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THE CLARION

HAVERHILL, MASS., NOVEMBER 16, 1901.

VOL. V. No. 10
PRICE TWO CENTS

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THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S GLAD HAND EXTENDED TO LABOR.

Curtis Guild, Jr., in his Haverhill speech the night before election, showed very plainly the hopelessness of attempting to mend our present economic system and the utter inability of either of the old parties to offer any substantial relief to the suffering masses. He admitted that the strain of factory life was much more severe than that of professional life, and that it was really essential for the well-being of the workers that the hours of labor should be reduced as much as possible. He said the Republican party was doing all in its power to reduce the hours of labor, but that they were subject to the limitations of economic conditions. Capital, he said, went where there was least restriction placed upon it. Hence, if we shorten the hours of labor too much, manufacturers will go to the Southern states to invest their capital where there are less restrictions, and where they can employ women and children for long hours at low wages. We must be careful not to drive capital out of the state and reduce ourselves to a low industrial level.

Yes; workmen, you who are exhausting your life energies piling up uncounted wealth for your masters, you whose wives are "slaves of the wheel of toil," you whose children are denied the privileges of education, you whose fate is worse than that of the black chattel slave before the Civil War, the Republican party loves you; it pities you; it calls upon you to share in its thrills of patriotism and in its prosperity rejoicings. And yet this grand old party openly acknowledges that it can offer you no substantial relief, and heaps ridicule and vilification on the only party that pretends to offer you or endeavors to offer you any relief. If you can live on dreams and imaginings and thrills of patriotism, then continue to endorse the party that holds you in slavery. On the other hand, the Socialist party offers you scientific proof that poverty and economic misery can be easily banished, and none of our wise Republican and Democratic statesmen can be found to refute that proof.

EDITOR SHEDD STILL TROUBLED

By "The Party of Nightmares and Dreams" That Was "Wiped Out."

Our Gazette editor hasn't yet extricated himself from the anarchistic delusion, but still wobbles about in helpless despair. Poor man! Economics are too much for him. He reads in a press despatch that "Mother Jones has been recommending the miners to go home and resort to arms if necessary," and not knowing even the alphabet of Socialism, he swallowed it as a sweet morsel, and smacks his lips.

He says: "She was presumably prescribing for these discontented working men the Socialist remedy for their ills."

Either Editor Shedd is woefully ignorant of the principles of Socialism, or he presumes that his readers are.

Does this editor know the difference between a bullet and a ballot? the difference between harmony and strife? between war and peace? We can hardly expect so much, as he still thinks collective ownership of the means of production and distribution means "dividing up."

If our poor, misguided, Republicanized-over, capitalized editor should reverse his mental telescope and look through the small end he might catch a glimpse of economic light. His utterances are really too absurd and ridiculous to call for any serious reply. Yet there are people who have never heard a single tenet of Socialism who swallow these conglomerations of ignorance and perversion without a murmur.

If Editor Shedd, with his wide range of knowledge, will give us authentic evidence that any Socialist ever advocated violence in any form, we will publish the facts entire in large black-faced type. If this dispenser of economic wisdom will mail us a statement of one principle or tenet of Socialism that encourages violence we promise to publish the same on our front page, in heavy, black type.

Any man who knows the rudiments of Socialism knows that the whole Socialist philosophy is in its very essence a philosophy of peace. And the Socialist party is the only party that stands consistently for peace, because

it seeks to abolish competition, the very soul of war and strife. This is one of the perennial jokes of history, that all reformers are maligned for the very sins which they oppose.

Now, Mr. Editor, if Socialism is such a menace to safety as you say, why don't you come up like a man and prove your point? If you can't sustain your accusations by evidence or logic, don't you know that you are making yourself ridiculous in the eyes of thoughtful people? Why don't you write a real expose of Socialism in your paper, and show the people just wherein Socialism is dangerous, just how it has injured business in Haverhill, and how it would smash things generally. You ought to be able to show it up pretty well in the same space that the Gazette used to scare away Socialism on the night before election. If you don't do something pretty soon, the people will catch on to the fact that you never studied economics, anyway. Most of them suspect it now.

DEMOCRATIC - REPUBLICAN-SOCIALISTIC SCHOFIELD ELECTED TO BEACON HILL.

The election of Geo. A. Schofield to the Massachusetts Legislature from the 22nd Essex is very significant of the present political trend. Mr. Schofield tells us in his paper, the Ipswich Chronicle, that this was his sixth attempt "to get a seat under the gilded dome," and each time he went into the contest "with defeat staring him in the face," for the reason that the district is three to one Republican, and he has always run on the Democratic ticket. He says that about 600 Republicans and about 600 Democrats voted for him.

However, while patting himself on the back in the public mirror for his personal popularity, he gives away the real reason for his victory, by saying: "I have been told time and time again to come over to the other side and success would come. I am willing to admit today that the line which divides the Republican and the Democratic pirates is mostly an imaginary one." Changed economic and political conditions have practically united the two old parties, Mr. Schofield, and no one knows it better than you.

The humorous feature is that Mr. Schofield has posed also as a "Socialistic," and he boasts of having caught 150 votes of Socialists.

For the benefit of the uninitiated, we must correct Mr. Schofield's mathematics by subtracting 150 from that estimate, as no Socialist votes for any old party candidate. It's not a question of men with us, for the issue of Socialism is far above the best man that ever walked.

If it is true that many staunch supporters of Socialism occasionally vote

for an old party nominee for his personal merits, but a full fledged Socialist never deviates to that extent. Herein lies our strength, so bewildering to the "old liners," and herein is much of our hope.

MAN vs. MACHINE.

From 1880 to 1890 new machinery was introduced into the United States equivalent to the labor power of 40,000,000 men. Massachusetts has machinery doing as much work as 50,000,000 men. The machinery in the mills of Great Britain is equal to 700,000,000 men, more than all the adult inhabitants of the earth.

Mr. Gladstone stated that by the aid of machinery the manufacturing power of the world doubles every seven years, and if not, why not? The working class have not as much to fear from the paper labor of Europe and Asia as they have from the competition of labor-saving machinery in America. This country contains several millions of tramps. Fifty years ago there were neither tramps or millionaires.

In 84 organized trades in the United States there are only 29 in which the workers are employed 300 days in the year.

Through trades unionism we can increase wages, and reduce the daily hours of toil, but we cannot dictate to the capitalist class, how many days in the year they must employ us.—Exchange.

But the machine can't vote; you can if you did know it.

BOSTON CENTRAL CLUB ORGANIZED.

The Social Democrats of Greater Boston held a lively meeting Sunday evening, November 10, at 724 Washington street, and organized the Boston Central Club with thirty members, electing the following officers: Organizer, Patrick Mahoney of Ward 7; Corresponding Secretary, William J. Coyne of Ward 25; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, William R. Dyer of Ward 9; Literary Agent, F. W. Gutberlet of Ward 10. A Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was also elected.

The Club is laying plans for a vigorous winter campaign, with brighter prospects for effective propaganda than ever before.

Read the letter from our Reading man on the Watchtower; then get at it. Do something to push the wagon along. You'll have to get out and push if you want to be "in it."

One of the most noticeable features of the Massachusetts State election was the sudden appearance of a goodly number of Socialist votes in nearly all the small towns, there being almost no blanks.

DEMOCRATIC SOCIAL RALLY.

About 100 Citizens Hear Exposition of that Party's Principles in in Dewey Hall.

The local branch of the Democratic Social party held a rally in Dewey Hall last evening that was attended by about 100 men and three women. Charles E. Dewing, candidate for representative on the Socialist ticket, presided at the meeting, and seated on the platform with the speakers were Michael J. Hughes of this town and William E. Dixon of Mendon, the latter also a candidate for representative to the General Court.

Miss Lizzie Harlow of Lynn was introduced as the first speaker and for three-quarters of an hour she gave the most interesting exposition of socialism which has yet been heard in Milford. Her arguments were couched in the most beautiful language and being delivered in an impassioned and highly dramatic manner engaged and held the closest attention of the audience.

Miss Harlow said her party advocated the reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production, so that all may work some of the time instead of a few working all of the time, which is the case today and is responsible for the country's poor industrial condition. Other cardinal principles of Socialism she explained to be the Initiative and Referendum and the right of constituents to recall representatives in the State and National Legislatures; abolition of child labor and the raising of the school age; public ownership of all public utilities, factories, etc.; trial by jury in cases of injunction against workmen; political and economic rights for women equal to those enjoyed by man.

Miss Harlow laid particular stress on higher education for women, and said that the attainment of this means intellectual, moral and economic freedom for her sex. Today, she contended, owing to the competitive system, woman is made a slave and man a tramp. Women are displacing men at the work bench for less than one-third the wages that they should receive. Society demands more of woman today than ever before and gives so little to do with that it is no wonder that young girls go astray early in life and are lost. She attacked the saloon as an enemy to the poor people, but held that poverty makes intemperance, rather than intemperance poverty, and until the working people are freed from their enslaved conditions of today that the temperance problem will never be settled.

The speaker inveighed strongly against the growing ascendancy of corporate power upon the Legislature, and she exposed many of the corrupting influences which are at work on Beacon hill. She closed by a fervent exhortation of her hearers to vote the Socialist ticket and to continue doing so until both the old parties are shattered. Then and not till then, she declared, would full liberty be realized by the American people.—Milford Daily News.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

Every comrade in Greater Boston and every one interested in Socialist propaganda is urgently requested to be present at Machinists' Hall, Wells Memorial Building, 987 Washington street, Boston, next Sunday evening, November 15, at 8 P. M., to consider a matter of the greatest importance to our movement. This invitation is especially extended to every reader of The Clarion.

The Propaganda Committee has on hand a plan of the most vital import that will enable us to carry on a vastly increased work. It is absolutely essential that every one in the vicinity of Boston who is interested in the extension of Socialist thought, whether a member of the party or not, should be present.

Don't forget the date. Paste this in your hat.

Per order of the Committee.

Report of State Propaganda committee and various other important articles were crowded out this week, for want of space. Our advertising business is growing too rapidly. We shall have to reduce size of ads., with same charge as now.

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Published Every Saturday by the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PUB ASS'N at No. 2 Gilman Place, Haverhill, Mass.

One Year 50 cts. Six Months, 25 cts. Single Copies, 2 cts.

Entered at Haverhill P. O., August 31, 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



SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1901.

SOCIALISM VS. ANARCHISM.

By Thomas J. Morgan.

There are but two fundamental theories of human relationship—the Anarchist and the Socialist. On one or the other of those all human institutions were based, and to one or the other all sociological thought must trend.

The first had its birth in the animal instinct of self-preservation and individual conquest. Its logical products in modern "civilization" are "private property," the competitive struggle for life, wealth and power, industrial and commercial warfare and moral chaos.

The second began with the recognition of the interdependence of mankind, and grew with the expanding association of family, village, town, city, national and international life.

The intellectual and moral development consequent upon this ascending association lifted some men's thoughts above the ignorant self-conceit of the individual isolation. It laid the foundations of those public institutions which have been slowly raised above the realm of anarchist contention and private conquest, and which represent the idea of social ownership, social power and social consciousness.

Passing from theory to fact and from the remote to the near, the growth and character of Socialist thought may be seen in its propositions, its demands and in its organized expressions as it attacks the vital institutions of anarchism.

It proposes a scientific system of co-operative production and distribution of the necessities and comforts of life for use, as a substitute for the present planless way in which the means of life are produced and distributed from no other motive and for no other purpose than the private profit of the individuals in control, and in which abundance precedes a scarcity and overproduction causes famine.

With the foregoing proposition Socialism requires a change in the economic relations of all who are engaged in the work of production and distribution by demanding the establishment of a partnership in place of the present relation of "master and servant"; that this anarchist relation of conqueror and conquered be abolished, together with its anarchist "labor market," in which men, women and children compete with each other in a struggle to sell themselves for an hour, a day or a week, to masters who wish to buy, and in which the "market price" is a living wage" or less, and in which the old and gray and an ever-increasing number of able-bodied, animated pieces of "property" whom anarchism has provided no place or use, except in the cartoons of their daily papers, magazines and other ethical exhibits of anarchism.

As a political force Socialism presents an organized movement, international in theory, spirit, principle, aim and programme; composed of a class-conscious body of work people seeking by every legitimate means to improve the immediate physical and mental well-being of the toiling masses and to secure the political power of the State or Nation.

Certain of securing this political power, Socialism formulates this fundamental political programme: The public ownership of the means of production and distribution—land, capital and machinery—and the socialization of productive and distributive industry.

The growth of Socialist thought

may be divided into three periods—the first, a long, slow, unconscious development; the second, a sudden conscious and brief flight into abstract speculation and idealism; the third and present period, in which it has rapidly crystallized into a concrete movement of world-wide extent and force.

The serfs of Europe, hurriedly transformed into "free laborers," for the convenience of the Anarchist owners of the new machinery of production for profit and into political equality with their masters, absorbed the Socialist thought, developed a class consciousness and practical organization.

A quarter of a century ago this movement entered the economic and political field. First it excited amusement, then interest, and later alarm and fear. The champions and the entrenched and buttressed fortifications of anarchism were powerless to withstand its progress; under whatever form anarchy has established its individual domination, whether of Russian despotism, qualified monarchy or ostentatious Republicanism, Socialism has challenged its claims and weakened its power. Though handicapped in a thousand anarchist ways in the political field, Socialism has placed its representatives in every imperial parliament in Europe to herald the coming of the Socialist majority.

In the world of literature, science, art and religion, in spite of the duress of anarchist domination Socialism with increasing power challenges the assumptions of anarchy and exposes its pretensions.

In America, as nowhere else, the Rockefellers, with reckless disregard of consequences, are forcing the logic of anarchist thought to its ultimate conclusion and exhibit the individual right to property, the individual right of industrial and commercial conquest in all its monstrous realism. Face to face with this uncrowned monarch, the American citizen discovered that the Fourth of July has lost all its glorious meaning, that all the declarations of equality and self-government are mere fancies; that all that is real in that institution is its noise.

Shocked at this discovery, the awakened citizen invents an immediate reform and plants thereon his flag, and rebuilds, forms and reforms, till forced against his will to see in Socialism his sole defense against the monster Anarchy.

In this conscious conclusion sacred regard for the rights of private property sinks, as did the divinity of kings before the sovereignty of the people, and the individual right is merged in the greater right of the whole people, and the beautiful attractions which illumined the revolutionary creation of this Republic become the practical economic and political demands of the American Socialist.

The equality and brotherhood of man, his common ownership of the earth and in all that industry, science and art have added in the course of human progress, becomes an inseparable part of its mental and physical existence and links him with the international movement of Socialism against Anarchy.—Machinists' Monthly Journal.

Several prominent business men there are patiently waiting for the next panic to put them out of business, and give them a little leisure for economic thought. They will then be able to get a clearer view of the industrial trend. Already they begin to see that the competitive principle is a little shakey, and they are seeking an escape.

"The election of Tuesday was one of the quietest ever held in this section, but little interest being manifested. But a very small vote was cast, the total number being less than 1800 in a registration of 3100. Of course the success of the Republican ticket generally was conceded, the chief interest centering in the 22d representative district. The Democratic candidate, Schofield, carried the city by 223 over his nearest opponent, Hull, and the district by 210. Kenyon, the Socialist, polled 206 in the city and 304 in the district. Kimball led in the city with 850 votes and the district with 1473. Alderman Pearson failed to carry Ward 6, though making a fine run there, and was beaten in the second district by 337 votes, being four behind Wm. Merrill, Jr., Democrat.

"For senator in the third district, Foster, Republican, carried the city with 923 votes, Johnson, Socialist, coming next with 390, McKensie, the Democrat, receiving only 283.

"S. Henry Noyes, the Socialist candidate for councillor, received 295 votes.

Newburyport's vote for governor

was: Crane, 997; Quincy, 412; Wrenn, 162; Berry, 81; Lewis, 22."

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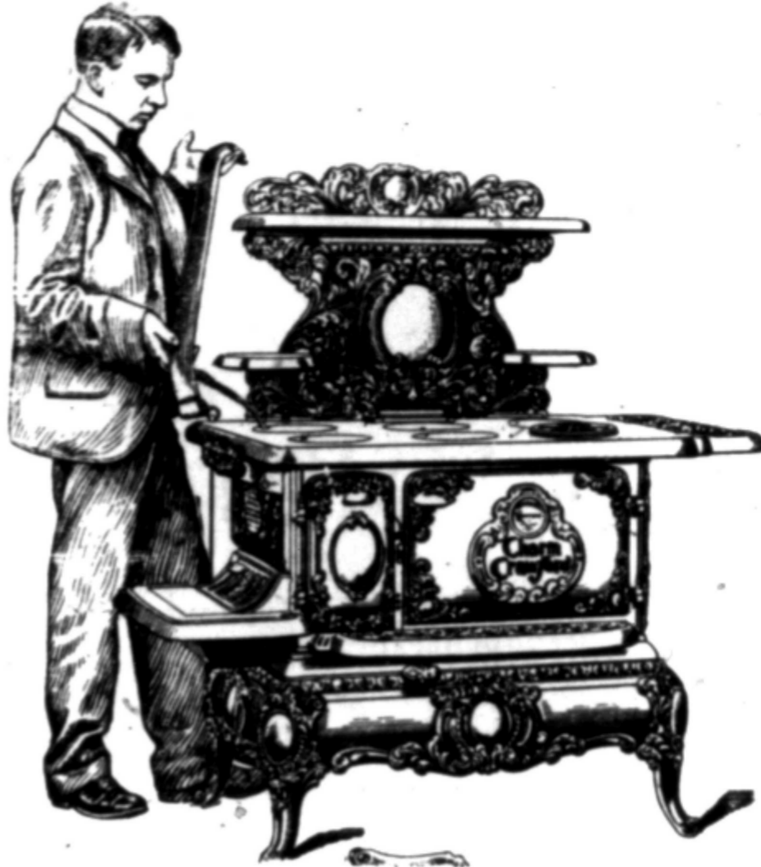
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