

Haverhill Social Democrat

Every bondman in his own hand bears the power to cancel his captivity.—Shakespeare

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HAVERHILL, MASS., MARCH 16, 1901

Price Two Cents

N. BROOKFIELD

Shameful Attempt of Capitalists to Whip Workers into Submission.

The 1150 employees of the E. & H. Heschel Shoe Company are still on strike, firm in their determination not to surrender to their masters.

The strike in North Brookfield is full of valuable lessons to the working class in particular and to every fair minded man in general.

When the firm announced a 10 per cent reduction in wages, with a promise of a sort of profit sharing scheme to be inaugurated in the future, the workmen immediately saw that the employers wanted to diminish their wages to the lowest possible point of animal existence, let alone human comfort. Lower wages were paid here than elsewhere and the greedy capitalists thought they could reduce the wages still lower. But this time they erred.

All possible efforts were made to induce the men to accept the reduction. Prominent capitalist hirelings, including preachers, were engaged to talk to the strikers in favor of the reduction. Various daily sheets, published in the interests of capitalism, including the Haverhill Gazette, printed editorials urging the men to return to work. But of no avail! The strikers are on to the game of the capitalists and their prostituted hirelings. They refuse to be skinned more than they can possibly stand.

The cry has been raised by the capitalists that the firm will leave town in case the strikers do not surrender and that the town would thus be ruined. But even this threat fell flat as far as the strikers are concerned.

As we go to press the strike is in full swing. The rumor has spread that the factories have closed never to open again.

If the workmen would be sensible they would run the factories themselves, without the aid of the idle capitalists!

The shoemakers of Haverhill have now the best chance to judge the Haverhill Gazette and its pretended friendliness to labor. When news reached Haverhill of the shoemakers' strike in North Brookfield the Gazette, true to the interests of its capitalist class, hastily printed an editorial in which it was hinted that the shoemakers of Haverhill ought to be satisfied with a reduction in wages. And why not, workmen? Your masters must add more millions to their already "honestly acquired" millions.

To succeed in this they must come and drive to the wall the small or firms. And you, poor wage workers, you, skinned laborers, are appealed to by the Gazette to help your masters in their work of robbery and exploitation! Oh, yes, reduce your wages. Are you not "properous"? The Gazette thinks you are Hypocritical Gazette!

The organization, trade union or Socialist, that will send in the largest number of subscriptions for the Haverhill Social Democrat, between now and May 1, will receive as a premium a life sized crayon portrait, with frame, of John C. Chase, the first Socialist Mayor elected in the United States. The portrait is an excellent one and has been presented to us for this purpose by Mrs. Emma J. Keene, of Lynn, Mass. It is a premium worth getting and not very many subscriptions will get it. This offer is not limited to any particular city or state.

In the State House.

The committee on Constitutional amendments reported reference to the next general court on Carey's bill to submit legislation to the people for a general vote. On Friday Representative Carey will defend his bill to restrict the employment of children under 16 years of age, which bill has been reported adversely by the committee on labor. Carey's bill to compel children to attend school up to 16 years of age will also be debated on Friday.

Don't Live.

The management of the Consolidated Street Railway Co., of Worcester, thought that its employees had too much freedom on the cars, and it consequently issued the following:

"Motormen and conductors must not chew tobacco.

"Motormen and conductors must not leave their cars at the end of a run.

"Conductors must not make up their day cards inside cars.

"Motormen and conductors must not read papers at the end of a run.

"Motormen and conductors are at all times supposed to stay on the platform of their cars.

"Conductors must not talk with passengers on the platform of cars, except when in line of duty."

"Don't chew, don't talk, don't read, don't rest, don't—live! But the conductors and motormen voted for capitalism and they get what they voted for!

Adams Nominates.

The Social Democrats of Adams, Mass., have made the following nominations for the coming town election: For Selectman, Theodore Koehler; for assessor, August Kleiner, Jr.; for school committee, Henry Hansen; for library trustees, Gustave A. Romelet and Ferdinand Werner.

Milford, Mass.

At the town election last Monday our candidate for selectman, John Wolf, polled 218 votes.

F. H. GILMORE.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

HORRIBLE SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH

DESCRIBED BY "MOTHER JONES."

The Literary Digest, in summarizing the reasons why New England Cotton Mills are moving South, says: "The South has cheap fuel, and abundant water power and produces the cotton almost at the mill door. Then too, it leads in cost of labor, estimated at from thirty to forty per cent less than Northern or at about two cents per pound of goods. It holds also an indefinite advantage in total freedom in hours. Against the Massachusetts mills, limited to a fifty-eight hour week, the Southern may run twenty-two hours at will."

Last week the capitalist press was "shocked" to learn of the revival of slavery in South Carolina. It was reported in the press that negroes were held in bondage upon a magistrate's warrant of arrest issued to the accusing party, that the slavery was torture to men of "some education and intelligence." Read the following and be convinced of the fact that the capitalist press has not as yet told the whole truth about existing slavery in the South. "Mother Jones" writes from personal experience.

Civilization in Southern Mills.

The miners and railroad boys of Birmingham Ala., entertained me one evening some months ago with a graphic description of the conditions among the slaves of the Southern cotton mills. While I imagined that these must be something of a modern Siberia, I concluded that the boys were overdrawing the picture and made up my mind to see for myself the conditions described. Accordingly I got a job and mingled with the workers in the mill and in their homes. I found that children of six and seven years of age were dragged out of bed at half-past 4 in the morning when the task-master's whistle blew. They eat their scanty meal of black coffee and corn bread mixed with cotton seed oil, in place of butter and then off trots the whole army of serfs, big and little. By 8:30 they are all behind the factory walls, where amid the whirl of machinery they grind their young lives out for fourteen long hours each day. As one looks on this brood of helpless human souls one could almost hear their voices cry out: "Be still a moment, O you iron wheels of capitalistic greed, and let us feel for a moment that this is not all of life."

We stopped at 12 for a scanty lunch and a half-hour's rest. At 12:30 we were at it again with never a stop until 7. Then a dreary march home, where we swallowed our scanty supper, talked for a few minutes of our misery and then dropped down upon a pallet of straw to lie until the whistle should once more awaken us, summoning babes and all alike to another round of toil and misery.

I have seen mothers take their babes and slap cold water in their face to wake the poor little things. I have watched them all day long tending the dangerous machinery I have seen their helpless limbs torn off, and then when they were disabled and of no more use to their master thrown out to die, I must give the company credit for having hired a Sunday school teacher to tell the little things that "Jesus put it into the heart of Mr.— to build that factory so that they would have work with which to earn a little money to enable them to put a nickel in the box for the poor little heathen Chinese babies."

asked a man standing near if the children were his, and he replied that they were. "How many hours do they work?" "Twelve." was the answer. "How much do they get a night?" "We all three together get 60 cents. They get 10 cents each and 140."

I watched them as they left their slave-pen in the morning and saw them gather their rags around their frail forms to hide them from the wintry blast. Half-fed, half-clothed, half-housed, they toll on while the puddle dogs of their masters are petted and coddled and sleep on pillows of down, and the capitalist judges jail the agitators that would dare to help these helpless ones to better their condition.

Gibson is another of those little sections of hell with which the South is covered. The weaving of gingham is the principal work. The town is owned by a banker who possesses both people and mills. One of his slaves told me she had received one dollar for her labor for one year. Every weekly pay day her employer gave her a dollar. On Monday she deposited that dollar in the "puck m" store to secure food enough to last until the next pay day, and so on week after week.

There was once a law on the statute books of Alabama prohibiting the employment of children under twelve years of age more than eight hours each day. The Gaston Company would not build their mill until they were promised that this law should be repealed.

When the repeal came up for the final reading I find by an examination of the records of the house that there were sixty members present. Of these, fifty-seven voted for the repeal and but three against. To the everlasting credit of young Manning, who was a member of that house, let it be stated that he both spoke and voted against the repeal.

I asked one member of the house why he voted to murder the children and he replied that he did not think they could earn enough to support themselves if they only worked eight hours. These are the kind of tools the intelligent workmen put in office.

The Phoenix mills in Georgia were considering the possibility of a cut in

wages something over a year ago, but after making one attempt they reconsidered and started a savings bank instead. At the end of six months the board of directors met and found out that the poor wretches who were creating wealth for them were saving 10 per cent of their wages. Whereupon they promptly cut them that 10 per cent, and the result was the '96 strike. I wonder how long the American people will remain silent under such conditions as these.

Almost every one of my shop-mates in these mills was a victim of some disease or other. All are worked to the limit of existence. The weavers are expected to weave so many yards of cloth each working day. To come short of this estimate jeopardizes their job. The factory operator loses all energy either of body or of mind. The brain is so crushed as to be incapable of thinking and one who mingles with these people soon discovers that their minds like their bodies are wrecked. Loss of sleep and loss of rest gives rise to abnormal appetites, indigestion, shrinkage of stature, bent backs and aching hearts.

Such a factory system is one of torture and murder and as dreadful as a long-drawn-out Turkish massacre and is a disgrace to any race or age. As the picture arises before me I shudder for the future of a nation that is building up a moved aristocracy out of the life-blood of the children of the proletariat. It seems as if our flag is a funeral bannage spotted with blood. The whole picture is one of the most horrible aversion, selfishness and cruelty and is fraught with present horror and promise of future degeneration. The miller, over-worked and under-fed, gives birth to tired and worn-out human beings.

I can see no way out save in a complete overthrow of the capitalistic system, and to me the father who casts a vote for the continuance of that system is as much of a murderer as if he took a pistol and shot his own children. But I see all around me signs of the dawning of the new day of socialism and with my faithful comrades everywhere I will work and hope and pray for the coming of that better day.

MOTHER JONES
—International Socialist Review

CITY COUNCIL

Unfair Treatment Received by Socialists.—Measures Defeated.

The Haverhill City Council met last Tuesday evening and once again placed itself in opposition to the interests of the working class.

The President of the Council showed great partiality in his rulings and on the whole displayed great ignorance of the laws governing the conduct of a chairman. To be sure, he was always backed up by the majority, especially when there was an opportunity to prevent the Socialists from talking.

It will be remembered that at a previous meeting Councilman Fraser (Socialist) introduced an ice bill authorizing the mayor to petition the legislature to grant the water works department the right to cut ice on the lakes and ponds in the city. The measure was then laid on the table.

The bill was taken from the table last Tuesday evening and Councilman Fraser proceeded to show, with facts and figures, the advisability of the city government going into the ice business. But the Republican and Democratic members of the council did not quite like Fraser's criticism of private ownership, and with points of orders and all other sorts of parliamentary tricks the speaker was prevented from continuing. When Councilman Fraser was yet on the floor, a motion to indefinitely postpone the measure was permitted by the President and, of course, carried.

Councilman Bellefleur (Socialist) tried his best to help out his colleague, but he, too, was denied his parliamentary privileges.

An important measure was later introduced by Councilman Fraser, namely, that all construction of municipal buildings and all repairs thereon shall be done by union labor.

The Socialist representatives argued in favor of the bill and demanded that a vote be taken the same evening. But the other members were "not quite ready" and they carried a motion to lay on the table till the next meeting.

We hope the Socialist members will not allow themselves to be gagged at the next session of the city council. They will have the support of the entire organized working class of Haverhill.

From Fraser's Speech.

"I most emphatically repudiate the unwarranted statements of the Alderman from Ward 5, regarding the moral status of the young people in Ward 5. It is an insult to all young men and young women and all mothers of our ward. It is false and hypocritical to claim that we need extra police on account of the great immorality prevailing during summer in a portion of Ward 5. Granting for the sake of argument that there is great immorality, what can extra policemen do? Clubs and prisons cannot pacify a city; they can only drive people to unlawful practices and thus intensify the immorality of a community. If anything at all, we need more schools, better education and a more just system."

The Right Spirit.

To entertain a royal drone or to establish a free library—which is more beneficial to humanity? The Federated Trades and Labor Council of Montreal answered this question intelligently by the adoption of the following resolutions: "That the Federated Trades and Labor Council protests against the action of the city council in voting \$10,000 to entertain the Duke of Cornwall, believing that the money might be better spent in establishing a free library or home for incurables. "That this council is of the opinion that the entertainment of this gentleman should be left to private interests thereby giving the rich men of Montreal a chance to show their loyalty." King Edward VII may well wonder what this means. It is only a beginning!

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Hatters' Headquarters,
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HARRY WESSINGER TOBACCO CO.

The Rope Factory.

I visited the factory in Tuscaloosa, Ala., at 10 o'clock at night. The superintendent, not knowing my mission, gave me the entire freedom of the factory and I made good use of it. Standing by a siding that contained 150 spindles were two little girls.

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And there are a great many who wear it almost exclusively, will find much to interest them at our store. Our new Spring goods in black are already here, and for materials, you have your choice of chevots, serge-chevots, serges, vicunas, dressed and undressed worsteds, in both medium and light weights. We wish to particularly emphasize the fact that each line of our suits is made in scouts, slims and regulars, and it is indeed a peculiarly shaped man that we cannot fit. They are all cut on the latest patterns. We guarantee suits priced from ten dollars up, and are selling very good suits for less money.

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Fashion says "low crowns," but if you look like a "fright" in a low crown, buy a medium, you'll be better satisfied.

The low, medium and high crowns are all here.—Choose for yourself.

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HAVERHILL, MASS.

The Haverhill Social Democrat

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WILLIAM EDLIN, Editor HARRY J. RIVERS, Business Manager

HAVERHILL, MASS., MARCH 16, 1901

THE DAY IS COMING.

Come, hither, lads, and hearken, for a tale there is to tell, Of the wonderful days a-coming when all shall be better than well.

There more than one in a thousand in the days that are yet to come Shall have some hope of the morrow, some joy of the ancient doom.

Then a man shall work and bethink him, and rejoice in the deeds of his hand, Nor yet come home in the even too faint and weary to stand.

Men in that time a-coming shall work and have no fear For tomorrow's lack of earning and the hunger-wolf afar.

I tell you this for a wonder, that no man then shall be glad Of his fellow's fall and mishap to snatch at the work he had.

For that which the worker winneth shall then be his indeed, Nor shall half be reaped for nothing by him that sowed no seed.

O strange, new wonderful justice! But for whom shall we gather the gain? For ourselves and for each of our fellows, and no hand shall labor in vain.

Then all MINE and ALL THINE shall be OURS, and no more shall any man crave For riches that serve for nothing but to fetter a friend for a slave.

Ah! such are the days that shall be! But what are the deeds of today In the days of the years that we dwell in, that wear our lives away?

Why, then, and for what are we waiting? There are three words to speak, WE WILL IT, and what is the foe man but the dream-strength wakened and weak?

O why and for what are we waiting? While our brothers droop and die, And on every wind of the heavens a wasted life goes by.

How long shall they reproach us where crowd on crowd they dwell, Poor ghosts of the wicked city, the gold-crushed hungry hell?

Come, then, let us cast off fooling, and put by ease and rest, For the Cause alone is worthy till the good days bring the best.

Come, join in the only battle wherein no man can fail, Where whose fadeth and dieth, yet his deed shall still prevail.

Ah! come, cast off fooling, for this, at least, we know That the Dawn and the Day is coming, and forth the banners go.

WILLIAM MORRIS

THE MOVEMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The following timely resolution was adopted by the Massachusetts State Committee, Social Democratic party, at its last session, March 10, 1901.

Resolved, that the Massachusetts State Committee approves the action of those members of our party that nominated straight Socialist tickets in the recent town elections, and the Committee declares such action to be consistent with the best interests of the movement and warns the members against participating in any canvasses other than those held under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party, whether Citizens' canvasses or others.

Attest, S. E. PUTNEY, Secretary

We are glad that the State Committee has spoken on this question. The organizations throughout the State seem to be rather loosely organized, several of them working on their own lines without consideration of the fact that the entire movement is likely to suffer if false steps are taken. What we are in great need of is solidarity, united action on all questions relating to the Socialist movement as a whole. At present every organization works, more or less, without regard to whether it is good or bad for the Socialist movement throughout the state or nation. This is wrong. It is not Socialistic. It is certainly not the best policy for a political party.

Let us hope that before very long the Socialists of the United States will be members of one great party organization. When national unity will be a realized fact then the movement in this state should be given the greatest possible consideration by the leading Socialists. The industrial field in Massachusetts is about the best for the Socialists to work on, and with proper organization and control the Socialists have the greatest opportunity in the Bay State to give the heaviest blow to capitalism on the political field. But success can only come to those that work energetically and systematically. Therefore, Socialists and sympathizers of Massachusetts, fall in line, fill up the ranks and work unceasingly for the Socialist ideal. The near future belongs to YOU. But put your shoulders to the wheel and the decaying institutions of capitalism will give way to the Socialist co-operative commonwealth.

The Gazette has been printing lately some of Congressman Moody's ambitious dreams. Well, it's perhaps wise on the part of Moody and his friends to have a new political job on the string. They evidently feel that the Socialists are not quite dead "yet."

John D. Rockefeller's income is \$97,000 per day, or \$40 a minute.—Boston Globe.
A workman's income is about \$1.80 per day, or 1 cent every 8 minutes. Who of the two has better cause to be thankful for the McKinley "prosperity"?

The legislative committee on constitutional amendments, of the Massachusetts Legislature, reported against the petition of the Woman Suffrage Association for general woman suffrage.

The Socialists are the only ones who are striving for the realization of a social order under which woman will be the equal of man—economically and politically. True freedom, for both man and woman, is possible only under the co-operative commonwealth.

Taunton, Mass., formerly paid a private corporation \$107 for each street light. Under municipal ownership the lights cost \$73 each—\$34 less than when the old system prevailed—and the streets are lighted a greater number of hours.—The Leader.

Here is an example not very far from home. What will the Gazette say?

"We shall have an emperor in Washington within 25 years unless we can create a public sentiment which, regardless of legislation, will regulate the trusts."

This was the sensational announcement made by President Hadley, of Yale University, last Sunday before the richest church society in New England—the old South of Boston.

Prof. Hadley is one of the "great" economists of the United States. It was only recently that he suggested in a magazine article that, in order to create public sentiment against the trusts and thus solve the trust problem, it was necessary for the working people and middle class to ostracize every share holder or anybody who had anything to do with the upholding of trusts. He named this scheme "Social Ostracism," and earnestly advocated it. It will not be, therefore, very surprising to learn that this "scholarly" gentleman predicts an emperor in Washington within 25 years.

If Hadley's knowledge amounts to anything at all, he should have been the last man not to know that there is now an emperor in Washington. The emperor is not McKinley! As the Worker's Call well remarks: "Capitalism is the emperor. McKinley is only the figure-head."

Prof. Lombroso, of the University of Turin, Italy, says that "Socialism is the only regenerating and educative influence in Italy." Well, so it is throughout the civilized world!

The Class Struggle

In Capitalist Society

A Popular Exposition of the Demoralizing Effects of Competition on the Development of All.

BY PETER E. BURROWES.

The Two Classes.

On the Isle of Grimolkin there were a few padroni and a great multitude of common cats. The padroni cats had grown delightfully sleek and stout, and were the admiration of the poor creatures that had nothing to show but their ribs. One day the padroni informed their poorer brethren that the reason mice were so seldom caught nowadays was that they were too widely distributed over country places and cats had to follow after them. "Now, if you will all come into the city we will gather each day every piece of cheese we can find to one place, under one roof, and the mice will, of course, follow. This will be your daily labor," said they to outkind.

The foolish cats, barking to the words of the padroni, came to town, which was soon wired in and all became prisoners. The hungry cats submitted with hope to the drudgery of rolling cheeses into the padroni's bank, receiving a couple of dems mice daily as wages, but with the assurance that when the bank was chock full, mice catching would really begin to boom.

At last when cheeses began to peep out through the top room window, the padroni called the country cats and the lean town cats together and placing a multitude of steel collars with bells attached before them, said: "Behold the secret of our fatness, the music of these bells attracts the mice under your very claws." So each cat suffered a collar to be placed around its neck which was securely locked by the padroni. When this was accomplished the padroni went behind a stack of cheeses and smiled and caught mice in perfect tranquility for the rest of their lives, while the poor belled cats had only to move in order to warn every mouse that a cat was coming. So the wage class and capitalist class were established in Catland as long as collars hung and bells rung.

The capitalists want you in the cities where they can sweat you conveniently and when the shame of your poverty confronts them, they cry: "It is the fault of the foolish laborers and farmers. Why do they not get out far away into the imaginary territories of Uncle Sam? Oh, ye laborers and farmers, why did you leave the farms?"

"Because," you answer, "some invisible hand, some mysterious power, year by year, got us into debt. And we had nothing to do but become bond slaves to the men of money. So we have come up to your towns to compete with the pale-faced artisans." But they say competition is a moral training for you. It develops the character, builds up courage, and keeps life generally from becoming stagnant. It is the life of trade. Such is the profiteer's eulogy on competition. Let me give you an illustration of what it means to the workers.

When we went to school a lot of bad boys used to come from a nearby village. One day they threw the apple of discord just between two of us, and then secretly whispered into the ear of one of us: "He says you're a coward," and into the ear of another, "He says you're a snook."

Ajax and Agamemnon then left their tents, so to speak, and betook them to a field, there unrobing themselves of caps, jackets and vests they went for each other's eyes and noses to the infinite satisfaction of the two bad boys. When the field was stained with gore and neither champion wanted more, they turned away, honor satisfied, to resume their garments, and to vent the little balance of their anger on the two bad boys. But the garments had disappeared and, strange coincidence! the bad boys also vanished. Therefore the two erstwhile champions of wounded honor, with tear bedewed cheeks, now united by a common affliction, and a common fear, bent their laggard steps homeward, feeling within them that the fight which had begun with dented brows, might be conducted in a more ignoble place and manner by the parental case. But the two bad boys lay low as these went weeping by a thick set hedge.

Says one to the other, as he examined his new jacket: "Ain't competition a beautiful thing?" Said the other, whose heart was overflowing with gratitude for the Divine dispensation of competition, "you bet! It is lovely, it is too awfully cunning for anything."

The moral here is that to stand by and reap the benefits of other men's competition is injurious to the finer qualities of our master minds, and it is to our great interest above all things to keep them high-minded and noble.

To know that modern society consists of two hostile camps is to know all the mysteries of politics and to discern all that wild waste of men and means called political economy, which means the careful economizing of all the opportunities of life for the benefit of THEM and the exclusion of YOU and your children.

Some things are more dangerous in repose than in action. When a lie and a truth rest beside each other,

the lie is more dangerous and the truth becomes half a lie. This social intertwining of the two classes—however perplexing and intricate the tangle may be—under which we live, is dangerous only in periods of content.

The eye that refuses to be closed, the brain that will not be sealed—this is the class-consciousness of the proletariat. In our great republic we have not the two nations—classes—so boldly, so badly, and so frankly declared as in Germany and in England. Their present rulers' ancestors came from somewhere and conquered them; and they stand on that, "God and our right," as they say; or our right without God, if it cannot be maintained in His company. But here in America our upper class is more hypocritical; it denies its ascendancy and proprietorship, disclaims as preposterous the idea that it is sitting on the necks of the submerged, but it winks and sits there all the same. "What! We above the people," cry the legislators. "No, we are not that sort of men. We are a part of the people and by the people's free vote and approval we are what we are and where we are." A worse species of cant there is not to be found under the wide world today than this cant of our fat patriots.

The American government is a good nourishing dish to our spread-eagle patriots who have the extensive use of the ladle; they skin away with "hail Columbia" in their hearts. So would you, if you had no conscience. This is a hard and a hardening age to live in, yet I believe in the doctrine of ultimates; the turn of a straight road, you know, is at the end of it. Even the successful millionaires are getting weary and are beginning to feel that there is something more than stone and iron in the world. It is an age of profiteering only; but the roots of justice have stricken down deep into the soil and are asking questions.

It is not only illiterate dollar hunters like Sage, who develop that marvellously unified instinct, or class-consciousness, against the working people, so characteristic of our country, but a vast majority of the working people themselves have been so vaccinated by the virus of capitalism that they talk over a schooner of stale beer, or over a charity five cent dinner, the very language of the men of millions. They vote for McKinley, they vote for Bryan-individualism, talk gold basis and honest money, and while laying the last nickel down for a mouthful of garbage, say—"Can't a man do as he likes with his own?" So complete is the subjugation of the common people of America by the dollarocracy that a jury can hardly be found to convict a millionaire on any charge, however shameful and unmanly the offence may be.

The English, it is said, dearly love a lord. And so do we abjectly lick the corpse, however putrid it may be. We secretly gloat, amidst the most abject poverty, over the superiority of the native sharpers, whom we call our own capitalists, above those of England, even when we are driven to poverty to prove it.

Evicted from our homes, oppressed, reduced, denied the right of beasts to associate for our common benefit by our masters, still we meekly say: "Can't a man do as he likes with his own?"

Slaves of the workshop come to us from foreign lands, not yet newspapered, and teach us manliness and the spirit of revolt, and the American workman reading the newspapers in reply, over his two cent cup of coffee, hears that in refusing to be starved these foreigners are ignorant of our great American institutions,—that they are interfering with the right of free contract, and are preventing a man, that is the capitalist, from doing as he likes with his own.

Wendell Phillips had light and courage to say very much in the stronghold of cultured Toryism with the comparatively mild oppression of labor in his days, with the limitations of skin, color and Southern autocracy bounding his horizon. What might not our patriots say today! But we have no patriots save politicians, hoodlums and officers of soldiers. We have no patriots because we have no recognition of our class: no, not even among ourselves.

The patriots of the under class—our patriots—are not yet born, or they have not yet grown eloquent. Perhaps they are born, perhaps the events of a day may make them eloquent.

Brockton.

Mrs. H. Merrifield, of Boston, delivered a lecture on Socialism last Sunday evening at Socialist headquarters.

Avon Branch has put its foot down against any of its members going into a citizens' canvass, at least when there is a Socialist ticket in the field. No combination with any capitalist party is the only principle on which Socialists can win the fight.—The Vanguard.

And what about Branch Rockland? An explanation from that organization will be timely.

IS SCIENCE

OPPOSED

TO SOCIALISM?

From a Debate Held in Boston at the Liberal Forum.—A Synopsis of the Socialist Side Defended by

DAVID GOLDSTEIN.

A friend of mine tells of this incident. He was looking over the town of Medford with the view of purchasing a few acres for a home lot. He accosted a man who chanced to be passing. "Do you know the price of land in this vicinity?" "I do, soir," was the reply. "Can you tell me what this land is worth?" pointing as he spoke to a stretch of wooded hillside before them. "Good hillside land is worth considerable, low boggy land aint worth quite so much."

The ground of my opponent is as indefinite as the price of Medford land, but it is not so rich as the Irish brogue with which the price was given. Would the "Liberal Forum" go to the Methodist church for a definition of their principles? I think not. But it would be as sane a procedure as to go to Spencer for a definition of Socialism. The International Congress is the high court of authority for the organized Socialists of the world; to that source may my opponent justly go for a definition and to none other. Not until demonstrable knowledge (the science upon which Socialism rests) is overthrown, will Socialists give way to arguments dressed in learned garb or in vulgar accent. Biology, in so far as it is capable of demonstration, supports Socialism. Psychology is becoming its strongest advocate. Political economy, which under the master touch of Marx is now become a science, lies at the base of the Socialist effort. I present you with my definition.

Socialism, historically, is the interpretation of previous and existing economic conditions, it is the knowledge of the orderly progress of the industrial organism. Its demand is the common ownership of capital, inclusive of land, necessary for production, to be democratically administered for the benefit of the people in their collectivity. The ideal is a state of society that shall manifest equal freedom of opportunity to all.

Does what is known in biology teach that necessity forms the industrial structure accordingly as it twists in this or that direction? Or does the social organism evolve according to Original Design? Of the former there is no proof, against the latter there is no proof.

What we Socialists term historic destiny projects itself and extends to ever higher and higher states of society. Up through slavery, peasantry, ownership of tools without political freedom, to political power without ownership of tools, the mass steps ever higher on the rung of equality up to fuller and fuller democracy as against special privilege and usurpation of power. Knowing the order, the law upon which the industrial organism unfolds—extends—men may take advantage of it and mitigate and avoid the evils, which now ignorance, lust for gain and arrogance foist upon the race.

I too, assert that it is true that man manifests four primal qualities: the productive, the distributive, the directive and the reproductive, and on the strict ground of demonstrable knowledge, the only ground which may justly lay claim to science, that if design be disrupted development can not further take place, disintegration will be the result. It is known to science that the smallest aggregation of matter follows the same motion as that of the universe. Following this line of knowledge there is good reason to conclude that the man is the microcosm while mankind is the macrocosm of the human world. And, therefore, if man, the individual, should cease to operate any one of the four functions which are native to him, the original design would be coming disrupted, perish, and that as society is of the same design, being only the larger man, each individual must perform all the four functions of the macrocosm, as do the atoms of the universe in sustaining the universe as a whole.

If, therefore, order of the kind which my opponent has indicated, that of iron social cast, were to be attempted, society itself would be disrupted. Science is not without physical experiment upon this score—within the protoplasm is found the nuclei which contains the germ, one part positive and the other part negative. The experiment has been made of taking a part of the germ from the nuclei with the inevitable result that the remaining part lives but a little time and then withers and dies. The design being disrupted the life principle which was enfolded cannot unfold.

Socialists know that the Co-operative Commonweal lies unfolded within the capitalist system, awaiting its unfolding. The low scent of that which still passes for science is giving way under the pressure of the marvelous discoveries made by science under the principle of intensity by elevation. The X-ray, the wireless telegraph, the sound oscillator, brain building by color furnish phenomena quite outside the old order of science established on the principle of intensity by extension. The inhuman and damnable conclusion of the latter

The Situation in France

And International Socialism

(An interesting and instructive series of papers specially prepared for the Haverhill Social Democrat.)

BY L. BOUDIANOFF BOUDIN.

As to the Facts.

In order to fully understand the situation in France, and particularly the controversy which arose over some of the circumstances connected with Millerand's joining the government of Waldeck-Rousseau, we must bear in mind the following facts relating to the organization of the French Socialists as a political party.

Owing to different historical causes there is no united political party of the French Socialists. The working class of France is organized politically into many small parties or groups. As is usual in such cases the different parties were engaged in promiscuous warfare, until, with their growth and added responsibility, they began to pay more attention to fighting the present order of things than to their internal differences, and some modus operandi on a peace basis was established.

But there still was no real unity of action of the different parties and no real peace among them. Then came Jean Jaures.

With the advent of this most remarkable man of the Socialist movement of today—we advisedly say "remarkable" and not "great" in order not to offend the susceptibilities of those who recognize only one kind of greatness—things took another turn. Jaures saw at once that the only thing necessary for the Socialists of France, in order to put their movement at the head of the marching column of the international proletariat, was organization. He therefore at once applied himself to the task of forming a united Socialist party. His efforts were bound to succeed. His own activity was a great unifying force. His rare gifts commanded the admiration of all, and his wonderful activity, which strongly reminds one of Ferdinand Lassalle, easily made him the leader of all the Socialists whether in the Chamber of Deputies or out of it, thereby making the blame to "Onlyness" a rather awkward argument against unity in the mouth of Socialists not of his own faction. In December, 1899, was held a congress of all the French Socialist parties, at which a sort of federation of all the parties with a common name and executive body was organized, which was considered as only a temporary arrangement, precedent to a final amalgamation of all the factions into one great party.

At this juncture came the Dreyfus agitation. Jaures, the great political leader that he is, at once saw the great importance of this agitation, and threw himself entirely into it. But the Parti Ouvrier, the party of the Marxists par excellence, with its veteran leaders, Guesde and Lafargue, at its head, refused to follow his lead in this matter. To the sorrow of the Socialists the world over they refused to see the meaning of the situation, and insisted stubbornly that according to the tenets of Marxism, the working class had no interest in the internal revolutions of the bourgeoisie. Still the united organization was maintained, for the scheme of federation left to the different parties composing it freedom of action in such cases. Then the ministerial crisis occurred. The Socialists were called upon to help organize the government of the "Defence of the Republic" and Millerand accepted the call.

Just how this happened—that is, whether with or without the consent or approval of the Socialist organizations or leaders—is now a matter of controversy. Some of Millerand's friends claim that it was done with the knowledge and consent and approval of the leaders of the Parti Ouvrier, that the opposition to his joining the ministry was an afterthought with them, in other words, that they "went back" on him.

The last lines quoted from Vaillant tell the sad tale the first result of Millerand's joining the ministry was to ruin in twain the newly formed Socialist party of France, and to make the breach between the factions wider than it ever was before. The Parti Ouvrier (Marxists), the strongest and most respected faction of the party, and the Blanquists withdrew from it, and again turned their weapons upon Socialists. Such was the situation upon which the International Congress was called upon to pass judgment.

philosophy is that man must play the part of cannibal to the end of time.

Brutus did not stab Caesar because he hated him, but because he loved the great ideal, the great principle of democracy. Socialists do not hate the capitalist class, but because they love her they will take the capital from capitalist control and fire once more a shot for freedom as in the days of our honored sires, but from a higher vantage ground, a shot that shall be heard around the world.

BOSTON

Wanted.

The following back numbers of the Haverhill Social Democrat are wanted at the Public Library of Haverhill to complete file. Comrades and readers who possess same are kindly requested to send the numbers to the office of this paper. The numbers wanted: November 4, 1899; November 18, 1899 and December 9, 1899.

proval and satisfaction. Vollmar, who claims to have this information from reliable sources, therefore asserts that Millerand did just what could have been done under the circumstances, in view of the fact that there is no united Socialist party in France whose official approval could be asked or granted to Millerand. It seems, however, that Vollmar's information is not entirely reliable. It seems that not only did Millerand not wait for the approval of his colleagues in the Chamber, but that beyond his friends of his own faction he did not consult anybody, and that as soon as the leaders of the Parti Ouvrier and of the Blanquists had any intimation of what was being done they strongly protested against it.

Rosa Luxemburg, in the first of a series of very able articles on this question (Neue Zeit, January 19, 1901), which we shall yet have occasion to quote in these papers, published an extract from a letter of Vaillant as follows:

"I had repeatedly had occasion to publicly state the facts. Two days before the organization of the ministry, at a meeting of the Socialist members of the Chamber, Millerand told as a thing of the past that, after the overthrow of the Dupuy ministry, he was invited to take part in the formation of a 'combination' ministry, and that he took part in the negotiations on his own responsibility, leaving the party out of the game. I at once declared that I take notice of the statement made by Millerand, and that in case such negotiations should be renewed and successfully carried through, I would demand an explanation from our deputies in the Chamber as well as from the party, in order to absolve the party from any such individual action, as the party could not in any way take part in the government of the bourgeoisie.

Millerand nodded his approval to my statement, and we betook ourselves to the hall of the Chamber. None of us thought at that time that there was any cause to doubt Millerand's statement that the negotiations relative to his joining the ministry were a thing of the past."

"I was therefore very much astonished when, on the next day, a friend who thought himself well-informed, told me that the cabinet of Waldeck-Rousseau was formed and that it included Millerand and Gallifet. I refused to believe it, and at once sent a card to Millerand asking him to deny this report which I considered insulting, and added that should it prove true, what I said at the meeting of the deputies would not be binding. By this I meant that, in view of the presence in the cabinet of Gallifet, it would not be sufficient to state that by entering the cabinet Millerand does not represent the party nor bind it to anything, but that we must protest with all our might against such action, by which a Socialist is made the colleague of the murderer of the communists."

"When I received on the next morning the newspapers announcing the formation of the ministry with Gallifet and Millerand, a card came from Millerand wherein he stated that he received my letter when he came from the first session of the cabinet, that the thing was done that he believed he was doing his duty and that the future would decide. I hurried to the Deputy of my own party and those friendly to us, and in the evening of the same day the newspapers brought our protest to which we added positive sanction by with drawing from the Socialist group in the Chamber of Deputies and the formation of a new Socialist-Revolutionary group."

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Toisloi Excommunicated.

The Russian Holy Synod formally excommunicated the great Russian philosopher, Count Leo Tolstoi. The Synod earnestly prays to God, "who do not desire the death of a sinner," to "have mercy on him and restore him to the holy church."

Tolstoi a "sinner"! Just think of the ridiculousness of the affair! This grand old man of Russia has lived the principles which are preached by those who excommunicated him. What-over defects may be found in his philosophy of life, Tolstoi is a man loved and admired by millions of people for his sincere and earnest effort to found a common ethical basis for a happy life.

The aldermen frankly admit that they didn't think when voting for the increase (of the police force), that's all.—The Gazette.

Is there a time when Republican aldermen do "think"? They vote either as the "machine" orders or as prejudice dictates, or both!

Political Economy

A Study of Marx' "Capital"

(A Masterly series of Lectures on the Science of Economics as delivered in the Karl Marx Class at Boston.)

BY MARTHA MOORE AVERY.

Wealth: Abstract and Concrete.

Wealth is extremely elusive so soon as one intellectually departs from the tangible things of every day use, and intellectual confusion reigns as one endeavors to grasp wealth as a whole, or to pursue the vanishing point of wealth as it goes into the abstract at the lower end of the pole. But once the fact being firmly fixed in the mind, that every principle has its two poles of abstraction, one the greatest and the other the least, that man for his own convenience has arbitrarily selected a certain degree of the manifestation of principle as the standard of measurement; and when it is learned that man unconsciously works after the law of the Cosmos in fixing the standard of measurement at the natural centre of the objects or qualities which manifest the principle, the whole mystery clears like the mist upon the river, under the midsummer sun.

I shall be able to make the law clear by using as an illustration that with which you are all familiar. But first it will be well to hold in mind that a principle in itself is never seen save by its embodiment in objects. Democracy is never seen; Labor is never seen; the Class Struggle is never seen; Friendship is never seen; Density is never seen; Quality is never seen; Parity is never seen. But as principles manifest by relations through physics, the relation and substance of things must be examined to understand our every day broad and better world and all its intricacies and subtleties? It is perfectly simple that principles manifest by relations through objects. The principle of Democracy manifests more highly in England than in Russia. Friendship was more to be observed in the relation of Brutus and Cassius than in the relation of Caesar and Cassius. Density is present in lighter proportions in a granite rock than in a feather. Labor is manifested more highly today than under domestic production. The Class Struggle is more clearly comprehended and more highly developed industrially in America than in Spain. Quality is exposed exquisitely in the colors played in Hollander's windows and, too, quality is grandly wrought out in the stairway of our Public Library. The parity of the virgin lily is in marked contrast to the black ruck in which it grows; but when we have for the measurements of contrasts by degrees along the line of any one principle.

We desire not only to know that certain principles exist and manifest in differing degrees, high or low, up and down the several scales of intensity, but on entering the department of wealth production, as a science, we must reduce wealth, as a principle, to terms of physical measurement, and value to a tangible object, otherwise we, too, fall into the chaos of the so-called scientific Manchester school. Economic wealth is an abstraction at either end of the pole of its present manifestation and like every other principle, its greatest demonstration, and its least demonstration, lies outside the range of human position on the scale of wealth. One specific piece of wealth, however, use-value, holds wealth, at a fixed point between wealth as a whole and the least portion of wealth. A use-value is the natural centre of wealth and it is therefore the rational point of investigation.

Immediately as one unit of wealth is placed in direct relation to another unit of wealth, with the view to exchange upon the basis of equity, a new principle is disclosed, that of economic value; and upon penetrating the use-value one step further the manifestation of the principle of economic value appears; it lies crystallized in the value just as the value lies crystallized in the use-value. An object of wealth, in our capitalist society a commodity, thus presents three distinct principles within its one form—wealth, value and labor. These three principles must be analyzed

separately, and in detail, in order to arrive at an intelligent understanding of what a use-value is under our present system of industry. The unit of wealth is clearly and naturally a use-value, but it is not as simple as it seems. The unit of labor is not so simple as it seems. It is clear that whatever the subject is up for examination the first necessity is to come to a decision as to what point to start from and to what end the effort is to be directed. The process by which society created the one universal value form is simple, though it be complex, it one starts from the primitive and known a straight course, but if one founders about in the maze of differentiations, as for thousands years the political economists have done, the law will not doubt elude his grasp. Our safety, then, from the fog of confusion is in the clear light of primary principles which we will go to get the basis for analysis.

Each principle has its two poles of action and its neutral centre. It is common knowledge that action and reaction are equal, that is to say, that the law of gravity meets the law of levity and suspends each object by an atom, a tree, a horse, a man, an ocean, or the universe at its own neutral centre, at some one elevation of intensity. Take the principle of heat, for example, the manifestation of which we all keenly aware on these solid days,—but what has a statement of cold to do with the heat principle. You see we are immediately brought into intellectual conflict with the two poles which demonstrate the fact of heat. Heat and cold are not two facts, but one fact manifesting itself, by differing degrees of itself; just so it is with wealth, just so it is with value, just so it is with labor and just so it is with every known principle. At the pole of greatest intensity—greatest magnitude—the heat principle retains its own name, while at the pole of lowest intensity heat is changed to cold, while, so to speak, the neutral centre of its being which manifests a different intensity from either of the poles, necessarily, takes another name, that of zero. But heat is the neutral centre determined. Heat is neither hot nor cold, but zero is a definite term. It has a fixed position on the scale between extreme heat and extreme cold. Society uses it constantly as a physical standard by which to measure the varying degrees of heat up and down from its pivotal position, which society—its ourselves—has elected it to fill. How intense is the heat? I will run to zero to answer your question. How intense is the cold? From our warm and cozy parlor—being so fortunate as to possess a thermometer—we will consult the thermometer only to find out what it tells you. Ask us of the impossible and we shall smile at your question that we define that which is indefinable, heat at its two extremes, heat at its greatest intensity, where it runs up into wave-lengths of such minute dimension as to escape the skill of man, (that is to say, the principle of heat expands into the abstract and heat at its lowest intensity where the wave-lengths of extreme cold escape man's measurements for the reason that they are so long, so ponderous—which is only another way of saying that the negative pole of heat which is cold also runs into the abstract. This law never varies, it is immutable. The two poles of opposite intensity of one and the same principle manifest abstractly, at one and the same time; human consciousness varies at the periphery and at the point.

Present this simple natural phenomena with which we are all familiar as a basis illustration upon which to understand the manifestations of wealth. We shall find that as zero is

LABOR NOTES

At the meeting of the Barbers' Union last Sunday the new number was admitted. The union also considered the matter of Antonio Rocca, the Essex street saloon keeper, who refuses to employ union help. It was decided to refer the case to the Central Labor Union with the request that his saloon be placed on the unfair list.

It is confidently expected at labor headquarters that the trouble existing between the Laborers' Union and C. H. Cox, the coal dealer, will soon be settled. Already steps in that direction have been taken, the union having been approached by some of the men working for Mr. Cox, four of them having made applications for membership or re-instatement in the union, they having been discharged from the union upon their refusal to quit work when the strike was ordered.

The local trade unions, as constituted today, present a powerful organization and any concern that is placed on the unfair list by the C. L. U. is bound to feel the amount of trade, which is the basis for the unfair list for some time and the action of Cox's men in asking for re-instatement in the union is taken as evidence that the firm is desirous of securing a settlement. The applications of the men were under consideration by the union last Sunday, but definite action was postponed. As the union always stands ready to meet the firm it lays wholly with the firm as to when it shall be taken from the unfair list.

The organization of the stevedores—those who engage in unloading coal from the vessels that bring it up the river—who are members of the Laborers' Union has now been completed. Agent Donovan has already secured contracts for them for unloading coal, one of which is for one of the largest coal buyers and consumers in the city. The final organization of the stevedores has been hanging fire for some time, because of the inability to secure an engineer money received equally among them, who was necessary before they could secure contracts. An engineer has now been secured in the person of Mr. John Rich, of Newburyport, and the organization is completed. The organization is a co-operative one, the purpose being to secure the contracts at regular prices and to divide the money received equally among them. One of their number being chosen to act as foreman. The work heretofore has been let out to a contractor. In turn hired the men at low prices and made large profits out of their labor. Councilman Hooke, if any one of these contractors, in fact, the only one in town, was notified by the men of what they intended to do and was asked to join them and act as engineer. Mr. Hooke refused and stated that as he already had all the contracts, it was unnecessary for him to do so. However, stated above, an engineer has been secured and the work has been secured some of the contracts, and any contest that the stevedores might become engaged in with the contractors, they will have the support of the laborers in the employ of the several coal companies in the city, all of whom are members in the same union with the stevedores. Thus it would seem that what they are in a position to control the situation and accomplish their purpose. In the event of the stevedores being successful, it is expected that Councilman Hooke's love for the trade union will be ever less than in the past. It will be remembered that it was he who led the contractor's opposition to the order in the city council for the placing of the union label on all city printing.

The differences existing between the Boot & Shoe Workers Union and the Lesters Protective Union have at last been most satisfactorily settled. As stated before in this paper, the negotiations between the two bodies were stamp in the factory of E. F. Lang, of this city, by the E. & S. W. Union, the L. P. U. stamp was already in use. These negotiations resulted in the drawing up of an agreement which has at last been signed by General Secretaries Eaton of the E. & S. W. Union and Baker of the L. P. U. This agreement provided for government cases similar to the Lesters' and also for several other conditions that might arise in different localities. The agreement places the two organizations upon the most friendly terms and makes them practically co-operative. It also provides that when the E. & S. W. Union has a certain membership, the L. P. U. will in a body become members of E. & S. W. It will be seen at once that the agreement is an important one and as the E. & S. W.'s growth has been rapid, the E. & S. W. members having been added in Canada recently, it is expected that the solidarity of the two organizations, the merging of the two into one, will only be a question of a comparatively short time. This is an example of what is occurring in every industry all over the country. The working people are realizing that if they wish to understand the onslaughts of their employers, they must have no differences among themselves, they must present a solid front to the foe. But the most that is signifying sign of all is the fact that the working people are learning to combine on the political as well as on the economic field, and to vote together as well as to strike together. This is, indeed, their only hope, for while they may check the downward extent of their union organization—their only maintenance—complete degradation is through class conscious political action. And so, the Social Democratic Party, while encouraging trade unionism, works steadily forward for the final and complete emancipation of the working class from industrial servitude, through the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Wm. Hutcheson, Room 12, Theatre Bldg., Court Square, Springfield, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont Street, Somerville, Mass.

Haverhill Local—Secretary, A. S. Turner. Meets every Wednesday evening, 24 Gilman place, Haverhill, Mass.

Meeting of State Committee. The Massachusetts State Committee, S. D. P., met in regular session March 10, 1901, at 724 Washington street, Boston, with the following members present: Carv, Putney, Clifford, McDonald, Lowell and Blythe.

Comrades Carey and Putney were appointed a committee to prepare an article for publication relating to participation in caucuses, for the general information of the membership. The secretary was instructed to have printed in the Socialist districts into showing the senatorial districts into which the state is divided.

The committee further voted to guarantee the expenses and other fees, not exceeding two dollars, of all speakers engaged through the secretary of the State Committee.

Secretary MASS. STATE COM., S. D. P. SQUIRE E. PUTNEY.

New Hampshire S. D. P. State Committee endorses the call of the Chicago Board of the S. D. P. for a National convention of all Socialist parties.

GEORGE HOWIE, State Secretary, Manchester, N. H.

Chicago. The Chicago Local S. D. P., gave a smoke talk last Thursday evening at its headquarters, 175 Hawthorn street. Comrade Putney was the speaker.

The Gibraltar Strengthened. The Precinct 3, Ward 5, Social Democratic Club is in a flourishing condition. The club meets every Monday evening at 113 Lafayette square. At the last meeting three new members were admitted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing three months: President, Camille J. Gaudin, Vice President, Arthur A. Morrill, Secretary, C. H. Morrill, Treasurer, Joseph La Parie, Board of Directors: Napoleon Monette, Chairman, Robert T. Regan, Secretary, Timothy J. Pothier, Charles Jette, Jr., Pierre LeClere, Newsstand Committee: C. H. Morrill, Chairman, Jean B. Gaudin, Secretary, George Jette, Joseph La Parie, Charles Jette, Jr. Two of the members were appointed Captains to select teams from the members for a series of what games. The intention is to challenge the S. D. Local or some Social club for a series of contests.

Several of the members subscribed for "Ewell and People," the new French Socialist Democratic paper published in Natchez, La.

Next Monday evening Comrade L. B. Talbot will address the meeting at 8.15 o'clock.

C. H. MORRILL, Secretary.

And It's Coming. The Tin Can manufacturing companies of the United States are perfecting a powerful trust organization. It will have an authorized capital of \$78,000,000, equally divided into preferred and common stock. Out of each an amount valued at \$5,000,000 will be retained in the treasury, leaving \$84,000,000 of each to be issued. The concern will also have in the treasury a cash working capital of \$7,000,000.

Trust everywhere! Don't you think it would be best to have the people own the trusts instead of the trusts owning you?

Prosperity for You. A paper is being passed around among New England manufacturers to sign an agreement to curtail production for about two months. It is reported that the committee promoting the scheme can control about 1,850,000 spindles, and about 600,000 more spindles are needed to successfully carry out the plan. Well, do you wonder? There is so much "prosperity" in the country that the working people must be given more leisure to enjoy their accumulated riches. And they'll get all the leisure they don't want! See?

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The organization of the stevedores—those who engage in unloading coal from the vessels that bring it up the river—who are members of the Laborers' Union has now been completed. Agent Donovan has already secured contracts for them for unloading coal, one of which is for one of the largest coal buyers and consumers in the city. The final organization of the stevedores has been hanging fire for some time, because of the inability to secure an engineer money received equally among them, who was necessary before they could secure contracts. An engineer has now been secured in the person of Mr. John Rich, of Newburyport, and the organization is completed. The organization is a co-operative one, the purpose being to secure the contracts at regular prices and to divide the money received equally among them. One of their number being chosen to act as foreman. The work heretofore has been let out to a contractor. In turn hired the men at low prices and made large profits out of their labor. Councilman Hooke, if any one of these contractors, in fact, the only one in town, was notified by the men of what they intended to do and was asked to join them and act as engineer. Mr. Hooke refused and stated that as he already had all the contracts, it was unnecessary for him to do so.

However, stated above, an engineer has been secured and the work has been secured some of the contracts, and any contest that the stevedores might become engaged in with the contractors, they will have the support of the laborers in the employ of the several coal companies in the city, all of whom are members in the same union with the stevedores. Thus it would seem that what they are in a position to control the situation and accomplish their purpose. In the event of the stevedores being successful, it is expected that Councilman Hooke's love for the trade union will be ever less than in the past. It will be remembered that it was he who led the contractor's opposition to the order in the city council for the placing of the union label on all city printing.

The differences existing between the Boot & Shoe Workers Union and the Lesters Protective Union have at last been most satisfactorily settled. As stated before in this paper, the negotiations between the two bodies were stamp in the factory of E. F. Lang, of this city, by the E. & S. W. Union, the L. P. U. stamp was already in use. These negotiations resulted in the drawing up of an agreement which has at last been signed by General Secretaries Eaton of the E. & S. W. Union and Baker of the L. P. U. This agreement provided for government cases similar to the Lesters' and also for several other conditions that might arise in different localities. The agreement places the two organizations upon the most friendly terms and makes them practically co-operative. It also provides that when the E. & S. W. Union has a certain membership, the L. P. U. will in a body become members of E. & S. W. It will be seen at once that the agreement is an important one and as the E. & S. W.'s growth has been rapid, the E. & S. W. members having been added in Canada recently, it is expected that the solidarity of the two organizations, the merging of the two into one, will only be a question of a comparatively short time. This is an example of what is occurring in every industry all over the country. The working people are realizing that if they wish to understand the onslaughts of their employers, they must have no differences among themselves, they must present a solid front to the foe. But the most that is signifying sign of all is the fact that the working people are learning to combine on the political as well as on the economic field, and to vote together as well as to strike together. This is, indeed, their only hope, for while they may check the downward extent of their union organization—their only maintenance—complete degradation is through class conscious political action. And so, the Social Democratic Party, while encouraging trade unionism, works steadily forward for the final and complete emancipation of the working class from industrial servitude, through the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

No! the International Trust. The international trust, long ago predicted by the Socialist thinkers, is about to be realized before many months are over. J. Pierpont Morgan, organizer of the great billion dollar steel trust, sails for Europe on the 27th of this month. The intention is to meet in conference the great millionaires of Germany for the purpose of arranging terms of a combination between German and American trusts.

Before very long the entire capitalist world will be at the mercy of the organizers of the steel, coal, railroad and Standard oil trusts. What will you do about it? Vote for Socialism and let the people own and run every thing.

"Prosperity" the Cause. Do you know why the shoe business is leaving Haverhill? The Haverhill Gazette has discovered a new reason, namely,—"prosperity."

According to this "great" daily, the West is today too "prosperous" to buy the stylish low-priced shoes which Haverhill turned out for years. The people out West are so heavily struck with "McKinley prosperity" that they demand a stronger and better quality shoe to be able "to stand"—the prosperity!

But, dear contemporary, where do the Socialists come in as being responsible for the dull business in Haverhill?

LESIE'S Haverhill's Finest Dept. Store.

28 to 40 Merrimack St., Haverhill, Mass. People's Telephone, 147-2. N. E. Telephone, 424-13.

Good Reading.

The Best Underwaist to Buy Your Boy or Girl. Is the garment that's got enough stretch in it to let the youngster cut up capers without tearing the garments.

The NAZARETH WAIST has this very feature along with others just as important. The fabric is knit and elastic—just enough so as to stand the wear without stretching out of shape. Instead of buttons sewed directly on the fabric, they are stitched on tapes, the tapes run over the shoulder and serve to hold up the other garments. There's the economy of price. 25 cents each is the price of Nazareth Waists all the way from one to twelve years. The same Nazareth Waist does for girls also. To buy front or back.

Corset Department, Main Store.

Spring Hosiery.

Buy your Summer Hose now before the lines are broken and get them at winter prices. All our last season's stock of Fancy Hose, no matter what they cost, selling at same price.

13c pair, 6 prs. for 75c.

THREE TAYLORS, 75 Merrimack Street.

Simonds & Adams.

Our 25c Gingham is the handsomest ever seen in the city, and in the biggest assortment. Plain Gingham and Madras Cords and Silky Mercerized Gingham—A hundred styles at:

6 1-4c 25c

About 200 styles of the finest American Gingham, plain and in Madras Cords, beautiful fast colorings

12 1-2c Mercerized Satines. Are in handsome designs, beautiful as silk, very fine and of good weight.—We offer a 10c quality at 12 1-2c

The Popular Department Store of Haverhill, Mass.

Our Customers Are Our Best Advertisers

Your linen will attract attention when done at the

Star Laundry, 52 WINGATE STREET. JOHN J. CARRIGG, Prop. P. S.—Ring us up or send postal.

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O'FARRELL & LAWSON, 1425 NEW YORK AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C. Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Designs, Trademarks, Copyrights. Will return fee if Patent is not secured. Send for Inventor's Guide, or How to Get a Patent. Mention This Paper and secure special rates.

CITY Insurance Office,

JONES FRANKLE Agent, Haverhill Savings Bank Building, 151-153 Merrimack St., Haverhill.

We recommend to those who need anything in the line of CLOTHING to call upon S. GOLDMAN, 50 Locust Street. First class goods. Prices lowest.

The Light of The World

Our Saviour In Art. Cost nearly \$500,000 to publish. Nearly 500 superb engravings of Christ and His Mother, by the great painters. Child's stories for each picture. So beautiful it sells itself. From running day and night to fill our 100,000 copies of paper for last edition. Mr. W. W. White in Massachusetts has sold over \$500,000 worth of book-entire experience. Mrs. Sackett of New York has sold over \$200,000 worth of book-entire experience. Mr. Howell took to orders first two days. Mrs. Lowell took \$10,000 worth of book-entire experience. Territory is going rapidly. Write quick for terms. Wholesale and retail managers, to have charge of correspondence and all the other details of our work. Address THE BRITISH AMERICAN CO., CORCORAN BUILDING, Washington, D. C.

Do You Ever Borrow Money?

If so, go to FRANK E. DAVIS, 204 Merrimack St., Haverhill, Mass.

Wanted!

Every Socialist should remember that Sam. S. Baldwin sells a fine line of Teas and Coffees, delivered right at your house. A postal card sent to 51 Varnum Street will ensure a prompt call.

JACOB EPSTEIN, 28 Leverett Street, Book and Job Printing, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Stephen H. Chase, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3 Washington Square, Haverhill, Mass. Rooms 1 and 2.

Prof. M. B. Brodsky, EUROPEAN OPTICIAN and EYE SPECIALIST, 5 Walnut, Cor. Emerson St.

WM. HOUSTON, Domestic and Fancy Baker, Home Made Milk Bread a specialty, Baked Beans and Brown Bread every Saturday night and Sunday morning, Washington St., Haverhill, Mass.

J. T. HILL, will treat you right on Shoes and Rubbers For MEN WOMEN and CHILDREN 45 - Merrimack Street - 45 AT THE MODEL

IT LEADS THEM ALL! WHAT? WHY? Cocheco Syrup of Tar Compound. For coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, throat and whooping cough. Try it and be convinced. Price 50 cents and 25 cents a bottle. Prepared by SOMERS' WORTH DRUG CO., Somersworth, N. H. Ask your druggist or grocer for it.

SANSOUCIE & RICHARD, 236--Essex St.--236 Where the prices are always right. You will always find a good selection of Meats and Groceries. Give us a call, we will suit you. FREE DELIVERY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR Boston Best Flour. One of the Finest Brand Flours Made. Ask your Grocer for it. Sold at Wholesale by HENRY BELANGER.

Guard Against Sweat-shop Clothing. See that this label is on the garment you buy. It is sewed on by machine stitching in the pocket. The following merchants in Haverhill handle Union Made clothing.

Rowe & Emerson. The Kempton Co. Nichols & Morse. Three Taylors. Warren Emerson.



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News From Lynn.

The methods employed by the management of the Lynn & Boston Electric...

An attempt was recently made to organize the motormen and conductors...

The unjust discharge of a conductor recently has been brought to my attention...

The cars furnished by the road on the first workmen's trip from this city to Salem...

But after all perhaps it is all right, for some of my brother shoemakers, who ride with me on that trip...

Mr. Mayor Ramsdell is anxious to debate with the members of the Democratic party...

I am sorry to learn that Comrade Thurlow, organizer of the Beverly branch of the S. D. P., has been discharged from a shoe factory...

We have learned that Comrade Rev. Fisher McGrady and Prof. Herron are soon to visit this state...

The new section of the S. D. P. at West Lynn took in three new members at its last meeting.

Comrade Carey's address on "What is Socialism," at Salem last week, was listened to by some 250 people.

The North Shore Shoe Co. and John Connelly, of Salem, have both received the honor of being elected...

Comrade W. P. Geiger, who was with us a week during the city campaign, is at home in Cleveland...

NEMO

From Worcester.

To the Editor:—Last Sunday night we had Rev. Bisbee, of Pepperell, to talk to us.

Brotherhood, the crest and crowning of all good, was the leading thought of Rev. R. E. Bisbee, of Pepperell, last night.

What the man with the hoe is doing is the most stuporous thing a man in his position can do.

What the man with the hoe is doing is the most stuporous thing a man in his position can do.

Local Adams, S. D. P., meets every other Friday in Koehler's turn hall, 78 Summer street.

invalids that other workmen will have to toil to support, fill they are reduced to the condition of the man with the hoe...

From Fitchburg.

To the Editor:—Enclosed please find a sketch, from a capitalist standpoint, of the address delivered in this city by Rev. W. H. Smith...

Mr. Smith is, I understand, a Unitarian clergyman and a recently declared Socialist.

The clergy in this part of the State are taking a lively interest in Socialism, and a local minister is reported as saying that "every member of the Ministers' Union is in favor of a greater or less number of the principles proclaimed by Socialism."

I wonder if Socialists in other localities in New England have noticed a lack, that is to us here in Fitchburg, "a long felt want," of a medium for the transmission of Socialistic news.

It has occurred to me that the "Haverhill Social Democrat" might be made that medium, for the reason that the most pleasantly exciting news we have ever received from any part of the United States came from Haverhill...

The oft-denied and now lived old mistake that Comrade J. C. Smith wilfully and knowingly straddled two nominations in the 19th representative district should warn other candidates that they cannot be too careful and declining any and all nominations outside the Socialist party.

D. Fitchburg, March 11, 1901.

From Woodford, Maine.

To the Editor:—We are preparing for a vigorous propaganda campaign along the Kennebec River in the belt affected by the ice trust.

Will you call the matter before your next meeting and kindly acquaint me with the result?

Yours fraternally, FRED E. IRISH, Acting General Propaganda Secretary, Socialist Party of Maine.

Local Adams, S. D. P., meets every other Friday in Koehler's turn hall, 78 Summer street.

THE STORE WITH THE FULL MEASURE FLASKS. THE ORIGINAL Low priced Whiskey of BOWEN RYE, any merit is our...

Academy of Music. Teacher—"Willie, where is the capital of the United States?" Willie—"In the trusts."—Ex.

Haverhill Local S. D. P. At the next regular meeting, Wednesday evening, a debate will be held between members of the party on a very interesting question.

A Free Lance. Thurs. Eve., Mar. 21, David Belasco's Realistic Drama.

THE HEART OF MARYLAND. Friday Eve., Mar. 22, Return Engagement of William Morris.

WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE. JUST WHAT IS WANTED IN EVERY FAMILY FOR REPAIRING BOOTS AND SHOES.

John W. Coddaira, DEALER IN Groceries and Meats. King Arthur and Pillsbury's Best Flour.

GEO. H. WELCH, Teacher of CORNET. 120 Merrimack St. Competent Instruction Guaranteed.

WATCH US GROW! The WHITNEY BABY CARRIAGES. WE ARE SOLE AGENTS For Haverhill and Vicinity.

The Socialist (Combined with The New Light) Jan. 1, 1901. An Aggressive Weekly.

Read The Advance Official Organ of the S. D. P. from the Pacific Coast.

The Workers' Call Clean, Clear Socialist Paper. Contains Each Week: 1-Discussion of Science of Socialism.

Do you want a Union Stamped Shoe? It is the only make that does not require a nut to fasten the wheel on.

World Shoe \$2.00. S. J. BRASSEUR 13 Essex Street.

Coombs & Gilbert FURNITURE CO. 13, 15, 17, 19 Washington Sq., Haverhill, Mass.

ATTENTION! The Massachusetts State Comptroller has at its disposal the following literature:

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2,500 Pages of the latest and best SOCIALIST LITERATURE for \$1.50. The International Socialist Review edited by A. M. Simons...

Academy of Music. Saturday, March 16, The Kennedy Players. Matinee 2:15, Tom Sawyer Evening 8, Ten Nights in a Bar Room.

Public Ownership WEEKLY. A four-page, six-column, straight, anti-bourgeois paper, fearless and uncompromising.

Missouri Socialist A strong, Socialist, four-page weekly. One year 50c Six months 25c.

IN THE PAY ENVELOPE That's where our EDUCATION BY MAIL effects you. You can become a Mechanical Engineer, Electrician, Chemist or Architect.

The Portraits of Our Presidents With Biographical Sketches. General Charles H. Grosvenor, Member of Congress for nearly 20 years.

The Socialist (Combined with The New Light) Jan. 1, 1901. An Aggressive Weekly. 50c a year Ten weeks 10c.

Read The Advance Official Organ of the S. D. P. from the Pacific Coast. Will tell you What Socialism is, What it is Doing, and How to Bring it About.

The Workers' Call Clean, Clear Socialist Paper. Contains Each Week: 1-Discussion of Science of Socialism.

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CLUB RATES. The Haverhill Social Democrat and "Workers, Call," per year 50c. The Haverhill Social Democrat and "Advance," per year 50c.

THE PEOPLE Uncompromising Exponent of Socialism. Unflinching Advocate of Labor Rights.

Socialist Books On sale at Office of Haverhill Social Democrat.

THE PEOPLE. 184 William St., New York City.

IF YOU DESIRE to understand modern scientific Socialism—the reason of it, the facts upon which it is based...

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