

The Haverhill Social Democrat.

NO. 4 VOL. 1.

Haverhill, Mass., October 28, 1899.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

LET ME OFF AT
42-52 Merrimack St.

Simonds & Adams,

THE POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE OF HAVERHILL.

Ladies' Suits at \$9.98

That we mention specially today, are worthy the immediate attention of all interested. Bought or ordered today, they could be sold for any where near this figure and, like all the garments here, they are choice new goods, the stylish product of the best makers, made by men tailors under cleanly, healthful conditions. There are no sweat shop products in our stock, and for goods of this quality here carried, we quote prices that will stand comparison any where. Prices the same to all, for we have only ONE PRICE and that the Lowest.

SPECIAL

We will offer an extra value in Ladies' Stylish Suits, made of the popular durable and stylish Scotch Homespun, in light, medium and dark grays, oxfords and blue mixtures. Reffer style jacket, all lined with silk. Skirts made in the habit back, interlined and lined with percaline, bottom finished with wide velvet facings. Fabrics strictly all wool and thoroughly shrunken. The price we make for this lot of suits is about what you'd expect to pay for the jacket alone.

JACKETS

LADIES' JACKETS of fine all-wool Kersey Cloths in black and the new tans, browns, castors, blues and navies, neatly tailored, the edges finished with rows of fine stitching, all lined with an extra heavy tailors' silk serge.

LADIES' JACKETS of the celebrated Washington Mills Kersey in blacks, reds and browns, richly embroidered, nearly all over, a fronts, backs, collars, cuffs and lapels, with stylish scroll effect in silk braiding, all lined with taffeta silk.

\$9.98

\$15.00

LADIES' REEFER JACKETS of a very superior all-wool Kersey in browns, blues, tans, castors and black, fine stitched edges, strap seams half velvet collar, lined throughout with a heavy Skinner satin that's warranted for two seasons' wear. This guarantee goes with each Jacket.

\$12.50

LADIES' JACKETS of a very fine soft napped chinchilla, in a dressy dark Oxford mixture, all lined with heavy Skinner satin, deep self-faced at front, extra stitching at seams, velvet collar, a dressy coat that's extra warm.

\$15.00

TIGHT FITTING black Kersey Cloth Jackets, with adjustable roll collar worn up or down, collar and fronts edged with Persian lamb, strapped seams.

\$22.50

FINE KERSEY JACKETS in tans, blues and castors, with very deep, wide collar extending down over lapels, of genuine beaver fur, all lined with rich novelty stripe silk in bright colorings.

\$20.00



REPRESENTATIVE JAMES F. CAREY.
Candidate for Re-election 5th Essex District.



REPRESENTATIVE LOUIS M. SCATES.
Candidate for Re-election 3rd Essex District.

GAREY AND SCATES' RECORDS.

Showing How Social Democrats Represent their Constituents—Why They Should be Re-elected and Why Every Candidate on the Social Democratic Party Ticket Should be Elected.

**LOOK UPON THEIR RECORDS,
THEN UPON CARLETON'S**

"YOU CAST YOUR BALLOT AND TAKE YOUR CHOICE."

The Haverhill Social Democrat on behalf of the Social Democratic party, presents to the voters of the third and fifth Essex districts, to the voters of every other district in Essex County, to the voters of Massachusetts the records of Representatives James F. Carey and Louis M. Scates, Social Democrats, in the session of the Great and General Court of Massachusetts of 1899. The Social Democratic party presents the joint records of the two first, but not the last, Social Democratic representatives elected to state office in any State of the United States, as examples of the fidelity to principle, of the unswerving devotion to the cause of the working class, of the practicability of Social Democrats, of the incorruptibility, which characterizes the socialist representatives and the socialist movement throughout the world.

The workers should take heed of these records. They are different from the ordinary records of office holders, inasmuch as they have a meaning and stand for something, which the records of state legislators in the United States have never before stood for. In them are expressed the hopes, the aspirations of the working class, the fruitage of many long years of struggle against oppression, the ripened judgment garnered from bitter experience and sore adversity. These records are the partial history of the first two workmen, who stood in the legislative halls of any state of the nation and raised their voices and cast their votes, in the face of the oppressor and the oppressor's creatures, not only for what is here printed, but for the complete freedom of the workers from economic bondage.

These records give the reasons in themselves why Representatives Carey and Scates should be re-elected. More than that they give the reasons why every candidate for office on the Social Democratic party ticket, both local and state should be elected. And still more than that they tell graphically and eloquently why the workers must organize into and support the Social Democratic party and forever sever allegiance, directly or indirectly, with the republican and democratic parties.

BILLS INTRODUCED BY CAREY AND SCATES.

Providing for an investigation of the Marlboro strike. Laid on table. Vote on Roll call 134 to lay on table, 79 against.

Raising the school age and the age of employment from 14 to 16 years. On a standing vote only 29 voted for bill. Carey demanded a roll call, only 31 supporting his demand, 30 being the number required.

Providing for eight hours for state, city and town employes. Defeated.

To prohibit the bonding of street or other railroad employes by the corporations. Passed the House, defeated in Senate.

To allow trade unions to pay sick and death benefits. This bill was defeated but a similar one passed.

Giving a right of action for damages by relatives, where personal injury or death results from negligence of corporations or other employers. Defeated. Roll call refused.

Bill providing that any person injured or killed shall be considered to have been exercising due care and negligence. Defeated. Roll call refused.

Bill providing that in case any portion of an engine or other drawing or propelling apparatus breaks or fails to work properly, such fact shall be deemed prima facie evidence in suits for damages for personal injury or death, that the corporation owning such apparatus was guilty of negligence. Committee recommended rejection, finally passed the House on roll call; 54 yeas, 50 nays, 23 pairs. Rejected unanimously in Senate.

Bill to exempt not less than \$10 of a wage earners' income from attachment. Defeated on roll call, 69 against, 56 for; 4 pairs.

Bill to prevent the defrauding of wage earners. Defeated by reference to next General Court.

Bill to cause the State to take possession of the Ice industry in the Metropolitan District. Defeated on rising vote, 57 for 76 against.

FOR.

The following bills were supported and voted for by Representatives Scates and Carey.

To consider the wisdom of the House expressing its opinion relative to the Philippine situation.

To allow the citizens of Taunton to elect their Superintendent of Streets by popular vote.

To give purchasers on installment plan greater protection.

To make state election days a half holiday.

To admit a bill giving the City Council of Newburyport control of the Water Commissioners of that city.

To prevent overtime employment of women and children.

To give greater protection to policy holders in Industrial and Prudential Insurance companies.

To place telephone companies under the control of the State.

To incorporate the Marine Park Tower company.

On passing to be engrossed the bill placing telephone companies under control of the State.

To impose a tax on legacies, successions and certain other legacies.

To require railroads to carry bicycles as baggage.

GRADE CROSSINGS

The question of the abolition of the grade crossings in the city is not a new one to the people of Haverhill. For many years it has been agitated, debated, discussed and trotted out regularly every election until the subject has become very much of a chestnut and the people have almost resigned themselves to the inevitable and become convinced that any attempt to rid the city of this evil is a hopeless one and will never end in practical results.

Mayors have been elected on this issue, got into office, forgot their pledges or, as in one case, "changed their minds" and passed into political obscurity forever. Candidates for aldermen and councilmen have denounced vigorously the greed and rapacity of the Boston & Maine railroad in not providing suitable protection for the pedestrian, marched into office, enacted the customary fare, spoke their little piece, and then retired into private life. Aspirants for legislative honors have rung the changes upon the iniquity of grade crossings and railroad corporations, played upon the people's feelings, went to Boston, also "changed their minds" and gradually disappeared. All all went their way but the issue remained. In every town and city in the world, the politician whose trade is deceit always manufactures an "issue" which will touch the voters on a tender spot in order that the nefarious traffic of betraying the people's rights can go on untroubled and undisturbed. It doesn't matter whether the subject matter of the issue affects the people's real interests or not; all that is necessary is to find out what will affect the people's feelings, in short upon what line can the people be fooled the easiest, and all will be well. Lies, slander, misrepresentation, skillful oratory and eloquent appeals, usually to patriotism, will do the rest.

In this case it happens that the question of abolishing the grade crossing is a serious one and does really affect the people. Grade crossings have always been a menace to life and limb and the efforts of the people to remedy the evil have always been of no avail. Countless lives have been lost and sorrow carried into many homes but the skillful jugglery of political prestidigitators has counted for more than all of the lives and all of the broken homes. At one time it did seem as if relief was coming. Three years ago the city government plucked up courage enough to request the state legislature to allow them to submit the matter of petitioning the superior court for the appointment of a commission to a referendum vote of the city. There was method in their madness. The state law is to the effect that the mayor and board of aldermen of any city can petition the superior court for the appointment of a commission. A hearing is then held and if the court sees fit to appoint the commission the work of abolishing the grade crossings goes on. The expenses of the work is paid in the following proportions: Railroad, 65 per cent, state, 25 per cent and city 10 per cent. The action of the city government in 1898 in requesting the legislature for the privilege of a referendum vote was a bluff. They should have requested the appointment of a commission by the superior court, but knowing the calibre of the members of the legislature they made a grand stand play in asking for a referendum vote. Of course the legislature refused the request and that spasm of virtue died right there. When the few Social Democrats a year ago went into office, it was with the determination to push the abolition of grade crossings through to consummation and rid the elections of the issue forever. How far they succeeded, how those who had previously advocated the abolition of grade crossings, "changed their minds," how the Social Democrats exposed the hypocrisy of the charlatans who had deceived the people for years this article will show.

On January 11 last Mayor Chase sent a communication to the board of aldermen urging action toward the abolition of grade crossings. Alderman Flanders introduced an order petitioning the superior court to appoint a commission. The order was laid on the table by the republican majority. At the succeeding meeting an order for a public hearing was introduced and passed. The public hearing was held on Feb. 14. Many prominent citizens were present and presented their views for and against the abolition of grade crossings. It was made plain that only those opposed the movement who were financially interested. On Feb. 21 the matter was taken up in the session of the board of aldermen. Many citizens were present and they requested another public hearing that night. It seems that in the week that had elapsed since the first public hearing, the opponents of abolition had gotten together, engaged a lawyer in the person of Boyd E. Jones, a noted corporation attorney, and it was they who desired a second hearing, which was granted. Mr. Jones presented his clients side of the story in the manner peculiar to his kind, presenting arguments to show how beneficial grade crossings were to the public at large. Mayor Chase left the chair and related his arguments, and immediately upon the reconvening of the board the order petitioning for the appointment of a commission was passed and ultimately presented to the superior court.

In the meanwhile the opponents of the movement were not idle and in a short time, before the superior court could grant the customary hearing, a bill was introduced by Representative Carleton, of the fourth district, in the state legislature, which aimed to set aside the state law on grade crossings so far as it related to Haverhill. This was house bill 811, as follows:

Section 1, Chapter four hundred and twenty-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety, and acts amendatory thereof, shall not, for the period of four years from and after the passing of this act, apply to the abolition of grade crossings in the city of Haverhill, AND ANY ACTION HERETOFORE TAKEN SHALL BE VOID until the expiration of time hereinafter mentioned, except as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. If, within the period mentioned in section one of this act, ONE THOUSAND LEGAL VOTERS of said City of Haverhill shall petition the mayor and board of aldermen for the submission of the question of grade crossings to the people, the mayor and board of aldermen shall cause to be printed on the official ballot to be used in the succeeding municipal election the question: "Shall grade crossings be abolished within the limits of the city of Haverhill?" and if a majority of the legal voters taking part in said election vote in the affirmative, then the MAYOR AND BOARD OF ALDERMEN MAY proceed in accordance with the provisions of chapter four hundred and twenty-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety, and acts amendatory thereof, to cause the abolition of grade crossings within the city of Haverhill, and this act shall be void and of no effect.

Section 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

This bill was referred to the House and Senate joint committee on railroads and was advocated by Representative Carleton, Senator Samuel George, District Attorney Boyd B. Jones and others. Representatives James F. Carey and Louis M. Scates appeared before the committee in opposition to the bill. After a bitter fight, the committee reported a substitute bill to the Senate, knowing that it would receive the support of the republican member from Haverhill. The only difference between the substitute and the original was the elimination of the clause necessitating the petitioning by one thousand voters for the submission of the question to a referendum. The substitute passed unanimously and came down to the House.

When the bill came before the House for a third reading, it was fought by Representatives Carey and Scates and supported by Representative Carleton, of the fourth district, and others, who, in order to close the debate and to prevent a full discussion of the bill, moved the previous question. Notwithstanding this, Representative Carey got the floor and vigorously denounced the throttling tactics adopted by the republican majority. The bill was ordered to a third reading with only thirteen dissenting votes in the House, and the next question came on the passage of the bill to be engrossed, and here a peculiar thing came to light. After a debate between Representatives Carleton and Carey, which resulted very disastrously for Carleton, Carey offered three amendments, one calling for an immediate referendum in order to prevent the advance that had been made for the abolition of grade crossings, another to strike out the four year exemption clause and the third to change the word "may" to "shall" in the case of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen proceeding toward abolition, if the people voted affirmatively on the referendum which ensued upon the bill and amendments. Representative Carey, despite injuries received that morning by being thrown from a street car, spoke six times, answering all the opponents and succeeding in doubling the vote against the bill from 13 to 26. During the debate one of the members attacked Carey's amendment calling for the referendum in order to prevent the advance that had been made for the abolition of grade crossings, another to strike out the four year exemption clause and the third to change the word "may" to "shall" in the case of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen proceeding toward abolition, if the people voted affirmatively on the referendum which ensued upon the bill and amendments. Representative Carey, despite injuries received that morning by being thrown from a street car, spoke six times, answering all the opponents and succeeding in doubling the vote against the bill from 13 to 26. During the debate one of the members attacked Carey's amendment calling for the referendum in order to prevent the advance that had been made for the abolition of grade crossings, another to strike out the four year exemption clause and the third to change the word "may" to "shall" in the case of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen proceeding toward abolition, if the people voted affirmatively on the referendum which ensued upon the bill and amendments.

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This recital of facts brings out these points: That for years the people have endeavored to secure the abolition of the grade crossings; that they have endeavored after repeatedly electing republicans and democrats pledged to abolition, until a Social Democratic mayor and six Social Democratic members of the City Council were elected who took practical steps to secure abolition; that the efforts of these Social Democrats were thwarted by those who had passed as friends of those who had pledged to abolition but who came out boldly and opposed the movement; that these same erstwhile friends being defeated at the municipal end of the law, resorted to the state legislature where they attempted to nullify every thing gained by the people in the direction of abolition; that had it not been for the Social Democratic members of the legislature there would have been absolutely no choice left the people for four years but submit to the iniquity of the grade crossings; that the Social Democrats, though few in number, had succeeded in pushing the question to the point where the friends and enemies had to take a stand once and for all and had exposed to the public gaze under what a fair seeming guise could exist corruption, deception and brutal disregard of right and equity.

Watch Us Grow

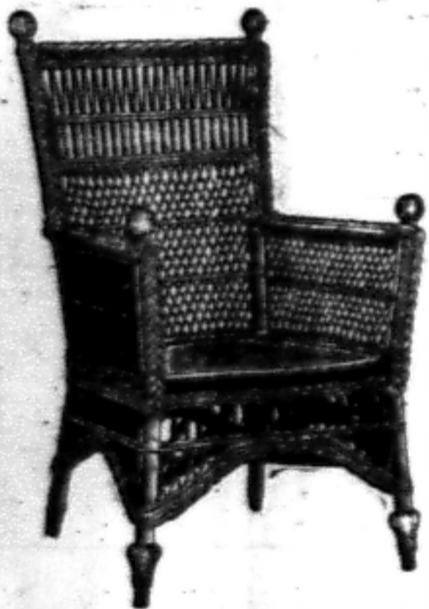
IT IS

Rattan Furniture

THIS WEEK.

We have it in all the NEW FINISHES. Mahogany finish is the latest, while Forest Green, Oak and mixed color are always good. We have special designs not to be found elsewhere. If you are looking for something new in Furniture you can find it in Haverhill's Mammoth Store.

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**COOMBS & GILBERT,
FURNITURE CO.,**

13, 15, 17 and 19 Washington Square, Haverhill, Mass.

Special Sale for This Week.

FOR \$1.98.

Ladies Fine Kid Goodyear Welt Button and Lace Boots
A GENUINE BARGAIN.

**Butler's Shoe Store,
7 WASHINGTON SQUARE**

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

The Haverhill Social Democrat.

Simonds & Adams.

GRADE



GAREY AND SCATES RECORDS

Watch Us Grow

Walter Gilbert



COOMBS & GILBERT

Special Sale for This Week

FOR SEAT

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HAVERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

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SATURDAY, OCT. 28, 1899.

STATE TICKET

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

- For Governor, WINFIELD P. PORTER, Newburyport; Isaac W. Skinner, Brockton; Charles H. Bradley, Haverhill; Charles W. White, Winchester; A. W. Barr, Worcester; Auditor, A. McDonald, Boston; Senator, Fourth Essex District, Joe W. Bean; Representative, Third Essex District, Louis M. Scates; Representative, Fourth Essex District, Charles S. Woodcock; Representative, Fifth Essex District, James F. Carey; Representative, Ninth Essex District, Albert L. Gillen.

SOCIALISM VS. CAPITALISM.

Social Democrats throughout the country may have doubted that the political battle now going on in the Haverhill district is really one between the two capitalistic parties and the Social Democratic party.

It is hard to believe, of course, that the Socialist movement could have progressed so swiftly in a few years in the United States, as to make a clean cut fight between Socialism and Capitalism a possibility in any one locality.

Social Democrats do not say this alone. Our opponents also say so. In their speeches, in interviews in the daily press, everywhere, they proclaim the issue as between Republicans and Democrats against Socialism.

The Social Democrats will not be routed, instead they will rout the enemy. We have entered this fight determined to succeed. We are showing the forces that have made for the oppression and exploitation of the workers how men imbued with a high principle, filled with the importance of a great mission, enmeshed with the fervor of a noble cause, can win success by fighting fairly, honorably and openly without money and without price.

On Nov. 7 we will retain the position we have gained in the Socialist movement, entrench Socialism more firmly still in Haverhill and on Nov. 8, seek for other worlds to conquer.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

It is seldom, even in these days of flagrant maladministration of public service, we find an office holder or office seeker bold enough to openly attack the present post-

office system and intimate that, being a failure from a financial point of view, it follows that government ownership of all industries would also be a failure.

Congressman Moody has apparently reached that stage where discretion has ceased to be the better part of valor, and in order to save himself and his colleagues from disaster he has proclaimed at the rallies of his parties held during the past week that the government ownership and control of the post office is a failure, because the deficiency in that department has amounted to \$77,000,000 in the ten years past.

The Social Democrat gives a few figures on this matter of post office deficiency not for the benefit of our Congressman, who evidently needs no further information on the subject, but for the benefit of the people, whom Mr. Moody is plainly trying to mislead.

Justice Walter Clark, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, a couple of years ago made an investigation into the conduct of the post office and it is from his published findings we copy the following:

"Postmaster-General Bissell's report for 1894, and Wilson's for 1895, show that the average price for carrying the mail was 8 cents per pound, and this for an average distance of 448 miles. The Texas & Southern Pacific Railroad carries caps, boots, cassimeres and hardware for eight-tenths of a cent per pound from New Orleans to San Francisco, 2,500 miles, at a charge of one-sixth of a cent per pound, returning the caps free, and that the distance could be increased to 3,000 miles and there would still be a profit at one-sixth of a cent; while the government pays fifty times as much.

The amount paid the railroads for the rental of the postal cars is \$2,800,000 annually, a sum more than enough to build outright nearly double the number of postal cars the government has in use. There are 500 postal cars in use, costing \$2,500 to \$4,000 each. These the government could build for less than \$2,000,000, and their average life being twenty years, it follows that at the present rental of \$3,600,000, the government is paying \$72,000,000 for the property it could acquire for \$2,000,000. (That is leaving out the cost of repairs, which is probably born by the railroads; whereas, if the government owned the cars, it would be obliged to keep them in repair.) On the Pennsylvania railroad the government pays annually \$7,327 per car for the rent of 60 cars, which could each be bought outright for less than half the money. Thus over 200 per cent. is paid by the government as rental of postal cars that it should own.

Besides the annual of \$2,800,000 for rental of postal cars, the sum appropriated to railroads for hauling the mails is \$29,000,000, an amount which many deem fully \$15,000,000 in excess of a fair and moderate charge. Not only this, but it is in evidence that in the month set apart for the grand rental weighing of the mails, many railroads, if not all, are in the habit of shipping vast numbers of sacks of congressional mail, books, and pamphlets to points on their lines, and then reshipping them again and again to swell the gross weight on which they are to receive pay for the next four years. So common is the habit that when some were caught red-handed the excuse of their officers was, 'They all do it.'

Were the government to limit and own its own postal cars and merely pay the railroad companies for hauling them, as the milliners have their private cars hauled, over \$15,000,000 a year would be readily saved out of the present yearly expenditures of the post office.

This does not take into consideration the tremendous amount of mail matter carried free for government officials, such as the Congressional Record, which is sent in unlimited quantities by the congressmen and senators, who wish their constituents to read the speeches that in nine cases out of ten were never delivered and for which privilege, were the postal service in private hands they would have to pay.

capitalists have control of the government, so long as railroads, which play a most important part in the operation of the mail service, are owned by capitalists, who are patriotic only to the extent of robbing the government of "all the traffic will bear." We acknowledge there are a great many deficiencies, in more ways than a financial one, in the post office department, but we do know it is better to have the government run the department than a private corporation. The post office department is as socialistic as the present capitalistic state of affairs will let it be and no more.

It is not as good as it might be, but it is better than it would be if the corporations, whom Mr. Moody apparently regards as the foundation heads of wisdom and government, had control of it.

We wish to ask the voters of this congressional district two questions on this subject, then, for the present, we are done. If necessary we can take the matter up again at any time. The questions are these and we want everybody interested to consider them well.

How can you expect the post office department to be conducted properly and be wholly a success while you keep men in office who talk against the department as Congressman Moody does?

And again assuming you are in favor of the government continuing to operate the post office, which no doubt you are, how can you expect your representative to vote against placing the department in the hands of private individuals while he expresses the opinions he does?

NEW RECORDS.

The records of Representatives Carey and Scates printed on the front page of the Social Democrat this week are worthy the attention of every workingman in the United States. There is a lesson to be learned from these votes upon measures affecting the interests of labor which cannot fail to impress itself upon the mind and heart of every man, who considers his ballot to be the most sacred, and at the same time, most potent weapon ever placed in the hands of any people.

To the thousands who have struggled for years to bring home to the workers of America, a true sense of their duties and their interests these records are something to conjure with. They are unique inasmuch as there is nothing in them to apologize for, nothing to conceal, absolutely nothing which can be misconstrued or distorted from its true meaning.

When Carey and Scates took their seats on Beacon Hill last January a new era had begun in American politics. There had been "labor representatives" elected to state legislatures in every state in the union. Time and time again had the democratic and republican parties allowed "labor men" to run upon their tickets and to be elected in order to "keep the labor-vote in line."

There has been rejoicing at different times and seasons at "labor victories," in every city in the country, and these "labor victories" would result in perhaps a few ameliorative measures of doubtful merit being passed. The old parties could afford to let these measures be placed upon the statute books because the administering of the law lay in their hands and care was taken the laws would be ineffective. Still the excuse could be given that the legislation was enacted; the party responsible would assume the credit and upon the credit seek perpetuation in office.

a change of front and the former "friends of labor" showed their teeth.

One or two instances will be in order. The bill introduced by Representative Carey insuring trial by jury in case of contempt of court, a measure closely affecting labor, was unanimously reported adversely by the committee on judiciary, composed of sixteen members of the House and Senate, and all republicans and democrats. Thirty-nine votes were cast in favor of the bill in the house, but a roll call was denied when demanded, showing that there were not thirty members who were willing to go on record on the question. Almost the same thing occurred on the child labor bill. It was opposed by both democrats and republicans in speeches on the floor only received 29 votes, and only 11 voted for a roll call. As it was in these bills so it was on others. In every instance where the capitalist profits and privileges to oppress the workers were brought into question, democrats and republicans voted together. They voted with their class against the working class interests.

The lesson to be learned is a simple one. If the workers want to better their condition, if the workers want to get the full benefit of their labor, if the workers want to have laws enacted that will materially benefit them, if the workers want the earth to be made less a hell and more a heaven for them and theirs, they must organize into a workers' party, and vote for workingmen who will represent them and strive to free them from wage-slavery. To follow any other course than this is to invite further chaos and confusion, deeper degradation and ultimately their complete enslavement and destruction.

The Gazette pleads for a single candidate to oppose Mayor Chase for re-election. It says Chase is "the choice of a minority party, and majorities, not minorities should rule." If the Social Democratic party is a "minority" party why should majority parties have to unite to defeat it?

With a few more bills to pay the Manual Training school matter has been wound up. The total cost of the structure exceeds \$16,000, which is about twice as much as the original estimates called for.—Haverhill Gazette.

Why doesn't the Gazette give the reasons for the increased cost? The cost of material alone amounted to \$9,212.68, which was \$212.68 more than the original appropriation of \$9,000 intended to complete the building. Then changes were made from the original plans, necessitated on behalf of stability, health and safety. The labor employed on the building got more wages than had hitherto been paid and the conditions under which it was built were ungenial through and through. These are the reasons and the Gazette in plain justice, should publish them.

The appeals of the capitalist politicians to their party followers to "forget the past" compels the remark that the past had enough to be forgotten is worth being remembered.

LAWRENCE.

Representative James F. Carey will address a public meeting in Carpenter's hall, 291 Essex street, Lawrence, on Sunday night, October 29th.

RALLIES NEXT WEEK IN MASS.

- Meetings have been arranged for the coming week as follows: Oct. 29th: Gibbs at Campello; Dennett at town hall, Halifax. Oct. 31st: McCartney at Clifton; Dale; Dennett, at Malden; Gillen at Everett; Carey and Bean, at Amesbury. Nov. 1st: Porter and Dennett, at Middleboro; McCartney and Gordon, at Chelsea; Putney at New Bedford; Gibbs and Bean, at Franklin School House, Boston. Nov. 2d: Gibbs, at Fitchburg; Carey, Porter and Mally, at Newburyport; McCartney and Chase, at Haverhill; Dennett, at Town Hall, Pittsford. Nov. 3d: Carey, at Quincy; Porter, at West End Union Hall, Boston; McCartney, at Lynn; Gibbs at North Abington. Nov. 4th: Chase and Dennett at Middleboro; Carey at Whitman; Porter or Gibbs, at Clifton; McCartney, at East Bridgewater. The place to buy New and Second-Hand Furniture, Stoves and Ranges at a bargain, is at H. RICARD'S, 62 and 64 Winter Street. All kinds of Stoves Repaired. Best Prices paid for Second-Hand Goods. E. Bellefleur, Agt.

LITCHFIELD You May Not Know It!

Candidate for Re-election in the Seventh Plymouth District Challenged by Social Democrat

A. H. DENNETT,

To Defend His Record

Middleboro, Mass., Oct. 18, '99. Rev. W. C. Litchfield, Middleboro, Mass.,

Dear Sir:—As you are a candidate for re-election to the General Court as representative in this district, your record in the last General Court is legitimately subject to criticism. I therefore as a citizen of, and a voter in this district, ask you to explain why you invariably voted for Monopoly, corporate interests, and special privileges, and just as invariably voted against bills securing to workmen and the public, certain rights and privileges?

Why is it that neither by voice or vote are you on record as advocating the common peoples' best interests? From the journal of the house I take the following votes.

Bill—To send legislative committee to Marlboro, on the Marlboro strike, (question on laying bill on table,) you voted Yes.

Bill—To give greater protection to purchasers on installment plan, you were Absent.

To pass to third reading bill to give Boston Elevated Railroad right to locate tracks on Tremont street and Boylston street; you voted Yes.

Bill—To prevent overtime employment of women and children; you were Absent.

Bill—To put Telephone Companies under State control; you voted No.

Bill—To incorporate the Marine Park and Tower Co.; you were Absent.

Bill—To tax Boston Elevated Railroad, 5 cents per car running over tracks on Tremont and Boylston streets and to refer the whole matter to referendum, you voted No.

On another bill like the above, you voted No.

To pass to be engrossed the Post Telephone Bill; you voted No.

Bill—To exempt \$10.00 per week of a working man's income from attachment; you were Absent.

Bill—To require complete returns from foreign corporations doing business in Massachusetts; you were Absent.

Bill—To improve the service of workmen's trains; you were Absent.

Bill—To impose a tax on legacies; you were Absent.

On three bills improving the Employers' liability law; you voted each time No.

To refer to next General Court, bill to tax legacies; you voted Yes.

Bill—To extend the operations of the law to attach workers' pay, (The Dubuque Law.) You voted Yes.

Now Sir, I, as the Social Democratic Candidate for representative, do invite you to a joint discussion, before the people of this district, on the following question:

"That in view of the rapid encroachment of Monopoly, Corporate interest and special privilege, on the rights and privileges of the people, is it right, is it just, is it safe, for the people to elect as their representative, a man who by his votes demonstrates that he either honestly believes in Monopoly and corporate interests, as against the people, or else shows that he is the pliant instrument in the hands of such Monopoly and Corporate interests, in advancing their trespasses upon the common people's interests"—in other words—

"Shall the people elect a man to represent them, or shall Monopoly and the Corporation?"

Awaiting your reply, I remain Dear Sir,

Very truly yours, Alenzo Hazard Dennett, Candidate for Representative in the Seventh Plymouth District on the Social Democratic Party Ticket.

Note—Our ticket appears on the official ballot as follows: "Democratic Social Nom. Papers."

That for \$167, as payable as follows, \$10 at time of purchase and \$1 per week, you can have a Piano, manufactured by one of the largest piano houses in the world, that is simply a marvel.

It is not an ornamental box but a plain case in various woods, with a tone and action that is pleasing to musical critics. Do not condemn it because it is reasonable, but see it, hear it, think about it, and we are sure you will decide on placing an order before the advance in prices which is sure to come. If so, it must be paid by you, as we cannot deviate from the small margin it is now sold for. Its name is the.....

HINZE

Manufactured by the Kimball Piano Co., Chicago, Ill.

A. B. SMITH & CO., 71 Merrimack Street.

Fortunes are Accumulated

Not so much from Earnings as Savings. Remember this when you are about to order of our tailor a Suit of Clothes, which of the same material and tailored-to-fit by the best wholesale tailors would cost you but one half the money.

Worsteds and Cassimeres

Put together in the best manner, made either with Double or Single Breasted Vest. PRICE \$10 to \$20.

A disinterested examination of our stock will prove our assertions.

In Our Furnishing Department we have a Special Trade this week in a silk-lined Reindeer gloves at 98 cents just right for light driving or street wear.

WARREN EMERSON,

Cor. Fleet Street.

FUEL GAS HAS COME TO STAY.

For all cooking and heating purposes it is far superior to all other devices at present in use, as electricity is in advance of all known forms of motive power. The people of Haverhill have come to recognize this fact, and the Gas Range is now placed in almost every kitchen. But in addition to this, we want every house in this city to be heated with gas.

High class Radiators and Heaters are offered at half price and no charge for setting up. Also gas grates, logs, instantaneous water heaters, etc.



THE CONVENIENCE OF GAS.

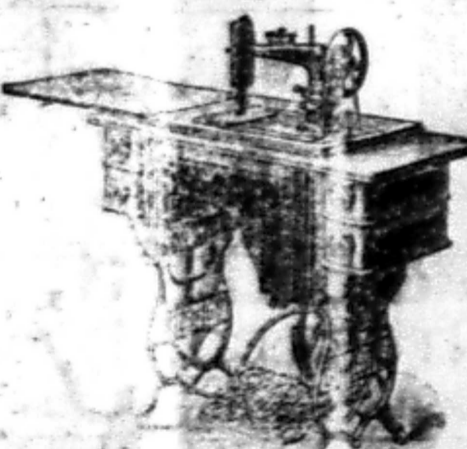
Gas is always ready to do so many convenient things. A Gas Heater is doubly handy at shaving time in the morning. It will take the chill off the room quickly these cool days. It will heat the water for shaving without using a penny's worth more gas.

It will keep the water hot all the time—exactly right any time it is needed during the shaving time, and afterwards it is ready for that luxury to all who shave—steaming the face.

Best of all—the gas costs so little it is not worth considering.

Haverhill Gas Light Co.,

Office 106 Merrimack Street. E. Telephone 43-3. Peoples' 236-4.



Domestic Sewing Machines

CALL AND EXAMINE. PRICES \$20 to \$65. CASH OR INSTALLMENTS. TEN YEARS GUARANTEE.

PENTUCKET CYCLE CO., 10 WATER ST. W. E. BURKE, Manager.

For a Nice Overcoat

Made to your measure or a fine Black Suit of a First Class Pair of Pants At a Very Low Price Go To.....

S. GOLDMAN, 188 Merrimack Street,

We also do Fine Repairing, Cleaning and Pressing. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

STATE NEWS.

It is the desire of the publishers that the Haverhill Social Democrat reflect as much as possible the movement for Social Democracy throughout the state and branches are therefore invited to send, through regular correspondents, reports of the movement in their various localities. Correspondence should reach this office not later than Wednesday of each week.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE LAST WEEK.—SETTLING DOWN FOR THE HOME STRETCH WITH THE S. D. P. IN GOOD TRIM.

The Boston city committee has taken headquarters at 724 Washington street, which will be open every evening during the campaign both state and municipal. A supply of literature will be kept on hand, and any information in regard to the Party will be furnished on application. Various committees and sub-committees will meet there, and comrades and sympathizers are invited to drop in at any time.

Plymouth county is not less active than Essex. Last Saturday evening, within a radius of a few miles, Mayor Chase was addressing a rally at Whitman, Representative Carey another at Middleboro, and Rev. S. L. Beal, J. M. Caldwell and Margaret Halle still another at East Bridgewater. A new branch will shortly be organized at Bridgewater, and another at Holbrook. Charles E. Lowell of Whitman is State Organizer in that section.

The Social Democrats of Quincy are hustlers. They have a mimeograph, and run off thousands of circulars addressed to the friends of their city, and distribute them where they will do the most good. Comrade John A. Lamb will devote his whole time for two weeks before election day, to the work of the party. Some one asked him the other day, "How many votes will Quincy give us this time?" and received the characteristic reply, "We have no time to count votes. We are too busy making them. The other fellows will count them for us on Nov. 7th, and save us the trouble." Quincy is one of the places you want to keep your eye on on election day.

Looking over the whole field, I see among our thirty odd candidates, seven whom I class as strong probabilities, and four others who are possibilities. Of the three candidates for senator, one is in the strong probability class, and one—well, no—I won't risk my reputation as a politician by saying he is a possibility, but he will not come so very far behind.

Of course all the Social Democrats of Boston and vicinity will be anxious to hear at the earliest possible moment the results of the election. This they will have an opportunity of doing, without standing all evening in the midst of a shouting mob in newspaper row. The city committee has taken America hall, 724 Washington street, as a headquarters for the evening of Nov. 7th, and have made arrangements with the different branches in the state to send on the returns to us here, by telephone, as they are known. The committee wishes incidentally to make some money for our city campaign and has arranged in connection with this gathering, a concert and dance, the concert to begin at 8 o'clock, and the dancing at 10, and will charge an admission fee of 25 cents. Some of the returns will come in quite early in the evening, and others not till very late. Some good music and other entertainment will be very welcome to fill in the long anxious minutes of waiting, after all has been done that can be done, before we know the result of our year of hard, earnest and unrelenting work.

It is expected that comrades and sympathizers from every place within easy reach of Boston will be present on this occasion.

Rev. A. L. Wetherly, of Rhode Island, who is a member of the Rockland branch, was in town this week, and spoke at Franklin school house in Boston, with Gibbs, of Haverhill, and Ross, of Brockton, on Tuesday; at East Boston with Dr. Gibbs on Wednesday, and at Quincy instead of Comrade McCartney, who was obliged to be absent on Thursday.

Our final rally in Boston will be at the Franklin school house, Nov. 1st. The speakers will be Dr. Gibbs, and Alderman Joe W. Bean of Haverhill. The Chelsea comrades got out a crowd that filled Grand Army hall last Friday to hear Dr. Gibbs and the first Socialist mayor. They expect to get out a big crowd to listen to McCartney and F. G. R. Gordon on Nov. 1st, at Hawthorne hall.

Brockton is putting in good hard work in three districts, and unless all signs fail will send at least one representative to Beacon Hill.

If earnest, zealous and intelligently directed effort can accomplish it, Rockland will send another to keep him company.

Amesbury and Middleboro don't say much, but say word.

MARGARET HALLE,
State Secretary.

BOSTON.
Branch No. 23, Boston, had a public meeting Thursday, Oct. 19, at the Wells Memorial hall, which was a very good success. The speakers of the evening were Comrades Winfield P. Porter, our candidate for governor, and Rev. F. G. McCartney. There were about 200 people present and the speeches made a very good impression. Branch No. 23 is small in numbers but it might be said creditably it is in a flourishing condition and every one of its members is an active worker.

We have dropped out all the "dead heads" (who objected to the payment of 25 cents per man to help support the organization because it was a political party) long ago. Three more good socialists applied to membership at our last meeting and were accepted. Hereafter our meetings are going to be held at the new permanent headquarters of the city committee, 724 Washington street.

Comrade Sherman, who was nominated by the city convention for mayor is a member and chairman of No. 25. He will make a good showing for himself before the election is over.

Ward 20 candidate for representative is also a member of our branch and if our expectations do not fall short he will pull a vote which will surprise even some of our "timers" who know all about politics.

ON TO VICTORY!

A CAMPAIGN SONG.

Leave love and wooing, lads and lasses,
For a while, just for a while;
Be up and doing, lads and lasses,
In good old Massachusetts style.
Leave love and wooing, lads and lasses,
While the fight for Right is on,
Ye rouse and cheer the toiling masses
Till the fight is fought and won,
Till the sun sets on the day
When Justice smiles on Massachusetts Bay.

Be up and doing, lads and lasses,
Yours is the coming glorious time,
Yours, when the age of evil passes,
Yours the gain untouched by crime.
So rouse arising lads and lasses,
Freedom's champions, young and brave,
To march victorious, lads and lasses,
By our Phillips' sacred grave,
As the sun sets on the day
When Justice smiles on Massachusetts Bay.

Be up and doing, lads and lasses,
Stout of heart, and strong of will,
Each city's sturdy toiling masses,
Vying with young Haverhill.
Be up and doing, stalwart toilers,
So the cause may find a home
Right in the midst of the despolders,
On Beacon Hill, beneath the Dome
So, up and doing! till the day
When Justice smiles on Massachusetts Bay.

Leave love and wooing, lads and lasses,
For a while, just for a while;
Be up and doing, lads and lasses,
In good old Massachusetts style.
On, on! Each man, each lad a hero,
By his side, his love, his bride,
To usher in the golden era,
Rising with the flowing tide,
On that ever-glorious day
When Justice smiles on Massachusetts Bay.

—M. WINCHEVSKY.

New York, Oct. 23, 1899.

Haverhill seems to have discovered that the Social Democrats, as they are called, are as incapable of hurrying up the millennium as the less ambitious statesmen.

Haverhill has discovered nothing of the sort, and the Journal will find that out the morning after election when the less ambitious statesmen will be less ambitious still.

What change time brings! A few years ago who would have ever dreamed that our own Congressman Moody would some day have to speak in an old tack factory on River street, where that voice, hitherto reserved only for the historic walls of Congress, would be forced to mingle and sigh

RALLIES NEXT WEEK.

SATURDAY, Oct. 28—Representatives James F. Carey and Louis M. Scates and William Mailly at John street School House.

Mayor Chase and Alderman Joe W. Bean at Lafayette Square.
MONDAY, Oct. 30—Mayor Chase, Charles S. Woodcock and William Mailly at Washington Square.

Representative James F. Carey and Alderman Joe W. Bean at Georgetown.
Mayor Chase, Representative Louis M. Scates and William Mailly at Tilton's corner.

TUESDAY, Oct. 31—Representative James F. Carey and Alderman Joe W. Bean at Amesbury.

Mayor Chase and William Mailly at Currier Square.
Mayor Chase and Councilman Albert L. Gillen at Post Office Square, Bradford.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1—Representative James F. Carey and Alderman Joe W. Bean at Lafayette Hall.

Mayor Chase and John T. Harding at Georgetown.
Councilman Albert L. Gillen and William Mailly at West Newbury.

THURSDAY, Nov. 2—Mayor Chase and Rev. F. O. McCartney of Rockland Mass. at City Hall.

Representative James F. Carey and William Mailly at Newbury port.

FRIDAY, Nov. 3—Smoke talk at 31 Washington street.

MONDAY Nov. 6—Final rally at City Hall. Speakers to be announced later.

among the dust ratters, and disturb the cobwebs clinging and hanging from beam to beam! And yet, alas, such has come to pass, and the wicked Social Democrats are to blame for it all.

Haverhill Social Democrat, 50 cents a year.

CAREY AND SCATES' RECORD.

Continued from First Page.

To provide for state assessment of personal property and the more complete taxation thereof.
To require complete returns from foreign corporations doing business in the state.
To improve the service of workmen's trains.
To improve the employers' liability law and to give greater protection to employees.
To enlarge the scope of the employers' liability law.
To hold railroad companies responsible for injuries or death of an employe resulting from failure of any part of a train or switch or any other part pertaining to a railroad working properly.
On passing the bill to allow trades' unions to pay sick and death benefits.

AGAINST.

The following bills were opposed and voted against by Representatives Carey and Scates:
Against replacing the tracks on Tremont and Boylston streets, Boston, by the Boston Elevated Railroad.

Note—On amendment to above bill to compel the railroad to pay 5 cents to the city of Boston for every car running over such tracks and that the whole matter be submitted to a popular vote of the citizens of Boston. Carey and Scates voted Yes.

To refer to next General Court bill requiring railroads to carry bicycles as baggage.
To refer to next General Court bill imposing a tax on legacies.
To extend the operation of the law providing for the attachment of a workers' income.
Against the bill preventing the operation of the state law for the abolition of grade crossings being effective in Haverhill. Demand for roll call on this bill not granted.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

On Tuesday, Jan. 17th, the election of a United States Senator for the term of six years beginning March 4, was held and Representatives Carey and Scates cast, for the first time in the history of the United States the first two votes ever cast in a state legislature for a Socialist, voting for Winfield P. Porter, of Newburyport.

HOW CARLETON VOTED.

FOR.

To table a resolution calling for an investigation of the Marlboro strike.
To authorize the replacing of tracks on Tremont and Boylston streets, Boston.
To refer to the next Great and General Court a bill imposing a tax on legacies.
To extend the operations of the law providing for the attachment of a workers' income.
He introduced, supported and voted for the bill preventing the operation of the state law for the abolition of grade crossings being effective in Haverhill.
For every corporation bill—when he was present.

AGAINST.

The House going into a committee of the whole to consider the wisdom of expressing its opinion relative to the Philippine situation.
A bill to give purchasers on the installment plan greater protection.
Making state elections a half holiday.
Giving the City Council of Newburyport control of the Water Commissioners of that city.
Giving greater protection to policy holders in Industrial and Protective Insurance companies.

(twice.)
Imposing a tax on legacies, successions and certain other transfers.
Providing for more perfect state assessment of personal property and more complete taxation thereof.
Improving the employers' liability law and giving greater protection to employees.
Allowing trades' unions to pay sick and death benefits.
Against every labor measure—when he was present.

ABSENT.

Representative Carleton was absent when roll call was taken on the following bills:
To prevent overtime employment of women and children.
On passing to be engrossed bill placing telephone companies under control of the state.
To exempt \$10 of a worker's income.
To require railroads to carry bicycles as baggage, also when vote was taken to refer this bill to next General Court.
To require complete returns from foreign corporations doing business in the state.
To improve the service of workmen's trains.
To enlarge the scope of the employers' liability law.
To hold railroad companies responsible for injuries resulting from failure of any part of a train or switch or any other part pertaining to a railroad working properly.

THE FRANKLIN
FITS THE FOOT
SHOE

IF YOU WANT A GOOD SHOE for \$2.00 buy the FRANKLIN

If you want an extra good shoe buy the GROSSET at \$3.50.

We also have the famous M. A. Packard's shoes for \$3.00 and \$3.50.

S. J. BRASSEUR
13 Essex Street.

Beal Bros.
Dye House & Cleansing Works
79 and 168 Merrimack St.

Faded Draperies Dyed all Shades. Blankets and Lace Curtains Cleansed, Furniture and Furs Naphthaized and moths and other insect life destroyed. Clothing Dyed, Cleansed and Repaired.

Main Office, 168 Merrimack St. Tel. 32-2.
Dyehouse, 76 Merrimack St., Tel. 32-2.
Naphtha Works at Little River.

WARD'S Star Laundry.



We defy competition in our laundry work. All we ask is for you to compare our work with other laundries. Our success during the last year has proven the merits of our work, doing as we are a very large business. We employ a woman to wash your flannels by hand and also do what mending is required, which is quite a saving for you during the year. Send postal and team will call. We deliver in any part of the city.

52 WINGATE STREET.

It Pays to Buy The Best Port : Wines

Good for the aged, infirm and for delicate women. A blood making wine, if strictly pure. We are selling excellent California Port, the pure juice of California's finest grapes, vintage of '94, at only ONE DOLLAR A GALLON, delivered. A splendid Sherry or Muscatel, the latter much used in sauces and jellies and as a table wine at the same low price.

Jugs loaned or exchanged.
CITY WINE STORE,
R. A. Splaine & Co.
25-40 FLEET STREET,
Haverhill, Mass.

Wholesalers of the first class, licensed to sell and deliver all our goods in any quantities desired. The only dealers so licensed in Haverhill.

J. O. ELLISON & CO.
Coal and Grain

C. A. TWOMBLY & CO.,
Furnishing Undertakers
UNDER G. A. H. HALL, Court St.,
Haverhill, Mass.
Attendant at store day and night.
Lady attendant.
People's Telephone, 53-2,
N. E. Telephone, 146-4.



PRICES - BACKED BY - QUALITY

No matter how Low the Price, unless backed by Quality, the Article is not a value.
It's the Quality that's in it.
Our Fall Suits are Low in Price, but the quality is behind it.

The Spot Kempton Co.
HAVERHILL.

A Pretty Parlor

is the garden spot of the house, the room of all others that indicates the taste and refinement of the home. And the Parlor Suit makes the parlor.

For the cozy parlor in the ordinary house nothing is in better taste or more economical than the Handsome 3 Piece Suits with an odd rocker or two added.

Our showing of these is Very Large. Prices from \$14.90 to \$100.00, but our \$30.00 Suit is a very Special Bargain.

Ask to See it.

F. E. TUCKER, 132-136 Merrimack St.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS



\$7.50
\$20
\$30

We invite you to call and inspect them at our store.
We carry the Largest and Best Assortment of records in this city, 50c each or \$5.00 per dozen.
Every Home should have an Edison Phonograph.
Buy the Genuine Edisons' at

Seavey Brothers,
COR. EMERSON & OAK STS.
Tel. Tel. 51-4.

J. D. Coddair.
Dealer in

Groceries & Meats
Lafayette Square.

Agent for

King Arthur Pillsbury's Best and Leader Flours

Don't forget
That we make the Best \$16 Suit to order in the city.

JOHN F. CARTER,
Leading Hatter and Furnisher,
19 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Union Directory

Headquarters of Local Trades unions are held at Labor headquarters, 25 Washington street, as follows: Boot and Shoe Workers Union No. 1, Monday. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 2, Tuesday. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 3, Wednesday. Boot and Shoe Makers' Union No. 10, Friday. Typographical Union, First Monday in each month. Carpenters' Union, every Tuesday evening. Box Makers' Union, every other Tuesday. Barber's Union, every other Monday. Horse Shoers' Union, every other Friday. Shoe Council, every Thursday. Central Labor Union, every other Sunday. Lathers' Union, every Friday night. Bricklayers' Union, every Monday night, 261 Washington street.

UNION MATTERS.

The Journeymen Tailors' union of Lawrence have started a crusade against the cheap custom clothing made in New York and Boston sweat shops and sold in Lawrence and Haverhill. The union is anxious to see the tailors of Haverhill organize into a local and help them in their efforts to defeat the sweaters and clean out the clothing carrying disease germs wherever it is worn, and at the same time maintain a decent wage for themselves. Will not the tailors of Haverhill join in and form a union? Any information desired will be cheerfully given at the office of the Haverhill Social Democrat.

Charles J. McMorrow, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor arrived in this city on Tuesday and at once prepared to more thoroughly re-organize the shoe cutters and thus strengthen completely the whole making craft. All the other branches of the trade are well organized except the cutters, and it is necessary to have their union in good shape in order that the movement for an adjustment of the wage scale will be successful. Agent Donovan has been busy during the week formulating price-lists for the cutters and after the lists are off-red, the work of introducing them to the notice of the manufacturers will be commenced.

On Saturday last, Mr. Donovan was called to Lynn to a strike at Joseph Gaunt & company's factory. Friday Mr. Gaunt signed the agreement with Agent Donovan granting the union a 10 per cent. increase Saturday when the men went to work. Gaunt informed them that he should expect a much better show as he paid a higher wage. Agent Donovan settled the strike peacefully on Saturday afternoon, and visited Salem also during the week, reporting everything to be quiet. Meetings of the various unions have been without general interest, being devoted principally to transaction of routine business.

THE BROCKTON TROUBLE.

The division in the ranks of the Boot and Shoe workers of Brockton is not healed up yet by any means and it is difficult for anyone concerned to predict where the end will be. The Brockton Daily Enterprise of Wednesday last, contains a lengthy report of the meetings held and the Social Democrat prints a synopsis for the benefit of the local shoemakers. "There is a change in the conditions of affairs in the local unions relative to the trouble which has existed between them and the officials of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The change came about last evening, when five unions held meetings to consider the sending of the committee of the A. F. of L. It had been the opinion of the leaders in labor circles that each union would follow the lead of the Cutters' Union, which met the night before and voted to reject the report. In this, however, the leaders, reckoned without knowing the feeling of the masses belonging to the unions, for not one of them took that action. The Finishers' and Edgesetters, and Bindstrimmers' Unions voted to abide by the decision of the committee and declared their fealty to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The Treasurers' Union also voted to accept the report, but conditionally, the condition being that the officials of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union should adopt the recommendations in the report, which is considered impracticable. The Sole Leather Workers' and the Stitchers' Union tabled the question after a long discussion. As the matter now stands one union has voted to reject the report, three have voted to table the question, that which being taken by the Sole Fasteners' Union Monday evening. There is only one more union to hear from, the Mixed Union, which meets this evening. The Lathers' Union is not a party to the trouble, as they stood by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

The national Socialist conference in Marseilles, France, was a great success. Over 600 delegates, representing all factions, were present besides thousands of visitors, and all the public meetings were jammed with enthusiastic workers. Action was taken to insure more unity between the various factions, and details will be printed later.

The Pittsburg River coal trust has announced an increase of prices of 25 per cent. This combine controls the trade from Pittsburg to New Orleans, and the voters of the Mississippi valley will now have a chance to study the beauties of capitalism. Wages, of course, were not raised.

The Austrian government has made overtures to the Socialist party in that country to put an end to the political strife existing, but the invitation was rejected. The laborites replied that the struggle must go on until the present capitalist government is succeeded by a labor regime.

Debs has been lecturing to packed houses 'way up in Manitoba. At Rat Portage he organized a Trades Assembly. The Social Democratic party is represented at the German S. D. Congress at Hanover by Eugene Dietzgen, of Chicago. S. L. P. was not represented.

The Socialist parties in Germany and Austria recently held large and successful conventions, and from all reports it appears that the growth of Socialist sentiment during the year was satisfactory.



ALDERMAN JOE W. BEAN, Senatorial Candidate 4th Essex District.

The Labor Movement From Pole to Pole.

The city officials of West Ham, a big suburban town of London, have issued a statement that explains itself. "For the first time in the history of this country," they declare, "an industrial town has been governed in the interests of the workers, and the men elected to represent the people have kept their pledges to their constituents. The Socialist and Labor majority in the West Ham Town Council has raised the wages of municipal workmen and shortened their days of labor to an average of 48 per week. A house-to-house inspection is being carried out; 8,600 houses have been inspected and the landlords are being compelled to put their property into sanitary condition. The first batch of municipal dwellings have been completed, 800 more are projected, and a large unsanitary area will be demolished. Employment was found during last winter for 1,400 of the unemployed; 24, (15 cents) an hour on useful work. The tramways will be purchased as soon as the arrangements are completed and will be worked by the council. The reactionaries of all parties—landlords, manufacturers, publicans and contractors—are combining in an endeavor to smash up the Socialist Labor party on the first of November. We confidently appeal to socialists to rally up and help us to the best of their ability to fight this moneyed combination, who will, if successful, undo all our work and endeavor to re-establish on West Ham the old chains of monopoly and self-interest which were broken last year."

A great parliamentary struggle begins in Germany next month. The Socialists will move that the less majestic provision, under the operations of which many hundreds of years of imprisonment have been meted out to workmen for daring to criticize Emperor William be stricken from the penal code, and they have gathered a great mass of data in anticipation of a hard fight.

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It is published that the match trust, which will clear about 15 per cent. on its watered stock or about 50 per cent. on its real capital this year is succumbing to Standard oil influences.

Machinists are requested to remain away from Elmira, N. Y. Strike on engine works. Bosses want more work for less pay.

A big cotton trust has been organized in Germany. It controls 85 per cent. of the country's business.

The granite cutters are preparing to inaugurate the eight-hour day next spring.

is gobbling up the entire milk supply. A Chicago workman has discovered how to make plate glass out of slag, the waste in iron and steel manufacture, and the Federal steel trust will build a plant to turn out the new product.

Rockefeller's agents secured injunction against plasterers prohibiting them from interfering with scab labor in the construction of a beautiful mansion in New York.

The Toronto Daily Globe, having the largest circulation of any daily in Canada, is reported as having begun to teach the ethics of socialism.

Another lighting and heating trust, with \$5,000,000 capital, and another \$8,000,000 automobile trust incorporated in New Jersey.

CAMPAIGN RALLIES.

The rallies held by the Social Democrats during the week have been very successful. On Monday night Mayor Chase, Alderman Bean and Councilman Gillen spoke at Ward Hill and Representatives Carey and Scates at Rocks Village. Tuesday night open air meetings were held at the corner of Mill and Water streets and at Lewis and Winter streets. Mayor Chase and Representative Scates were the speakers at the former place, the meeting being largely attended. The same thing can be said of the Lewis and Winter streets meeting. Between five and six hundred people listened for over two hours to Representative Carey, Alderman Bean and Charles Woodcock, the speakers being enthusiastically cheered.

The meeting advertised at Boxford was declared off through inability to secure a hall. Representative Carey and Alderman Bean spoke to a good meeting at Ayer's Village. Thursday Mayor Chase and Councilman Gillen packed the hall at South Groveland to the doors and stirred matters up in good shape. Representative Carey and Alderman Bean were at Merrimack and addressed one of the largest open air meetings ever held in the town. The audience was closely in touch with the speakers and asked for more speakers before the campaign closed.

The big rally at city hall last night will be fully reported in next week's Social Democrat.

The Brockton Social Democratic brass band arrived in Haverhill yesterday morning and gave a short concert on Washington square during the noon hour. A large crowd of the factory workers gathered to hear the band and gave the boys a hearty welcome.

TO BRANCHES.

The Haverhill Social Democrat next week will be especially adapted for use in the campaign throughout the state. Besides articles of direct interest to state branches, it will contain Representative James F. Carey's speech on "Child Labor" and other important matter that will bring home to every voter who reads it the importance of this struggle. Branches should order as many copies as possible, the following rates for bundles holding good only for the edition of Nov. 4. Orders should reach this office not later than Wednesday, Nov. 1. If the orders justify it, the paper will contain a supplement besides the regular four pages.

Table with 2 columns: Quantity and Price. 50 copies \$.40, 100 copies .75, 200 copies 1.50, 300 copies 2.25, 400 copies 3.00, 500 copies 3.75, 1000 copies 7.50. Send orders and make all remittances payable to ALBERT L. GILLEN, Mgr., 25 Washington St., Haverhill, Mass.

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MAYOR CHASE'S ADDRESS.

To the Essex County Teachers Association

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Essex County Teachers' Association: It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to our city. May your stay be pleasant and profitable, both to our city and to your association.

You are engaged in a work which is of the utmost importance, and upon which the most depends. Into your keeping is placed, to a great degree, the future of our coming generations of men and women. I know you will do your duty to those whose education is entrusted to your care, and I do not propose to attempt to show you the methods you should employ, or the policy you should pursue, but I do wish to say just a few words in relation to what I consider should be the ultimate end and aim of your efforts.

It has been said that "the end of education is wholly mistaken unless we consider it as aiming to bring the individual into right relations, at as many points as possible, with the world in which he lives, and to place him in full possession as possible of the varied powers and capacities of his nature." This statement should make us rejoice in the thought that mankind is endeavoring more rapidly to arrive at a fuller consciousness of its environment and possibilities.

Those who endeavor to persuade our growing consciousness to retire into contented inactivity are the greatest enemies of mankind. These are the preachers of false peace, when such peace does not, and should not exist. An ever present temptation to indolence accompanies our life. While "our ideas may force us into the arena," indolence tempts us to seek an easy way to their realization. Broad and easy of travel are the avenues which attract in the hope of finding a shorter route. The most elementary thinker realizes the existence of past and worn out conditions, but hastens to accept the most plausible and easy appearing remedy offered, hoping thus to stifle the world cry within him, and relapse into a condition of mental inaction.

As the first necessity in the consideration of these matters, to revert to the statement as to the end of education already quoted, we find that a careful amount, at least, of self cultivation is essential. This cultivation can only be acquired through a thoughtful consideration of the cosmic order, which should give one a sense of the vastness of the universe and the individual's relation to it and to his fellows.

The programme of the specialist is not conducive to this more rounded development. On every hand can be observed the specialist or expert, becoming more and more interested in his pursuit of one or more branches of science, until the individual becomes restricted in his development, and suffers as it were from an intellectual near sightedness. Such a one, becoming mentally one sided, does not reach the full measure of his abilities, and remains ignorant of the beauty of life. Pursuing some abstract branch of thought, he loses the ability to sympathize heartily with his fellows and becomes an intellectual and social hermit. We have all met the intellectual individual, the so-called student, who could observe with an appreciative eye the struggles and actions of a toiling ant, or could study patiently and laboriously a minute aquatic growth, but who seemed unable to appreciate the struggle, and to whose imperfect eye and ear human necessity seemed unrealized, and yet those who, by using all their energies in one line of action, have become noted, are held up to the admiration and emulation, not alone of adults but children, who through immaturity, are deficient in the power of critical thought and analysis. After passing through our school system of intellectual cramming, and having indulged in a more or less indiscriminate hero worship, is it surprising that the child has become a person with one idea or one passion?

Another one-sided person takes his place in society, and along with his fellows engages in the mad pursuit of something which will bring him fame or selfish pleasure. This individual often becomes a menace to the welfare of society, in that he allows himself unbridled license in his pursuits. Neither the multimillionaire in his money madness, nor the scientist in his science madness are model results of education.

One of the greatest drawbacks to progress is the lack of critical analysis and the corresponding failure in logical thought. The results of centuries of thought and investigation are at the command of the student. Physicologists tell us that the organism is not benefited by the amount of matter absorbed, but rather by the quality assimilated. The truth of this is readily apparent in the study of mental growth. The person who sets out to explore the vast domain of knowledge, fearlessly, will find open doors in every direction—tempting one to pass the threshold and solve the mysteries beyond. To such a one no door can be closed unless the explorer from fear or credulity so wills. But, unfortunately, too many of us lack either the patience of purpose or motive to realize this degree of culture. In our thinking we jump at conclusions as if they were five barrels of dynamite, and, hardly realizing where we are, and certainly ignorant as to how we got there. This will never do. Life is serious, and to understand its problems one needs to sanely and fearlessly bring to bear all the resources of the mind. When men are willing to stand erect, and each is anxious to exercise that individual sovereignty which is his prerogative, it will be surprising to see how many of our present problems will vanish. In no department of scientific thought is our growing consciousness more apparent than in the study of society. Much of our unrest is centered upon the problems of human life. He who blinks his eyes at the need of evolving mankind not only commits a grievous crime against his fellows and the moral order of the universe, but is in the most stupid fashion postponing

the inevitable day of individual accounting.

In all attempts at change of existing conditions, it is necessary to constantly remember that we are not dealing with inert atoms to be placed at the will of the manipulator. Here is a mass of individuals who cannot be violently changed at the will, however sincere, of the reformer.

These people have their ideals and prejudices, and, if changed at all, better conditions can only be brought about after a course of social education. Improvement, to be genuine and lasting, can only result as the exhibition of a higher culture. The "social conscience" of each and all must be awakened. In our thought upon social life, certain clearly perceived guiding principles are necessary; certain rules of action in the treatment of our fellows must be our standard. Otherwise, like a rudderless vessel, we will drift through life at the mercy of every wind of public opinion and in the work of shaping future public opinion—the public opinion to be evolved out of the mature culture of the rising generation—whose influence is more powerful than that of the teacher of today?

My closing words to you, ladies and gentlemen, are these—teach those over whose future you are to exert such an influence,—to think. To the person who thinks, everything is possible.

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