

Haverhill Mass. SOCIALIST GRAT

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Price Two Cents

RELIGION and BUSINESS

What Each Demands.

The essence of religion is human service and Socialism is the highest expression of religion, for the essence of Socialism is mutual co-operation, the service of man to man. The religious life is today an unnatural life—it antagonizes men's economic interests.

Men whose interests are antagonistic cannot serve one another without injury to themselves. This is the essence of modern preaching—self sacrifice. It is only by sacrificing one's interests that he can serve his fellows. This law is artificial and unnatural and so meets with but little compliance. The moralist who in endeavoring to enforce it meets with opposition, which, in his stupidity, he ascribes to the depravity of mankind. If he looked a little deeper he would discover that the so-called law is the outcome of our system of antagonisms. This system is necessarily anti-religious, being based upon discord instead of harmony. Were men's interests identical no one would be obliged to sacrifice his own interests in order to serve the interests of others. Socialism would establish this harmony by making the interests of men identical. In the new order, men would not have to sacrifice their interests to serve each other, for what would be advantageous to one would be advantageous to all.

It must be evident from the foregoing that religion and business are exclusive. Religion demands that one serve his fellows, business demands that one make a profit out of them. A religious business is a contradiction of terms. All profit is robbery. You cannot serve men by robbing them.

REV. CHARLES H. VAIL

Mr. Schwab's New Palace Car.

Mr. Schwab, president of the steel trust, has ordered for himself the finest private car that can be built by the Pullman Company.

The walls and floors will consist largely of onyx, the observation room will be made entirely of plate glass. The cost of the car would suffice to build at least half a dozen extremely comfortable houses.

Mr. Schwab has publicly declared that he does not believe in labor unions.

Mr. Schwab's profits and his ability to build palace cars depend on his ability to get steel made cheaply.

No wonder Mr. Schwab does not believe in labor unions.

When labor unions and other common-sense human enterprises shall have accomplished their work, it will be more difficult for one young gentleman engaged in a certain industry to build himself cars of onyx and plate glass, while other men in the same business make barely enough to live on.—N. Y. Journal

Among the Trusts.

Rockefeller is said to be perfecting a billion-dollar railway trust from ocean to ocean.—Mine operators of Indiana are imitating their brethren in other states and will soon launch a \$20,000,000 combine.—'Nother street railway and lighting trust, capitalized at \$50,000,000, incorporated in New Jersey.—Cotton duck manufacturers have finally agreed to consolidate with \$36,000,000 capital.—Lead trust swallowed competitors and in-

creased its capital to \$50,000,000.—Morgan's agents are laying the ground-works for a \$200,000,000 soft coal trust.—The engine trust has been started with \$50,000,000 capital.—Lighting combine in Cincinnati, \$28,000,000.—Locomotive trust, \$50,000,000.—Some independents formed to become combine, \$10,000,000.—Cigar store trust is a new one with \$2,000,000 capital.—Marine fire extinguishers, \$2,000,000.—Mandible company \$6,000,000.—A humming bird trust, \$3,000,000.—Watch case trust, capital not yet determined.—Cleveland Citizen.

Advice of Wendell Phillips.

My advice to workmen in this country is: If you want power in this country; if you want to make yourself felt, if you want your children to wait long years before they have bread on the table they ought to have, the leisure in their lives they ought to have, the opportunities in life they ought to have, if you don't want to wait yourself, write on your banner so that every political trimmer can read it, so that every politician, no matter how short-sighted he may be can read it: We never forget. If you launch the arrow of sarcasm at labor; we never forget. If there is a division in congress and you throw your vote in wrong scale, we never forget. You may go down on your knees and say, I am sorry I did the act. And we will say: It may avail you in heaven, but on this side of the grave—never. So that a man in taking up the labor question will know that he is dealing with a hair-trigger pistol, and will say: I am to be true to justice and to man, otherwise I am a dead duck.—Wendell Phillips.

The Fundamental Social Wrong.

There is a fundamental wrong in society. This fundamental wrong consists in the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. From this fundamental wrong comes almost all the evils which afflict society.

The poverty of the masses, murder, war, theft, and almost all the crimes in the category of crime can be consistently laid at the door of private capitalism. Private capitalism breeds strife between men who would otherwise be brothers. It engenders jealousy and contempt of natural rights.

Men, women and children starve on account of an abnormal condition of greed by private capitalism. One class who render no real service to society live in opulence while the other class who perform useful service by producing wealth live and die in want and poverty. Private capitalism produces a spirit of greed which curses the capitalist class with a sordid conscience and curses their victims with misery. It produces a condition which makes men and women unnatural and the rich are made as miserable in an effort to take care of the things they do not need as the poor are in an effort to obtain the necessary comforts of life.

In the struggle of the rich to keep what they have and increase their wealth, and the struggle of the working class to obtain a competency we find ourselves in a social hell, which deadens the public conscience to justice and turns society into a bitter struggle which blights the lives of the people and develops the animal propensities and passions at the expense of the intellectual.

Under the iron rule of private capitalism much of the race has been brutalized and the animal predominates. This condition has obtained among

the rich as well as among the proletariat. The conditions of extreme wealth and extreme poverty produce the same result in many respects. Both are destructive of the morals and virtues of a people.

Private capitalism then causes both the possessor and the dispossessed to occupy an abnormal condition in life. With the former class there is a surfeit, with the latter there is a lack of the means to make the struggling proletariat happy and relieve him from want and misery.

All of this is the result of the system of private capitalism upheld by existing capitalist society, and this struggle will continue as long as the present system continues and the breach will grow wider between the possessing and the dispossessed. The middle class will be run through the capitalist mill until there will be but two classes in fact, the plutocratic and proletarian, or the property owning and the dispossessed classes.

The Socialists propose to correct the fundamental wrong in society by the inauguration of the co-operative commonwealth, in which the means of production and distribution will be owned collectively by the people. Under this system the wealth produced will be left in the possession of the producers. This will eliminate poverty and misery which causes dependence, slavery, crime and immorality. Sills our jails, penitentiaries and asylums, adds great costs to the administration of public affairs and burdens the people with a system of taxation which is little less than robbery.

The study of the social question will convince even an obtuse reasoner that every statement made in this article is correct, and that the fundamental wrong in society is the private ownership of the means of production and distribution by which one class becomes economic masters and another class are economic slaves.

Read, study, think.

Social Economist.

Grade Crossings.

The Massachusetts grade crossing commissioners were to have held a hearing at Haverhill city hall on May 24. It was expected that at last the B. & M. R. R. officials would present their plans for the abolition, according to a previous agreement. The long looked-for plan was not ready, but instead the chairman of the commission came to Haverhill and postponed the hearing until Saturday, June 8, when it will be held at the rooms of the commissioners in Boston. The chairman stated that the postponement was due to the fact that attorneys interested in behalf of the Boston & Maine railroad are engaged in trying the Boston subway cases in the courts. Thus the matter is again delayed by the B. & M. R. R. and many of our citizens declare that they have given up all hope of crossings being abolished.—Correspondent

Well, it takes Socialists with their usual courage and aggressiveness to carry into effect anything that is to benefit the people. Our masters aren't in a hurry to please us.

Capitalists in Session

III.

There was an angry and determined expression in the eyes of President Rockefeller when he rapped the Combination Leaders' Union to order. Reading of minutes was dispensed with, several delegates were obligated, and the credentials of the Clare Portland Cement Co., a million-dollar concern, was returned, because it was a dual body and had not grabbed land in South America, and was, therefore, working below the scale.

Temporary Business Agent Flint reported that owing to troubles in "the street," where he had used all his efforts to prevent panic and disruption, he was unable to form new unions of capital of any consequence. Received.

Communications were received from several machinery manufacturers stating that their machinists were about to go on strike for less work and more pay, thus cutting down profits and requesting that the business agent form the trade into a trust as a means of protection. Referred to business agent.

Chicago building contractors wrote that their workmen are re-organizing to carry on sympathy strikes, and advice was asked for. On motion the Chicago bosses were advised to apply for an injunction to prevent their workmen from affiliating in a coercive combine, and if that step proved ineffective to puncture their fall dinner pail with a lock-out.

A request was received from the National Civic Federation that in future all troubles with working people be referred to that body, as it is now prepared to arbitrate all differences and make everybody happy. Filed in the waste basket.

On motion roll call was dispensed with.

President Rockefeller surrendered the chair to Vice President Whitney and took the floor. "There are two important matters that should receive immediate attention," he said, with strong emphasis. "One is that something must be done to curb the ambition of certain upstarts, and thus in the future prevent the recurrence of such scenes as took place on the street the other day. Here Brothers Morgan, Vanderbilt, Gould and I have been quietly working to secure control of the Northern Pacific and other big national organizations when a few little knockers get their hammers on the moment Morgan and Vanderbilt are temporarily absent. That's not good unionism. What sense is there in playing the ho? Why should brothers become impatient? They would be rich and capitalistic lambs outside of our glorious organization or our meat anyhow, and there is no sense in frightening the great susceptible mass of sheep by fleecing and skinning them all at once. They like to have things done to them gradually a step at a time. Barnum well said that the people like to be humbugged, and our aim should be to nurse the idea that all can become rich, stand shoulder to shoulder, frown down all impatient upstarts, and play the game quietly and smoothly. (Applause.)

"Now, another matter. I notice that many of our work people are becoming rankly ungrateful. They are solidifying themselves in unions in

imitation of this body, and they have started a loud cry for less work and more money. Some of them are even talking of socializing industry. It's outrageous, brothers; it's tyrannical! And this after all our efforts to find work for them to do! (Loud applause.) I repeat what I have said before: It has always been my pleasure to make others give—to give up all they had—and I shall continue to live up to that ideal principle. (Prolonged applause.) Now, brothers, I hope some action will be taken to check our radical speculative members, and to stamp out the greed of the work people."

Delegate Gould, Vanderbilt and one or two others spoke in the same strain.

After several motions and amendments had been made, a substitute for the whole carried to elect Bros. Rockefeller, Vanderbilt, Morgan, Gould and Loeb a committee to harmonize the western railroad trouble and guard the lambs of Wall street against hasty and undue slaughter. Any disobedience of the committee is to be punished by expulsion.

During the debate, which was highly acrimonious, Delegates Harrison and Hill denounced each other as being not good union men, each claiming that the other was responsible for the Wall street panic, and exchange of blows was narrowly averted. The discussion also brought out the fact that all the members are anxiously awaiting the return of Business Agent Morgan from Europe, where he had gone on an organizing tour and to consult the Rulers' Union and President Rockefeller of the European C. L. U. on important business.

On motion the proposition to check the unseemly scramble of the hired hands for better conditions was postponed until next meeting.

Brother John W. Gates, having been caught in the recent squeeze for four million dollars, the hat was passed to raise some money to put him on his feet again.

Thereupon the meeting adjourned. C. Cleveland Citizen.

"The Subway Misunderstood."

That plutocratic editor of the people, The Boston Herald, under date of May 28, comes to the rescue of the stupid public with an editorial under the heading "The Subway Misunderstood." The Boston Elevated Railway Co. has proposed to pay the cost of constructing the new Washington street subway for which they are to receive a lease for fifty years. The Herald editorial tells us that a number of representative citizens have protested against so long a lease, resting their argument on the impropriety of a monopoly extending over half a century because "to tie up by a monopoly for so long a time the central route through the city would be a betrayal of the rights of the coming generation."

Observe how skillfully the learned editor points out the error of these "foolish" citizens. After muddling the reader with such expressions as "a misconception of existing conditions" and an "error in the minor premises of the syllogism," and then admitting that it is "undesirable to grant a monopoly," the wise editor who does the people's thinking for them, declares that to lease a subway under Washington street for fifty years would not be a monopoly, because "We can, if we please, have fifty or one hundred routes running north and south through the center of Boston, each independent of the other, and each in a position to perform efficient service."

Such a statement assumes that the reader is absolutely ignorant of the simplest economic facts.

When the ed tor tells us that fifty or one hundred routes can be built he knows that they cannot be built, he knows it to be an economic impossibility.

It is true that no statute law prevents, but economic law absolutely prohibits the construction of even one competing subway. Any man who thinks twice a year can readily see that such a lease would give an effective monopoly for fifty years to said company, though there might be legal liberty to establish a thousand subways. This wise dispenser of ready-made thought for party automations might have followed the same reasoning still further and told us that each citizen could have his own subway, the only limitations being financial limitations, "connected with the engineering cost of construction."

Such sophistry of argument and juggling with economic principles is characteristic of the editorial columns of our great dailies. Oh, ye dumb driven cattle! How long will ye continue to suffer these sycophants of capitalism to mould your thoughts. Have you not brains of your own? Think for yourselves, working men! Note that power does not reside in statute books but in property and in economic privilege. Political freedom may go hand in hand with economic slavery. Let us cease to be deceived by words.

WM. A. KENNEDY.

Carey's Bill Passes.

The bill to annul the charter of the Haverhill gas securities company was passed to be engrossed upon a rising vote of 75 to 29. There was no debate on the matter. This is a bill which was substituted for the report of the committee on manufactures, that no further legislation was necessary on the annual report of the board of gas and electric light commissioners, through the efforts of Representative Carey. It was expected that a long debate would occur upon it, and it has several times been postponed so as to give the matter vent through without a word of discussion.

Japan in Line.

Whether the constitution follows the flag is a very doubtful question in the minds of our un-Socialistic friends. But one thing is certain: Socialism always follows capitalism! The latest proof of this assertion is Japan. The Socialist movement in that far-off country is beginning to be a fact. The latest news regarding the Socialist movement in that country comes in the shape of an announcement that two delegates have been selected to represent the Japanese Socialist party at the International Socialist Council. The names are: Iso Abe and Katayama.

The hosts of the revolutionary army are increasing all over the world. When capitalism will have reached its course of exploitation it will be laid low forever by the army of the social revolution.

CHILD SLAVERY

In the State of Alabama.

Irene M. Ashby, who was appointed by President Gompers to look after the interests of the child labor law recently defeated in the Alabama state legislature, says:

"In the 25 mills of which I have statistics, there are 6,725 operatives, about 400 being children under twelve years of age. On the same basis of calculation, there are about 900 in the state, an estimate below rather than above the actual number, as I only corrected the managers' statements in cases where I was able to count personally a larger number than they told me. To this must be added the children who come in to help their elder brothers and sisters, who are not counted or paid as workers, although they often do a day's work 'for the fun there is in it.' This would bring the number nearer 1,300. The percentage to older workers of the children on the pay roll is between six and seven. 'No difference is made between hours by night or by day of the children and grown-up people. These hours are from 12 to 12½ a day averaging 66 a week, with but one-half hour or 40 minutes' break for meals. Mills which run at night generally work 12 hours, sometimes with no break at all.

"For these long hours the children stand or run with trucks or wearily ply a broom bigger than themselves. No wonder their faces lose the childish look, their little limbs all vitality and spring. During my visits to the mills, the words of Mrs. Browning, about similar little victims, were often in my mind:

"They look up with their pale and sunken faces and their look is sad to see." "One's indignation at such a wrong to childhood rises to fever heat when we learn that these 1,300 little white slaves—worse off than the negro child in days of slavery, who, being worth some hundreds of dollars, was allowed to develop into a healthy animal—are sacrificed to commercial superstition, and even to a real or fancied necessity of the industry. Huge fortunes were made in England and the north at the beginning of the trade by the employment of children in the south. Out of 11 practical superintendents to whom I talked, several being from Massachusetts or Pennsylvania, ten confessed that doing away with the labor of children under 12 years of age would benefit, rather than harm, the industry. They are wasteful, need much supervision, and moreover are spoiled as operatives of the future by the destruction of their health."

A Card.

Mr. and Mrs. Edlin will be at home to their friends and comrades on Sunday, June 9, afternoon and evening. Place of residence: 6 Ashworth Terrace, Haverhill.

Wanted.

Anyone who has not seen our line of neckwear, to come in and see the largest up-to-date line in this city.

String Ties, Bows, King Edward, Four-in-Hand, narrow and wide, imperial tecks, Ascot, Windsor and wash string ties at

25c and 50c

Patterns that cannot be beat.

N. B.—Our large line of stock ties has arrived; don't fail to see them.

Rowe & Emerson,
68 MERRIMACK ST.,
Tel. 426-2. Haverhill.

Clothing and Fancy "Fixins" for the Little Men.

To our Children's Dept. we devote our best time and attention in trying to select goods that will combine both strength and beauty at a price within the reach of the majority.



Sailors 1.98 to \$4.98.
Russians 2.98 to \$4.98.
For the larger boys 8 to 17 we have an almost endless variety of 2 and 3-piece suits from \$4.47 to \$7.50.
In odd pants 4 to 14 we are having a special sale on our 25c goods, 19c and all our 48c goods 38c.
Boys' blouses, 25c to \$1.00.
Laundred shirt waists either with or without collar 48c.

W. EMERSON,
CORNER FLEET STREET.

Blue Serges

Make ideal Summer Suits and the excellent ones we sell for \$7.50, \$10.00 and \$12.00 cannot be bettered. These suits are warranted all wool and fast color, and are particularly well tailored. Blue Serge Skeleton Coats, for Bicycle wear, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Plain and Norfolk styles.

The Kempton Co.
"THE SPOT" 62 MERRIMACK ST.

All Union Men Should Smoke

Sensible Tobacco

THE GREATEST AND BEST Sliced PLUG ON THE MARKET.

Union Made.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

LARUS & BROS.,

RICHMOND.

Nichols & Morse,

N. E. 'PHONE, 426-5.

56 Merrimack Street, Haverhill.

Men's Every Day Pants,

\$2.00 and \$2.50.

More than ONE THOUSAND PAIRS of Men's every day trousers composed of all wool double and twist mixtures, dark and light patterns, every seam double stitched with strong linen thread, every pocket heavy duck, every button sewed on strong and we warrant them not to rip. A new pair FREE if they do. The size, 30 to 50 waist, 29 to 37 leg. Let's see the man we can't fit on them.

Vests to match at \$1.25 and \$1.50



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WILLIAM EDLIN, Editor and Manager.

HAVERHILL, MASS., JUNE 1, 1901



EDITORIAL

Dare to stand alone.

You only think you think.

Are you a machine voter?

Get the capitalist wadding out of your ears.

Everybody for himself and the devil for us all.

There is no freedom without economic freedom.

Stop right here: Who told you that you were free?

To compromise wrong is to be an abettor of wrong.

Science is man's best friend because it is truth's best friend.

Today is within your opportunity; tomorrow is uncertain.

The "dignity of labor" is for sale. Now don't all bid at once.

Production for profit has got to the bottom of the public pocket.

Stick a pin in this spot: A fair exchange admits of no profit.

Endeavoring to sit on two stools is as dangerous as it is difficult.

Charity is a sort of social rebate in the thriving trade of robbery.

Given private ownership of land and capital and slavery is the result.

The wars of today are decided in the banking houses, not in the battle fields.

There is but one issue: The land and tools to the users. All other issues are mere eye-dust.

Control of the industries precedes control of the government. How much industry do you control?

The song of the palliative politician is heard in the land. He is the prophesied turtle of capitalism.

The old aphorism, "competition is the life of trade," is being literally rotten-egged all over the country.

Tell it from the house-tops: The laborer doesn't know that he makes every dollar of the capitalist's capital.

So long as the politicians can keep the people in the belief that they are "in it" the exploiters of production are safe.

When your cupboard is empty, your wife ill-child, and your children without shoes, think of how you voted last year.

"How can we reach the masses?" said a Boston capitalist divine. You've got to them already; that's the trouble.

Your worst enemy is he who with palliatives stands between you and your enemy. Knock him out and stand face to face with your foe.

With churches endowed by millionaires, and universities endowed by millionaires, one need not puzzle his head as to who owns the preachers and the professors.

To refuse to aid truth and justice when it is known as such, and within one's power—no matter at what personal peril—is to befriend falsehood and injustice.

"You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear." That is so; but you can fill it with money though. Plenty of sow's ear purses in the United States, and there's lots of money in them, too.

It is not alone how you think but what you think. If you think about palaces in heaven, when you ought to be thinking of the bells here, no matter how hard you think, you are strictly in the soup.

The objection of Socialists to capitalists was perhaps never better expressed than in the following homely illustration of the Irishman who said: "I have no objection to bed-bugs as bugs; what I object to is the way they make their living."

You cannot "do what you will with your own." Society has something to say about that. If you are a savage, and insist on acting like a savage, what well dressed, monkey

wise, then get out and be a savage, that all the world may clearly see how little you owe to yourself, or possess of your own making. "Do what you will with your own," indeed!

So you want to be a wage-slave, eh? You want to be somebody's "under dog" kicked about, for life? What will not habit and custom do! Of you, my dear friend, it has made two kinds of a fool. One for yourself and another for me. For so long as you remain a slave you condemn me to the same condition. Ah! our pig-headed prejudices! How they hold us down in the muck and the mire. Would that everyone had to bear the results of his own ignorance, solely!

Man is not an automaton; he is acted on from without as well as from within. Not only that, but all that is within was once without. We pay too much attention to the within and not enough to the without, therefore the within is but poor stuff and will be until the without gets its due consideration. What we call a man's "soul" is but the modified reflection of his external surroundings. What a soul Socialism will give you, with its attention to surroundings!

The charge made against Socialists that they storm against monopoly while they are actually engaged in bringing about one of the most gigantic monopolies the world has ever seen, namely, state control and ownership of all the sources and instruments of production and exchange, is a false alarm. Consider. What is it that is meant by the term "monopoly"? This: that the mass whereby the people of a nation, or of the world, must make a living, are, by some of those people, held in individual control and ownership to the exclusion of the remainder of such people. Socialism, on the other hand, contemplates the inclusion of all the people; how, therefore, can it be called a monopoly, seeing there are none from whom the charge may come, or against whose interests the pool is made—the state being the people, and the people being in the pool?

Which is why we remark
And we rise to explain
that there is nothing so dangerous as analogy in the hands of a fool, or a knave. The first finds a likeness of circumstance where there is none, while the latter, finding none, manufactures it; ergo: the person who says that Socialism means monopoly is either a fool or a knave.

P. R. M.

EARLY CONVENTION.

Final Agreement as to Date of National Gathering.

To the Members and Branches of the Social Democratic Party: Comrades—Your national convention, held last January, issued a call, which was later ratified by you, for a convention to unite the Socialists of America, to take place at Indianapolis on the second Tuesday in September, 1901. The following organizations have responded up to the present time and joined us in the call, viz.: The Social Democratic party of Texas, the Social Democratic party of New Hampshire, and the Social Democratic party with headquarters at Springfield, Mass.

Requests have been made for an earlier convention, notably by the S. D. P. of Springfield, Mass., and many members and branches of our own party have also urged the change. It is argued that not only the reason that the Socialist forces should occupy a definite attitude toward each other as early as possible, but that the elections which take place in some states in the fall make the expense doubly burdensome and will reduce the energy and activity in those campaigns; added to this the expense

A Plain Man's Diary

What I Think!
What I Feel.

The members of the twenty-third regiment of Brooklyn, N. Y., are to be congratulated upon their glorious victory. They now stand exonerated and acquitted before God and the world. They have cleared themselves of the terrible charge of cowardice which hung over their heads since they refused to take part in the war of liberation of the, that time, much oppressed Cubans. They have proved to the satisfaction of the whole world that they are made of that soldierly clay, that they are endowed with that dauntless spirit which enables an army to withstand the fiercest attacks, and to successfully resist the mightiest enemy; that they boldly and fearlessly meet and confront an enemy, even if that enemy is armed with the biggest stone that can be picked up in the street, and even if that enemy has a reserve army of angry wives and excited children back of him.

Yes, the prompt, manly and heroic stand which the Twenty-third took against the car strikers at Albany in defence of the sacred rights of the company's property has vindicated them from all blame, has demonstrated their proficiency in the art of modern warfare; and no one will now dare deny to them the credit—not to speak of the cash—which humanity so lavishly and so profusely bestows for deeds of heroism and sacrifice.

Not alone this. They have also succeeded in out-heroing the veterans of the Spanish American war. In that war, as you are probably aware, we had heroes who while riding on their swift horses, managed to shoot their enemy in the back when he was running for his life. The Twenty-third did more. Three men were shot right in front of their own doors. True, in Albany the regiment was provided with trolley cars, while the heroes of San Juan Hill could look to their horses only for succor; and, you know, the roughest rider on the roughest horse can not expect to have the speed which a trolley car can furnish in time of distress. Yet, we must not forget the vast difference in the enemy. There it was only Spaniards who were to be shot, while here they had to deal with American citi-

zens, as brave, as valiant and as free born as they themselves, and I am sure the boys were justified in the extra precaution. Had I been in Albany at the time, and could I have had my way, I would have suggested that a special policeman with night club and whistle be attached to every company of the Twenty-third. We have to look out for the boys. Their lives are too precious to be trifled with. Since they seem to have made car strikes their specialty, since this strike is not the last one, and since people haven't abandoned the bad habit of conversing with neighbors in front of their houses, the Twenty-third is to be preserved, their service can not be dispensed with, and right they were when they refused to participate in the Spanish-American war, where their precious lives would have been endangered.

The sad thing in the whole affair, however, is that several men—combatants—were badly injured in the battle. I don't mean the killing of the two respectable gentlemen of Albany. This in a way facilitated matters; it helped to settle the strike, which means among other things a speedy return of the boys to their sweethearts, the saving of a considerable sum to the New York Journal, the friend of the workers, in telegrams and messages, which is kindly undertaken to transmit to the boys free of charge. There is no reason, as you can see, to be sorry for these two gentlemen. The people who received the severest blow, and for whom I am really sorry are the committee for Industrial Conciliation. They were plainly given to understand that there is no room for them in this world, that there can be no conciliation, that there is war, real war, war to the knife, war to the finish.

What the soldiers can do, what they are willing and capable of doing we have had occasion to learn again in Albany. What the other side is able and willing to do remains to be seen. I can only say this much:

He who fights and runs away,
Will live to fight another day.
New York, May 12, 1901.

Un-American.

It is not un-American to be a champion of all men's liberty. To hold that "all men are created free."

It is not un-American to claim for every denizen of earth the same Equality in fact as well as name.

It is not un-American to teach that each should be a brother unto each.

However strange in fatherland and speech.

These things are Socialism; its founder, too.

St. Simon, "neath the red and white and blue,

Tri-color of Commune, fought here for you.

And, therefore, nevermore, put under ban

As something foreign, un-American.

These plain, inalienable rights of man.

MILES MENANDER DAWSON

School of Socialism.

The Chicago School of Social Economy now has branch classes in Ogden, Utah, St. Louis, Mo., Terra Haute, Ind., Cleveland, O., New Castle, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., Port Chester, N. Y., and many other places are taking steps toward an early beginning.

The fifth lesson in the series deals with the assumptions of the political economists. Here are a couple of the arguments: "The political economist assumes that the only duty of society toward industry and commerce, is to let it alone.

The answer is that all factory laws, all courts for the collection of debts, the enforcing of contracts and the punishment of crimes against property, are a refusal of society to let commerce and industry alone. In fact the very organization of society itself is a refusal to let alone the things which concern the whole body of the people. Society does interfere. It ought not to do so in behalf of those who, by force, have monopolized the resources and forces of nature and plead a let-alone policy for those who have been dispossessed. If it is to interfere in behalf of all, then that is Socialism.

The political economist assumes that there is no possible provision for working men beyond the smallest wages for which the workers will consent to work in numbers large enough to do the work required.

The answer is that this is true under capitalism, but under Socialism there will be no such iron law of wages. Under Socialism the total of the largest product which the workers produce, will be the smallest reward for the workers themselves, for under Socialism, those who are workers will no longer be compelled "to divide up" with those who are idlers."

The whole lesson is full of exposures of the weakness and absurdity of the teachings of the political economist. The argument for the origin of capital, establishes beyond question, the falseness and absurdity of the claim that it was the result of thrift and saving.

Get Subscribers for the Haverhill Social Democrat.

LONDON LETTER.

BY JOHN PENNY.

(General Secretary of the Independent Labor Party.)

Socialist Missions.

The Independent Labor Party is making an effort to raise £1000 a year with a view to carrying on special propaganda work in all the large towns and industrial centres. The intention is to hold a series of large meetings in each of the places selected, advertising well and distributing large quantities of useful literature. All the prominent speakers in the movement are to be turned on so as to attract the public and to show that the I. L. P. can boast an array of public men who can hold their own in any assembly. For the time being the chief energies of the party will be concentrated on the district where the mission is being held and no effort will be spared to prove the effectiveness and influence of the organization.

The thousand pounds for the first year has not yet been raised, but a considerable sum has been got together, and the first Socialist Mission was held at Preston on May 1st and four following days. Preston is a town where the Conservative Party has been dominant for forty years. The Liberal organization has been defunct for several years. There is now, however, a strong branch of the I. L. P. A Socialist candidate has been run for Parliament twice, polling just under 6000 votes on each occasion. It is a certainty that the seat will be contested again at the first opportunity and a great increase in the vote is anticipated.

Among the speakers who descended on Preston were J. Keir Hardie, M. P., Councillors John Hodge, Secretary of Steelmakers' Union, James Parker, President of the Halifax Trades Council, and Philip Snowden, M. P., Messrs. J. Bruce Glasier, chairman of the I. L. P., S. D. Shallard, Lecturer for the London Fabian Society, and Pete Curran, organizer of the Gasworkers' Union, Mrs. Pankhurst, member of the Manchester school board, and Mrs. Glasier, M. Emile Vinck, of the Belgian Labor party, also spoke. Crowded and enthusiastic meetings were held night after night; the walls were covered with placards; brass bands patrolled the town; over 50,000 leaflets and handbills were distributed. Socialism was made the burning topic in the town and the people were made to feel that the Socialist party was an active, powerful and responsible factor which they could not afford to ignore.

This is the kind of work the National Council of the I. L. P. intends to carry on in all parts of the British Islands during the next few years.

Keir Hardie in Parliament.

Great satisfaction is expressed in Socialist circles in Great Britain at the work which is being done by Mr. Keir Hardie in the House of Commons. On April 23rd he created a sensation by moving a resolution calling upon the government to inaugurate a Socialist commonwealth, but that after all was simply a bit of propaganda. Mr. Hardie did not expect to achieve any immediate practical result by it. It was the assertion of a principle in the House, the planting of a standard. But it is his all-round work which is winning general commendation. No member is more regular in his attendance at the House, and Mr. Hardie takes full advantage of every opportunity which offers. He has spoken very frequently indeed this session and the newspapers which at first vouchsafed him merely a couple of lines are gradually extending their reports of his speeches. On the Queen's funeral, the great Eastern railway bill, the votes of London and North Western railway directors, and the King's civil list he has been especially prominent. On the latter question he, Henry Labouchere and John Burns led the opposition and although overwhelming votes were recorded against them their fight won the admiration of all people of democratic tendencies. It is gratifying also to report that the three Independent Labor members, John Burns, Richard Bell and Keir Hardie—John Burns and Richard Bell are Independent labor members of Parliament although not members of the Independent Labor Party—sit together and act unitedly upon almost every question affecting the interests of the workers. They form the nucleus of a real Labor group which promises to be an important element in our Imperial Parliament in the near future.

Municipal Mutton.

The town of Torquay possesses a large piece of land on which there are a great number of rabbit warrens. During the last two or three years the rabbits have been sold, realizing a profit of from £200 to £300 which has been utilized for the reduction of rates. Now the town council is going to put sheep on the land and a larger profit still is expected. Fifty sheep have been bought, as an experiment. This is a development which will give gratification to all Socialists. The public ownership of the food supply is one of the demands of the Socialist party and although the acquisition of fifty sheep by a municipal authority is but a small matter, it is a step in the right direction and may eventually produce big results.

A Critic Criticized

A Reply and a Challenge.

In last Saturday's New York Times (Literary Supplement) was printed a review of Auguste Brasseur's book, "La Question Sociale," by Frederick Harrison, President of London Positivist Society, author of "The Choice of Books," "Oliver Cromwell," etc. The review was an indirect attack on Socialism, of which Mr. Harrison seems to know but very little. The following reply to Mr. Harrison was sent to the N. Y. Times and, if printed, will appear there on the same day as it appears here, Saturday, June 1.

I have always been a somewhat ardent admirer of Mr. Frederick Harrison though never sharing the particular views which the small group of men in London, of whom he is the most distinguished member, have for some years been trying to popularize. But my admiration has been rather for the Frederick Harrison of the seventies than of these later days, and I confess that lately I have several times found myself wondering if the clear and generally thoughtful who, more than thirty years ago, threw himself with so much zeal into the fight for the legislation of trade unionism, was not becoming a somewhat hopeless degenerate. Proof of the justice of that view, it seems to me, is amply contained in the review of M. Brasseur's book "La Question Sociale" in the N. Y. Times Literary Supplement of May 25th, where he makes an excursion into the realms of political economy.

Mr. Harrison thinks that M. Brasseur in attempting "a refutation" of the theories of Karl Marx—how many wrecked reputations mark that path!—ought to have met the mathematical reasoning of Marx by MORAL ARGUMENT. Was ever anything more utterly absurd? In order to demonstrate that the student of Euclid has made a mistake it is not wise to use the propositions and axioms of Euclid, but instead, the teacher should argue the matter as a question of morals! It would be interesting to hear from Mr. Harrison just how the "moral refutation" of mathematical formulas might be accomplished.

Really, that paragraph from Mr. Harrison's paper is a sufficient proof of his unfitness as a critic of anything that approximates to science, either in its substance or in the method of its demonstration. Further on in his paper Mr. Harrison says: "Karl Marx tells us that the value of any product is measured by the number of hours the laborer was employed in producing it" and he would seem to imply that that idea is peculiar to Marx, whereas it is common to most of the English economists. Sir William Petty taught that very clearly in the reign of Charles the Second. The following passage must surely be known to Mr. Harrison: "If a man can bring to London an ounce of silver in the same time that he can produce a bushel of corn, then one is the natural price of the other; now if by reason of new and more easy mines a man can get two ounces of silver as easily as formerly he got one, then corn will be as cheap at ten shillings a bushel as it was before at five shillings a bushel." Adam Smith taught the same thing very clearly, as witness his short sentence from a very lengthy argument: "Labor is the real measure of the exchangeable value of all commodities." And again: "It is natural that what is usually the produce of two days or two hours labor should be worth double of what is usually the produce of one day's or one hour's labor." Ricardo endorses this view of value and calls it "a doctrine of the utmost importance in political economy." John Stuart Mill also endorses it. Benjamin Franklin estimates the values of everything by labor and insists that "trade in general is nothing but the exchange of labor for labor," and that "the value of all things is most justly measured by labor." And so one might extend these quotations indefinitely.

Again, Mr. Harrison says: "The underlying sophism of the Marxian school is to assume that any given product, however complicated and scientific, is solely the result of the labor of the mechanics who made the materials and put them together," and from this he argues that Socialists of the Marx school believe that all such products should be equally divided among all those who were engaged in their production. He instances Raphael's picture of the "Transfiguration" and says that if it were worth \$500,000, the money ought to be divided amongst the artist, his models, the men who wove the canvases, ground the colors and so on. Is it possible that Mr. Harrison believes this? Frankly, I do not think he is so ignorant.

First of all he is attacking a chimera; he is engaged in the Quixotic task of beating a shadow. If he refers to the title page of Marx's book which he seems never to have read, he will find that it consists of an analysis of the capitalist—i. e., the present system of production. It would be much more relevant to the subject to take the case of those firms that from time to time bring out engravings of that and similar pictures. Mr. Harrison is perfectly well aware that in such cases the engraver, the workers who do the mechanical work, from the makers of the paper onwards, and the people who buy, are all exploited to make wealth for people who have not assisted in any way in the production of the engraving.

Similarly, Mr. Harrison misrepresents the Socialist position when he says that if the Oceanic "earns" (sic) \$30,000 on a voyage, according to the Socialist, that sum ought to be divided between the officers, seamen and stokers after "allowing a percentage for the engineers and shipwrights who built the ship." I have

no doubt that Mr. Harrison regards this as being a very "deep" analysis. But why not go back further, to the men who made the steel plates, the men who made the machinery by which the plates were rolled, the men who mined the iron ore, the men who made the miners' tools and so on? Perhaps that would have proved too much. Mr. Harrison could hardly afford to show so forcibly that all wealth is socially produced! Anent the Oceanic he puts forward for consideration, three "awkward facts," which really, are not at all awkward. I would rather take my chance on a ship officered by what he calls a "committee of seamen" than on the same ship if there were only the officers on board. But admitting the point that Mr. Harrison tries to make, how does that affect the fact that the \$30,000 of which he speaks goes to people who took not the slightest part in the work of directing the ship? Yet it happens that people, who it may be, never saw the ship, will get more out of each voyage than the man in the fore'deck. Another point of importance is that no Socialist and no economist of any note at all would think of differentiating between hand-labor and brain-labor as Mr. Harrison does and it is utterly foreign to what is called the "classical political economy." John Stuart Mill, for example, insists that all labor is in part intellectual, even that of "the stupidest hodman! But to one who talks of a ship's "earning," much has to be forgiven.

Again, Mr. Harrison says, that it is "a favorite argument" of the Socialist, that if 10,000 men make a railway in three years it will belong to the capitalist, whereas it ought to belong to the men themselves without reference to the engineering and surveying and so on. And in this way he seeks to disprove the Marx theory of value and of the exploitation of labor through "surplus value," which he repeatedly refers to as "plus-value."

But he excels himself when he speaks of the \$20,000,000 paid to the men before a cent was earned. Does he not know that this theory of a wages fund has long since been abandoned by every single economist of note? There is not in Europe or America today a single economist of any standing whatever that will defend it. In truth, when the laborer has worked a day or a week he has created on the average, at least three times as much as he will get in wages. The capitalist can draw from his bank on the strength of that labor three times what he will have to pay in wages. I challenge Mr. Harrison to disprove that assertion. And I challenge him also to quote from the writings of Marx or of any representative Socialist in England, France, Germany or America in support of his statement as to the Marxist view of the railway, as quoted above.

So far from taking that view we condemn it with greater force than Mr. Harrison logically can do. We should object to the ownership of the railway by the 10,000 men just as we now object to its ownership by a number of capitalists. On the contrary we urge that a railway is purely a social thing. It springs from social necessity, it has a purely social use, and, as we have seen by following Mr. Harrison's argument in the case of the steamship, it is the product of social labor.

Marx revolutionized the whole science of political economy by his work and influenced the whole intellectual life of the latter half of the 19th century more than any other man with the single exception of Charles Darwin. Today there are more followers of his teachings than of any other political teacher the world has seen. But Mr. Harrison says those theories are founded on "childish ignorance" and that Marx was a "charlatan." Well, I think I have shown Mr. Harrison to be "childishly ignorant" of political economy and Socialist philosophy. And if charlatanism is to be understood in the ordinary sense as meaning undue and unjustifiable pretension to knowledge, I think I have shown him to be a charlatan also.

J. SPARGO.

The Same Everywhere.
Labor has a hard time of it when it decides to have a strike in the Russian empire, as is seen by a report of a collision between strikers and police there; but we need not go to Russia for such a scene. The Homestead riots of a few years ago, and that street car contest in Albany last week furnish examples nearer home.—Brooktown Times.

We are glad to note that papers which are far from being Socialistic begin to see that this "country of the free and brave" is not much different from other countries as regards oppression of labor.

The women waiters in Boston are opposing the new 56-hour law, believing that they have a better knowledge of their needs than the theorists who were responsible for the conception of the new statute.

—Haverhill Gazette.

Yes, real slaves are those that know not of their slavery, that are not conscious of their misery.



It's All Right.
Dear Sir and Comrade—Will you please send my paper to Box 188, Ardmore, Pa., instead of 68 Union St., Trenton, N. J. Your paper is all right, much better than it used to be. I always get others to read it as well as myself.
JAMES H. ANDERSON.

Carey in Leominster.
We have had regular bi-monthly meetings all winter, ever since the formation of our branch soon after the last election. We are confident that our work has been productive of good results. Comrade Carey of your city spoke to an audience of 180 last Tuesday evening and all who heard him are outspoken in praise of Comrade Carey's convincing arguments and telling points.
E. R. STUAHT.

From Hopedale and Mendon.
Branch 48 held a meeting last Friday evening at the Hopedale headquarters and elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: Chairman, A. C. Eldredge; Organizer, W. E. Dixon; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry P. Crawford, Hopedale. It was voted to hold two meetings a month, second and fourth Fridays. Hopedale headquarters, these meetings to be for the study of Socialism, and for members and friends only. As Hopedale is owned literally by the Drapers, our work there is necessarily on a small scale, and yet we expect great good from these meetings. We have adopted an elementary course in scientific Socialism and expect to get our members and friends well grounded. Then they, going among others, may be able to correct wrong ideas of Socialism—even among Socialists. Thus, though the meetings might at first appear to be cramped in scope, we expect broad results. The open meetings will continue to be held in Mendon. Plans are being laid for several during the summer. We shall soon be connected with the world by electric and then we propose to shine. Probably, the capitalists who are "building" the trolley line didn't do it to help us, but that we shall be helped there is no doubt.
W. E. DIXON.
Mendon, May 21, 1901.

From Fitchburg.
Rev. H. W. Smith, of East Pepperell, delivered a most brilliant lecture before the Socialists of Fitchburg last Friday evening. His subject was: "Is the World Fair?" and I don't know as he could have had a greater compliment than the size of the audience that came through the rain to hear him and nearly filled the house. He held their close attention notwithstanding the heavy shower. It is expected that Comrade Carey, of Haverhill, will give the next address here. I notice that the silly statement that Socialism is killing business in Haverhill, like other lies, dies a lingering death. The lack of business is easily accounted for by the kinds of manufacturing done there. The dullness is not general in Fitchburg because a very large proportion of work done is in iron and steel, which is still feeling the killing business of the war. Nevertheless there are plenty seeking work. Two young men met on the street the other day. One said: "what are you doing now?" "Doing? Why I'm doing prosperity. I've had just two days work since last July."
In a mill containing 360 looms only 60 were running recently.
An concern that used to employ 15 to 20 men now has one and I know of numbers who have left this city to seek work in other States. Last fall business took me to several towns in central Massachusetts and I found business had been slack for a year or more, especially so in the shoe shops. One was employing only one-fourth the usual number of hands.
"D."
May 28.

Boston.
Representative James F. Carey will speak next Sunday evening at the S. D. P. headquarters, 995 Washington street. Public is invited and admission is free.
Boston Central Local will hold its business meetings on Thursday evenings, beginning June 6, at S. D. P. headquarters, 995 Washington street.

Haverhill.
The Prospect 3, Ward 5, Social Democratic Club admitted two new members last Monday evening. The proposed outing at Childs' Grove was postponed to some future date. The quarterly election of officers was held, the result being as follows: President, Joseph Milot; Vice President, Charles Jette, Sr.; Secretary, C. H. Morrill; Treasurer, Joseph Leavie; Directors, Hector J. Hamelin, Jean B. Garvin, Jr., Israel Charoux, F. Goyette and G. N. Morin; News-stand committee, George Jette, Charles E. Jette, A. Lalumiere, G. N. Morin and J. La-pierre; Standing Committee, Timothy J. Pothier, F. Goyette and Joseph C. Franier.

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The June Arena.
The June number of The Arena completes the twenty-fifth volume of that review. It contains a number of contributions upon topics of interest to students of advanced thought. Liberal and even radical views on political, economic, religion, and social reform are always to be found in this magazine, which aims to give "both sides" of public questions. The current issue opens with an article on "Imperialism," by the Hon. Samuel C. Parks, A. M., in which a pungent reply is made to Prof. Prince's "Passing of the Declaration," which appeared in April. Elwood Pomeroy, A. M., president of the National Direct Legislation League, outlines the purposes of the National, Social and Political Conference, to be held in June. John B. Willis, A. M., and Alfred Farlow contribute two authoritative papers on Christian Science, stating precisely what the numerous followers of Mrs. Eddy really believe. Editor Flower has a lengthy character sketch of Wm. T. Stead, editor of the English Review of Reviews, and an interview with him on "England's Crime in South Africa." Mrs. Walter Vrooman writes most suggestively on "The Servant Question in Social Evolution," and the editorial and book-review departments are filled with interesting matter. Editor McLean announces the beginning, with the July number, of a series of papers on "Great Movements of the Nineteenth Century," by Prof. Frank Parsons, of the Boston University School of Law.

Who Is a Socialist?
Who is a Socialist? It is the man who strives to formulate or aid a plan to better earth's conditions. It is he who, having ears to hear and eyes to see, is neither deaf nor blind when might, roughness, treads down the privileges and rights which God means for all men, the privilege to breathe pure air, to till the fertile soil—the right to live, to love, to woo, to wed, and earn for hungry mouths their need of bread. The Socialist is he who claims no more than his own share from generous nature's store. But that he asks, and asks, too, that no other shall claim the share of any weaker brother. And brand him beggar in his own domain. To glut a mad, inordinate lust for gain. The Socialist is one who holds the best of all God's gifts in toll—the second, not the first. He asks that all men learn the sweets of Labor. And that no idler fatten on his neighbor. That all men be allowed their share of leisure. Nor thousands slave that one may seek his pleasure. Who on the Golden Rule shall dare insist. Behold in him the modern Socialist.—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

It's a peculiar fact that the people who continually insist that labor is not dishonorable, display a constant aversion to performing any labor themselves. They are content to allow others to work for them, but scorn the proposal that a system be inaugurated that would compel every person to work for themselves, and thus for society. These are the people who will never believe they have any other mission in life than that of parasitism until the workers unite and force another mission upon them.—Worker.

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A VISION

By Oliver Schreiner.

I thought I stood on the border of a great desert, and the sand blew about everywhere. And I thought I saw two great figures like beasts of burden of the desert, and one lay upon the sand with its neck stretched out, and one stood by it. And I looked curiously at the one that lay upon the ground, for it had a great burden on its back, and the sand was thick about it, so that it seemed to have piled over it for centuries.
And I looked very curiously at it. And there stood one beside me watching. And I said to him, "What is this huge creature that lies here on the sand?" And he said, "This is a woman; she that bears men in her body."
And I said, "Why does she lie here motionless with the sand piled about her?"
And he answered, "Listen and I will tell you! Ages and ages long she has lain here, and the wind has blown over her. The oldest, oldest man living has never seen her move—the oldest, oldest book records that she lay here then, as she lies here now, with the sands about her. But listen! Older than the oldest book, older than the oldest recorded memory of man, on the Books of Language, on the hard-baked clay of Ancient Customs, now crumbling to decay, are found the marks of her footsteps! Side by side with him who stands beside her you may trace them; and you know that she who now lies there once wandered free over the rocks with him."
And I said, "Why does she lie there now?"
And he said, "I take it, ages ago the Age-of-dominion-of-muscular force found her, and when she stooped low to give suck to her young, and her back was broad, he put his burden of subjection on to it, and tied it on with the broad band of Inevitable Necessity. Then she looked at the earth and the sky, and knew there was no hope for her and she lay down on the sand with the burden she could not loosen. Ever since she has lain there. And the ages have come, and the ages have gone, but the band of Inevitable Necessity has not been cut."
And I looked and I saw in her eyes the terrible patience of the century, and the ground was wet with her tears, and her nostrils blew up the sand.
And I said, "Has she ever tried to move?"
And he said, "Sometimes a limb has quivered. But she is wise; she knows she cannot rise with the burden on her."
And I said, "Why does not he who stands by her leave her and go on?"
And he said, "He cannot. Look—"
And I saw a broad hand passing along the ground from one to the other, and it bound them together.
He said, "While she lies there he must stand and look across the desert."
And I said, "Does he know why he cannot move?"
And he answered, "No."
And I heard a sound of something cracking, and I looked, and I saw the band that bound the burden on her back broken asunder; and the burden rolled to the ground.
And I said, "What is this?"
And he said, "The Age-of-muscular force is dead. The Age-of-nervous-force has killed him with the knife he holds in his hand; and silently and invisibly he has crept up to the woman, and with that knife of Mechanical Invention he has cut the band that bound the burden to her back. The Inevitable Necessity is broken. She might rise now."
And I saw that she lay motionless on the sand, and with her eyes open and her neck stretched out. And she seemed to look for something on the far-off border of the desert that never came. And I wondered if she were awake or asleep. And as I looked her body quivered, and a light came into her eyes, like when a sunbeam breaks into a dark room.
I said, "What is it?"
He whispered, "Hush! the thought has come to her, 'Might I not rise?'"
And I looked and she raised her head from the sand, and I saw the dead where the neck had lain so long. And she looked at the earth, and she looked at the sky, and she looked at him who stood by her; but he looked out across the desert.
I saw her body quiver; and she pressed her front knees to the earth, and veins stood out; and I cried, "She is going to rise!"
But only her sides heaved and she lay still where she was.
But her head she held up; she did not lay it down again. And he beside me said, "She is very weak. See, her legs have been crushed under her so long."
And I saw the creature struggle, and the drops stood out on her forehead.
And I said, "Surely he who stands beside her will help her?"
And he beside me answered, "He cannot help. She must help herself. Let her struggle till she is strong."
And I cried, "At least he will not hinder her! See, he moves farther from her, and tightens the cord between them, and he drags her down."
And he answered, "He does not understand. When she moves she draws the band that binds them, and hurts him, and he moves farther from her. The day will come when he will understand, and will know what she is doing. Let her once stagger on to her knees. In that day he will stand close to her, and look into her eyes with sympathy."
And she stretched her neck, and the drops fell from her. And the creature rose an inch from the earth and sank back.
And I cried, "Oh, she is too weak she cannot walk! The long years have taken all her strength from her. Can she never move?"
And he answered me, "See the light in her eyes?"
And slowly the creature staggered on to its knees.

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News From Lynn.

"Whoever is content to scoff at the new gospel—Socialism—is a fool. Whoever treacherously stifles it is a criminal."—Emil Zola.
The notification through the Chicago National Board S. D. P. organ, the Social Democratic Herald of May 25th, that that board had acceded to the request of the Springfield board of the holding of the National convention at an earlier date than September 10, and that July 99 is the time set in place of the previous date—unless a general vote is demanded on the question—I think will meet with the approval of the rank and file of the membership in this city. We have one branch here affiliated with the Chicago board and two independent bodies which recognize only the state committee. I think that in all probability these two independent bodies will meet in joint convention and recognize the Springfield board before the time set for the convention. But of course this is merely my personal opinion. At any rate the Social Democrats of this city are nearly a unit for the union of the Socialist forces of this country and earnestly hope that the coming convention may settle all differences.
At the regular meeting of the Central branch, S. D. P., on last Monday evening, three new applicants were admitted to membership and the committee on debates reported that they had secured William Hitchcock of the Central branch to meet William MacLeod city editor of the Lynn News, on Monday evening, June 3d, subject: "Resolved, That Socialism is the only solution of the labor problem." Invitations have been extended to the various labor organizations of the city to attend, and the members of the Salem and Beverly branches will also be invited. The debate will close at 10 o'clock sharp. Prior to the debate there will be an entertainment and the committee has secured the services of Edward Mumford, the ever popular tenor vocalist, for one number. An admission fee of ten cents will be charged to defray expenses. The committee is considering the question of the principals in the next debate; it will probably be between a Social Democrat and a Single Taxer or an Anarchist.
The Lynn News will shortly publish an article by J. H. Page, a member of the Central branch S. D. P., on "The Lynn of the future under the co-operative commonwealth." The article's question will be run at the rate of a column a day for five days. If it will set the working people to thinking and open their eyes to the benefits of Socialism the object of the writer will be accomplished. The story starts with the return of a member of Branch 5 to Lynn after many years absence; everything is changed; the co-operative commonwealth is a fact. He meets a few aged friends and one shows him over the city. A description of how everything is carried on—public improvements, new buildings and the new system—follows, being localized to bring in prominent individuals, and ends by the returned Socialist awaking from a dream and finding that he had been asleep on a bench in Lynn Common and the sharp contrast observable on his awakening.

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