 6—Last day for designating polling places.
Oct. 6—Last day for registrars of voters in every city and town, except Boston, to post in each voting precinct preliminary alphabetical list of voters.
Oct. 7—Certificates of nomination for

AGENTS FOR THE HAVERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT.
Haverhill, Mass.—Office of Social Democrat, Labor Headquarters, 23 Gibson Place.
Haverhill, Mass.—Precinct Three, Ward 5, Social Democratic Club, 113 Lafayette Square.
Ward Hill, Haverhill, Mass.—S. K. Wilson, Box 78.
Riverside, Haverhill, Mass.—Geo. A. Keene, 231 Groveland Street.
Georgetown, Mass.—John J. Molloy, Box 97.
Amesbury, Mass.—D. J. Hickey, 13 Washington Street.
Amesbury, Mass.—Henry Miller, 3 Hill Street.
Amesbury, Mass.—C. A. Griegs, 9 Market Street.
Newark, N. H.—E. E. Kimball, Essex, N. H.—Chas. Blithem, 121 Front Street.
Ipswich, Mass.—Frank McGilvery Lawrence, Mass.—F. Tepper, 411 Common Street.
Lowell, Mass.—D. T. Blessington, 237 Appleton Street.
Lynn, Mass.—E. F. Robinson, 123 Beacon Hill Avenue.
Beverly, Mass.—E. F. De Lara, 337 Cabot Street.
Dover, N. H.—Benj. T. Whitehouse, 171 Central Avenue.
Woburn, Mass.—W. E. Fresh, 15 Pelton Street.
East Boston, Mass.—Jos. Spero, 346 Saratoga Street.
Chelsea, Mass.—D. J. Scully, 63 Grove Street.
Boston, Mass.—W. R. Dyer, 11 Laconia Street.
Clinton, Mass.—Wilson B. Killingbeck, 92 Sterling Street.
Worcester, Mass.—C. G. Marcy, 503 Main Street.
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Waterbury, Conn.—Daniel F. Kelley, 47 A Street.
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