

IF IT HURTS
YOU TO
THINK
DON'T
READ
THIS
PAPER

Haverhill Mass. SOCIAL REFORMER

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

VOL. 2. NO. 49

HAVERHILL, MASS., SEPTEMBER 7, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS



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We regret that much valuable correspondence has been crowded out of this week's issue. A larger paper is needed.

Get into your soul the spirit of the opening stanza of Omar Khayyam's Rubaiyat: Wake! for the sun, which scattered into flight the stars before him from the field of night, Drives night along with them from heaven, And strikes the Sultan's turret with a shaft of light!

"There isn't a shadow of doubt but that all of us, even the Populists and Socialists, would be millionaires if we got the chance, and it isn't showing a good spirit to kick at the other fellow just because he has been more lucky than we have," remarks our local evening daily.

Yes, but we Socialists might still have the grace to spend our million, like our Comrade H. G. Wilshire, in spreading the truths of the co-operative commonwealth.

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If you want this to become a better paper send us some more subscribers. Every dollar in the till means a corresponding improvement in the paper. The subscriptions are coming in faster and faster, but we still have accommodations for a few thousand more.

The man who works next to you doesn't know what Socialism is. Why don't you see that he knows what it stands for? Then let him think it over, and if his thinker is in gear he will vote with you instead of against you.

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\$2.00

NICHOLS & MORSE,
Headquarters for Hats,
14 MERRIMACK STREET.

Burr Oak Plug

You will get a fine plug, made by UNION LABOR in an independent factory. We also make "FENCE AND GOOD WIRE" plug, and "ONE PRIZE" about our plug for smoking. Prices in the Goods, see in the Trade Sold by all Dealers.

Harry Wessinger Tobacco Co.

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Rowe & Emerson,
68 MERRIMACK STREET,
Telephone, 425-2. Haverhill.

THANK YOU.

Thanks are due to Comrade Geo. R. Whitney for several finely rendered cello solos at our last week's reception.

MET DEATH AT HIS WORK.

George T. Rogers, a Haverhill shoe shop operative, was caught in the shafting Tuesday and fatally injured. He leaves a widow. Thus does the workingman carry his life in his hands. The program of Socialism would at least provide for those who are left behind.

AN EARLY DISPLAY OF **Autumn Clothing**

A decided change has taken place this season in the styles of men's suitings. Rough faced goods will have the call. Scotch effects, modest in design, but with a little dash of color seems to be the most popular, although we have smooth faced worsteds in modest stripes for the conservative dresser.

Prices as usual with us are very moderate.

A Trade Winner

A Reading hair line suit made in first class manner. Very neat in design, sizes 34 to 44

\$7.98 **\$7.98**

JUST RIGHT FOR BUSINESS.

Let us show you some of our good things this fall.

Warren Emerson
Corner of Fleet Street.

IS A WORD TO THE WISE SUFFICIENT?

Labor lacks co-operation. Some will say, take the trade unions into consideration. Yes, co-operation is their foundation, but how inadequate are they when social and political problems are concerned. The Republican party dazzles the eyes of a part of labor with the reflection of a new dinner pail, and the Democratic with the reflection of free silver; while labor, blinded to the infancy and boodles of both, guides its pen on election day by the brightness of party claims. HERE IS WHERE CO-OPERATION IS NECESSARY—NOT AFTER THE VOTES HAVE BEEN COUNTED AND THE LABORER FINDS THAT HIS DINNER PAIL IS FULL OF EMPTINESS, AND NOT AF-

TER OFFICIALS AND PARTY ENEMIES TO LABOR AND ITS CAUSE, HAVE BEEN ELECTED. The trade union is a good beginning. Use it for a foundation of a structure of co-operation which will tower high above the power of capital.—THE HOME DEFENDER, Chicago.

ORATOR OF THE DAY.

Our comrade, Representative James F. Carey, was the orator of the day at Rochester, N. Y., on Labor Day.

The Challenge, published at Los Angeles, Cal., by Comrade Wilshire, is to be removed to 28 Lafayette place, New York.

YES

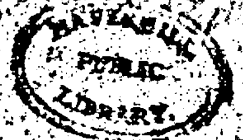
It's Our Ad.

That people always point out first. They have come to know that there are always items worthy of their attention in it. This week it is our

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

Plenty of styles to choose from with big value in every suit. Knee Pants 25c, 39c, 48c and 75c, and hundreds of them. Good School Suits, \$1.98, \$2.48 to \$2.98. And Better Goods to \$4.98.

THE KEMPTON CO



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of a Sample Copy of this Paper is an Invitation to Subscribe.

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Thanks are due to Comrade Geo. R. Whitney for several interesting "cello solos" at our last week's reception.

MET DEATH AT HIS WORK.

George T. Rogers, a Haverhill shoe shop operative, was caught in the shafting Tuesday and fatally injured. He leaves a widow. Thus does the workman carry his life in his hands. The program of Socialism would at least provide for those who are left behind.

AN EARLY DISPLAY OF Autumn Clothing

A decided change has taken place this season in the styles of men's suitings. Rough faced goods will have the call. Scotch effects, modest in design, but with a little dash of color seems to be the most popular, although we have smooth faced worsteds in modest stripes for the conservative dressers.

Prices as usual with us are very moderate.

A Trade Winner

A Reading hair line suit made in first class manner. Very neat in design, sizes 34 to 44

\$7.98 **\$7.98**

JUST RIGHT FOR BUSINESS.

Let us show you some of our good things this fall.

Warren Emerson
Corner of Fleet Street.

SOCIALISTS, REGISTER!

The Board of Registrars of Haverhill will be in session next Friday, Sept. 13, from 7.30 to 9 p. m. for the purpose of adding names to the voting lists.

WILSHIRE'S NEW ENGLAND TOUR.

H. Gaylord Wilshire, the millionaire Socialist, will speak in Concord, N. H., Sept. 16; Lowell, Sept. 18; Haverhill, Thursday, Sept. 19; Amesbury, Friday, Sept. 20, and in Boston, Sunday, Sept. 22. Subject: "Shall the Nation Own the Trusts?"

YES It's Our Ad.

That people always point out first. They have come to know that there are always items worthy of their attention in it. This week it is our

CHILDREN'S SUITS

Plenty of styles to choose from with big value in every suit. Knee Pants 25c, 39c, 48c and 75c, and hundreds of them.

Good School Suits, 11.98, 12.48 and 12.98 And Better Goods to \$18.

THE KEMPTON CO

Burr Oak Plug

You will get a fine plug, made by EMERSON LABOR in an independent factory. We also carry "FRANCE AND GOOD WIFE" pipe, and "OUR BUCKLE" about our chain for smoking. Write in the Check, and in the Trust Gold Street, Boston.

Harry Wessinger Tobacco Co.
60 MERRIMACK STREET,
Haverhill.

The Haverhill Social Democrat.

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NO. 2, GILMAN BLOCK, HAVERHILL, MASS.

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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 HILLS EDITOR
WILLIAM A. KENNEDY BUSINESS MANAGER
HAVERHILL, MASS., SEPTEMBER 7, 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.

NEW ENGLAND FOR SOCIALISM!



The Social Democrat, or rather the "CLARION" is a good paper, bright and brainy.
Yours heartily,
Herbert N. Casson.

Eastport, Michigan, Aug. 1901.
Publisher of Social Democrat:
I am a printer and preacher and white-hot Socialist. I believe the gospel of Jesus Christ is a gospel of Socialism. I enclose 25 cents to pay for six months subscription.
C. A. Strang.
Pastor Congregational church.

Danvers, Mass., August 27, 1901.
Dear Friend:
Here's to you, and may success attend your new venture.

I cannot say that I am a convert to any special platform of Socialist preaching, but I do believe that the Socialists have a most important mission and I am warmly in sympathy.

I enclose subscription to the publication, which I shall read with interest.
Edson Reifmider.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1901.

My Dear Bill:
Keep the world alive. You remember the politician said to Henry George "You can't be elected Mayor of New York; but you can be sent to congress." "If I can't be elected," said Mr. George, "why do you persuade me not to run?" "Because," said the wise man, "although you can't be elected you can raise hell." Said Mr. George, "I do not wish to be elected but I do wish to raise hell."

I think you can do good work. I am almost a Socialist myself, as you will see in the sermon I shall preach Sunday, an abstract of which I shall send you.
I congratulate you and the cause as well.
Yours,
L. M. Powers.

THE SACREDNESS OF CONTRACT STILL INTACT.

In view of the great hue and cry raised in the editorial columns of the capitalist press concerning the sacredness of contract and the alleged violation of it by some of the striking steel workers, it is well to hear what President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association says on the subject:
"The Amalgamated Association has not broken its contracts and cannot afford to do so. Such charges are as malicious as they are false."
"It is true that some salaries were signed this year, but they were signed by the companies on the condition that other companies of the U. S. steel corporation would sign also. This was the case with the American tin plate company."
"The other companies did not sign, and consequently the Amalgamated men broke no contracts by striking."
"While at work we faithfully adhere to every part of our contract. We are ready to go to work now if our right to organize is recognized."
"If the U. S. steel corporation will sign the scale for all mills signed for last year with the understanding that no man is to be discharged for connection or sympathy with labor organizations, and if the scale is signed for mills where the men want to organize the strike will be terminated."

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

SOCIALISM AND THE NEW ENGLAND PRESS.

THE NEWSPAPERS ARE "CATCHING ON"

To illustrate the growing practice and manner of the newspaper press of New England in dealing with the subject of Socialism we give below extracts from two recent editorials.

Says the Lawrence Sunday Sun of August 25:
"The Social Democrats believe that the co-operative commonwealth, which is to succeed the present competitive system, must be reached by steps. Accordingly their course has been to recognize such reforms as may look to the end they desire. They urge workmen to join the unions of their respective trades. They urge municipal ownership, and generally entertain liberal ideas, without losing sight of the specific goal that is to be the end of their efforts, however. You might call the Social Democrat a liberal Socialist."
The Social Labor partisan is the radical Socialist. He puts aside concessions made to him and regards compromise with any other as his satanic majesty does holy water. He denounces the ordinary trade union, and offers a substitute trade union fostered by a party and known as the Socialist trade and labor alliance. This latter organization, since its inception, has not made any appreciable headway, in fact it has been on the decline since shortly after its organization. Yet he boldly urges the workmen to abandon the trade union, the only thing that stands between the latter and corporate aggression, and join the malformed side organization of the Social Labor party.

"That the workmen are not so foolish as to obey him and therefore leave themselves at the mercy of capital is a tribute to their intelligence."
"Municipal ownership is also declined by him. He pooh poohs the magnificent social state in New Zealand, claiming it to be reactionary. In short nothing will do him, but the co-operative commonwealth in all its fullness at one swoop. Just how long he can expect to attract men of even ordinary intelligence to embrace his views is a puzzle. He offers no inducements and can point to no results. His is a "just wait and see" propaganda, and is foredoomed to failure."

Another straw which shows the way the wind is blowing in the trade unions is the running of a regular "Socialism column" by the Labor Advocate, the official paper of the Tennessee Federation of Labor. He column is conducted by Mr. Charles H. Stockell.

Says Mr. Stockell in last week's issue:
Join the Socialist party, young man!
I feel the joy of the battle in my soul.

It is the battle of the sons of slaves for the land where all are free and equal—the land of comrades—labor and ransomed love.

It is the battle of the common workers and poets of the commonwealth—the commonwealth that is to be the romance of the universe, yet the solid floor of fact beneath each worker's feet.

It is the battle so good that its call to death is like the nearing music of mystic silver bells, and its tragedies are as the cup of lovers.

It is the battle so pure that it gathers its courage from the defeats of the bravest, and from the disgraces of its best spring the revolution-ecstasies that cleanse and lift the world.

From the four winds, from the forewarned and armed nations, recruits are gathering for another stand in the good, great battle.

The gladness of revolt lifts high the arm and heart of labor.

It enters the doors where over their desks bend young men, and their faces become beautiful, like the faces of strong angels.

It comes into the hearts of gentle maidens, and they change into goddess-avengers of the world's disinherited.

In San Bemo, Italy, all the old parties combined against the Socialists, but the latter swept the city from mayor down. Last year and the year before the capitalistic combination won.

LABOR IS LINING UP.

More Indications of the Trade Union Movement Toward Socialism.

The United Labor League of Philadelphia has, without a vote in opposition, declared substantially for the principles of Socialism. We quote from its recent pronouncement, the occasion of which was the latest trolley franchise grab in the city of "Brotherly Love."

"The whole history of street railway development in Philadelphia is a record of progressive consolidation, ending in the present control of the streets by practically a single corporation, and whatever may be the immediate result of the recent franchise theft, the quick absorption of all Philadelphia franchises into one corporate power is a certainty beyond dispute. The principle of competition is dead, and the belief in it as a relief from the present evils of monopoly is a delusion that must be removed from the minds of the working class."

"Contemporaneously with railway consolidation there developed an active hostility toward the organization of railway employees, a contempt for the supposed control of the streets by the city government, indifference to the convenience of the public the railways were supposed to serve and active participation in politics for corrupt purposes by every element these corporations could bribe or intimidate."

"PREFERRED EMPLOYMENT BY THE RAILWAYS WAS AND IS DEPENDENT UPON POLITICAL SERVILITY, sometimes in Democratic, sometimes in Reform, but always in railway politics."

"The growth of organized labor upon which is dependent any improvement in the conditions of the working class, demand that we grapple with this question in a determined and intelligent manner. We can no longer permit any power under the sun to say whether a man or woman shall or shall not belong to a labor union."

"As the right of the working class to organize is now openly challenged by the capitalists, and as their assaults upon union are always directed upon lines of governmental action, THE TRUE COURSE FOR THE WORKERS TO PURSUE BECOMES PLAIN. WE MUST REVERSE THE ACTION OF GOVERNMENT. ITS POWERS MUST BE DIRECTED AGAINST THE CAPITALIST CLASS, NOT AGAINST THE WORKING CLASS. TO ACCOMPLISH THIS WE MUST UNITE POLITICALLY AS WE HAVE INDUSTRIALLY AS A CLASS. And as a class in politics our principles must reflect our position—working-class politics, working-class principles. As the capitalist rose to power through control of the powers of production, the first principle of working class politics must be public ownership of socially created wealth."

"The organized working class of Philadelphia must stand united in opposition to any and all political action which does not demand restoration to the people of all the property hitherto stolen by the railway capitalists and its ownership henceforth by the municipality."

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It starts the expectancy of children in the streets, and they grow solemn with brave wonder.

It blends with the song of the birds and the blue violets, and fills the world with the signs of the coming spring-time of the son of man.

If the universe is worth while, this battle is worth while, and by its revolution-ecstasy I am shrived to drink the sweetness of its slain.

Our work is the conversion of trade unionists to Socialism, not to ally ourselves as a party with trade unions, which are composed of men of all shades of opinion. It may not be an easy task to convert them, but they represent the best of the working class, and if we could not win converts from among them the outlook for the spread of Socialist ideas among the working class at all would be a black one. As a matter of fact, we are winning our way among them. But we must not weary in well-doing, and then we shall reap if we faint not.—London Justice.

When I picked up the New England Magazine for August and began to read an article by Clarence E. Blake on "Abandoned Farms as Homes for the Unemployed and City's Poor," I thought, of course, that the solution of the problem of poverty had at last been found, and in that most unlikely place on earth, a popular monthly magazine.

Mr. Blake cleverly wins our confidence at the outset, not only by his statement of the subject but by his sympathy for the out-of-workers.

He tells us that "in spite of the best efforts of the labor union leaders, each trade has more workers than can find steady employment," that "the average man is often out of a job," that "trust combinations have thrown thousands of the most experienced agents and employees out of work, and are keeping other thousands of the best equipped men and women from finding it."

"One of the most active business men of Boston," continues the article, "has been telling some of his observations of the difficulty experienced by young people in getting situations. He spoke of graduates of colleges, both men and women, though his remarks may well apply to others. He is in a position where educated persons would be more likely than others to imagine that there would be an opening with him for them. He told of his experience in helping a young friend in getting employment. He was a bright, educated fellow; and it seemed, with the older man's introduction and guarantee, as if he could find a situation. With his letters the young man went from one place to another, but only to find absolutely nothing to do."

"The singular fact about his rebuff in almost every place was that it was connected with the trusts. The business house would say either that it had just gone into the trust, and was discharging help, or that it had been squeezed by the trust so that it was not able to do much business; or that the trust operations had made the business so uncertain that they did not know what they would do in the future, but if they should have occasion to take on additional help, they preferred to take experienced men who had been thrown out by the trust, and whom they knew to be experienced and all right, rather than take a young man."

"The upshot of the matter was that, for one or another of these reasons, the young man could get no encouragement anywhere. My informant says that he knows of a dozen similar cases, of college graduates of a few years' standing, smart and capable men, who are anxious to get to work, but find the doors closed to them. One of them remarked to him that he was willing to begin with washing windows, if it were with any assurance of anything better afterwards. He knew of a case where one graduate of his class was acting merely as errand boy for a business house, because he could get nothing better to do. Another business man, speaking in the same line, said he knew of a well educated and competent graduate of the Institute of Technology, who is a civil engineer by training, who is today selling baking powder, in lack of anything better to do, and finds a better opening in that line than in civil engineering."

It is already too evident that Mr. Blake has identified the "city's poor" with the University's poor, and so we are more or less prepared when he tells them to try working a New England abandoned farm. A colleague graduate, however impecunious, usually has some connection from whom he can get a "stake," either a plain stake or one with meat on it, for that matter.

Mr. Blake's advice to the "city's poor" only exemplifies once more that the worst vice in the world is ad-vice.

"Most of these places," says he, "can be bought for much less than the value of the buildings. Many have wood enough to pay for them. A few may be purchased, without any payment down, if security is given. One of forty acres will be sold for \$500 cash or secured note at six per cent., less than half the value of the buildings. This, like hundreds of others, is well located; and any family of thrift and push, ought to be able to take it and work from zero up to a home clear of debt. Another, of 160 acres, may be had on easy terms, and the mortgage will take interest in the form of produce. An outfit of 85 acres, with fruit and sugar maples, can be bought for \$650, on time with good security."

"A vegetable and small fruit plant of 60 acres, in a village of ten factories, with large acreage of raspberries, gooseberries, currants and strawberries, barn and new house, is offered for \$1200.

"More examples are needless."

Yes, more examples are needless. You would think it was a real estate agent's catalogue that got mixed in with the copy, wouldn't you?

The way to catch a little bird, my son, is just to sprinkle salt upon its tail.

All the city's poor will have to do is just to get the farm, but they are more likely to get the dog set on them.

How did these New England farms come to be abandoned? Under present conditions of industry a New England farmer is a man who gets up before daylight to make 50 cents worth of butter to sell for 25 cents to exchange for 15 cents worth of cough cure.

The abandoned farm remedy wouldn't amount to corn plasters to relieve the aching feet of the city's poor.

But the Socialistic method whereby, as in New England today, the agricultural land is made public property, cut into fair-sized farms and offered to men at a minimum rental so long as they care to occupy and cultivate it, would, at least, soon make a garden of the abandoned farm; while the public ownership of the means of production and distribution in industrial life, for which Socialism stands, would soon enrich the city's poor.

BULLETIN OF NEW BOOKS.

The Haverhill Public Library has recently issued the first number of a bulletin of new books placed on its shelves. This publication will appear bi-monthly and usually will contain about 300 titles in classified order of current literature. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained free at the library and at the branches and delivery stations.

In the July bulletin are catalogued the names of new books on Economic subjects.

WEALTH AND LABOR.
Aveling, Edward. An introduction to the study of Karl Marx's "Capital." 1897. \$21-M39
Clark, J. B. The distribution of wealth 1899. \$21-C58
Jones, S. M. The new right, a plea for fair play through a more just social order. 1899. \$21-J78
Lloyd, H. D. A country without strikes, a visit to the compulsory arbitration court of New Zealand. 1900. \$21-L73
Spahr, C. B. America's working people. 1900. \$21-S73
The present distribution of wealth in the United States. 1894. \$21-S72.15
Webb, Sidney, and Mrs. E. P. Problems of modern industry. 1898. \$21-W26

TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES.
Bemis, E. W., ed. Municipal monopolies. 1899. \$22-245
Collier, W. M. The Trusts. What can we do with them? What can they do for us? 1900. \$22-029
Ely, R. T. Monopolies and trusts. 1900. \$22-023
Guntton, George. Trusts and the public. 1899. \$22-026

AS A WOMAN SEES IT.
Socialism will do away with the matrimonial market. At present many marriages are simply commercial transactions, through which women gain a livelihood by a few hours' light work each day. Our system will make love the only incentive to matrimony, and thus do away with the divorce courts.—Rev. Mrs. Charles H. Vail.

Says the recent manifesto of the Australian Socialist League: "In order to give practical effect to the principles of Socialism through the ballot box, the members of the Australian Socialist League have decided to enter the political field, recognizing that only by these means can the working class obtain control of the governmental machinery and the aims of Socialism be realized."

In spite of the war Socialism continues steadily gaining in South Africa.

THE Pocket Library of Socialism

A series of dainty booklets of 32 pages and cover, just the right size to slip into a letter, each covering some important point relating to Socialism, so that taken together they will go far toward giving the reader a clear idea of the Socialist movement. A new number is issued monthly.

Single copies 5 cents; three copies assorted for 10 cents; eight copies, assorted, for 25 cents; forty copies, all one kind, or assorted, for \$1.00. We pay the postage.

- 1.—WOMAN AND THE SOCIAL PROBLEM. By May Wood Simons. Shows that the emancipation of woman will only come with the emancipation of man through Socialism.
- 2.—THE EVOLUTION OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE. By William H. Noyes. A historical study, showing how Socialism is coming.
- 3.—IMPROVISED MARRIAGES. By Robert Blatchford. A masterly answer to the argument that "prudence" would help the laborer.
- 4.—PACKINGTOWN. By A. M. Simons. A study of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago; how nature and man are alike scientifically exploited.
- 5.—REALISM IN LITERATURE AND ART. By Clarence S. Darrow.
- 6.—SINGLE TAX VS. SOCIALISM. By A. M. Simons. Shows the inadequacy of the single tax as a remedy for the evils pointed out by Henry George.
- 7.—WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL. By Karl Marx. The essence of the great philosopher's theory, in his own words.
- 8.—THE MAN UNDER THE MACHINE. By A. M. Simons. A concise summary of the argument for Socialism in simple language.
- 9.—THE MISSION OF THE WORKING CLASS. By Rev. Charles H. Vail, author of "Modern Socialism."
- 10.—MORALS AND SOCIALISM. By Charles H. Kerr. Shows how popular ideas of morals are manipulated in the interest of the Capitalist Class.
- 11.—SOCIALIST SONGS. By William Morris and others. Printed without music, but adapted to familiar tunes.
- 12.—AFTER CAPITALISM, WHAT? By Rev. Wm. T. Brown. A striking demonstration of the fact that Socialism is the necessary outcome of present conditions.
- 13.—A POLITICAL QUACK DOCTOR. By W. A. Corey. A Socialist view of the problem of dealing with the liquor traffic.
- 14.—SOCIALISM AND FARMERS. By A. M. Simons. Shows how the farmer is virtually a wage-slave and that his interests lead him into Socialism.
- 15.—HOW I ACQUIRED MY MILLIONS. By W. A. Corey. A revised edition of this brilliant satire.
- 16.—SOCIALISTS IN FRENCH MUNICIPALITIES. A compilation from official reports, showing what has been accomplished by the Socialists who control most of the cities of France.
- 17.—SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONS. By Daniel Lynch. With this is printed: "Trade Unionism and Socialism," by Max S. Hayes.
- 18.—PLUTOCRACY OR NATIONALISM, WHICH? An address delivered by Edward Bellamy in 1889, remarkable for its forecast of actual industrial developments and of the coming social order.
- 19.—THE REAL RELIGION OF TODAY. By Rev. Wm. Thurston Brown. Shows how the Socialist movement embodies all that has been vital in religion.
- 20.—WHY I AM A SOCIALIST. An address delivered by Prof. George D. Herron at a Social Democratic mass meeting in Chicago, Sept. 29, 1900.
- 21.—THE TRUST QUESTION. Its economical and political aspect. By Rev. Charles H. Vail.
- 22.—HOW TO WORK FOR SOCIALISM. A manual of practical suggestions. By Walter Thomas Mills.
- 23.—THE AXE AT THE ROOT. By Rev. Wm. T. Brown. A sermon showing that Socialism embodies the principles of early Christianity.
- 24.—WHAT THE SOCIALISTS WOULD DO IF EMBODIED IN THIS CITY. By A. M. Simons.
- 25.—THE POLLY OF BEING "GOOD." Capitalist Ethics and Socialist Ethics Contrasted. By Charles H. Kerr.
- 26.—INTEMPERANCE AND POVERTY. By T. Twining. Disposes thoroughly of the assertion that the laborer's troubles are mainly due to drink.
- 27.—THE RELATION OF RELIGION TO SOCIAL ETHICS. By Rev. Wm. T. Brown.
- 28.—SOCIALISM AND THE HOME. Shows how every phase of the home will be improved under Socialism.

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A Bank Account

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The Hat of the Season
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THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIALIST BUREAU.

A MOST PROMINENT MOVEMENT FOR NEW ENGLAND SOCIALISM.

It has been the feeling of many Socialists for some time that there was room for a propaganda organization outside of and separate from a political party. This feeling has been given formation in the NEW ENGLAND SOCIALIST BUREAU an association of a purely educational nature. This Bureau is prepared to find audiences for speakers, and vice versa; to bring together on common ground various species of the socialist family hitherto prowling around in lonely and secluded walks; to furnish a medium for the foundation of circuits of "socialist parishes;" and to aid those preachers of true Christianity who are turned from the houses of God for their honesty.

Just now the Bureau has taken upon itself the task of keeping in the field Rev. H. W. Smith of Pepperell. We hope in time to help him establish a circuit of what we term for want of a better name, "Socialist Parishes."

We also have in mind two other circuits which can soon be organized and which would probably soon become self-supporting. With several of these circuits in various parts of the state we could carry on a most powerful propaganda. Will you not help us to do this. It is not going to be nearly as hard as it looks. Several Socialist preachers are on the point of leaving the established churches,—nearly all of them ready to work for the cause for just a bare subsistence. All that is needed is a little money from comrades to help start. Any one contributing a dollar or more a year is considered a member of the bureau. Quarterly conferences will be held in November, February, May and August,—the last to be a Socialist camp-meeting. At these conferences questions of importance to Socialists will be presented for discussion; and it is expected the interchange of ideas and the inspiration that comes from contact with other earnest comrades will make these occasions of much worth to all members.

Comrade William E. Dixon of Mendon, Mass., has been chosen Secretary and Treasurer and is ready now both to receive contributions and to supply speakers to local Socialist organizations.

MARK HANNA WILL NOT ONLY FILL THE "BILL," BUT HE MAY SUCCEED HIM.

Tom Johnson of Ohio possesses one good idea. That one alone makes him ineligible for the presidency, say the New York Journal.

At the bottom of one of the deepest folds of Johnson's cerebrum—and it is not so very deep—resides a belief in Henry George's theory that the earth should belong to all the people on it, and not to any individual.

Tom Johnson has repeatedly confessed his adherence to this belief.

He has persistently taught that William Waldorf Astor, who never comes to America, should not be permitted to own 50,000,000 worth of New York real estate.

He believes—perhaps without quite knowing why—that the mother who brings five children into the world in a New York tenement should not scrub or wash five times as hard in order to satisfy William Waldorf Astor, who "owns" the land and spends the scrubwoman's money in England.

This is Tom Johnson's one conviction, and we do not see how he can possibly get rid of it, or cause people to forget it, before 1904.

And this conviction, this one honest idea, bars him from all Presidential aspirations.

To be President, you must be a very great man, and all the people must know it—you must be a Washington, Jackson or Grant.

Or—you must be an absolutely colorless man, and people must know nothing about you, and above all you must not have one single good idea.

Possibly the Socialist party will gain sufficient strength of numbers to force on one or both of the great political parties certain of the reforms that they advocate. It is to be hoped that they will.—Independent.

Secretary Wilson of the United Mine Workers is a Socialist and he attended the unity convention as an interested spectator.

DOCTORS DISAGREE.

Capitalistic Nostrums and Reform Palliatives.
Only the Wholesome Conditions of Socialism Will Cure the Patient.

At last the dignitaries of church and state have awakened from their moral and mental lethargy and are giving vent to the same cries of alarm, which have been treated only with contempt when they have come from the Socialist press. They tell us there is economic war. Did you hear somebody say there were no classes and no class struggle? Bishop Potter sends out a note of alarm to the editor of the New York Journal when he says, "How shall we reconcile Capital and Labor?" His reverence seems agitated, very suddenly, about this clash of interests which the Socialists have been pointing out for years, being maligned for their pains by good men like the bishop.

He says, in effect, "Let us call together our wise chiefs and see what can be done to avert the impending calamity, and it may be that the enemy, even, will be allowed to take part in the council." The bishop seems to look down from his lofty chair upon the masses in complacent pity as he urges the need of "leading men to think, and know, not to shout or to shriek or to strike."

The masses are learning to think, thank God, and no thanks to our mental and spiritual advisors who sit in high places. The greatest truths have always sprung from the common people and the wise and learned have generally waited to accept them until they have become "established." This is how they maintain their repute for wisdom. Socrates and Plato were slaves; Jesus was a carpenter. The great of their time are forgotten.

And now a great symposium appears in the New York Journal between the wise and gifted, as it were, to "lead" the people to think and to know.

Socialists would do well to read these learned discussions, not because they will learn anything from them as to economics or industry, but because they will get encouragement by seeing how closely these men of ponderous mentality are following in our trail, and how hopelessly confused most of them are (Carroll D. Wright and Ernest H. Crosby excepted.) Their frantic struggles for an economic footing are very encouraging signs.

Brace up, comrades, they are heading our way, and come they must. Socialism is in the air and they can't escape it. Watch them flounder and then take one of those deep inward smiles of triumph.

The following words are not the "ravings of agitators" like Debs or Herron, but of so wise and conservative a man as Ernest H. Crosby, who, by the way, has caught much of the spirit of Socialism:

"Where has this new machine-made wealth gone? Look around you and see. One per cent. of the families in this country own more than half of the wealth. There are several thousands of millionaires in New York city alone. Forty years ago there were hardly a dozen in the country. There were no tramps in those days either, and very little talk of the unemployed. Now we have a steadily growing army of tramps, and we are beginning to write books about them, and the unemployed are always with us. When scarlet fever or diphtheria breaks out in a town there is always a good deal of consternation. Placards are put on houses, families are quarantined and mothers worry over their children. A tramp, or a man seeking work in vain, is a symptom of a far worse disease than these, and ought to cause us much more of a fright."

"The gist of the complaint of the wage earners—whether they know it or not—is that they do not receive a fair share of the wealth which they help to produce, and the glance which we have taken at the situation would seem to indicate that there is some justice in their complaint. I have seen in the statement quoted from Mr. Carroll D. Wright, the national labor statistician (whether accurately or not, I do not know) that the average rate of wages per year paid in this country is \$347, and the average product of each laborer is valued at \$1888.

"Besides this anomaly we must remember that there were about one million men who could not obtain employment during the depression of 1882 to 1885, and a larger number in 1893-4. If there were signs of steady improvement we might make light of these figures, but the general tendency (except for temporary reactions) is downward. Machinery is becoming more perfect every day, more and more men are thrown out of work in consequence; where human beings are still needed

women and boys are supplanting the men, and when 'hard times' come again there will undoubtedly be more unemployed than ever.

"You cannot get money without earning it unless somebody earns it without getting it."

How's that for Socialist doctrine? The heterodoxy of yesterday is becoming the orthodoxy of today, and yesterday's treason will be tomorrow's patriotism.

Again, listen to the Socialistic utterances of no less a capitalistic authority than Carroll D. Wright:

"It must be granted that industrial conditions constitute the basis of society, and that all social reforms must hinge upon industrial conditions, and, therefore, the economic trend of these conditions toward what we popularly know as Socialism is a vital question.

"After many years of investigation into the social, moral and industrial condition of the people, I came to the conclusion that in the adoption of the philosophy of the religion of Christ as a practical creed for the conduct of business, there was to be found the surest and speediest solution of the difficulties which excite the minds of men, and which lead many to think social, industrial and political revolution is at hand.

"I still remain of the same opinion, and I look for the continued increase of the influence of religion upon modern thought and of its power to sway the lives and the actions of men. So, I am an optimist, with pessimism enough in my nature to compel me to look at facts and to weigh conditions as they are."

When the people see that instead of ten men it is five, and instead of five it is three, and instead of three it is one man that controls all the railroad interests of the country, it will be found that public sentiment will not be afraid of the trend toward Socialism.

Then comes the learned Charles Francis Adams with a pretty little scheme from the land of poetry to reconcile Capital and Labor. His proposition in brief is to have appointed a state board of Railroad Commissioners, who shall in the case of disagreement between capital and labor, come to the front, clad in judicial dignity and after dire investigation decide what is an equitable settlement, but shall have no power to enforce decision; and then the pressure of public opinion will probably be so great that the contending parties will subside, as it were, and leave the public undisturbed.

This reads more like a discussion of primary school teachers for making their victims mind, than a war measure for consummating the greatest economic struggle the world has ever known. And yet he is a learned man. Such are the sore straits to which our wise heads are driven to avoid Socialism.

Rev. Dr. John F. Peters seems willing to accept Socialism in homeopathic doses, but shrinks from the danger of abolishing "private incentive" entirely. He says in part:

"Directors of gas companies, directors of street railroad companies, almost without exception, are and have been corruptors of public morals, purchasers of legislation which give to them the property of the people for nothing. They often justify themselves by saying that there is absolutely nothing else to do. The legislators are corrupt and the people at large, who are responsible for their election, are likewise corrupt; they wish to have corrupt government, and they elect these corruptible legislators.

"Some day I believe the public will undertake to do these things for itself. That will be the next step in this progress of co-operation in the community. I doubt whether there is any other way in which this bribery and corruption in the purchase and operation of the public franchises can be brought to an end. I do not mean that I am looking forward to a time when all individual initiative shall be stopped, when the public will undertake to transact all sorts of business; but I do believe that the time is not so very far distant when the control of street railroads, gas supply, electricity and the like will be taken over by the people itself, and it shall be educated up to that condition of brotherliness where such co-operation is possible."

Bolton Hall points out vividly the calamity that is upon us, but has nothing to offer save that ingenious but useless attempt to restore free competition, the Single Tax system.

The great blot upon the symposium was the extract from W. H.

Mallock's book, "Labor and the Popular Welfare," in which he seems to be attacking a certain prevalent notion of Socialism, a notion that prevails among those who know nothing about Socialism.

He says in substance that a large number of agitators, who are either ignorant or entirely reckless, but having considerable gifts of oratory, are advocating equal distribution of wealth. We assume that this is a side thrust at Socialism, though the writer is too shrewd to be specific. However, the people will not be fooled much longer by such misrepresentations of Socialism. Every man and woman who reads will soon know what the Co-operative Commonwealth means.

It will soon be fatal for the reputation of any man to stand before an audience and try to make them believe that Socialism means a dividing up. Even now, these slanderers don't make the statement directly. Sail on, O Ship of State! We are nearing the haven of the Co-operative Commonwealth.—The Reviewer.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR JOB.

That it is high time for shoe-makers to get a move on and vote for Socialism is indicated by the invention of a new machine described in the Union Boot and Shoe Worker for August.

It is designed to do eight different parts of the shoe, every part to be done automatically. It appears to have a ton of iron in it. The parts it is to perform are heel shaving, rough scouring, fine scouring, heel edge blacking, heel burnishing, top-lift blacking, top-lift burnishing, and breasting.

There are eight jacks on the machine. A shoe will be placed on a jack and pushed along to be shaved and then a shoe put on the second jack. By this time the first shoe is shaved and the machine is given another turn, bringing the third jack into position for the operator to put a shoe on, while the second is being shaved and the first rough-scoured. The machine is given another turn and then four shoes are in it and being worked on, and so on until there are eight shoes in the machine at the one time and all parts working on a shoe. To get the different parts performed, the jacks to which the shoes are fastened move round overhead in a circle, so that when the eight parts have been performed the shoe comes back to where the operator put it on the jack. The operator does not have to move out of his tracks.

The inventor of the Rockingham burnisher is the inventor of this new machine. It will undoubtedly be a great labor-saver if the parts are performed satisfactorily as to quality. It is even possibly a success if not always up to the standard in quality of work, as on account of its immense labor-saving qualities, eight parts being done to a shoe in the time it ordinarily takes to do one—the operator being nothing but a jerker-on—it may pay to have defects in workmanship remedied by a touch up here and there on the individual machines.

"CONFIDENCE MEN," AND THE STRIKES.

The strike breaker puts in an appearance at the point where a strike is in existence. He offers to work for the firm having trouble and usually seeks a bonus for the favor he is bestowing. He ordinarily gets it, besides the wages that are commonly paid. He does not want to work long. He lasts about three weeks, and then he takes his money and spends it while waiting for the opportunity to repeat the operation.

The strike loafer is of another breed. He notes the facts of a strike, and it matters not what sort of an occupation is involved, he is on the ground ready to offer his services for the good of the employing firm. He is into the factory and just as he is to commence work he assumes he has just heard of the strike. Would he take a striker's place? No, never, and very indignantly he betakes himself from the factory and hastens to the headquarters of the union, and there relates with a great deal of gusto his experience with the firm. He is made a lion of, for his standing and pringling as he can, and when he notes a portentous sign he gets out and repeats the operation elsewhere, for there are troubles enough of this kind to give an imposter like this a good living.—Phila. TELEGRAPH

Carroll D. Wright, United States Labor Commissioner, says there are 3,500,000 striking unemployed.

The freest government cannot long endure where the tendency of the law is to create a rapid accumulation of property in the hands of a few and to render the masses of the people poor and deponent.—Daniel Webster.

LESLIE'S
NEW WEEKLY AD, SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, 1901.

Every Day or Two
We Receive New Hats.

OUTING HATS. We have a large variety of Outing Hats in many kinds of felt. All the new shapes, shades, makes and grades.

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In Draped Hats newly opened. We want you to see this display.

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The Basement Kitchen Furnishings Department is still at the old stand,—Still in the basement, though crowded for room by the builders. Just now you can get a fair idea of the mammoth dimensions, excellent light and ventilation that the new, enlarged basement is to have. We believe in every important advantage it will be unequalled as a Basement Store.

AND NOW, if returning from your Summer's trip you find anything in Kitchen Hardware, Glass Ware, Crockery, China, Tin, Agate or Enamelled Ware or Kitchen Furnishings, Notions—Buy them

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YOU CAN SAVE 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

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The Best Ever Made

Men's Clothing,

MADE IN THE BEST POSSIBLE MANNER IS ALWAYS TO BE FOUND ON OUR COUNTERS. NO SHODDY TO BE FOUND IN OUR STORE. THE BEST CLOTHING IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST IN THE END.
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The first number will be issued September 16th, 1901.

FROM THE MEN ON THE WATCH TOWERS

NEWS FROM BOSTON

To a man up a tree it would appear as though those trade unionists whose votes assisted in electing Mayor Hart made a slight mistake. They were so anxious to avoid "throwing away their vote" that they voted for one of the capitalist candidates with the result which might have been anticipated. Now they are shrieking because the mayor approves of the use of firemen and policemen to do work which the unionists think should be done by competent mechanics, while there is at the same time a "continuous performance" of protests on the part of plundered taxpayers who think that the idea of having two patrolmen cover three men's routes is not a good one.

Strange as it may seem there are men who do not put the fullest faith in the statements made by the mayor in regard to the use of firemen and policemen on mechanical work and who grow scornful when he talks about the "boys" at \$1.75 a day in the public grounds department who it is claimed are used on jobs of painting which should be given to men receiving the union rate of \$2.75. Perhaps after a while some few of these men will begin to get it into their heads that the way to assist themselves is by voting for what they really need.

The saddest part of the present situation is that some of those who are most active in exposing the hypocrisy of the republican politicians have the idea that the democratic politicians, equally ready to pull the wool over the eyes of the workmen, are the persons to be put in places of preferment.

But many of them are slowly coming to see that each of the organizations is worse than the other, so far as their trickery of the workman is concerned, and some good may come out of the situation.

Comrade William R. Dyer has been made permanent secretary of the Machinists' union, Lodge No. 264, in which he has been quite a prominent member for over eight years. It is anticipated that he will be able to systemize the clerical work of the union, which is now very considerable, the membership being some 1500.

News From Newburyport

The Newburyport Local S. D. P., at its meeting on August 27, adopted the following resolutions of sympathy with striking people who

are compelled by stress of circumstances to go on strike, with particular reference to the local shoe situation:

"In view of the struggle now on in Newburyport whereby the local workmen are seeking to exercise their constitutional right to organize for the protection of their own interests, as the employers have done in the interests of the employers; and also in view of the fact that up to the present time the local employers have sought to prevent such organization of the workmen, be it

Resolved—That the local Socialist branch of the Socialist party of America (locally known as Social Democratic) express its sympathy with all honorable means employed by workmen here, and everywhere, to secure organization of wage earners, since it is evident to all that working men have precisely the same right to organize as have their employers, and any attempt on the part of the employing class to prevent such organization of the wage workers is hostile to the institutions, traditions, and the spirit of the United States of America. Also be it

Resolved—That while honorably conducted strikes have often been necessary to preserve the rights of the workers, and have many times resulted in temporary benefit in various ways, yet we are satisfied that the workmen of this, or any other, country will never become free and independent until they withdraw from the parties of Private Capitalism, the Republican and Democratic, and unite with the Socialist party at the polls in the demand for public ownership and operation of the means of life, the mills, mines, factories, and all methods of transportation and distribution. In support of the position taken above be it

Resolved—That we reaffirm the utterances of the recent National Convention of the Socialist party of America concerning Trade Unions as to the duty of the Socialist to join the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations, and also to 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 Senatorial convention for the third Essex district has been called by the State Committee to meet in this city on Saturday next, the 14th inst., at 7.45 p. m. Efforts are being made to secure

for permanent headquarters the hall where our weekly meetings are now held, the hall to be open at all times and supplied with literature of the movement. The officials of the branch would be glad to receive aid in their effort, financial or otherwise, from those in sympathy but not yet actively identified with the party. This is something which has long been needed and it will be a great benefit.

Junius. Owing to want of space we have reluctantly omitted the list of names of comrades elected delegates to the several conventions. Ed

NEWS FROM QUINCY.

The Socialists of Quincy met in caucus in their different wards on Aug. 30 and elected delegates to the various conventions.

The caucuses were all well attended, ward four, in West Quincy, having the largest attendance. Everything was harmonious.

At a joint meeting of the City Committee and the branch, held last Wednesday evening, a committee was appointed to take full charge of the McGrawdy meeting.

New members are joining the branch at every meeting. We expect to see Quincy in line with Haverhill and Brockton as a Socialist city in the near future.

Jeff. We regret the necessity due to lack of space, of omitting names of convention delegates. Ed

News From Fitchburg

Fitchburg Socialists have begun the campaign of 1901 in earnest. (Caucuses were held in all the wards of the city (6), Friday night, and 47 convention delegates, 17 to the state, 10 each to the other conventions—county, councillor, senatorial and representative) were elected, the state delegation being an especially strong one.

The only convention to be held in this city will be the 3d Worcester Senatorial, Sept. 14, and the Representative, the date of which is yet to be decided by the city committee.

The city editor of our republican daily gets funny in his preliminary remarks, thus: "The first gun in the local campaign gave a loud report and its detonation scarcely reverberated through the Nashua valley."

I suppose his remarks refer to our rather light attendance, due to the earliness in the season, there being but 38 voters for the six caucuses.

A sad feature of the Labor Day parade was the number of men with labor-bowed forms or other decrepitude caused by long hours of severe labor and exposure. May we not hope for a great improvement in this respect as Socialism gains

ground? The gain already made by labor reform (which is incipient Socialism) leads to this hope.

The first rally of the Socialist campaign here will be held in Alfredian hall, West Fitchburg, Friday evening, Sept. 6. Comrade Hiram W. Smith of Pepperell and other lively speakers will "wake 'em up" and we hope comrades from Leominster and other nearby towns will cheer us with their presence. Railway fare only five cents to the hall from Leominster.

D.

NEWS FROM NASHUA

Comrade W. C. Gage is doing noble work as a newspaper writer on the Social problem. The Nashua press appreciates him enough to give him a column or two once or twice a week.

The next business meeting of the Nashua branch will occur Thursday, Sept. 12.

Comrade Wilshire will speak on Railroad square Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 8 p. m.

A. K. Chase.

NEWS FROM DANVERS

Danvers is at last getting into line. After two meetings, with Carey and McCartney as speakers, last fall, the interest in Socialism seemed to die out only to awake again. Last Friday a caucus was held and a branch formed. The Salem News has the following to say about it:

"Everything was done strictly according to law and every one of the nine persons present and taking part was a voter. Chairman John F. Putnam is very enthusiastic over the prospects of the party in town. He believes that there are many who believe in its principles and who will vote the ticket, but who hesitate in identifying themselves with it.

"Said he: 'Now we have a permanent organization and when the intelligent ones get ready to take hold of what the ignorant ones have started it will be there ready for them. Some day people will be tumbling over themselves to announce that they always believed in these things.'"

Nemo.

NEWS FROM LYNN

The Social Democrats of this city succeeded in holding ward caucuses in four of the wards out of seven. In three wards the voters failed to materialize. Partly, perhaps, owing to the expense, the caucuses were advertised only by posting the calls.

It was a most gratifying fact that many who voted in the caucuses were not branch members.

Lynn, however, will be represented by only eight delegates at the state convention.

The Lynn Item commented editorially on the caucuses in a way which shows it's getting interested.

Secretary Hartshorn of the city committee received a letter a day or two since from National Secretary Greenbaum giving us the date of Sept. 21 for our grand mass meeting to open the campaign, which will be held on Lynn common in the evening. We have many of Wilshire's posters, which will advertise the meeting, and a big audience will undoubtedly attend if the weather is favorable.

The East Lynn Branch (formerly of the Chicago faction) will probably reunite with the central branch within the next two weeks. (Hurrah for Unity!) A member of this branch heads a subscription paper for campaign funds with \$10.00. At the last meeting of the central branch its secretary was instructed to correspond with the National Secretary in regard to reuniting with the National body.

Now for a hustling campaign which will double our vote this fall. Just keep your eye on Lynn.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

J. F. WEST, A. A. INOERSOLL

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AND THE WEEK

5 Matinees - 6 Nights

The Favorite Actress

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Her Possibility

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SHALL SCIENCE AND INVENTION EMANCIPATE OR ENSLAVE THE EARTH'S MILLIONS?

Let no man forget that all the great potential blessings of life may be so abused that they fail to contribute to the happiness, elevation, and enrichment of life for all the people. It is for the men and women of today to determine, by their actions, their words, and their votes, whether the blessings of science, discovery, and inventive genius shall be made the beneficent servants of true progress, the emancipators of humanity, and the angels of peace, joy, and growth for earth's millions, or a blight to civilization and a further enslaver of the people. No man can escape the stupendous responsibility that today confronts him in the battle between democracy and commercial feudalism.—The Arena for August.

Socialism is making splendid progress in the Argentine Republic.

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Haverhill

THE CAUCUSES AND THE STATE CONVENTION

In Massachusetts wherever the Social Democratic party is organized there was fair interest shown in the caucuses of last Friday to choose delegates to the various conventions.

The daily press, though "deploring the expense to the public when so small a proportion of the cities, towns or wards held caucuses," etc., nevertheless quite generally gave the news, including the lists of delegates chosen.

Owing to this fairly adequate publication of the names of delegates, as well as to the limited space at its command, the Social Democrat, in every case omits the lists.

Before our next issue the State convention of Sept. 9 will have passed into history. We will give a good account of it. Let the attendance be large as possible.

"On my ranches in California," said H. Gaylord Wilshire recently, "tons of oranges, peaches, plums, apricots, and other fruits are rotting on the ground. I would lose money to buy crates and hire men to box the fruit and send it East. Why? Because, for example, I receive one mill for one orange, a cent for ten, or 40 cents a crate. The railway trust receives about twice as much for hauling the fruit as I do for raising it. My loss this year will be \$3000, and the railroads and wholesale combines are cleaning up tremendous profits. Millions of men, women and children in the East are craving for the luscious fruits, berries, and vegetables that are rotting by the ton in Western States, and all because the capitalist hog must have exorbitant profits."

"WINNINGS."

The New York Herald says there are 3828 millionaires in the country and that they control one-fifth of the nation's wealth.

At Forli, Italy, the Socialists gained a complete victory over all old parties combined.

The first Socialist has just been elected to the legislature of Prussia. He won in the district of Lichtenberg, and now something new will be heard in Kaiser Wilhelm's pet stronghold.

The strikes that occurred in the United States last year cost the country, it is said, between \$400,000,000 and \$500,000,000.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is growing at a phenomenal rate. It now controls 162 factories in the United States.

The New Zealand government is raising the wages of railway workers to the extent of \$100,000 a year and is taking over coal mines which Premier Seddon says, will supply fuel for the state-owned railroads and to consumers who care to purchase. The profits of the industry will go partly toward increasing wages, cheapening coal and adding to the public revenues.

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.

MORE ABOUT THE BREAD TRUST.

The invention of a bread-making machine by Mr. Joseph Lee, the well known colored man of Boston, ex-hotel keeper and caterer, is what makes possible the bread trust, lately formed in New York with a capital of \$3,000,000.

The trust was organized to centralize the baking output of New York and vicinity, and then go to other large cities for a similar purpose. Several of the larger New York bakeries have already been absorbed by the trust, and the smaller bakeries will be forced into it from competition.

It is said that applications have been received from St. Louis and Chicago for membership in the corporation. Thus it will be seen that thousands of hand-bakers throughout the country will be affected by the new labor-saving device.

The invention is a machine which not only mixes the dough but also kneads it a great deal better, cheaper and more hygienically than can be done by hand. Only two or three men are required to operate the machine and turn out hundreds of loaves of bread in a day, thus doing the work of dozens of men required by the old processes. But the machine is more than a labor-saving machine. Kneading with it develops the gluten of the flour to an extraordinary degree, and it is said that the bread is whiter, finer in texture and improved in digestible qualities. But the most striking feature of the process is that by this development of the gluten of the flour the baked loaf is increased from 25 to 30 per cent. in weight. The price of bread, it is said, is not to be changed; the corporation will be content to get their profits from the added weight

ONE KIND OF PROFIT.

The unearned increment. Do you know what it is? It is the biggest thing on earth. The community unconsciously produces it.

It of right belongs to the community. But the landlords and franchise holders grab it.

And become lords and rulers of the earth. Thirty years ago corner lots in Pittsburg were worth only thirty cents.

Today a few of them are worth \$30, more of them are worth \$300, and still more worth \$3000.

Why? You tell. The ground is just the same as it was? Yes.

Lots have increased in value from 30 cents to \$3000. Without any human being doing a thing to them.

The increase in value is unearned increment. No individual, but all the individuals, that is, the community, created that increased value.

To whom does this unearned increment or increased value belong? There is only one possible answer—the community.—Pittsburg KANSAN.

THE Pentucket Pantorum

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