

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

Some day without a trumpet's call
This news shall o'er the world be blown:
The heritage comes back to all;
The myriad monarchs take their own."
—T. W. Higginson.

THE CLARION

It is a Great Victory that Comes Without Blood.

A CROSS IN THE SQUARE MEANS THAT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRES WITH THE NEXT ISSUE. PLEASE RENEW NOW.

HAVERTHILL, MASS., OCTOBER 19 1901

VOL. 3 NO. 6
PRICE TWO CENTS



GREETINGS.

It is with deep regret that we announce the loss of our editor, Rev. John Eills, who has been forced to lay down his pen on account of serious trouble with his eyes. He was attracting many friends to the paper and greatly extending our influence.

The fates seem to have decreed that I assume the editorial responsibility of The Clarion, for the present, at least, as no one else was in sight when we lost our editor. What we lack in ability we will try to make up for by hard work. So here we are, comrades, ready for business; roll up your sleeves and get to work. Don't begin by saying the paper is no good, for that would be a reflection on yourself. This is your paper, and your readers are responsible for its success.

Now, then, my first message is a call to every New England Socialist to share with me the responsibility of making this a great paper. Let us make this paper the centre of our efforts that we may develop in that centre such vibrations that it will radiate its light throughout New England. Our message must be so plain and simple that he who runs may read. The first essential is to organize a vast army of workers in every city, town and cross roads, each warrior on the alert to render some service to The Clarion. We need 1000 workers in addition to the active force now hustling for The Clarion. Everybody can do something. We want items of interest on economic and social subjects. We want them while they are hot. You are our reporters in your locality. We want a good correspondent to send us regular news of the movement from every locality where there is an organization. Let each branch or club see that we have such a correspondent.

You are our special agent to send us subscriptions for your neighbors and friends. Give them a sample copy. Then get them to subscribe, and before long they will join the Clarion host of hustlers. If you have children train them to work for this righteous cause by getting them to pick up subscriptions. Bend the twig in the way you would incline the tree.

This paper has of late developed into a very important organ for official notices and news of the N. E. movement. Every branch needs

WHOM THE GODS WOULD DESTROY THEY FIRST MAKE MAD.

This paper and should feel a responsibility, as a branch, to the paper. You can help us while helping yourselves. Send in orders for bundles of The Clarion to distribute, every time you hold a rally, 80 cents a hundred.

Our financial condition is steadily improving owing to the increasing support of the comrades, but we have a debt that we MUST wipe out during this campaign, and it can easily be done by a little effort on the part of all. Are you in it?

This is the first issue under the new editor and new manager, and, by the way, the manager is a hustler and a thorough business man. We, therefore call on you to show us how much interest you take in this paper by sending in some substantial tribute the first week, at least one subscription, or a bundle order. Let this be another boom week. Last week was a great success, as we received many substantial responses to our appeal, but let this be the greatest week in the paper's history, that the new management may get a good start and good courage.

DECLARES WAR ON SOCIALISM.

The recent discharge of Comrade Harry C. Thompson, Socialist nominee for Governor of Ohio, from the position of Cincinnati cashier for the Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Portland, Me., is causing much comment among Socialists, and is making a great many others reflect on our economic tendencies. The following imperial edict sent to Comrade Thomson is a clear and decisive declaration of war upon Socialism: "We are positive that it would not be for the best interests of this company to retain in its employ a person holding the views of a Socialist or who belongs to any party organization which aims to destroy the conditions under which only it is possible for institutions like ours to exist and prosper."

Those who cannot see danger in this threat of private capitalism to humanity must be blind indeed. Not content to control our food, our clothing, our shelter and our transportation, these ravaging corporations are openly muzzling our very thoughts, and moulding our political creeds to conform to their "business

interests," and not one word of protest from the conventional press, for this, too, has come under the magic spell of the money power. But the fire of Socialism has been kindled from the altar of justice, and its flames will only be fed by these attempts to smother it. These increasing efforts to suppress us give evidence that we are a power to be feared by the enemies of progress.

The Union Mutual is right. We do aim to destroy the conditions under which institutions like theirs can exist and prosper, for several reasons: Private insurance companies are parasites living upon the social organism. Socialism would dispense with these institutions not by statute law, but by that economic law which ever tends with increasing force to create the maximum of wealth with the minimum of labor. In other words, the system which produces most cheaply will drive all others out of the field.

Life insurance, as it now exists, is among the most wasteful of all our "economic" institutions. Hundreds of thousands of able men are employed as soliciting agents, collectors, clerks, cashiers, superintendents and assistant superintendents, claims agents, etc., whose present work would be as useless in the system of Socialism as a fur coat in July.

Inasmuch as Socialism is an intelligent co-operation of all in the interest of all, it is evident that the state would insure itself, by guaranteeing everyone protection against want in childhood, old age and sickness; no one would ever be "out of a job" who was able to work and no one would need to work who was unable to.

This vast army of insurance men with other armies of useless workers would be given other employment in the industrial system, thus greatly multiplying our powers of production. The fear of poverty would straightway vanish.

Again, such institutions as the Union Mutual rank almost with railroads in corrupting "statesmen" and legislatures. It is a notorious fact that this same Union Mutual owes its strength far more to its "pull" in Maine politics than to its real merits. Every aspirant for political favors in Maine must begin by insuring in this company and must use his influence to entice other victims, if he would be "strictly in it."

If the people prize more highly such institutions as this, than they do their liberties, then let them close their ears to Socialism. If moneyed interests are greater than our constitutional rights, let us be silent till these corporations have established harmony by adjusting the Constitution to their autocratic methods.

ECONOMY OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

The following extract from the Boston Traveler of recent date sets forth some of the beauties of private profit at the public expense. And yet, if those horrid Socialists suggest that the people are being exploited, they are declared dangerous people:

"A few years ago a certain oily and unctuous gentleman who had formerly lived in Boston made a contract with the city in behalf of a Philadelphia concern to dispose of all the city's garbage through a new process which had certain sanitary advantages over the old method of handling it.

"The commercial possibilities of the scheme were so little thought of at the time that the city was induced to agree to pay under this contract the sum of \$47,000 per annum for a term of ten years. The city did not know at that time what a snap these gentlemen had, and that rather than lose the opportunity of operating by the patent process on the garbage of the city they would willingly have handled the garbage without any pay at all.

"We learn from a reliable source that out of every nine tons of garbage which the plant collects from the city, one ton of fertilizer is produced, and that this fertilizer sells in the open market at \$12 per ton. Now, the contract calls for three hundred tons of garbage every day, from which is made thirty-three tons of fertilizer, at \$12 per ton. This makes a round total of \$153,000 per annum.

"But this is not all. The grease produced from the garbage is sold for soap and candles, and commands in the open market about five cents per pound. Figuring this up, we find that these thrifty gentlemen receive for the grease alone \$300 per day, or, in round numbers, \$100,000 per annum. Who would want anything better than this? From the city, \$47,000; fertilizer, \$150,000; grease, \$100,000; total, \$297,000.

"But there is another phase of this business which is even more interesting to the taxpayers. Their plant was finally located in the cow pasture, and as it was thought that a public nuisance might follow, it was expressly provided in the contract (Section 7) that the contractors should assume all claims against the city.

"And as everyone knows, the citizens of Dorchester soon made a vigorous protest, and the Board of Health was called upon and pronounced the plant a menace to the public health, and recommended its immediate removal. And now our business (?) mayor has recommended the passage of an order appropriating the sum of \$145,000 for the purpose of removing the plant to Spectacle island; the Board of Aldermen has passed the order, and it will come up in the Council tomorrow night.

In a few years the public will take charge of these matters, and healthfulness will be the first consideration, and the profits will be saved for the people.

CONSOLIDATION.

An Associated Press Dispatch tells us that J. P. Morgan is arranging a railroad combination to cover the entire country, the purchase by the Vanderbilts of the Southern Pacific, which is the first step, is already under way. It will then be easy matter to dictate to all the other roads in this free country.

Willie Bryan will have to hurry up with his trust smashing hatchet if he wishes to "cut any ice" on the Kennebec. Charles W. Morse, the great ice king of the Maine coast, has now apparently gotten complete control of this river and the adjacent ocean in summer as well as winter, by getting possession of all the steamers running between Boston and the state of Maine.

Now, if King Morse comes to an understanding with the Boston & Maine railroad, as he surely will, this combination will have almost a complete monopoly of travel and transportation to the Pine Tree State, but not quite, because we can walk; and most of us can carry our possessions in our bandanas. Competition is the life of trade. Oh yes!

Ogdens Limited of Liverpool, manufacturers of tobacco and cigarettes, capital \$500,000, just swallowed by American Tobacco Co., capital \$50,000,000. Cause, capital too small.

"A world's salt trust with a capital of \$30,000,000 has been formed. Some day the people will own that trust. In the meantime the people will be heavily salted."

Competition is the life of trade. Oh yes!

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Supreme Court of California has declared the Initiative and Referendum unconstitutional. Any measure designed to protect the people against the encroachments of Plutocracy is promptly declared unconstitutional by this wise and learned body which is superior to all law, and even the people themselves.

Now, dear friends of the Initiative and Referendum, who see social salvation in these measures, take another think. There can be no justice short of the Co-operative Commonwealth, as we said before.

The Boston Globe gave a column write-up, and a good one, too, of Father McGrady's speech in Faneuil Hall, Boston. We clip the following from this article:

"Rev. Thomas McGrady of Bellevue, Ky., a devoted advocate of the tenets of Socialism, last evening spoke for nearly two hours in Faneuil Hall to an enthusiastic audience of fully 1500 men. Tremendous applause was accorded him at intervals while his many stories were received with shouts of laughter."

It will be in order for any of our readers to refute the ideas expressed in the New York letter.

MILLIONAIRE SOCIALIST SUPPRESSED.

First Tax Ever Imposed on Ideas.

Comrade Wilshire's paper, "Challenge," is excluded from second-class mail privilege. There is a clause in the postoffice rules which forbids this privilege to papers designed for advertising. This clause was inserted to exclude papers issued by manufacturers and merchants advertising merchandise, such as Hood's Sarsaparilla, Pears' Soap, etc. Now, then, Third Asst. Postmaster Madden, makes a brilliant discovery. He discovers that Wilshire has ideas. Men of Madden's calibre are seldom keen enough to recognize ideas in any program which conflicts with their own present comfort and ease. But Wilshire made a fatal mistake when he labeled his statements ideas, otherwise they would never have been detected by these republican politicians. However, Madden, the Mighty, rises above the intent of the law and bars out Wilshire's paper, Challenge, on the ground that he is advertising his ideas. Few republican and democratic papers can ever be shut out for exposing ideas.

Men with ideas are dangerous. Socrates was removed from earth for advertising his ideas. Christ was crucified for the same reason. Galileo would have had his head removed had he not withdrawn his ideas, and told his superiors that the earth didn't turn around.

Madden gives forth this oracular verdict for the benefit of us ignoramuses, that soap and ideas are all the same to him. Advertising is advertising. This seems to mean that where the Socialist has ideas Madden has soap or ideas, or both, it's all the same to him.

However, Wilshire will continue his paper as a monthly for the present. It remains to be seen whether the American people will accept this decision as final that soap and ideas are all the same.

FIELD NOTES.

Socialists in Rochester, N. Y., have a good prospect of electing to the board of aldermen from ward 17, A. Sieverman, who is widely known in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

A. S. Edwards had a joint debate upon the question of Socialism with the Rev. G. Stearns, in Milwaukee, recently; before an audience of 3000. Edwards carried the house by storm as a matter of course.

Socialists of Montville, Conn., put up a ticket for the first time and polled 76 votes for the head of the ticket.

A scheme for an independent labor party started at Paterson, N. J., was buried by the United Ribbon Weavers, as they considered that the Socialist party filled all requirements.

Candidates for the Assembly (state legislature) have been nominated in most of the districts of New York City. Algernon Lee, editor of "The Worker," is the candidate in the 13th district.

The San Francisco boys have nominated a city ticket. Every candidate is a prominent member of some trade union, many of them being officials in the unions.

Charters have recently been granted to organizations in the following places: Wilmington, Del.; Mansfield, Mo.; Webb City, Mo.; Skowhegan, Me.; Bath, Me.; Kingman, Kan.; Cherrilyn, Col.; Springfield, Pa.; Newport News, Va.; Carbondale, Pa.; Hutchinson, Kan.

Over 200,000 leaflets have already been distributed by the New York State comrades during this campaign. A very large vote is expected for Benjamin Hanford for Governor.

The Socialist party of Sacramento, Cal., has a full ticket in the field.

AWAKE FROM SLUMBER.

Arouse, my friend, awake from slumber.

Help us arrest the men who plunder. You feel secure in your present snafu. But in the future you will meet mishap.

Thousands of men were just as sure. But they were fired, and are now poor. Regrets prove vain when the tide has ebbed. And you languish in jail because you begged.

The soul is small and the conscience blind.

That feels no love for human kind. Awake to action, your job won't last. Your wife and family will have to fast.

Standing alone you are bound to fail. Conditions will force you to the wall. Banish your greed, help on the race. And make the world a happier place.

We know you are honest, but you do not think.

And obey like others a master's whim. Exert your brain to make it grow. And stubborn facts you will learn to know.

We have been dreaming to our sorrow. And now must face the bleak to-morrow.

We must unite to save the lives Of babes, unborn, and loving wives.

Shake off the chain of the pirate band! Exact your rights in this free land! Your rights are just the same as mine—

The right to live and happiness find. No one is born to slave for knaves. And rot like carrion in unknown graves. We are born free, why bear the brand Of cowardly slaves in this broad land?

—Henry M. Edmonston, in Machinery Monthly.

56 Merrimack Street.

NICHOLS & MORSE

Our \$10 Suits



for men that work hard for their money and don't have any too much at that, are worthy of your consideration.

They are good suits, there is just as much style put into them as into any suit, there is a very large assortment of cuts and colors, they will wear satisfactory (we know it) and our system of—one price to everybody—assures your getting used just the same as every other man.

We want to show them to you any way, and you will find our men pleasant and agreeable wether you purchase or not.

IF YOU BUY

Burr Oak Plug

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

Harry Wessinger Tobacco Co.

HOSE !

HOSE !

HOSE !

Our Line is unsurpassed in the medium weight Fancy Hose—all the latest stripes and colors- This line of

Hosiery

will astonish you at

25 Cents

a pair.

Rowe & Emerson,

68 MERRIMACK STREET,

Telephone, 426-2. Haverhill



Have You Changed Your

Underwear ?

This is the worst time in the year for the catching of colds and heavy weight underwear is as essential now as in December.

AT 25c we are showing a very fair Merino, good weight and good value for the price.

AT 50c WE have a very strong line, Derby Ribs in two colors. Fleece lined goods both double and single breast. Merinos both medium and heavy weights AT 98c. We have a line consisting in part of Scotch wool in natural, white and red.

Wright's health, Contocook blue and others. Better grades \$1.25 to \$2.00.

WARREN EMERSON.

Corner Fleet Street.

KEMPTON'S "NOX-ALL"

Trousers, are the Workingman's Friend. Guarantee

For every pair that Proves Unsatisfactory

PRICE

\$2.50

THE KEMPTON CO.



THE CLARION.

Published Every Saturday by the Social Democratic Pub. Ass'n at No. 3 Gilman Place, Haverhill, Mass.

One Year, \$1.00; 6 months, 50 c.; Single Copies, 2 c.

Entered at Haverhill, P. O., August 11, 1901, as second class matter.

WM. A. KENNEDY, Editor. ALBERT L. GILLEN, Business Mgr.

NEW ENGLAND FOR SOCIALISM!

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898:	
Socialist Labor Party	82,204
Social Democratic Party	9,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
Social Democratic Party	96,918
Socialist Labor Party	33,450

THE STATE TICKET.

Governor, George H. Wrenn of Springfield.
 Lieutenant Governor, Charles W. White of Roxbury.
 Secretary of State, Alonzo H. Dennett of Middleboro.
 Treasurer, Wendell P. Bosworth of Brockton.
 Auditor, James J. McVey of Boston.
 Attorney General, Clarence E. Spellman of Westfield.



Allow me to congratulate you on the improved appearance of The Clarion. The new features you have introduced, notably the news from the watch towers, which, in my opinion, makes it indispensable to every New England Socialist.

Wishing you the best of success in your new duties, I remain, fraternally yours,
 Wilson B. Kilingbeck.

OUR LANGUAGE.

"What did you say the sinking fund was for?" asked the new director of the treasurer.

"To meet the floating debt," replied the latter.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Mr. Undertaker (reading the paper): "Seven deaths from typhoid fever."

Mrs. Undertaker: "Well, Elsie must have that new piano if your business keeps on improving."

NEW ADDITIONS TO POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM.

Socialism vs. Anarchy, by A. M. Simons; A Sketch of Social Evolution, by H. W. Boyd Makay.

Any of the books of Pocket Library can be bought at this office or ordered of us by mail. 5 cents each; three for 10 cents; eight for 25 cents; forty for \$1.00.

Splendid ammunition with which to riddle the system of private capitalism.

Senator Walker: "I do not object to trade unions when they do not interfere with the liberty of others outside their ranks."

Senator McGregor: "That is what the burglar says of the police."

CANADIAN NOTES.

Mount Forest will buy an electric plant and do its own lighting. The vote was 8 to 1 in favor.

A by-law to borrow \$12,000 for the construction of an electric light plant has been carried at Iroquois by a vote of 84 to 14.

"The Province." Vancouver's wide awake daily, on October 1 published definitions of Socialism, occupying nearly two columns, and the next day a Provincial Socialist body was organized. The pen is mightier than the sword.

Comrade Titus organized another league, No. 26, before leaving Manitowish, at Little Current; and at Gore Bay he attended a meeting at which a district league was formed, with S. P. Jackson president and Geo. Myles secretary, both of Gore Bay. An active educational campaign will at once be inaugurated by the comrades all along the line, and a Socialist candidate will probably be put in the field for the coming provincial election.

The International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has succeeded in unionizing the factory of the Ames-Holden Company at Montreal.

The number of unions in Canada has been increased from 300 to 1000 in the past year.

SOCIALISM.

Part of a Paper Read by Hyman Strensky Before the Agora Club of San Francisco

Every new idea has been misunderstood and misrepresented. Socialism is no exception to this rule. It is the more misunderstood because it is associated with all the other doctrines that are now current. Socialism, anarchism, nihilism, communism and atheism are very much talked of, and the average man is not only ignorant of the phases that differentiate one from the other, but, indeed, he does not even know that any differences exist. One doctrine, therefore, becomes to him an embodiment of the others, and Socialism is conceived to be a many-faced monster that at once sanctions terrorism, defies authority, urges revolution and drags from the present state of contentment down to an uncertain and unholy future by way of battlefields and barricades. Indeed, so well has the ignorance about Socialism and the malicious misrepresentations of those who oppose it succeeded in prejudicing the minds of the people against it, that the Socialist speaker, before telling what Socialism is, is compelled to devote most of his time to telling his audience what it is not. I will, however, make an exception to the rule; for knowing my audience to be an intelligent one, I know they will not understand Socialism to mean a mere scheme of dividing up or a demagogic agitation for a bloody revolution.

Many are the things that Socialism is not. It is neither anarchy nor nihilism, just as it is not a plate of ice cream nor a pumpkin pie. And since it is impossible for me to enumerate all that Socialism is not, I will confine myself to the more useful and more pleasant task of telling what it is.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM? Socialism is that doctrine which advocates the collective ownership of all the tools of production and distribution.

In order to understand this more fully, it is necessary to explain what is meant by Collective Ownership, and also what is understood by private property in the means of production and distribution.

WHAT IS MEANT BY COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP? This term is very often misunderstood. The average man jumps at the conclusion that collective ownership is a divide-up system—a system under which all the wealth is divided into equal parts, a part of which will be given to each member of the community. This fallacy is obvious. The Golden Gate park is owned by the people of San Francisco collectively. But it does not follow that the park is divided into lots, one of which is given to every member of the community. Indeed, a plan of that kind is the very opposite of Socialism. The minute a thing is divided up it becomes the property of those to whom it was given and becomes subject to private ownership, while Socialism means public ownership. Collective ownership, therefore, is not a divide-up plan. It means that all the people own a certain institution or utility collectively—own it in the same manner as we own the postoffice, the library, the army, the schools, etc., etc.

What do we mean by private property in the means of production and distribution?

Again, the average man is scandalized! "What!" he exclaims. "Do you intend to abolish private property? Will my home, my coat, my watch and chain, my books, become common property? Will there be nothing that I could call my own?"

In order to pacify him it will be necessary to explain to him the difference between private property or personal effects and private property in the means of production and distribution.

When you have a million dollars locked up somewhere in a room you have wealth. You can exchange it for whatever you desire. You can exchange it for jewelry, for books, or for clothing. You can give it to your friend, you can travel with it and you can do whatever you wish. But when you take the same money and invest it in a business, when you buy for it machinery, and produce commodities, that money ceases to be wealth and becomes capital. Capital is money employed in the production of commodities; capital is money in operation. And this is the kind of private property the Socialist wishes to abolish. He opposes not private property, but private ownership in the means of production and distribution. He maintains that all implements of production ought to be owned, and all manufacturing ought to be done, by the people collectively.

AND WHY?

Why, indeed, do Socialists urge so radical a change in the mode of production and distribution of commodities? Allow me to give, in as brief a manner as I possibly can, the gist of the whole Socialist doctrine.

Even a bird's-eye view of our present economic condition strikes us with the following phenomenon: We see that in spite of the enormous amount of wealth that we produce, sixty per cent. of the people live in abject poverty. Indeed, so poor are the people that a few weeks of compulsory idleness reduces them to pauperism. On closer examination we find that those who are poor are

the very ones who produce the wealth; they who enter the bowels of the earth to search out her treasures, they who melt away their lives at the furnace, they who climb the scaffold, they who till the soil, they who have nothing. Wealth is the result of labor; how, then, is it that labor does not own it all? Labor creates riches; how is it that Labor is poor? The answer is readily found.

Progress and civilization have made men interdependent. Man can no longer stand alone. He is part and parcel of a great organism and he must take his place as a member of the giant body. We have undergone industrial revolution that has done away with the old methods of manufacturing. The machine does the work and man cannot hope to compete with it; those not owning machinery are forced to sell their labor-power to those who do own it. Labor, then, becomes a commodity—an article that is placed on the market and is governed by the law of supply and demand and subject direct the locomotive, they who build the houses, they who construct and produce everything, are they who to competition. Competition being fierce, the wage falls and labor-power is cheapened. Thus the workingman is employed to produce wealth and receives in return only a small part of what he produces, a part just large enough to maintain life in order that he may produce more wealth. According to Carroll D. Wright, the average workingman produces wealth valued at \$1,889.00 a year, for which he receives in wages \$347.00. Thus it is that the wealth the laboring class produces goes to those men who employ them, and they themselves must endure privation and misery. And why? Because the workingman does not own the machinery, the tools of production and distribution. Therefore the Socialists suggest that the people, the whole people, should own the machinery, and the wealth of the world, instead of going into the coffers of private individuals, would go into the treasury of society.

Many are the reasons that compel so radical a change, but not being able in one paper to enumerate all of them, I will state a few which, were there no others, are in themselves strong enough to urge the substitution of the socialist system known as the Co-operative state of production for the present competitive state of production.

SOME DEFECTS OF THE PRESENT ORDER.—Professor Powers, of Stanford University, in a lecture before the Liberty Branch of this city, stated that the annual amount which our business firms in the United States spend for advertising purposes reaches the grand total of \$500,000,000. Now money represents wealth; wealth is defined as an accumulation of commodities; commodities are the result of labor, the result of human effort, of human energy. When we say a waste of money it implies, therefore, a waste of energy, a waste of human life.

Five hundred million a year for advertising! We have said before that the average wage of the workingman is \$347 a year, which means that one million and a half laborers are employed in the United States to defray that cost. Imagine for a minute our government employing a million and a half unnecessary officials, or an increase in our army to that number—what a howl the average man would raise! How our practical citizen would protest against so outrageous an expense! How unwilling the nation would be to keep up so great a number of men! And yet we are supporting that many, and pay them—for what? For helping to take away trade from one concern to give it to another. We pay them for convincing the people of the superiority of Ayer's Sarsaparilla over Hood's, or for proving the efficiency of Carter's Little Liver Pills, and for endangering the lives of the credulous by telling them that a physician can cure biliousness, consumption and ingrown nails simultaneously.

In an article of last November's "Cosmopolitan," written by Jack London, which article Prof. Muller of Chicago University endorses by recommending it to the students, the author says:

"Of the many items which at once present themselves, consider the simple one of fences.

"For the division of land, in the State of Indiana alone, the cost is computed at two hundred millions, and if placed in a single file at the equator, they would encircle the globe fourteen times."

Two hundred millions of dollars is spent for the sole purpose of partitioning off the land that belongs to Paul from the land that belongs to Peter! Looking at these thousands of fences which are dividing our Mother Earth into pieces, each of which is given to a single individual, it is hard to believe that one of the greatest objections to Socialism is that it is a "divide-up" scheme.

Because of the disorganized method of production and distribution that prevails today, many are employed to do the work which one could accomplish with equal ease. Says Jack London in the same article: "On one street from two to a dozen milkmen deliver the wares, likewise bakers and grocers, yet one policeman patrols and one postman serves the whole district."

Not only are many employed in doing the work that ought not to be

done at all; work for which a well regulated society could have no use.

A few figures taken from the latest "Statistician and Economist" will give us an idea of the number of people that we employ at unproductive labor: 69,000 saloon keepers, 74,000 detectives and policemen, 89,000 lawyers, 167,000 agents and collectors, 3,000 auctioneers, 29,000 bankers and brokers, 5,000 commercial travelers, 18,000 commercial peddlers, 719,000 merchants, 39,000 officials of insurance companies. These are the people who work. I do not mention those who are rich enough to be idle, but I speak of those who do work, of those who are engaged in doing useless work. The loss to society is double; for society loses the money that these get for which it receives no service in return, and it also loses the time of these men, for they might have been employed at doing socially useful labor.

When all this waste of energy is taken into consideration, we can then believe Prof. Herzog of Austria, who says that five million people employed at socially useful labor would be able to supply a population of 20,000,000 with the necessities and luxuries of life by working one hour and a half a day.

In the face of these facts, is it well that 400,000 miners should spend all their lives in dark and dangerous mines, never seeing the light and sunshine? Is it right that weak and feeble women should spend ten and twelve hours a day in airless and dirty factories? And is it just that small and helpless children should be forced into the industrial arena and there, with their childish might, be compelled to fight the storm of life?

Not only is there poverty in the midst of plenty, but poverty exists because there is plenty. We are poor, because we have too much. This sounds like a paradox and yet it is true, though it is much to the discredit of our present social order and economic system. Said Bige Eddy in the "Appeal to Reason": "My pants are getting baggy in the knees and fringing at the bottom; were it not for blamed over-production I might have had a new pair."

In contra distinction to the inconsistencies of capitalism stand all the advantages that Socialism offers. I wish to give you in a condensed form some of the arguments in favor of Socialism. Socialism being a co-operative system it would save waste and would make society richer; the tools of production and distribution belonging to the people, new discoveries and labor saving machinery would be a direct benefit to the community instead of enriching a few individuals at the expense of the community; every man being given the opportunity to work, there would be no paupers, idlers nor criminals; labor being made easy, man would not shun it, but would gladly take his place in the ranks of useful workers. Commercialism would be abolished and man would learn to get along without lying and swindling. Equal opportunities would be offered to all, and talent, genius and intelligence would have larger scope for development; there would be no private concern and no business interests to be favored by legislation, and therefore no bribery and corruption. Man would not be set against his fellowman; the interest of one would not be against the interest of the other, and man would learn to love his brother and fellowship would be promoted. When all the arguments in favor of Socialism present themselves to us we can then understand why the best of mankind has been attracted to it, why the best and noblest human souls have sacrificed their lives to the cause, why they worked and toiled and suffered and died. It was to bring about a better time for the human race, a time "when all will be better than well."

CLASS WAR IN FALL RIVER.

Mr. Borden, the wealthy cotton manufacturer of Fall River, who doesn't belong to the Manufacturers' Association, shows how the mill owners are needlessly grinding down wages, and fighting to kill the unions, in the following words, taken from the Fall River Globe:

"Six weeks ago print cloth was selling at 2 3-8 cents a yard. A cut of 14 per cent. in wages was threatened. The operatives said they would strike, and the wages were not cut. Now prices are 20 per cent. higher than then. There is a strong demand, with three cents steady as the price, a threatened cotton crop failure, and cotton itself higher, and if the manufacturers refuse to grant a 5 per cent. increase Oct. 21, they will do so out of stubbornness in the face of every argument against them. It will be inconsistent.

"They said the other day: 'It is all very well for Borden to offer three cents for spot print cloth, because he knows there is none to be had.' Well, then I went into the market and offered three cents for futures as far ahead as four months, and they refused to make contracts with me. Does that look as if there would be a drop in the price?

"They are subordinating the real issue—trade conditions of supply and demand—to a contest between capital and labor on a paltry 5 per cent. increase in wages, when prices have gone up 20 per cent. and will stay where they are for months to

Crawford's New Range



Removable Nickel Rails, Patent Single Double or 3 Part Grates, Illuminated Oven Simmering Cover

All these Improvements and many others are found only in the

Charm Crawford

Your old Range Taken in exchange

Haverhill's Greatest Store.

CASH **The Peoples** TICK

6-8-10 MERRIMACK STREET.

come. The cost of labor is about half the cost of production, so with an increase of 5 per cent. they would be at least 18 per cent better off to-day if they granted what their men asked of them than they were in August.

Mr. Borden does not belong to the association in Fall River. He has turned three tricks in six weeks on his competitors, and last week the alarming government cotton crop report was all his work.

First, he went into the market, and bought all the surplus cotton cloth in Fall River and Providence—about 150,000 pieces—and the price rose from 2 3-8 to 3 cents a yard.

Next, he raised the wages of his 3000 operatives 5 per cent.—equal to \$52,000 a year.

Then, when he could buy no more spot cloth, he offered futures through four months at 3 cents.

The last move was made on Friday, when the manufacturers had a strike staring them in the face. They could not accept Mr. Borden's offers unless they raised wages. They refused his offers and now they are in a position where they cannot say to their men that the market and conditions generally do not warrant an increase in wages.

In the last six years Mr. Borden has often come to the rescue of a falling market, but this seems to be his greatest success. Cotton people in the dry goods district in Worth and Thomas streets say that he will clear several times \$52,000, the annual increase he has given his men, from his big stock bought at low figures.

Some day these "slaves of the wheel of toil" will strike, at the ballot box, and declare that they can run their own cotton mills, and reap the full product of their labor. That will be the greatest emancipation day in the world's history.

RUPTURE!

If you are afflicted call upon Thos. H. Bailey, 23 Merrimack street, who will refund your money if he cannot fix you perfectly. He has cured many cases.

Academy of Music.

HAVERHILL, MASS. J. F. West Mgr. A. A. Ingersoll Treas.

Friday Evening, October 18th

Positive Appearance of DENMAN THOMPSON in the "OLD HOMESTEAD."

Saturday Evening, Oct. 19th

DAN SULLY In His Greatest and Best Play THE PARISH PRIEST

One Solid Week Commencing Monday, October 21st.

Course Fayton's Comedy Co. NEW REPERTOIRE

POPULAR PRICES. NOVEL VAUDEVILLE ACTS.

Prices—Evening 10, 20, 30 cents. Prices—Matinee 10, 20 cents.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient. FOR A GOOD DINNER OR A QUICK LUNCHEON GO TO R. J. REGAN'S

155 Washington St., Haverhill, Mass. Jack Donovan, Chef.

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.

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- 9.—THE MISSION OF THE WORKING CLASS. By Rev. Charles H. Vail, author of "Modern Socialism."
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- 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 UNIONISM. By Daniel Lynch. With this is printed: "Trade Unionism and Socialism," by Max S. Hayes.
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- 21.—THE TRUST QUESTION. Its economical and political aspect. By Rev. Charles H. Vail.
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- 25.—THE FOLLY 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.
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HAVERHILL SOCIALIST LIBRARY.

3 GILMAN BLOCK, HAVERHILL, MASS.

FROM THE MEN ON THE WATCH TOWERS

NEWS FROM LYNN.

On Tuesday evening our candidate for Lieut. Governor, Charles W. White of Boston and Miss Lizzie Harlow will be the speakers at the Social Democratic rally at headquarters. On Friday evening, H. Gaylord Wilshire speaks in Lasters' hall and prior to this meeting will address an open air meeting in Market Square, West Lynn. Dr. J. A. Keown will also speak at the Lasters' hall rally.

The whist party Saturday night was best attended, 27 tables being in play.

The city committee has mapped out an active campaign and 5000 state pamphlets will be ready for distribution next Tuesday evening.

The movement in this city is stronger than ever before, and the boys are getting into the harness in good shape.

As soon as the city campaign is opened, we expect to put boys on the street Saturday nights selling The Clarion and the Lynn letter will handle the Republican and Democratic candidates without gloves. There are three candidates in the field for the Republican mayoralty nomination Harwood, Salter and "his honor," Mayor Shepard, who is a candidate for a fourth term. There is much opposition to him in the Republican ranks and whoever is nominated will be cut badly. I predict that we shall double our vote here in the coming city election.

The pastor of the Tower Hill Methodist church has offered his pulpit to a Socialist clergyman and we expect to secure Rev. H. W. Smith of Peppercell to speak there some Sunday at an early date.

The central branch has now been granted a charter and is known as Central Socialist club of Lynn.

The Lynn comrades regret to learn of Editor Eills' resignation. I believe that he would have been a valuable man in that position, if this affliction had not come upon him. May a kind Providence watch over him and restore him to health that he may be a power for the cause of Socialism. Here's success to the new administration under Comrades Kennedy and Gillen.

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NEWS FROM QUINCY

The Social Democratic city committee of Quincy voted at its last meeting to order 4,000 copies of the Appeal To Voters issued by the propaganda committee.

The city committee is getting out an appeal for the local candidates on our state ticket. We would like the co-operation of all the town committees in this district on their candidate for senator, sheriff and county commissioner.

William M. Packard, candidate for senator, will speak at rallies in the neighboring towns if notified a few days in advance.

The Republicans have nominated E. Sprague of Quincy for senator. This man, E. Sprague, has voted

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HUMBAG CONTINUED.

Another hearing has been held by the commissioners on that old familiar subject of abolishing Haverhill's grade crossings. But they will never be abolished so long as capitalist hirelings are kept in the city government, nor until Haverhill is represented at the state house by men who value human life more highly than dollars, and the rights of the people more highly than the favors of the corporations.

Little Men's Suits

The smartest suit for a little chap is the sailor blouse and knee pant. It is to be the suit of the season—consequently we have a good stock of them. They are in serges and rough finished worsteds, blues, greens, red and some Scotch mixtures. The blouses are cut full—with large collars. Some have rows of braid—but none of them are extremely fancy.

Prices \$4 and \$5

New Caps 25 and 48c
New Sweaters, at 98c each
New Shirts, 48c each

W. H. Floyd & Co
RELIABLE CLOTHIERS.

against every bill to improve the condition of the working class presented in last year's senate. Editor Prescott of the Quincy Ledger was defeated for re-election on the Republican state committee and the editor is angry. What makes it galling is that his opponent's name was presented to the convention by the city clerk of Quincy. So now, the "only daily" is after the city clerk's scalp. At the next city election the voters of Quincy will vote Yes or No on the Act of 1901, which would give the next mayor the right to appoint the city clerk for three years. The Quincy Advertiser printed a half column sketch of Fr. Thomas McGrady in last week's issue. The Democrats of Quincy have selected the eighth of November for city election caucuses. At the caucuses for state election the Socialists had more votes cast in the ward one caucus than the Democrats had in their caucus in the same ward.

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The writer is an anti-tobacco and anti-coffee man, and total abstainer, but fully believes that in the present desperate condition of the people, these fads must be shelved, that we must take the world as we find it now, and offer men inducements to leave the loafers' stands, the drinking resorts and pool rooms and come and enjoy our meetings.

News From Newburyport

A lively meeting was held at headquarters on Tuesday evening, the 8th, when an entertainment was given by "home talent" mostly. An orchestra of six pieces rendered several selections, and an elaborate paper was read by Comrade Alfred Pearson, jr., the main argument of which was to controvert the oft heard charge that "Socialism would destroy a man's incentive." The paper, which was quite lengthy, dealt with historical facts and seemed to meet the approval of the large number present. At its close the young comrade was given a hearty round of applause. Comrade Binley sang a solo and contributed a reading and a few original remarks which were well received. We were also glad to have with us Manager Kennedy of the CLARION who interested us for half an hour with one of his stirring talks.

One would think that, with the experience of the past summer in the way of strikes and the disposition of the manufacturers to ignore the rights of workmen to organize, the latter would awaken to the fact that their interests and those of their employers in things political are not identical—in fact that they are very far apart. The working people are in a big majority in any community, and if they would pull together could at any time elect their own to office. And yet many in the approaching election will vote the old party ticket, just because their father or their grand-father did, instead of thinking and acting for themselves and voting with the party whose sole excuse for being is its mission to uplift the common people. This year there is no excuse for such action in Massachusetts. The Democratic Social nominees will compare favorably with those of either of the old parties, and certainly in the local districts we need not fear a comparison. Charles S. Kenyon and Alfred Pearson, the representative candidates, are the peers in point of character

THE VICE OF WORK.

[Rev. M. J. Savage.]
"Men work too much. They work too hard. What do I mean? I mean that the man who is compelled to toil the most of his waking hours for the means of subsistence cannot live a high human life. He has no leisure for thought, no time to cultivate his mind, little time to cultivate the affectionate side of his nature, little time to question as to whether he has a soul, little time to think of the Father in heaven or the kind of life he should lead as a spiritual being, a son of God.

This grinding, continuous toil means barbarism; and this is why I have always been in favor of shortening the hours of labor just as far and as fast as it could practically be brought about. And much more can be done in this direction than has already been accomplished.

If all the world were wise, if all the people were willing to carry their share of the burden, if none shirked, if none attempted to place upon other shoulders more than they ought to carry, the world's work could be accomplished in three or four hours a day, and all the rest of the time be free.

Free for what? Pure idleness. Why, I would be in favor of it, if it were nothing more than that; because there is no more virtue in work than there is in play or rest, if you consider them apart, by themselves. And why should people not rest and play and sing and be happy if they can?

But before I push this matter any further, let me note the condition of the rich, the laborious rich. I have referred to the sons of rich men, those who have inherited so much of capital that they do not need to do anything any more. But the great body of the rich people of our modern cities work perhaps more hours a day than do those who are ordin-

arily called "day laborers." Work, work, work, hard, grinding work; work that frequently in middle life leaves them broken and incapacitated. It has always been a marvel to me. I can see, indeed, how a man becomes ambitious, how he loves to exercise the power that enormous accumulations of capital place within his control; I can understand all this. But I cannot understand why men do not stop to think and learn a little of the significance of life. I have said hundreds of times to rich men: Why is it that you spend all your lives long in getting ready to live, and never stop to live at all? You accumulate money, why? To do things with. To do what with? To make more money—is that all? It is a poor, petty end, if that be all.

What is money good for? It is good to build manhood and womanhood with. It is good to create a higher civilization for mankind. It is good to set free the earth from its crushing burdens. It is to release the slaves of toil and make them free. It is good for these things or for nothing.

The world works too much; and there is no possibility of the higher, finer civilization except in release from this toil. There was no art, no literature, no music, none of these higher and finer things of human life until some men earned release from what we call common drudgery, and were able to dream, able to feel, able to think, to create these nobler, sweeter, more human, more divine things than mere bread and houses and lands and horses and carriages, and the material accumulation of what we call civilized life.

The world works too much. The poor man because he has to, and the rich man because he will; and a large part of his labor goes for what? For bread, for houses, for horses and carriages, for all the material, the lower side of life. Men must stop this eternal grind and care, and

it will be discovered that a good many people have been paying attention to this greatly misrepresented cause of Socialism.

E. R. Stuart.
By the way, Comrade Stuart is a prosperous contractor and builder, but it is evident that he has not lost sight of the justice of the working class movement.

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News From Fitchburg

S. L. P. candidate, Michael T. Berry, spoke in Fitchburg Tuesday night to a fair-sized audience, in which the S. D. P. party was well represented. For a meeting called a rally it was cool and rather spiritless. The address was quite free from optimism, but expressive rather of obstinate determination—bull dog tenacity. It is to the credit of the S. L. P. speakers who have spoken here that they indulge in no DeLeon offensiveness and scurrility.

Mr. Berry spoke in Leominster Wednesday night. In a four-line notice the reporter of the Sentinel says: "It was demonstrated that Socialists are few and far between. That is the usual 'free' way of interpreting facts, that the kid reporters of the daily press have, identifying Socialists with a fag end of a 'has been' party."

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TRADE UNION DECLARES FOR SOCIALISM.

SENT IN BY L. C. G.

The following resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote at a late meeting of the Amalgamated, Sheet Metal Workers of Boston, which by this sensible and manly act, proves its mettle and its worth:

"Whereas, there is a strong drift towards militarism in our national life and such a ready response in the time of strikes to the call for troops and applications for injunctions by employers under the plea of protection of property rights and the defense of law and order, when the denial of these rights and the defiance of the law on the part of employers is generally the cause of the strike.

"Resolved, That we proclaim the increase of armaments on sea and land in time of peace opposed to the spirit and the framework of republican government; and denounce the practice of the use of the military against strikers at the instance of employers as part of the scheme of industrial tyranny and exploitation which the powers of government are made to serve in these days, and

"Resolved, That the situation imposes on organized labor the duty of a deeper vigilance and more determined opposition to these twin iniquities of militarism and class rule, and that this end can be achieved only by a refusal to enlist in the militia or in the regular army, save in the country's defense, and by a conscientious and intelligent use of the ballot in supporting the political party whose aim is the emancipation of labor, by striking off its shackles of serfdom once and for ever, and that this union in pledging itself to live up to the letter and spirit of these resolutions calls on its brother workmen throughout America to assist in making this plan of action

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BERNARD HANLEY WINS THE WOBURN YACHT RACE.

Bernard Hanley, a bright Woburn lad of 15, has secured 50 subscriptions for The Clarion in the two weeks' contest just ended, and has won the handsome miniature yacht, made by Comrade Christopher Harris. This yacht is a splendid piece of work, and reflects great credit upon the maker and giver. See Woburn letter for further information on this contest.

ONE LITTLE BOY, ONLY EIGHT YEARS OLD, WHOSE NAME WE FAILED TO GET, SECURED 15 SUBSCRIPTIONS IN THIS CONTEST. NONE ARE TOO YOUNG AND NONE TOO OLD TO SPREAD THE CLARION'S MESSAGE. THE CLARION HOST IS HURLING ALL ALONG THE LINE. KEEP IT UP, BOYS.

Get you neighbor to subscribe for The Clarion.

or ability of any of their opponents, with the added qualification of being actively identified with a working class movement, as is also Charles W. Johnson, the candidate for senator in the third district. Workingmen, give these men your votes, remembering that "it is better to vote for what you want and not get it than to vote for what you don't want and get it."

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Get you neighbor to subscribe for The Clarion.

Rooms should be kept open, where at any time, day or evening, a workman may drop in for a social chat, amusement or instruction.

The lecture room should have two ante-rooms connected (which should be strictly closed during meeting hour) and one room provided with accommodations for smokers and card and checker players, and on meeting evenings the janitor or some other appointee should furnish members with good coffee, free, at the branch's expense. A slot machine for cigars might be located in the smoking room with the understanding that all profits be devoted to the good of the cause.

It is too much to expect that tired workmen, in search of an evening's change and recreation, will come often to a cheerless hall and listen to even the best of speakers without some other attraction.

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LESLIE'S.
New Weekly Ad. Friday, Oct. 18, 1901.

Haverhill's Largest Department Store.
A Place Where Everything is Advantageous for Shopping.

Every Woman Wants

Good Stylish, well made, perfect fitting garments, she wants the material good and the finish good. Our Man-Tailored Garments are Everything that a woman could wish.

(A FEW MENTIONED.)

TAILORED JACKETS

Ladies' Plain Black Kersey Jackets, box coats, 27-inch lengths, double breasted, plain collars, bell sleeves, good

HAVERHILL

Stirring rallies are being held in various parts of Haverhill. The campaign work is not as well organized nor as well directed as it should be. However, Haverhill has an army of earnest believers in Socialism who are agitating 365 days in the year, and we base our cause upon justice rather than political tactics. Much good literature is being circulated by the clubs. The campaign committee is putting out great numbers of a large circular giving definitions of Socialism, as found in the best dictionaries and encyclopedias, and by the most eminent authorities. A good plan for Socialists everywhere, just at this particular time, when prejudice has unseated reason and when so many are honestly asking, "What is this monster, Socialism?" We promise you next week an interesting discussion of our nominees and their opponents and their prospects, with a sketch of Haverhill's political outlook. Want of space crowded out this matter this week. Watch for it.

H. Gaylord Wilshire, the noted millionaire Socialist, spoke in city hall, Wednesday evening, Oct. 16. Watch for report of this meeting next week.

Next week we shall give complete reports of Wilshire's lecture at Haverhill, and of Rev. Father McGrady's lecture at Newburyport.

THIRD ESSEX DISTRICT.

Our nominee for the Third Essex District, Arthur E. Leach, is a native of Haverhill. He was educated in the public schools of this city, learned the printing trade in the Gazette office, and for fourteen years he was foreman of the Daily Bulletin of Haverhill. Then, for eight years, he was city auditor, filling the position with unquestioned ability and integrity. It is a fact well known throughout the city that Comrade Leach was ousted from this position because it was discovered that he was a Socialist. The rank injustice of his removal from office has greatly strengthened his popularity.

Even so partisan a sheet as the Gazette gave him the following favorable mention on his retirement from city hall:

"Ex-Auditor Leach retires from city hall circles with the good will of all with whom he has come in contact. Ever courteous and ready to go to a great deal of trouble to give any information in his official keeping, with a thorough knowledge of his duties, he has been a most valuable city official, and leaves with the knowledge that his retirement is simply the turning of the political wheel."—Haverhill Gazette, Jan. 10, 1901.

Comrade Leach is certain to poll a heavy vote and is considered by disinterested persons to have a very good chance of being sent to Beacon Hill.

FOURTH ESSEX DISTRICT.

The Fourth Essex district has a staunch and vigorous defender of our faith in the person of our nominee for representative of that district in the state house. Comrade L. B. Talbot has for years been known as an energetic worker in the movement. He is an able scholar on economic subjects, and a man of splendid oratorical powers, both in English and French, and would be sure to prove a brilliant representative on Beacon Hill of the cause of labor.

He has been prominent in labor circles for years. He was organizer for the Knights of Labor under Powderly. He held commissions as lecturer for Eastern Massachusetts under Leachman of Marblehead, Howe of Worcester and McNeil of Boston. He was also Master Workman of Local Assembly, 3221.

Comrade Talbot was the founder and upholder of the branch at Skowhegan, Me., said to be one of the strongest branches in New England.

SPUHLER

Art Gallery

MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF PHOTOGRAPHY AND LATEST NOVELTIES No. 9 Merri'k St.

IF YOU WANT

Reliable Meats and Groceries CALL AT

Ordway's Market

Orders called for and delivered. BUTTER A SPECIALTY. 235 WASHINGTON STREET.

Social Democrats: Remember that

A. BENJAMIN

Keeps a Best Class Lunch Room at 105 1/2 Merrimack Street, Haverhill. Open from 8 a. m. to 12 p. m.

A CHALLENGE TO THE MINISTRY.

Several ministers of Haverhill have expressed themselves in various ways as strongly opposed to Socialism. Some have said that it is directly opposed to the order of God. I have even heard one minister denounce it in the most scathing terms as directly inimical to man's spiritual welfare.

As their position and ours are diametrically opposed, one or the other of us must be fatally wrong, and it is eminently desirable to ascertain who is wrong that we may also know who is right.

The Socialist aims to completely revolutionize the existing social order. We, therefore, are dangerous foes to society or else inestimable benefactors. Therefore it is the plain duty of those ministers of the Gospel who believe we are in the wrong to show us wherein we err; that this delusion called Socialism which is agitating the entire country, is threatening all the thrones of Europe and has even shaken far away Japan, shall be shown up in its true light. It is especially fitting that the people of Haverhill, where Socialism has become so strongly entrenched, should be disillusioned.

In order, therefore, that these ministers of God may have an opportunity to proclaim to 12,000 readers who have become contaminated in all degrees by these social heresies, I respectfully invite any minister in the city of Haverhill to discuss this question with me in the columns of The Clarion, where ample space will be given him to show up our fallacies. If he can succeed in fair debate in showing the public that we are misguided he will certainly win the everlasting gratitude of the people of Haverhill who do not agree with us, and will confer a great blessing on those misguided persons whom we have fooled. I, therefore, do hereby respectfully challenge any minister in the city of Haverhill to debate at the earliest possible date, in the columns of The Clarion, on the negative of this question:

Resolved, that Socialism is the application of Christian ethics to economic and industrial problems.

I guarantee that the entire discussion will be conducted in a fair and courteous manner, so that no one need fear soiling his hands or lowering his dignity.

THE BEAUTIES OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

I found a Haverhill business man the other day swearing and tearing his hair, as I called on him for the seventh time to collect the same bill. His tale of woe was that old familiar strain, "Nobody has any money to pay me, and I can't get money to do business as I used to. Business is Hell."

I asked him if he was about ready to vote for Socialism, but he clung to the old delusion that he still had a chance, though his hair was grey, and he was hopelessly involved in debt, and he replied that Socialism would be very undesirable, for "it would destroy private enterprise." What slaves of habit we are.

WISDOM OF THE GAZETTE.

Our friend, the editor of the Haverhill Gazette, gives the following piece of intelligence in reference to municipal ownership of gas plants:

"There isn't a doubt about the ability of the people of this country to manage any line of business successfully, but there is a great difference between being able and being willing to do a thing, and evidences can be multiplied indefinitely to prove that the American people of the cities are not willing to have municipal business managed on the economical profitable scale that obtains in private enterprise. Until they show that willingness there will always be objection to testing their ability."

This editor's well meaning struggle with economics reminds me of a man whom I saw recently in East Boston, under an alcoholic spell, consulting several valuable moments trying to climb a lamp post, when he might have been doing something useful. But, like our esteemed editor, he didn't know "what he was up against," so he struggled on pawing the air and kicking the post.

The main point beneath this maze of words appears to be that "The people of the cities are unwilling to have their municipal business managed on the economical profitable scale that obtains in private enterprise."

The proposition looks very funny when it stands out alone, doesn't it? If anybody has heard of any line of private business that gives the public more for their money than that carried on by the public, such as the postoffice, public schools, highways, etc., we will publish it as soon as we hear from you. Over half the towns and cities in this country own their water works system, and everywhere, yet heard from, get better service for less money than in those places where "private enterprise obtains." Hundreds of towns and cities have demonstrated the public economy of municipal ownership of gas and electric lighting plants, by overwhelming differences in price.

We would suggest that the editor read Prof. Bemis' book on municipal ownership. Now and then, the politicians play a trick on the city and

turn over their valuable privileges to private concerns, and the capitalist-press sends a cry abroad that municipal ownership has failed.

IMPORTANT.

A meeting of the citizens of Haverhill will be held in city hall, Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, to discuss the proposed city charter. This charter is a huge scheme concocted by the Republican politicians in direct line with the present trend of affairs, centralizing the powers of government, and taking more and more power out of the hands of the citizens.

The charter robs the people of ward representation by abolishing the common council and providing for election of school committee by the city at large. This will end minority representation and make it impossible for either the democrats or the Socialist parties to get any office in these important bodies till they get a majority in the entire city, thus entrenching more strongly in office the republican party and the money power behind it.

The charter also deprives the people of the right to elect street superintendent, assistant assessor and other important officials, and makes these offices appointive; a plain way of telling the people that they do not know enough to elect their own officials.

Every fair minded citizen should be on hand at this meeting to protest against this monstrous insult to our intelligence and this blow at democratic government. Every citizen who believes the people are capable of self government will turn out and help to vote it down. Those who believe in the rule of the few and obedience to their masters will vote for it or stay away.

HAVERHILL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"The Parish Priest" is without doubt one of the strongest and prettiest plays ever penned by a playwright. You weep and laugh in turn at the pathos and original humor which are ably blended and drawn out by a master hand and which lead up to situations that are beautifully enacted. What appeals to one is the naturalness of the play. It is everyday life depicted by an artist and observer of scenes that happen in the life of every community. It is original and what is more, it does not depend upon the scenic effects to bring out any strong points, the author having attended to that in the lines. There is no heavy villain, there are no exciting climaxes that will cause the blood to curdle. Everything is simple and true to life. It is a picture of simple life cleverly woven together and cleverly produced by a competent company, and each character is so strong that it stands out strongly.

Mr. Daniel L. Hart has attempted no burlesque on the Irish race. There is nothing to show in it other than the proper light. No girls come out in short skirts, but, instead, it is refined in every particular, the language being sweet, choice and pure, and the characters such as are to be met in every walk of life. This play will be seen Saturday night.

CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS.

The following matter, being an account of the State Executive Committee meeting, went astray in the mails last week:

The Executive Committee of Massachusetts Socialist clubs met Sunday and devoted most of the time to the consideration of speakers. Revised dates for Wilshire are as follows: Lowell, Oct. 14; Amesbury, 15; Haverhill, 16; Lawrence, 17; Lynn, 18; Salem, 19; Boston, 20; Whitman, (probably) 21; Clinton, 22. All these dates, except Whitman, seem to be definitely settled.

Father McGrady's dates remain unchanged, as follows: Boston, 14; Quincy, 15; Brockton, 16; Newburyport, 17.

Charles W. White, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, speaks in Lynn the 15th. Dr. J. A. Keown speaks also in Lynn on the 18th, in company with Wilshire. Rev. H. W. Smith is booked for Charlestown, ward three ward room, on Friday, the 11th.

The executive committee has decided to arrange a tour for George H. Wrenn, candidate for Governor, for the week beginning Sunday, Oct. 27. Lynn has already spoken for him for the 29th.

Urgent requests have been sent to Eugene V. Debs and to "Mother" Jones, asking for a week, or more, of their services during the campaign.

The following speakers (aside from those dates already filled) are available on terms given below:

George H. Wrenn, candidate for Governor, tour arranging for week beginning Oct. 27, expenses; address secretary executive committee. Evenings in western part of state; address speaker at Springfield.

Charles W. White, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, evenings for places near Roxbury; Sundays, for more remote localities; expenses. Week days, requiring loss of time from work, expenses and reimbursement for time lost. Address, 9 Sachem street, Roxbury.

Dr. J. A. Keown, evenings near home; expenses. Address, 23 Ireson street, Lynn.

David Goldstein, 37 Maywood

street, Highland District, Boston; expenses where not taken from work. Otherwise \$3 and expenses.

Martha Moore Avery, 202 West Springfield street, Boston, \$3 and expenses.

Lizzie Harlow, 42 Smith street, Lynn, \$3 and expenses.

Rev. H. W. Smith, Address, W. E. Dixon, Mendon, Mass. Regular charges, \$5 and expenses.

A. H. Dennett, Middleboro, Mass., expenses.

All branches should write to speakers direct, thus saving time and possible confusion. The executive committee is composed of busy men, who cannot take the time required for securing speakers except in special cases, though they will cheerfully assist in every possible way.

The "Appeal to Voters" is out and ready for sale at \$1.25 per thousand. Every town and city should be covered. Circulars of information have been mailed to all known existing organizations of the state. Copies of circular can be secured by applying to the secretary of the executive committee. Membership cards are printing and due stamps will be ready in a few days.

W. P. Porter.

DOINGS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the executive committee of Massachusetts Socialist clubs was held in Boston on Oct. 13. A large number of communications accepted and placed on file with instructions to secretary to reply where needed. Charters granted to Taunton, Webster, and Milford organizations.

Application for state charter filled out, signed by committee members and ordered forwarded to national headquarters.

Financial Secretary-Treasurer W. E. Dixon reported that 37,000 state leaflets (Appeal to Voters) had been ordered. A rubber stamp, bearing name of committee, was ordered made. Charles W. White's letter accepting the nomination as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, accepted and ordered published.

Lizzie Harlow, of 42 Smith street, Lynn, and John J. Gallagher, of 104 Readville street, Hyde Park, added to list of campaign speakers.

Price of membership cards was placed at 50 cents per hundred.

Other matters were discussed and attended to and meeting adjourned.

W. P. Porter, Sec'y.

Comrades are again urged to send application direct to speakers, as the secretary, like all other members of the committee, is doing volunteer work, and cannot devote the time to securing speakers, much further than to assist in arranging tours in special instances.

It is to be regretted that in some manner the report of the ex-committee was omitted from last week's Clarion, thus withholding valuable information from the branches and locals regarding speakers, literature, etc., which should now be in their hands.

The state leaflets (Appeals to Voters) are printed and ready for distribution at \$1.25 per thousand. Membership cards can now be purchased at 50 cents per hundred, and due stamps at 10 cents each. Applications for charters should be sent in as soon as possible. Notification of the acceptance of such applications will be sent out, and charters will be forwarded as soon as they can be printed.

It should be noted that John J. Gallagher, whose address is given above, will speak evenings for expenses. Address him direct.

Any active Socialists residing in South Framingham or persons knowing of such, are requested to send their names to the undersigned.

W. P. Porter,

614 Winthrop Building, Boston, Mass.

The executive committee of Massachusetts Socialist clubs met last Sunday with Goldstein, Dixon, Page, and Porter present, and Goldstein in the chair. The time was mostly devoted to consideration of campaign speakers.

George H. Wrenn will speak in Lynn on the 29th.

Carey and MacCartney are not available; must attend to their districts.

The executive committee is composed of busy men who have given faithfully what time they could from their regular business, and in some cases more than they could well afford. The comrades should exercise patience if matters do not always move with the regularity of clockwork, remembering that there is much to do and the time since the appointment and organization of the committee comparatively short. The committee began its labors with no funds in the treasury and with a campaign upon its hands in connection with re-organizing the various locals and branches.

The many inquiries from all over the state show that the seeds of Socialism are finding lodgment everywhere, giving promise of a glorious harvest in the near future.

W. P. Porter, Sec'y. 614 Winthrop Bldg., Boston.

Representative F. O. MacCartney of Rockland, Mass., is giving a course of thirteen lectures on Socialism in his town.

NEW-YORK LETTER.

Hundreds of Social Democratic meetings are being held all over this big town, and at least some converts are being made; yet progress seems slow when compared with the cause, the time and money put into the work.

In a great city like this the forces of competition wield a tremendous power, and that power is always used to the political advantage of the two old parties.

You will understand something about this great power when I tell you that there are nearly ten thousand barrooms in Greater New York.

Not only that, but the office holders, too, have an immense power. From mayor down to policeman I suppose there are nearly twenty thousand men whose living depends, they think, on the success of one or the other of the two old parties.

There are 7,000 policemen and they alone control not less than 20,000 votes. They see to it, that this is a wide-open town and, by the way, a wide-open town is just what the average workingman wants.

The worker will howl, march through the muddy streets behind the ward boss, lose his sleep and get a big head, and, worst of all, vote for a wide open town.

Is it any wonder that capitalists have little respect for us?

With all of these contending forces the Socialist party has a hard time making great progress and yet on the other hand, there is more discontent here than anywhere else.

The middle class is getting a mighty power in this city. I find that within twenty-five miles of city hall there are over 6000 retail shoe dealers.

You can travel for miles and miles on the streets of Greater New York and count tens of thousands of mercantile and professional men.

It is pretty safe to say that there are more middle class men engaged in the mercantile trade within twenty-five miles of the city hall of New York at present than the census gave for this entire country east of the Mississippi in 1870.

The department stores have actually created a new middle class in their managers of departments. I am quite well acquainted with the managers of the shoe department stores and these men receive a salary of from \$2,500 to \$5000 a year.

Then, again, the men next to them receive from \$1000 to \$2000 a year. Now these men are not proletarians in any sense.

I had a long talk with the manager of a wholesale shoe firm, a firm that does an enormous business from Boston to San Francisco.

I asked this bright business man if the middle class shoe dealers were disappearing. He informed me that they had increased enormously in the past ten years.

This is what the United States census is showing and what everyone who has made a careful investigation knows, and that is why I can't see the reason of our putting a contrary declaration into our platform.

Russell.

SOCIALIST ALDERMAN OF NEWBURYPORT GETS IN HIS WORK FOR THE REFERENDUM.

Alderman Pearson submitted the following ordinance, which, after a little discussion, was passed to its second reading:

"When fifty qualified voters petition the mayor and board of aldermen for a referendum of any measure pertaining to the public welfare, to the citizens for their decision, the mayor and board of aldermen shall, acting under the power given in section 20 of the municipal charter, as soon after as may be expedient, order a general election to be held at the several polling places, and said measure shall be presented to the qualified voters for their decision, voting yes and nay.

"The ordinance shall take effect on its passage."

The twenty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at St. Thomas College Hall, in the city of Scranton, Pa., beginning at 10 o'clock, Thursday morning, December 5, 1901, and will continue in session until the business of the convention has been concluded. Now that the confederation has become of age, we look to see it vote a class-conscious workingman's ticket.

THE UNION LABEL.

The Label, yes the Label! 'Tis better, far, than gold; And stronger than a cable To keep us in the fold!

It gives good pay and holiday; It breaks the sweat shop's rule; It leaves the children at their play; It sends them to the school.

Penitentiaries inhuman; It places under the ban; The Label saves the woman; The Label lifts the man.

It makes the home a heaven; 'For it sets inmates free; It is a wondrous leaven; That works for liberty!

Then cheer we for the little Label! 'Tis better, far, than gold; And stronger than a cable To keep us in the fold!

—William R. Fox.

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