

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. 47

HAVERHILL, MASS., AUGUST 23, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS

SOCIALIST STATE CONVENTION.

All Hands on Deck. SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA. MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE. BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 19, 1901. All S. D. P. organizations, whether in the past connected with Chicago or Springfield national headquarters, or independent of either, and all Socialist organizations that believe in political action and intend to support the political party now called, in Massachusetts, the Democratic Social party, are requested to send delegates to a state gathering, to be held in Boston, Sunday, September 8, 1901. Said gathering to be held in Paine Memorial Hall, No. 9 Appleton street, near Tremont street, beginning at 9 o'clock a. m. Basis of representation: One delegate at large for each Branch or Local, and one additional delegate for every twenty-five members or major fraction thereof. As the caucus delegate convention will meet at the same place, Sept. 9, it would be well, especially for places at some distance from Boston, to elect the same delegates to both conventions, and thereby save considerable expense. Questions to be considered will be: Change of party name, State Constitution and all necessary party business, political or otherwise.

Yours fraternally, SQUIRE E. PUTNEY, Sec'y.

WHO WILL HE REPRESENT? So Alderman Atwood is going to try at the caucuses for the Republican nomination for representative to the legislature? No doubt he thinks that his record as a bitter opponent of labor while a member of the city government entitles him to promotion at the hands of friends of the capitalist class.

SMOKE TALK! Don't forget it. What? Why, the smoke-talk to be held by Precinct 3, Ward 5, Social Democratic Club next Tuesday evening. Tickets for sale by every member at 10 cents each.

A NEW DEPARTURE FOR THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT.

This week's issue marks a radical change in the HAVERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT, which we hope will greatly enlarge our field of usefulness. The directors of the paper believe that there is a large and growing need of a New England Socialist paper that shall deal with New England current events, handling political, economical, social, educational, religious and domestic conditions without gloves. They also hope to develop as fast as they can a complete system of field notes for the New England States, giving the news of the movement as briefly as possible, thus bringing the various workers into touch with one another for mutual inspiration. Such an organ seems imperatively necessary to solidify the New England movement and organize its various elements into a united army to batter down the walls of private capitalism in our corner of the world; for here it is that the enemy is most strongly entrenched, and here it is that the hottest battles will be fought. We shall try to develop such a paper as will be indispensable to every Socialist family in this section, and be at the same time a live,

thrilling propaganda sheet, pulsating with hope for the enslaved majority, and lighting our path to economic liberty and brotherhood. We shall have to leave in other hands abstract essays and technical discussions, valuable though they are. The battle is on, and we are dealing with concrete conditions. And inasmuch as Haverhill is our centre of activity, and stands in the vanguard of the Socialist movement of this country, we must get into vital touch with local conditions, political, industrial and social, and hold a strong position as a local campaign sheet, supporting in every possible way the municipal battle. To carry out these aims, we shall soon be compelled to issue a larger paper. With these large purposes in mind the directors have cast about for a large man to put them into execution. They have been very fortunate in securing a man eminently fitted for the work by a wide and varied experience linked with broad scholarship, who is nevertheless deeply devoted to the toilers' struggle for economic emancipation. Rev. John Eills, our new editor, comes to us this week from the pastorate of the Universalist churches

at Mansfield and Foxboro, having preached for the past five years at Mattapoisett, Foxboro and Mansfield. Mr. Eills was early trained in the economic struggle. His widowed mother kept a



boarding house in Lowell to support his family. At the age of eleven John was earning his own living in the Lowell cotton and hosiery mills, in the capacity of bobbin-boy and stocking turner, but he had aspirations. He began to take an interest in

telegraphy and soon succeeded in becoming messenger boy for the Western Union. At thirteen he had charge of a small telegraph office in Lowell. At fifteen he was in the great telegraphers' strike of '83 as a member of the K. of L. For five years he served the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Boston & Lowell and the Boston & Maine railroads. This was followed by eight years of newspaper life, sometimes as telegrapher and sometimes as reporter, upon such papers as the New York Telegram, the New York Mail and Express, the Boston Globe, the Boston Herald, the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph, the Lowell Times and the Lowell Mail. At the age of nineteen, while on the New York Telegram, he became deeply interested in Henry George's "Anti-Poverty" campaign of 1887 and in the workingman's agitation carried on by the Rev. Father McGlynn of St. Stephen's parish. With ambitions to do something for his kind, young Eills fitted for college at Granville Academy, Granville, Ohio. Then he entered Tufts Divinity School, being graduated in '97. Deeply impressed with the need of applying ethical principles to in-

dustrial life he followed up his theological education by a four years' collegiate course, taking his degree from Harvard the present year. Throughout his college course Comrade Eills, who had been for several years a Socialist, specialized in Economics, deepening his Socialism "by contrary suggestion," to use his own phrase. Mr. Eills has also sampled the present political system, having acted as postmaster of Tufts College from '95 to 1900, at which time he was suddenly removed because of dangerous Socialist utterances. Comrade Eills is well known to many of the Boston comrades by reason of speeches made at S. D. P. Headquarters, at the Workers' Educational Club and on the Common. Now, comrades of Haverhill and New England, put your shoulders to the wheel and we'll make New England ring with Socialism. As a part of our new policy we shall also discard the name HAVERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT, which, for various reasons has served its time, and take on the new name "THE CLARION!" And may Haverhill's "clarion call" be loud and clear to the rest of New England till the whole section is roused to action. WM. A. KENNEDY.

EX-MAYOR CHASE

GRACEFULLY INTERVIEWED ON THE SOCIALISTIC SITUATION: The Boston Traveler of Wednesday gave the larger part of its first page to an interview with ex-Mayor John C. Chase of Haverhill and an excellent portrait of that gentleman. Said Mr. Chase: "The Socialists never had such brilliant prospects in Massachusetts as they have today, unless it was when their principles were incorporated in the first agreement for civil government in America, signed on board the Mayflower in Provincetown harbor, December 11, 1620. "All differences among the Socialists have been practically adjusted," he continued, "and we expect to poll the largest vote ever cast by a third party, so-called, in the state. The Socialist Labor party had sufficient votes to entitle it to standing as a political party under the law, that is it had more than three per cent of the votes cast for governor. Then came the break and the Social Democratic party was organized, and last year, on nomination papers, we polled 13,260 votes for governor, which makes us now a political party under the state law, entitling us to hold caucuses and to nominate candidates by a convention. The Socialist Labor candidate for governor had 8784 votes, not the required three per cent. Had these two parties been united last year we would have cast 22,044 votes. "Recently at the national convention at Indianapolis these parties have been substantially united and the name Socialist has been adopted. "We shall hold a convention in Boston, September 8, to which all organizations have been invited to send delegates. It is probable that the result of this convention will be the uniting of all factions, and the next day, September 9, we shall make nominations for state offices. Our caucuses will be held August 30. "This convention will determine whether we will use the name Democratic Social and go on the official ballot as such, or adopt the new one, Socialist, and file nomination papers. If the latter is selected it will cause us no trouble, as through our organization we can easily secure the required number of signatures. "Mr. Chase is the chairman of the state committee and his standing in the party entitles him to speak with authority. He was asked to state in brief what its principles were and what reasons he had to give for asking the support of the voters of Massachusetts. He replied: "Our aim is to organize 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 purposes 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. Their ownership en-

Our Moonlight Excursion.

SOCIALISTS OF HAVERHILL AND VICINITY. Remember the second annual moonlight excursion on Steamer Merrimack from Haverhill to Black Rocks, on Saturday, August 31. Music by Haverhill Social Democratic Band. Round trip tickets, good on afternoon or evening trips, only 25 cents. Tickets may be had of members of the S. D. P., or at the boat. Boat leaves Haverhill bridge at 2:10 and 7:30 p. m. Turn out and get your nerves toned up for the fall campaign! The development of the consolidation idea renders all protest against ultimate Socialism futile and foolish.—St. Louis Mirror.

LOCAL CAUCUSES.

Caucus Call. Democratic Social Party. 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 living becoming to the high estate of free-born citizens, hereby calls upon the members of the Democratic Social party and other citizens of the several wards of Haverhill who voted for the candidates of the Democratic Social party in the last election and those who intend to vote for the Democratic Social party candidates for public office in the coming State Election, to meet in caucus in— Ward 1—Unity Hall. Ward 2—Unity Hall. Ward 3—Primrose street Schoolhouse. Ward 4—Chestnut street Schoolhouse.

The Evenings Are Cooler.

If you go out of an evening you will notice that the air is quite cool and unless you take precautions you will get a cold. Why not prevent catching cold by wearing one of our stylish Fall Top Coats The kind that are so dressy. The prices are 7.50 to 20.00

Ward 5—Room in northwest side Currier Schoolhouse. Ward 6—Room in John street Schoolhouse. Ward 7—Northwest corner Bradford Town Hall, Haverhill, on Friday, August 30, 1901, at 7 p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State, Councilor, Senatorial, Representative District, County, District Attorney, and other Conventions; and to nominate candidates for Representative to the General Court and other offices to be voted for in the State Election of 1901. This caucus will be held in accordance with Chapter 548, Election Act of 1898 and acts supplementary thereto. The Caucuses will be called to order by: Ward 1—Louis LeGacy. Ward 2—Granville A. Kelly. Ward 3—Amode Gaurin. Ward 4—Parkman B. Flanders. Ward 5—Frank S. Reed. Ward 6—Louis M. Gillen. Ward 7—Albert L. Gillen, or by some member of the Democratic Social Party Ward Committee in the several Wards. By order of the Democratic Social Party City Committee of Haverhill. The several wards are entitled to the following number of delegates to the various Conventions:

Table with 2 columns: Ward, Delegates

ALBERT L. GILLEN, Sec'y. Date, August 15, 1901.

Oh Who Does It?

A good democrat said to me the other day: "The public cannot employ men, and it's nonsense to advocate such a thing. The men who advocate such things are not right in the head." So? Thanks, awfully. Who employs Mr. Kaiser, the Fairbault postmaster? Who employs the four mail carriers in Fairbault? Who employs the rural carriers? The public. Who bought \$17,500 worth of stamps at the Fairbault postoffice last year? The public. Who appropriates \$126,000,000 every year for pensions? The public. Who appropriates \$100,000,000 every year for rivers and harbors, to employ men? The public. Who employs men and women to teach in our public schools and only work them six hours a day? The public. Who employs men to work in our court houses, and to occupy our legislative and congressional halls? The public. Who pays for every particle of produce, and pays for everything paid for? The public. Go to school, democrat, go to school.—The Referendum, Fairbault, Minn.

PUBLIC RECEPTION.

A public reception will be tendered our new editor at C. L. U. Hall, Monday evening, August 26, at 8 p. m. An address will be given by Mr. Eills, and brief speeches will be made by John C. Chase, Charles H. Bradley, Parkman K. Flanders, L. B. Talbot, W. A. Kennedy and others. All those interested in the paper are urged to come and bring their friends. Per order of Committee.

The Way to Win a Convert.

A Socialist convert in a neighboring town is so thorough a master of his craft and so able to command respect, that he holds a \$40 a week position and talks Socialism to employers and fellow employees alike. The other day, however, his superintendent, who is also the superintendent of a local Sunday school, sought to convict him of a "want of grace," with the following result: "Aren't you satisfied with your job?" "Yes, perfectly," replied our comrade, wondering whether, at last, his resignation was to be handed in to him. "Then why do you say so many things to make others dissatisfied?" "Do you believe the pastor of your church is a 'saved man'?" asked the Socialist. "Yes." "What would you think of him if he had, consequently, no interest in showing others the 'way of salvation'?" "I hadn't thought of that." "Think it over, Brother; that's how it is with me."

Begin very soon to look for our new name, "THE CLARION," at the top of the paper. It will be there just as soon as the conditions required by the Post office department can be complied with. This means, we hope, only a week or two. The time is opportune for the change of name, as the words "Social Democrat" are not much longer to be used as our party designation; and with the significant title of THE CLARION we shall be better fitted than ever for an effective propaganda.

Now is the time to hold mock caucuses, before the real thing is upon us. Practice makes perfect!

FELLOW WORKMEN.

of Haverhill and vicinity, we are going to tell you just this once more about our marked-down, medium weight, Summer Suits. Lots of them are in good dark colors, are heavy enough and will make fine all winter suits. You owe it to yourself to see these suits before we say, no more, for it means money in your pocket and good clothes on your back. One more week will finish them, so better get around and see them anyway and just as soon as you possibly can. REMEMBER!! they all sold for \$10, \$12 and \$15, but now are \$6, 8, 10.

Nichols & Morse 56 MERRIMACK STREET.

IF YOU BUY Burr Oak Plug You will get a fine plug, made by UNION LABOR in an independent factory. It also makes "PEACE AND GOOD WILL" plug, and "OUR RIGHTS" stout cut plug, for smoking. Value in the goods, not in the tags. Sold by all Dealers. Harry Wessinger Tobacco Co. 68 MERRIMACK STREET, Haverhill.

--GOOD TRADES-- IN SUMMER MERCHANDISE

Straw Hats, 25c, 48c, 98c. They were formerly marked at twice those figures: Men's Suits \$4.90 and up. The price is a mere fraction of their actual value. Sizes are somewhat broken and we don't want to carry them over another season. Odd Men's Pants remarked at about one-half the original prices. The same story applies in our Children's Department. Our new fall goods are beginning to arrive and we must make room for them. Our stock of fall hats is complete. 97c to 3.00, 97c to 3.00 Warren Emerson Corner of Fleet Street.

Lamson & Hubbard Fall Style, 1901. 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 3. All With Union Label. The Spot The Kempton Co. 62 MERRIMACK ST.

The Haverhill Social Democrat.

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

JOHN ELLIS EDITOR
WILLIAM A. KENNEDY BUSINESS MANAGER
HAVERHILL, MASS., AUGUST 24, 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.



Appropos of the enthusiastic introduction to our readers which the Business Manager has given the editor in this issue, let me say I'm happy to greet you.

To be backed by the business manager is no small satisfaction, but to be faced each week by some thousands of comrades devoted to the high cause of thoroughgoing Co-operative life will be nothing less than inspiring. We will seek the truth, and the truth will make us free.

Our paper is soon to be re-christened "THE CLARION." A rose by any other name will smell as sweet.

A subscription to this paper is a vote for Human Brotherhood [embracing sisterhood]. "Vote early and often."

Every great man is less great than he appears to be. He has appropriated the accomplishments of his fellows.

Every common man is greater than he appears to be. His integrity and service are concentrated in those who appear as representative men.

The distinguished owe a great debt to the indistinguishable.

It quickened my admiration for men to stand at Lowell Junction station yesterday and see how two splendid specimens of manhood unloaded a baggage car full of trunks from the Eastern express. Beavers are a poor simile. Nothing can work so prettily as human brawn and intelligence. But nearly all men are overworked fifty per cent. under private capitalism.

It is a pretty, dog-in-the-manger trick that the Fall River mill managers have been trying to play on the thirty thousand textile workers of that city. No less an authority than Mr. Matthew C. D. Borden, himself a largemanager of cotton goods, states that the managers, by proposing a reduction of 15 per cent. in wages, sought to provoke a strike as a means of curtailing production without incurring liability for broken contracts with wholesale dealers in cotton cloths.

These contracts make allowance to the manufacturers for strikes but some for voluntary shut-downs. So the workers were to have been made scapegoats, as well as plunged into the miseries of a strike.

Doesn't it look as if those manufacturers themselves were cur-tailed?

Mr. Borden is the man who advanced wages in the face of a threatened cut-down a year ago. He is opening for a Socialist. His works indicate that like our millionaire Comrade Wilshire he may soon repeat our Confession of Faith. I would like to give him the glad right hand of fellowship.

We want not only our brethren of the shoe shops and the factories, but our brethren of the middling sized businesses, and our brethren of large capital also, to join with us for the bringing in of Socialism.

Our argument to the capitalist is that no amount of capital can so encourage life as can the faith of Brotherhood in industry. The spirit of thoroughgoing comradeship is the capital.

To the ordinary business man we singly point out the rising tide of private monopoly which is gradually swamping him.

To the wage-earner every day's work is a danger signal.

But the basis of our exhortation is the nobility of men and women. We are working from high motives. Conventional industry and conven-

tional politics are only such goods as are enemies of the best. Socialism, on the contrary, is a call, and an opportunity, to make the Ideal real.

That is a fair criticism which the Appeal to Reason makes against the clerical condemners of Dr. Herron, a man whose high motivated acts have been within the legal code, when it reminds them that there is not one among them but would consider it an honor to speak from the same platform or dine at the same table with the new King Edward, whose offenses against thasity and the common law have smelled to heaven.

Of great significance if true is the announcement which comes from New York that "J. Pierpont Morgan has planned a union of labor and labor's ally, capital, by which stock of the United States Steel Corporation valued at several millions of dollars at par has been set aside for purchase at inside figures by the 165,000 men employed by the companies that make up the great steel combination, forming thus a copartnership between the shareholders and the employees of the United States Steel Corporation."

That the Napoleons of finance can even think it "good business" to contemplate such action is indicative, not only of shrewd tactics, but of the gradual converging of the lines of ethics and economics.

John Ruskin's dictum that "stupidity is always the basis of the Judas bargain" is in point. There are chinks in the dungeon when men so much as see that honesty is the best policy.

The public conscience underlies this socializing tendency toward profit sharing. There was a time when negro slavery offended only the consciences of the morally elect, but the day dawned when it became an abomination to men generally.

It is to many today a mooted question whether negro slavery at its best was not a better institution, from the point of view of the victims, than modern labor conditions at their worst. However that may be, the modern problem is relatively the same. Men's moral natures have become more sensitive. They demand nobler conditions of life than ever before.

Wage-slavery, with its degrading tendencies, is fast entering the abomination stage. We can see that "through the ages an increasing purpose runs. And the minds of men are broadening with the progress of the sun."

By the way, Comrade George Mahoney of the Knights of Labor Co-operative concern at East Pepperell scores when he contrasts the Southern negro of today with the negro of slavery times.

Then he was the faithful guardian of his master's family. White women were as safe as infants in his care even while the slave owner was fighting against emancipation.

Now, under "free conditions of labor," the black hunt and the pitch pry are the chief amusement of the South.

It shows that the negro was a better man when cabin and hoe-cakes were assured to him. His degeneracy is due in large measure to the passions aroused by the economic struggle for existence. But through freedom he will find his way to Socialism, regain his antebellum kindness and add to it such nobleness as he never had before.

Haverhill Democratic leaders like Lott F. McNamara, Thomas Kelley and Henry Thaler are not pleased with Gaston or Hamlin as gubernatorial possibilities. They want a man in sympathy with the Kansas City platform. The difference between Bryan democracy and Socialism is now chiefly one of candor. Why not try Socialism, gentlemen?

ARE CAPITALISTS NOT CLASS-CONSCIOUS?

(Missouri Socialist.)

It is this concerted action between capitalists regardless of party, when their power of exploitation is threatened, which it is desired to bring to the attention of the working class, in order that they may become class-conscious, if it is masters.

The Socialist declares that it is necessary for the working class to become thus class-conscious if it is ever to wrest from the capitalist class that to which they are entitled, the full product of their labor. The Socialist also desires to impress upon the working class that their class-consciousness must be carried to the ballot box, the only place where they are stronger than the capitalist class, and forever put an end to private capitalism, and all its capitalists, its French Revolution, its Paris Communes, and its posse comitatus.

VIBRATION-CHANGERS.

The politician's wife was startled by a sound below stairs. "John," she cried, "there's a robber in the house!" "The house!" replied John; "what's the matter with the senate? That's worse."—Philadelphia Press.

"Papa, what is a syndicate?" "My son, it is a body of human beings entirely surrounded by money."—Life.

The new private palace car of Charles H. Schwab of the steel trust will cost about \$35,000, and a piano will be among the furnishings. It was a fiddle that Nero played.—Missouri Socialist.

An old tombstone in Pepperell announces that the deceased was diligent in business, faithful in public worship and experimental in piety. We commend this to the biographers of the trust promoters.

"Labor conquers everything," the Latin scholars quote; But Labor won't accomplish much till Labor learns to vote."—John A. Kelly in Citizen and Country.

Why does a coal miner resemble a canary? Because he gets his living by picking and is brought up in a cage.—Organized Labor.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.

Encyclopaedia Britannica: The ethics of Socialism are identical with the ethics of Christianity.

Imperial Dictionary: The abolition of the products of labor through which modern societies depend, and the substitution of a regulated system of co-operative action.

Webster's Dictionary: A theory of society which advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed.

Worcester's Dictionary: The science of re-constructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principles of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry.

Standard Dictionary: A theory of civil polity that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor through the public collective ownership of land and capital (as distinguished from property) and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his deeds."

Century Dictionary: Any theory or system of social organization which would abolish entirely, or in great part, the individual effort and competition on which modern society rests, and substitute co-operation, would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor, and would make land and capital, as the instruments of production, the joint possession of the members of the community.

The capitalist and captain of industry in these latter days has set himself to demonstrate that the theories of the Socialists are sound.—New York Tribune.



Six wide-awake brothers named Taylor are farmers and stock raisers at Lafontaine, Kansas, under the name of "The E. Taylor Bros. Co-operative Association." Each man has an "E" in his initials, which probably stands for Economics! Would we were all Taylor brothers. Read the letter from one of them:
Lafontaine, Kansas, August 16, 1901.
To Haverhill Social Democrat:
I wish to take for at least one year the very best Socialist paper in Massachusetts and have been told that "The Haverhill Social Democrat" was the paper, but have not been able to obtain your subscription price; so I herewith send 10 cents for sample copy. Will send one year's subscription as soon as I receive the sample.
Yours, ever ready to work for the great, the good, the grand, the glorious, the Godlike and the GROWING cause of Socialism.
J. E. Taylor.

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. 7, 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 12 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 of conventions for nomination of candidates for offices 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 lists of voters.

Wouldn't You Like to Make Things Better?

Our business manager, not our religious editor, while hot on the scent for "ads" the other day, saw a nerve-racked little mother starting off to work. Her sickly little boy of three wailed out his protest in vain against being left alone in the yard all afternoon. She sat him down in the sun a little impatiently, remarking for the benefit of the onlooker: "It's silly for him to cry so when I go to work."

Thank God he had the sunshine. Hot as it was, it was better than a freezing heart. But reflect a little as to what had hardened the nerve-racked little mother. Do you see?

HA VEYOU A CLOCK?

Have you a clock that runs all right? You can get a new one guaranteed to run correctly, or you can have your old one repaired at

A. B. SMITH & CO.,

71 Merrimack St., - Haverhill

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.

THE JOURNAL OF THE SOCIALIST SPIRIT

—a banquet hall wherein the best Socialist Writers and Artists prepare a feast for their comrades. "THE COMRADE" contains stories, poems, satires, descriptive articles and biographical and historical sketches. Its special features are beautiful illustrations and cartoons. Among the contributors are: Edwin Markham, Geo. D. Herron, Richard Le Gallienne, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Ernest H. Crosby, The Cabans, Charlotte F. Gilman, H. K. Cannon, Lydia K. Comander, Morris Wachovsky, Fred Long, William Mailly, W. A. Corey, Peter E. Burrows, Walter M. Raymond, Kett Herrin, Bolton Hall, Doris B. Montefiore, Ben. Hanford, John E. Egan, H. Quack, David Love, Leonard D. Abbott, J. Spargo, John C. Kennedy, Anna Strunsky, Wm. Edin, C. Darrow, H. Stobrodin, Fred Kraft, Emil Liss, M. Hillquit, Edw. Carpenter, Walter Crane, "Cynicus", Julius Roth, Rata Langs. Subscriptions: Price \$1.00 a Year, 50c a Copy. Send Order to THE COMRADE, 184 William St., N. Y. Every Subscriber sending in \$1.00 before September 15th will receive the first three numbers of THE COMRADE free. The first number will be issued September 15th, 1901.

EX-MAYOR CHASE.

(Continued from Page One.)

ables 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 workmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, slavery."

"The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly 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 ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The democratic, republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

"The workers can meet effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

"While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

"In short, we believe in the same principles on which John Carver and William Bradford founded the first civil government at Plymouth in 1620. It was the good of all and not the private benefit of a few that governed them. We want to continue the government as they founded it."

"Why would not Gamaliel Bradford, who is a direct descendant of William Bradford above referred to, and who is reported to hold substantially the same views as his illustrious ancestor, be a logical candidate for governor for your party to nominate?" was asked.

Mr. Chase replied: "The selection of a candidate for governor will be made by the convention."

"In the event of George Fred Williams and Robert Treat Paine, Jr., being turned down, so to speak, by the next democratic convention, have you any information as to whether or not they would join your party?"

He replied: "I don't care to discuss that question for publication. You know that Mr. Williams and Mr. Paine are radicals and, I am informed, believe in many of our principles. Mr. Paine, you remember, wrote a strong letter against the proposition to give the Boston Elevated railway a long lease of a great franchise for nothing, but the democrats in the legislature were against him. If Matthews, Quincy, Hamlin, Gaston and Collins take control of the democratic party, as it now seems probable, we shall expect strong support from the friends of Williams and Paine, and all others who do not believe in turning over the means of transportation to great monopolies."

"Would not Bradford and Paine be a strong state ticket?" was suggested.

"I cannot discuss that," he replied. "You may say, however, that Mr. Williams supported us in our local contest last year as against the fusion of the democrats and republicans."

Mr. Chase is a candidate for the Senate, and believes he has an excellent chance of election.

The subject of Socialism is not one to be ignored nor to be sneered out of discussion by the beneficiaries of the oligarchy of wealth. It is receiving the best thoughts of the best minds of the most enlightened nations of the earth.—Seattle Daily Times.

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EDITED BY WILLIAM HARRISON RILEY.

XVII.

POLITICAL ACTION.

Politics—"the art or science of government." What do you know of that art or science? You ought to be very keenly interested in the subject. You ought to know why and how you are governed and should be extremely careful in choosing persons to govern you—if you do choose any. You should know that it is disastrous to be governed either by rogues or fools.

We are supposed to have a representative government, but most of your "representatives" at Washington are lawyers, who do not represent you or your interests (if you are bread-earners, and not bread-stealers), but do represent and support the interests of financiers who regard you as their legitimate prey. Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, himself a lawyer, once said, "You might as well expect to lift yourselves up in a basket as expect the lawyers to reform the laws." It is the lawyers' interest to have the laws numerous, complicated and difficult to interpret. It is your interest to have them few and lucid. You might as well hire burglars to guard your houses as to elect for your representatives a class of men whose private interests are vitally opposed to yours, and who are skilled in all the arts by which you can be deluded.

Carlyle warned the British people that they should elect men as different from the men they had elected as "star-fire is from street mud." His advice applies as well here as there. Do the worms at the cores of apples represent the apples. If not, then the palavering plotters at Washington do not represent the toiling bread-earners who have foolishly elected them.

First class in arithmetic, stand up. One man, W. K. Vanderbilt, owned \$300,000,000. There are 99,999 other men who do not have a dollar amongst them. Now add the men together and the dollars together. All done? Now what is the proportion of dollars to men? You find that the average amount of wealth per capita is \$3000. Don't you think that the 100,000 are pretty well off—on an average? First class, take your seats.

And what do you think? Do you suppose that any man ever earned in any way, \$300,000,000—or half of one million? And don't you know that no man would ever get so much if the laws were honestly made and administered?

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Lots Grow
Smaller
THE
Bargains Grow
Larger

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Those who know that since the war billions of dollars have been extorted by legalized fraud from the people of America do not wonder at the great inequality of possessions. The blame for all this lies in the voters who elect financiers' panderers, but most of all in the false teachers of the press, college and pulpit. I do not so much blame Vanderbilt. I know that he could not have got possession of so much property if your "representatives" had been wise and honest. The railroads should all have been public property, and the profits therefrom should have been gained by the people at large.

Oh ye of little sense! How the blatherers of the press and platform have deluded you. They blather about an "honest dollar," and an "honest vote." They want the big vote and the big dollar for their hirers—the financiers.

When the Slylocks lent money to the government (which should have issued all it needed, without any expense for interest), they lent the smallest possible dollars. Much of the money they lent was in paper dollars that were worth less than fifty cents in gold. Whilst they were lending, they wanted the dollars to be small, but when they ceased lending they wanted them large. They demanded—and with success—that both interest and principal should be paid in gold. After receiving as interest more than twice the value of the money they lent, they have continued to have the debt nominally reduced to less than half, by redemption of bonds, remain really larger than the total originally loaned.

Are you proud of the big, honest votes you have given in aid of the Slylocks, and of the big, honest dollars you've paid them?

First class in logic, stand up. Suppose that there are ten million and one voters, and that five million vote for one ticket and five million and one for the other. What relation does the odd man bear to the five million defeated voters?

All silent! Well—I will try another question. You know that we are governed by majorities. As we want to be governed wisely, it follows that our governors should possess political wisdom. Now, if each one of a million voters is politically foolish are the combined million politically wise? Silent yet? Well—try again. Does ignorance when multiplied by a million become knowledge? Perhaps not one of you knows, but there are seventeen of you, and you might settle the question by voting.

Step forward, Lunthead Lubberson. Tell me who should have the right to vote at national elections. You say "the voters." Take your seats, while I address the voters at large—the million readers of my book.

Some of you may have heard that a lady, named Harriet Beecher Stowe, wrote a book called "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It was written in the days of chattel slavery, with a desire to hasten emancipation. The war came, the illiterate chattels became voters, but the literate lady remained voteless. She was not emancipated. Verily, ye are wise men—after the Gothamite manner.

Perhaps you don't quite understand what is meant by Gothamite wisdom. I will give you an instance of it.

Gotham was a small town near Nottingham, in England. One day, two Gothamites met in the centre of a narrow bridge, that spanned a river. The men stopped and discoursed. One said: "If I were driving a flock of sheep and met you here with another flock of sheep, you would have to turn back."

"Not by a—sight, you would have to turn back," said the second man. They argued and quarrelled and finally began to fight. Then a third Gothamite came along, with a sack of meal on his shoulder. He cried: "Stop! Stop! Why do ye thus profane this holy day?" "Holy day!" exclaimed the first man, "why it is neither saint's day nor Sabbath." "But it might be," said the meal carrier, who then asked the cause of the fight. Each of the disputants then told his story and the peace-maker said: "Well, ye are not wise men, I trow. There is no more sense in—" He stopped speaking a moment, studied intently, took the sack from his shoulder, emptied the meal in the river, held out the empty sack, and then finished his sentence.—"There is no more sense in your heads than there is meal in this sack."

Your wisdom is of the Gothamite quality. You have decided that mite fools, drunkards and swindlers may vote to elect your representatives, but that no woman, however good and wise, shall be allowed to vote. I am aching to swear at you in all languages—you ineffable political dunces! You have, in your Gothamite wisdom, decided that none but male persons twenty-one years of age, shall vote. Brace yourselves, take a firm grip, with both hands, on something that will stand a strain—for I am going to try to get a new political idea into your heads.

The right to vote should be an earned right. Those of you who have survived the shock of that idea resume your seats, as the remainder of my discourse will not endanger your lives. Now, consider the folly of your old notion that a male person should be awarded the "right" to vote because he had accomplished the feat of living 21 years. Why should he begin to vote at 21? Why not at 20? Why not at 22, 25, or 50? The right to vote should no more depend upon sex or age than upon height, weight or complexion. All voting concerning the disposal of property, or the election of persons to manage it, should be done by those only who have by their own labor helped to supply that property. Those only who have earned their living by labor that is useful to the commonwealth should be allowed to vote respecting the disposal of the wealth they have helped to create. Thus, if boys and girls of twelve years of age, have by their labor added to the wealth of the state, they, as certainly as any, have a right to vote respecting the disposal of it.

Perhaps some of you say that the right of voting should be exercised only by persons who have arrived at a certain standard of intelligence. But were not Mozart and Ruskin more intelligent at twelve years of age than Mike Killeen, the bartender, is at sixty? Then there are very intelligent burglars who would like to vote about the disposal of the produce of labor—as the usurers do.

Of the Referendum, the Initiative, and the Imperative Mandate—each absolutely essential for a real republic—I must write in another book. We have thousands of usurers' laws saying, "Thou shalt not," and but one that says "Thou shalt"—and that one is, "Thou shalt pay all the taxes we choose to levy on thy labor and on thy goods." "We, the People." Yes, I've seen that that lie prefixed to many official documents. I've seen it and said to myself—"Oh you ineffable chumps."

THE LARGER LIFE.

Some of us are Socialists, not because Socialism is our goal, but because we see in Socialism a conservative and constructive preparation of the way of the Lord of love; we are Socialists en route to the liberty which love brings. Even the "class struggle," at which so many ignorantly take offense, is at bottom a love-struggle. The class-consciousness of the Socialist movement is a profoundly spiritual revelation, a most significantly Christian experience. The conscious solidarity of the working class is an indispensable prelude to the ultimate solidarity of the world.

For Socialism to give up its class-conscious philosophy would be for it to sell itself out—to sell out not only all that makes Socialism potent and possible, but to sell out as well that experience which alone can train labor for the leadership of the will to love, and prepare society for the kingdom of heaven. The early Christians were bidden never to forget that they were the poor, the disinherited and the despised; that they were the oppressed, the enslaved and the outcast; that they would be hated of all men and persecuted and slain by all institutions, as the cost of their daring to be men in the image of God. Even the Socialist who insists on the motive of his own personal good, will give up his work, suffer starvation, and make every conceivable sacrifice in order to be true to his comrades and his cause, while we Christians who pivot our religion on the idea of self-sacrifice will often not make the slightest real sacrifice of self for our Christ or the common good.

There has never been a time when to love one's fellows devotedly, either as people or as individuals, or in dedication to some great cause, did not commend itself to the common life as the most worthy achievement; no tribe has been so savage, no myth-world so ancient, as not to respond to this as the truest glory. There has been no religion whose purity did not consist in its setting forth the life of self-giving as the royal way to God. And there have always been some eyes to see that the world is founded in love, somewhere behind the shadows; some eyes to see that men must co-operate with love if they are ever to do any permanent world-building or peacemaking.—Prof. Herron in the Social Crusader.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

The Social Democratic Herald has come to our office once more. It is improved both in appearance and reading matter, and still further improvements are promised. The publication of the paper was suspended for one or two issues owing to the fact that the office of publication was being removed from Chicago, Ill., to 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.

OUR COUNTRY'S REAL DANGER.

The real danger to our beloved Republic is not and cannot come from an Aguinaldo hiding in the swamps and burlushes of Pampayan in the district of Isabella. Our future victories will not come from capturing a half barbarian with a silver bait by a venal Administration. Our future glory will not consist in spending \$100,000,000 in buying high-priced armor plate from contributors to campaign funds for the sake of \$1,000,000 worth of enforced trade, or a small percentage to be given back to us in libraries amid the applause and huzzas of the victims, to keep them quiet. Our future prosperity will not consist in transferring our governmental powers, rights and franchises to private corporations until 58 per cent. of the wealth of the Republic is concentrated in the hands of 1 per cent. of the people, and the Presidents and Congresses retain but a moiety of the power originally vested in sovereignty. Our future patriotism and philanthropy will not consist in robbing the widow of her mite by filching one half of her salt from her table, levying a trust tribute of 70 per cent upon her oil can, and exacting toll in two-fold measure for every mile she rides upon a street car, and with these enforced tolls and by means of these monopolistic exactions pile up \$300,000,000 per year legally, and, to blind the outraged masses, send a check to a ladies' seminary or stand upon the college graduating platform and with a small per cent. of the booty, so obtained buy the endorsement of a venal faculty with LL. D's.—Frank S. Moffet, ex-Attorney General of Ohio, in the July Arena.

Socialism promises to be a force with which American statesmen may have to reckon.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LABOR LEADERS ARE SWINGING INTO LINE.

Labor Organizer Simonton in a recent letter to The Galesburg Labor News, says: "The methods which I have pursued unwaveringly for four years will continue. Wherever a trades union can be organized, I shall organize it, but to hold trades unions to be, independent of political action, the chief emancipating factor of the working class, I cannot so deceive them or cheat my own soul. Not that I wish to pledge any union to Socialism, but to be free to announce to the world of labor the new evangel of love, fraternity and equality; to be free to ring out the slogan of all Socialists, 'Workingmen, unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain!' Seize your ballot and redeem your class from the thraldom of wage-slavery. We must go the whole length of liberty or at last lose liberty!"

At New Castle, last Saturday, in the course of his speech to some 4000 people, President Shaffer paid a fine tribute to the Socialist party, declaring that its members had a solution for the labor problem, and that when he rises to the point that the Socialists have attained in the mastery of social science he will be the hardest kind of a fighter for that principle.—The Cleveland Citizen.

—GO TO—

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Of HANDKERCHIEFS for men, women, they have been selling quite rapidly of late, almost as fast as we can get them. You'll find some of the offers especially good. Of Handkerchiefs for Men and Women—they have been selling quite rapidly of late—about as fast as we can get them. You'll find some of these offers especially good. Linen Handkerchiefs with fancy stitched hems. 3c each. Children's Cambric Handkerchiefs with colored borders. 5c each. Ladies' Cambric Initial Handkerchiefs. 5c each. Ladies' Pure Linen Handkerchiefs. 5c each. Ladies' Lawn Handkerchiefs, very fine. 10c each. Ladies' Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs. 10c each. Ladies' Pure Linen, in 1/4, 1/2, or 1 in. hems. 12 1/2c, 25c. Ladies' Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs. 12 1/2c, 25c. Gent's Japonette Handkerchiefs with colored borders. 6c each. Gent's White Linen Handkerchiefs. 5c and 10c each. Gent's Unlaundered Plain Linen Handkerchiefs with or without initials. 12 1/2c each. Gent's Laundered Linen Handkerchiefs, with or without initials. 25c each.

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FROM THE MEN ON THE WATCH TOWERS

NEWS FROM BOSTON

A project in which Boston comrades hope to secure co-operation from those of other places is the holding of a number of open-air meetings on September 7.

It is believed that many of the delegates to the convention of branches to be held Sunday September 7 will come to Boston on Saturday.

If any comrades who would speak at such meetings is intending to come to Boston on that date, will send his name to the secretary of the Boston city committee, S. D. P., an effort will be made to make use of as many as possible. This seems to be an opportunity to carry the propaganda into many sections of the city where no meetings have previously been held.

Because of its being Saturday night it may not be easy to hold such meetings in some sections of the city but there are others where it is believed that thoroughly good work can be done.

During the last two weeks much energy has been expended in attempting to get matters into shape for caucuses. It is evident that the necessities of this end of the work will put the men who are voting for a better order into closer touch with one other. Hitherto, there have been a considerable number of wards where no member of the city committee could locate any considerable number of Socialists between elections. Now it will be essential to know who and where those who have the interests of the movement are located in order to do anything whatsoever.

Now is the time for all who desire to see the movement advance to make sure that caucus officers are provided in their wards in advance of the caucuses and that as many members as possible of them. This seems to be possible of them. This seems to be possible of them.

The new men who are to be voted for in connection with the S. D. P. State Committee in this city are Joseph Spero, William E. Dyer, David Goldstein, Dr. Frederick E. Schmidt, Charles W. White, and Joseph Foley. There seems to be no likelihood of opposition to any candidate of the committee except in instances where papers which were started for other persons were not fully filled out. There were three instances of this sort: that of Alexander Segul, who filled out papers in one ward of the Second South District, where John Weaver Sherman's name was filed, and the cases of those who started opposition papers to David Goldstein and William E. Dyer. It is proposed by those who think that some of the preliminary selections were not the wisest to write names on the ballot.

Energetic comrades are making every possible effort to make the picnic to be held next Sunday in the grove at East Dedham a great success. It is expected that there will be some interesting reports from the Unity Convention and other features which will well repay all who go.

"Jan."

NEWS FROM QUINCY

At a very large and enthusiastic meeting of Quincy Socialists last Wednesday night it was voted to secure Mr. McGrady for one date on his next tour east. A subscription paper was passed around and over fifty dollars was subscribed as a guarantee fund. It was agreed that we should hire the largest hall in Quincy for the lecture.

Two new members were admitted to the branch at the last meeting.

Quincy Socialists held the first of their series of open-air meetings in W. Quincy Friday night. There was a large crowd present and the remarks of the different speakers were well received. Comrade Packard of Quincy acted as chairman.

Comrade Gallagher of Hyde Park was the first speaker and spoke entertainingly for three quarters of an hour. He was followed by Comrade Foley of South Boston, who being a stone worker himself and the audience being largely of that craft, was listened to with close attention.

Other speakers were Comrades Axberg of Quincy and Levi Turner of Wollaston.

Arrangements have been made for an open-air meeting in Ward six next Thursday night.

The Quincy Socialist city committee has completed all arrangements for the caucuses August 30.

These are busy times with the Socialists of Quincy. What with open-air meetings in the different wards, the caucuses and a large McGrady meeting in view, some of the boys are not getting their share of sleep nights.

Jeff.

NEWS FROM LYNN

Exploitation seems to be the order of the day in all branches of trade. By the decision of the courts the trading-stamp robbery is again declared legal. In Lynn within the past two months two companies of this character have started and are procuring victims rapidly.

I went into a grocery store the other day where a lady was just paying her weekly bill. She said to the cashier "Do you give trading stamps?" The answer was "no." Then she said, "I shall not trade here any more." The grocer procured them immediately. He said to me a few days afterwards: "This is downright robbery; we have to give up to the company 4 per cent of our receipts and if we do not give the stamps, another dealer will and we lose our trade. What can we do?" But he did not tell me, what I know to be a fact in many instances, that the working man is the loser and not the grocer, for he puts up the price of his

News From Brockton

Labor unions in Brockton are probably stronger, better organized and contain a larger proportion of wage-workers than in any other city in the country.

The shoe industry, being the leading industry in the city, of course, takes the lead. There are ten organizations among the shoe workers, taking in every branch of the business. In addition to these there is the Shoe Council. Most of the larger shops are unionized and many of them carry the label.

Outside the shoemakers, fifteen trades are well organized and have their respective unions. Among them are the Last Makers, Blacksmiths, Barbers, Laundry Workers, Painters and Decorators and Electrical Workers. All these organizations are affiliated with the Central Labor Union, which has connected with it at the present time 6500 members. For a city of 40,000 people this is certainly a good showing.

A large number of organizations have been effected since January 1, 1900. Never in the history of Brockton has labor been so well organized as today.

Socialist Headquarters is a favorite gathering place for the unions. Nine unions hold their regular meetings in our hall and four of the paid secretaries have their offices in our rooms. I doubt if any city in the country can show a better condition than this.

News From Pepperell

At East Pepperell Sunday August 11, Rev. H. W. Smith had great success in holding an all day mass meeting in Lawrence Hall. About 500 people attended. Speakers came from Worcester, Clinton, Fitchburg, Boston, Cambridge, Mass., and Nashua, N. H. Prof. John Orin of Boston, the noted pianist, played eleven of the most celebrated compositions of the world's masters carrying the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and demonstrating that it is true of master artists that the common people hear them gladly.

Thus inspired every speaker rose to his best. Mr. George Mahoney of East Pepperell presided and after a strong manly plea for heroic life introduced Comrade A. K. Chase of Nashua, N. H., who made one of the most inspired speeches we ever heard. It was massive in thought and delivered with that primitive fervor that masters an audience. After so affecting a word, anxiety for the next speaker was natural. But Comrade Scanlon of Nashua, who followed, had caught the spirit and he spoke with a spontaneity of Celtic wit that gives a good mood to an audience. He made seriously conspicuous some of the most sad features of social conditions. Comrade W. B. Wellman of Nashua, who next spoke, is an easy, fluent, earnest speaker, a sound logical thinker and a man with clear convictions. That temperance, waste and usury will die a natural death under Socialism he made impressively clear. Everybody knows Comrade Hardy of Worcester as a public speaker in the Socialist cause. And he knows the logic and the literature of it thoroughly. He was not introduced and in an easy, graceful and eloquent address he graphically contrasted the real with the current conception of the carpenter of Nazareth. Comrade M. H. O'Neill of Nashua, our Socialist nominee for governor of New Hampshire, was the last speaker of the morning and he gave one of the broadest and brightest utterances of human brotherhood that we ever listened to.

A clam chowder and basket dinner was served beside the river.

At 5 p. m. our hall was full and we had to bring in extra chairs. Comrade Wilson Killingsbeck of Clinton was the first speaker and for twenty minutes he held the large audience spellbound. He knows the philosophy of Socialism and with a strong mind, and big heart pours it out like a torrent. The next speaker was Albert Leighton of East Pepperell, 57 years old. He said he never expected to live to see Catholics and Protestants side by side as in this great meeting, pleading for human freedom. His speech called out long applause. He then recited two poems.

Then the star speaker of the day, the Rev. John Ellis of Harvard College, was introduced and gave an address upon "The Discovery of the Working Man," which should be published. It was a proud honor to hear this scholar. At 1:30 Mr. Ellis spoke again to a great audience upon "The Relation of Christian Ethics to Economics." We have no doubt this will be published. It was a masterpiece of Academic work and called out such comments as "I would not have missed hearing that for \$10".

News From Newburyport

There is no new development in the strike situation among the turn workers at the Newburyport Shoe Co. and Dodge Bros. Neither side appears willing to yield.

Speaking of strikes, what other method can the workmen employ? With the prices of the necessities of life all on the rise, unless his wages, too, go up heeseeststarvation but a little way ahead. And the employers are hardly philanthropic enough to raise wages without a demand being made. In this city it has been a constant squeeze-down for several years, and when the wage-workers would not quietly submit, work has been sent elsewhere and the home force laid off.

After all is said and done, however, THE BEST STRIKE FOR THE WORKERS TO MAKE IS THE STRIKE AT THE BALLOT BOX, and I opine that many of them are getting their eyes open to this fact.

The Newburyport local is considering the holding of open air meetings in different parts of the city. Arrangements for the caucuses are well in hand, and some plans are being prepared for the work of the fall campaign.

The Socialists propose putting a strong candidate in the field for representative in the Second district, which embraces the sixth ward of the city, West Newbury, Merrimack and Salisbury. With the odds in favor of the Republicans, as they are, we will surprise them somewhat with the vote our candidate will get. It is early yet to call names.

Junius.

News From Fitchburg

Mainly through the efforts of comrade Andrew Davidson we are expecting a rousing address at West Fitchburg from Rev. H. W. Smith of Pepperell next Friday evening.

Unfortunately the active members here are business men whose time is very much occupied and there is not that life to the movement that there might be if our leaders were mechanics whose evenings were their own. We think we have an acquisition in Comrade Casey, late of Haverhill, who has come to live and work among us.

At present writing there does not seem to be much prospect of Fitchburg having a vote in the choice of candidate for state offices, but only through our own apathy.

D.

News From Lawrence

The times are howling for great men as a child bawls for a plaything, but great men travel incognito these troublous times, lest they get struck down by a blow from capital. Diplomacy and hypocrisy are so exquisite talents as used by our churchly friends that we hope they won't kick if we use the same weapons occasionally. Conventional religion cries for Christ to come and help it out of its sore distress. It would electrocute him if he came as he did a thousand years ago, like a tramp. If he came down from the clouds in a flying machine with a barrel of money free from bloodstains every knee would bend before such a wonder. But no visitors are expected from Mars, so let us vote for the United Socialist party and prepare a heaven on earth for honest men.

Equality.

News From Leominster

The Socialists of Leominster have been busy ever since they organized, nearly a year ago, in doing propaganda work. There are ten Socialists here now where there was one a year ago. The fall elections alone can determine results.

A peculiar thing has taken place lately which shows the drift, or rather the method of work, in one corporation. The Worcester Consolidated Street Railway company announced last spring a rise in the pay of their carmen. All who had served three years or more were to have their pay raised from 20 cents to 22 cents an hour. Of course, great was the rejoicing among the men. This took place June 1. Recently the old men began to get notices that they were not wanted longer. Their vacant places are now filled with the new men, who get 20 cents an hour. This company controls the electric roads running in and out of Worcester as far as Fitchburg through Leominster. Some Leominster men have lost their jobs and are now tramping the streets looking for work. The affair on the face of it looks as though a man on that road cannot be sure of his job over three years, for as soon as he becomes entitled to his 22 cents the hour, a 20 cent man is put in his place.

News From Manchester

Branch 3, S. D. P. of New Hampshire at its last meeting (on a report by one of its members that a committee of the Steel Workers had asked help of the S. D. P.) voted instructing the Secretary of the Branch to communicate with the State Committee with a view to contributing \$10 to the relief of the strikers of the steel works.

News From Nashua

The city government committee to investigate the cost of an electric light plant is nearly ready to report. The principal work is being done by a clerk who is said to have personal pecuniary reasons for appraising a Superintendent Sadler of the local company. They say they have found lots of reasons in favor of private ownership. We know they would. Ed. Everett, the father of the public ownership resolution, has not even been consulted and he swears there will be an indignation meeting when they report.

A local paper which has been shouting "marvellous prosperity" ever since William I. took his seat now takes a gloomy view of our cotton industry's prospects. The editor has recently interviewed a leading manufacturer and discovered that they have sold but lit-

News From Palmer

Art is long and life is short. Let every Socialist writer put in his "best licks" now before the real hard fighting begins at the ballot box. Our ruling class of society is in a terribly giddy state of mind. Corruption is a Latin word meaning rotten. Corruption is caused by the desperate efforts of ladies and gentlemen to master the subtle art of profit or money making. Study private character in the slums or in the palace and you will find out whether the game of laboring for a profit is a success or not. Age cannot wither nor custom stale the infinite variety of our glorious civilization. Look at the Boston people from her bootblacks up to the dealers in status of virgin purity. They are standing on tiptoe with expectation of making a dollar so as to preserve what little freedom they have from pious but unscrupulous capitalists whose money gives them a right to be lazy and a license to create disorder and confusion.

Is Bryan a Socialist? If so he would let us know it with his clarion voice, his whirling oratory and his mighty inkstand. Ten thousand dollars per night for a little debate is a strong inducement even though the subject is incomprehensible to his Free Silver and Bust-the-Trusts frame of mind. He might learn to love Socialism by easy stages.

Poorly lighted minds are dazzled by brilliant displays of gaudy wealth. Idols are weeds that grow in a poor man's fancy. The laboring man erects idols faster than the Lord himself can weed them out. In our humble way we Socialists are lending the Lord valuable assistance.

The "anarchy" that prevails among the capitalist class is well worth our attention as an object lesson to point a moral. Let us describe a few details of a mercantile bankruptcy that came under our notice. I will give it the Socialist treatment and trust that other Socialist reporters will profit thereby. This individual bankrupt was a respected merchant. By joining several conventional societies he reached the top round of the ladder of success. Then he took a tumble. The labor he performed was very well done indeed. No fault to find on that score. He was in effect a gambler, liar, swindler, thief and all round confidence man. We blame the deeds and wrong principles by which he operated. But the man is partly excusable, for every man knows what a frail creature a man is and how susceptible he is to temptation. So we also blame our abominable society or social system which forces every man to be more or less of a liar and swindler if he wishes to live decently in style from one year's end to the other. Amusing were the various comments on the affair, which ranked deep especially among those who were frost-bitten to the tune of several thousand dollars. Those who were merely superficial spectators lost their faith in the church, lost their faith in the honesty of mankind, lost their bearings in general, not knowing about up to date Socialism, which reveals the hidden rocks.

News From Lawrence

The two branches of the Lawrence local S. D. P. held an enthusiastic joint-session Sunday evening and nominated the following delegates to the gathering to be held in Paine Memorial hall, Sunday, September 8, preliminary to the State Convention: Comrades James Wilkinson, F. Tupper, John B. Cameron, Frank J. O'Brien, Richard Sachs and Louis Bochus, and Comrade Arthur Shippen delegate-at-large.

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