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# THE CLARION

BOSTON, MASS., DECEMBER 14, 1901.

VOL. V. 3 No. 14  
PRICE TWO CENTS

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



EXCHANGES, PLEASE NOTE.

Our exchanges will please note that The Clarion is now published in Boston, 235 Washington street, Room 27, and kindly mail their publications to us at that address. Editor.

### CLARION BALL.

Don't forget to buy tickets for The Clarion ball at Union Park Hall, corner Union Park and Washington streets, Boston, Jan. 10; 35 cents each, 50 cents a couple. Let us make this a grand social event, and incidentally give The Clarion a big boost.

### DOVER MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The city election held in Dover, N. H., Nov. 26, shows splendid gains for Socialism. Dover has not yet adopted the Australian ballot system. Percival B. Downing, Socialist, nominee for mayor, polled 84 votes. Our nominee for governor in 1900 only received 18 votes.

### JUSTICE, NOT CHARITY.

Indian Commissioner Jones says Uncle Sam should give the Indian an opportunity to support himself. Government has spent \$240,000,000 on only 180,000 Indians in 33 years, and they are no nearer the goal of independence than they were 30 years ago. Commissioner Jones is right. Government almsgiving does not develop manhood. —Lowell News.

Right you are. Justice and not charity is what is needed by the down-trodden people of every race. This includes the American workman. Lowell News take notice.

### PROMINENT BOSTON REPUBLICANS ARRESTED FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.

Judge Fallon of the South Boston court this morning issued warrants for the arrest of T. R. Groves, foreman of the sanitary division of the street department, and W. F. Sears, a Ward 15 Republican, for aiding and abetting illegal voting. The warrants were sworn to by Pres. Donovan of the Democratic city committee.

The judge will, no doubt, be lenient, as these men were only applying shrewd "business methods" to elect a "business mayor" to fleece the city for two years more by a good "business administration."

A mob tried to intimidate the faculty of Ruskin College at Trenton, Mo., and compel the discharge of Prof. Thos. E. Wills, because he preaches Socialist ideas. The professor is still there, and there are now 400 pupils enrolled. This is a great increase.

**Christmas Goods**

are arriving daily. Even at this early date, we have in our store a large line of Holiday Goods, suitable for

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See the line of Ladies' and Gents' Umbrell, Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs, Angora Gloves, Fur Lined Gloves, Fancy Suspenders, Xmas Cravats, Dress Suit Cases, Etc., Etc., Etc.

**ROWE & EMERSON,**  
68 Merrimack Street,  
Telephone 426-2. —Haverhill.

## NOW BEGINS THE CAMPAIGN OF 1902.

### PERLEY A. STONE'S QUESTIONS.

#### What We Should Do Under Socialism.

(Continued From Last Issue.)

#### THE MILITARY.

Fifth—"What will you do regarding the maintenance of the volunteer militia of the several states? Would you increase or decrease its membership? Increase or decrease its equipment? Increase or decrease its strength?"

In your issue of November you print an article containing the following quotation: "Query to 80,000,000 American people—mostly fools: Why should your tea, coffee and tobacco be taxed to maintain an army of 40,000 hired assassins in islands which now enjoy a peace and liberty of which they have never even dreamed?"—Socialist Spirit.

Sixth—Do you endorse this article as printed and as quoted above regarding the army of the United States?

#### ANSWER.

There will be little use for militia or any other military force after private capitalism has given way to Socialism. Every war or insurrection that has ever bloodied this fair earth has been caused by a struggle for property. Once the Co-operative Commonwealth is established in America, strikes and industrial conflicts will become an impossibility. Hence, there can be no possible occasion for the military to settle any internal dissensions. More than that, it would be an absolute impossibility for any power, or all the powers combined, to wage war upon the United States. First, because we should at once become a people so closely united that our power to resist a foreign foe would be multiplied many fold. Secondly, all the powers combined could not maintain a land or naval force of any efficiency against an institution so democratic and so righteous as the Co-operative Commonwealth of America. All the capitalist forces of the outside world could not sufficiently brutalize and degrade their subjects as to compel them to bear arms against this great Trust of Humanity; and even those who might undertake such a nefarious warfare would quickly desert their masters and take refuge in the Co-operative Commonwealth. Again, immediately one country establishes the Co-operative Commonwealth the backbone of private capitalism will be broken in all civilized countries, and it will be but a very short time before Socialism will embrace the whole of Europe and a large part of Asia, Africa and the islands of the sea. Thus the possibilities of war disappear, as there will be no possible motive for war. We shall have no occasion to send missionaries and cannons to open up foreign markets to dispose of the goods which our own people are now too poor to buy, but we shall turn our attention to feeding and clothing ourselves and making comfortable homes, and minding our own business. There can be no more conflicts between capital and labor because our caste system will be abolished. We shall all be capitalists, and we shall all be laborers. If Socialism means anything at all, it means the establishment of that peace on earth which Christian ministers have been heralding for nineteen hundred years and working with might and main to prevent.

Under the present uneconomic disorder war seems to be a necessity. Competition is based on greed and avarice. The whole system puts a premium upon self-seeking and gives such an impetus to greed that the sacrifice of human lives becomes a legitimate part of the game; and, while we deplore the murder of an individual, we have become so degraded by the hellish system under which we gain our livelihood that we thrill with patriotism as we learn of the murder by American soldiers of thousands of innocent human beings, fighting for their liberty. While we do not lay the blame for these murders upon United States soldiers, they are none the less murders, and the American citizens who by their votes sustain such a system are the real perpetrators of these

murders; and, though they may not be fools, in voting to carry on these murders, it seems to us that they act very much as fools would act under such conditions. So far as our economic and social relations are concerned, we are all playing the part of fools because we have not yet learned how to act either for our individual or public interest.

#### FOREIGN WAR.

Seventh Question—"In the event of the Co-operative Commonwealth being engaged in war with some foreign nation, what method would you pursue in securing soldiers, clothing and equipping them and of providing the funds necessary to successfully carry on the war?"

In the possible event of a foreign war there is not the slightest reason to believe that the Co-operative Commonwealth would find any difficulty in enlisting and equipping men for service. On the contrary, such a war would have to be declared by the majority of voters which would mean that they were ready to take part in such a war. Moreover, a government which embraced all the industries of the country would certainly be much better equipped for waging war and for supplying the needs of its soldiers than is our present government, which has to depend upon private railroad companies to supply the soldiers with "embalmed beef" after many of them have contracted fatal diseases while waiting for the railroad companies and the beef producers to attend to their wants. Funds would not be necessary. The government's credit would be good for anything which it could not produce itself.

(Continued on Page 2.)

#### SOCIALISTS RECEIVING ATTENTION.

The Boston papers nowadays frequently contain the portraits of Socialist candidates for office in the various cities and towns. We recall the following, cuts of whom recently appeared in the Boston Globe: Martha Moore-Avery, Geo. S. Ball, John W. Sherman, Edwin Nichol, Comrade Cramb of Chelsea, nominee for mayor. Such a thing was rare only a few years ago. This is one of the pleasant signs of the times.

#### THE CONQUEST OF MARKETS.

Notwithstanding her efforts to conquer world markets, and the planting of her colonies in various quarters of the globe, Germany is now in the throes of the greatest industrial crisis in her history, and hundreds of thousands of her working class are in enforced idleness and consequent destitution.

Great Britain, in spite of the demands of the war, finds herself in almost the same condition, it being estimated that in the city of London alone a quarter of a million working people are out of employment.

In both these countries the capitalist class is alarmed at the inroads their American prototypes are making in the world markets, in which they formerly held supreme sway, and now they are becoming rampant for tariff protection to save them from the devastating influence of American cheap labor.

Granting that their fears are well founded, and that the Americans by underselling their European competitors in both home and foreign markets have been the cause of this great industrial depression what will be the effect upon our own industries?

Nations, like individuals, cannot continue to be buyers without at the same time being sellers. With great European industries paralyzed by our competition, does it not follow that the workers once engaged in those industries must cease to become our customers for food and other products in the proportion that their earning capacity is reduced by lack of employment?—The Exponent.

#### ROCKEFELLER, THE RIGHTEOUS.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has become so popular with his Fifth Avenue Bible class that the church where he holds forth is crowded and the newspapers print his prayers in full, as well as his interpretations of Holy Writ. However, perhaps this publicity isn't altogether his fault. A Rockefeller prayer is something that arouses public curiosity beyond the average effort.

A thinking mechanic invents a labor-saving machine; a grasping capitalist gets hold of it; a school-age boy or girl is put to operate it. The inventor goes hungry, the capitalist gets richer, and the operator becomes a slave. It's going on all 'round you.—Social Democratic Herald.

### ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

#### Trusts Should Be Let Alone. No Relief for "Labor."

President Roosevelt's message is as verbose as it is strenuous; yet, in all of his verbosity, the president does not shed one ray of hope upon the dark and gloomy path of the wealth producer. The message is truly and consistently a Republican document. There is no doubt whatever as to the position of our strenuous president. The paper is openly and uncompromisingly plutocratic.

He admits that we are "face to face with very serious social problems," and tells us that "the old laws and the old customs are no longer sufficient, since the industrial changes have so enormously increased the productive power of mankind." Yet he offers no new laws that pretend to be sufficient. In speaking of the upbuilding of large individual and corporate fortunes, he tells us the process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant; and then he springs on us that old threadbare piece of sophistry that "it is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer." This statement, in the first place, while it is technically true that compared with some periods of our history the working people are better off today, as a matter of fact is a gross misrepresentation. There have been several periods during the last four hundred years when the working people had a much greater purchasing power than they have today. This is notably true of the time when America was first discovered. The late Prof. Thorold Rogers of Oxford University is authority for the statement that the workingman's average wage had a greater purchasing power, in the staple commodities, four hundred years ago than it has today; and he gives us abundant statistics to prove the assertion. However, it is of little matter to the workingman as to whether he gets more than did his ancestors. The question that concerns him is whether he gets his share of the product which he creates. The arrangement that we bring against the capitalist system is that labor is being fleeced of four-fifths of its product in order that a few may revel in unparalleled luxury, whereas an intelligent system of co-operation would eliminate a vast amount of unproductive labor and prevent one man from living upon the sweat of another's brow. We do rebel against a system that tolerates such an unfair division of the social product. The producers of this great wealth are coming to see that they have no show in the progress of the nation; at best, their share is so slight as to be an offense, rather than cause for thanks. We are not railing at the trusts, nor their owners, nor have the Socialists any sympathy with those unintelligent ravings of the Bryan Democracy about the consolidation of capital. We recognize in the concentration of capital vast economies and great potential blessings for mankind. Socialism is a protest against the unjust distribution of these benefits.

Mr. Roosevelt devotes enough space to fill over a column of newspaper to the subject of trust control, the substance of which is that the best way to control the trusts is to let them alone. All Socialists heartily concur in this wise conclusion, which even the Bryan Democracy will be forced to accept in the near future, if they have not already done so. The boldness with which Roosevelt asserts that the trusts and our great captains of industry should be given a free hand marks a very decided advance in the government's attitude toward organized capital as compared with the ambiguous utterances of his predecessor. It also emphasizes more fully than has been done heretofore the Socialist contention that restraint of the trusts is impossible; that concentration of capital must go on indefinitely till one great trust engulfs all, and that at some point during this process the principle of democracy will assert itself, and that trust shall be transformed into the Co-operative Commonwealth. The president's solicitous anxiety

for the welfare of the wage earners is as humorous as pathetic. His strenuous desire to do something for the poor workman is only exceeded by his helpless despair of being able to help them. He tells us:

"The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal, is the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical, in large cities, and for another side the effort to deal with that tangle of far-reaching questions which we group together when we speak of 'labor.'"

And this tangle which our wise president calls "labor" he utterly fails to unravel. Then he still further displays a confusion of thought by this utterance:

"The chief factor in the success of each man—wage-worker, farmer and capitalist alike—must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. Second only to this comes the power of acting in combination or association with others."

Such an utterance as this from our chief executive sounds puerile indeed. The statement that "the chief factor of success for wage-worker, farmer and capitalist alike depends upon his own individual ability," and that combination and association are secondary to this was true one hundred years ago, but today the conditions are exactly reversed. It requires no argument to convince any thoughtful man that combination and association with others is the dominant principle in business today, and that independent individual ability counts for practically nothing apart from association and combination. This is the economic lie that is today deceiving the people and enabling their economic superiors to appropriate the product of socialized labor. Our masters keep dining into our ears, through press, pulpit and rostrum, that we must advance through independent individual effort, while they organize us like so many parts of a great machine and compel us to put forth a socialized effort, not that we may benefit by this socialized effort, but that they may exploit us and appropriate unto themselves the greater part of our socialized labor product. Therefore, I say again that such a declaration as this, even though it comes from the president of the United States, and though it was once true, today is diametrically opposed to the facts, and is one of the most fatal of economic errors.

Then our good president throws out a sop for our philanthropic and kindly disposed citizens who desire to help humanity, but don't know how, by tell-

(Continued on Page 3.)

## Sensible Gifts For Sensible People.

Gloves, Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Both Silk and Linens, Collar Buttons, Sleeve Links, Stick Pins, Umbrellas, Dress Suit Cases, Neckwear, and last but not least, Clothing for man or boy.

What more sensible present can be bought for a man or a boy than some of the above mentioned articles. They will be of practical benefit to him. (An early selection is advantageous to the purchaser.)

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 ton, Mass.



SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1901.

**NEW ENGLAND  
 FOR SOCIALISM!**

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE  
 UNITED STATES.

|                         |        |
|-------------------------|--------|
| In 1888 (Presidential)  | 2,068  |
| In 1890                 | 13,831 |
| In 1892 (Presidential)  | 21,157 |
| In 1894                 | 33,183 |
| In 1896 (Presidential)  | 30,564 |
| In 1898                 |        |
| Socialist Labor Party   | 82,204 |
| Social Democratic Party | 9,545  |
| In 1900 (Presidential)  |        |
| Social Democratic Party | 96,918 |
| Socialist Labor Party   | 33,450 |



334 S. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Editor of The Clarion:  
 I herewith enclose \$1.25 for a re-  
 newal of my annual subscription to  
 The Clarion and three other semi-  
 annual subscriptions. I think your pa-  
 per is one of the best, and it is very in-  
 spiring to read about the good work  
 the New England comrades are doing.  
 It is a hard fight all along the line, but  
 we must keep it up until we win.  
 Philadelphia is a hard place to do  
 propaganda work in, it is so conserva-  
 tive, but our organization is reviving,  
 and we hope soon to have a head-  
 quarters and begin some aggressive  
 work.

Fraternally yours,  
 S. Innes Forbes,  
 Member of Central Branch, Socialist  
 Party.

**PERLEY A. STONE'S QUESTIONS.**

(Continued from Page 1.)

**LOAFERS.**

Eighth Question—"In the new Com-  
 monwealth would there be any  
 provision compelling men who will not  
 work voluntarily to do their share of  
 labor and of military service?"

The Co-operative Commonwealth will  
 not undertake to compel anybody to  
 work. There are now three or four  
 million people in the United States who  
 either cannot find employment, or  
 whom the system has made chronic  
 loafers and tramps. Many of these  
 loafers live in palaces, wear fine linen  
 and fare sumptuously every day. None  
 of these people will be compelled to  
 work under Socialism, but every one  
 of them will be given a fair oppor-  
 tunity to engage in some employment  
 useful to society, and the public will  
 see to it that such employment be  
 adapted as nearly as possible to the  
 tastes and abilities of the individual.  
 Under such conditions society would  
 very naturally refuse to support those  
 who did not contribute their share of  
 utility to the public. Those who pre-  
 ferred to starve or go naked would be  
 allowed to remain idle.

Those who pretend to fear that we  
 could not make all the people work  
 under Socialism appear either stupidly  
 or wilfully blind to the fact that we  
 are now supporting between three and  
 four million people who do not work.  
 Can anybody devise a system where  
 more loafers could ride the backs of  
 the toiling public and live by the sweat  
 of another's brow than under the pre-  
 sent disorder?

Ninth Question—"Will there be any  
 radical change in the moral and social  
 relations of the people, and if so,  
 what?"

Those people who assume that hu-  
 man nature is inherently bad make a  
 fatal error and that error is due to  
 ignorance of Sociology in general and  
 economics in particular. Selfishness is  
 not immoral. It is a normal and un-  
 versal trait of human nature. To say  
 that it is immoral is to condemn every  
 human being and to blaspheme the  
 God who created them. The Christ  
 whom the American people pretend to  
 worship taught that the highest self-  
 interest could only be attained through

**FIFTY PERIODS IN THE MES-  
 SAGE.**

(Boston Herald.)

1. Fundamentally the welfare of  
 each citizen, and therefore the welfare  
 of the aggregate of citizens which  
 makes the nation, must rest upon in-  
 dividual thrift and energy, resolution  
 and intelligence.

2. A fortune accumulated in legiti-  
 mate business can be accumulated by  
 the person specially benefited only on  
 condition of conferring immense inci-  
 dental benefits upon others.

3. To strike with ignorant violence  
 at the interests of one set of men al-  
 most inevitably endangers the inter-  
 ests of all.

4. It is probable that supervision of  
 corporations by the national govern-  
 ment need not go so far as is now the  
 case with the supervision exercised  
 over them by so conservative a state  
 as Massachusetts, in order to produce  
 excellent results.

5. Reciprocity must be treated as  
 the handmaiden of protection.

The natural line of development for  
 a policy of reciprocity will be in con-  
 nection with those of our productions  
 which no longer require all of the sup-  
 port once needed to establish them  
 upon a sound basis, and with those  
 others where either because of natural  
 or of economic causes we are beyond  
 the reach of successful competition.

6. The railway is a public servant.  
 Its rates should be just and open to  
 all shippers alike.

7. Irrigation works should be built  
 by the national government.

8. The Monroe doctrine should be  
 the cardinal feature of the foreign  
 policy of all the nations of the two  
 Americas, as it is of the United  
 States.

seeking the public interest. In other  
 words, the individual and the social  
 interest are not antagonistic, but are  
 identical. Modern industrial develop-  
 ments have so highly socialized society  
 that they are forcing us to accept this  
 truth; and the iron law of economics is  
 driving into our dull pates the neces-  
 sity for complete co-operation to pre-  
 vent us from devouring one another.  
 Once we establish an economic system  
 founded on co-operation, identifying  
 the individual and the social interest,  
 the moral and social relations of the  
 people will be radically changed, be-  
 cause we shall thereby harmonize in-  
 terests that were before at war. The  
 human race will experience a new  
 birth. We shall be morally and spiri-  
 tually regenerated, entirely made over.  
 Every man, woman and child under  
 the present system is forced to be im-  
 moral because it is impossible to get a  
 livelihood without wronging one's self  
 or others. Under Socialism it would  
 be the natural, normal thing for each  
 one to seek to do all he could for him-  
 self and by so doing he would be work-  
 ing in harmony with and for the ben-  
 efit of the whole social structure.

In the first question Mr. Stone, after  
 asking how we shall get possession of  
 manufacturing plants, machinery and  
 banks, asks this question: "Will the  
 workman who owns the humble dwell-  
 ing and lot of land be exempt from the  
 operation of the new principle?" We  
 can hardly conceive what Mr. Stone  
 has in mind in asking this question.  
 This allusion to the workman's hum-  
 ble cottage and lot of land is a stock  
 expression of stump speakers. It  
 might be well to note to begin with  
 that scarcely one working man in a  
 hundred owns a home; and these few  
 need have no fears that Socialism will  
 rob them of their treasures. Socialism  
 does not aim to in any way interfere  
 with private property. Socialism will  
 merely abolish private capital and  
 private ownership of human beings.  
 Under Socialism every man could have  
 a home who desired one, and could  
 surround himself with every comfort  
 that he needed; nor would his home be  
 a mere sleeping pen for he would have  
 abundant leisure from toil to enjoy  
 that home.

**SOMETHING WRONG SOME-  
 WHERE.**

Birds find their lodgings in the caves.  
 Rats have their home in sewer or  
 drain.

Torpid, beneath the last year's leaves,  
 The unmolested snakes remain;  
 The little dormouse in her cell,  
 Dug deep in root of forest oak.

Has slept since first the snowflakes  
 fell,  
 Secure, and has not since awoke.

But women and men 't the frozen  
 street,  
 Are homeless—homeless every night;

And children, till the cold grey light,  
 Trample the town with weary feet.

**PITY PERIODS PUNCTURED.**

1. Fundamentally the welfare of  
 each citizen depends upon the welfare  
 of the aggregate of citizens which  
 makes the nation, and individual  
 thrift, energy, resolution, and intelli-  
 gence depend upon right economic re-  
 lations, based upon the fact that the  
 whole is greater than a part.

2. Every great fortune is built up  
 upon the wreckage of numerous small-  
 er fortunes and always entails a vast  
 amount of suffering upon the defeated  
 rivals and upon the toilers who actual-  
 ly produced this fortune; but immense  
 benefit is conferred thereby upon the  
 human race, because the concentration  
 of capital is constantly leading us  
 nearer and nearer to the great univer-  
 sal trust including all the people.

3. For legislators and judges to  
 strike with ignorant violence at the in-  
 terests of the working class almost  
 inevitably endangers the interests of  
 all.

4. The corporations are now so well  
 controlled in Massachusetts by state  
 laws that the working people get too  
 large a share of the product of their  
 labor. They get too much to eat, wear  
 too many fine clothes, live in too ele-  
 gant houses. It is not well that the  
 trusts should be so completely con-  
 trolled throughout the country as they  
 are in Massachusetts.

5. The workmen have been pro-  
 tected too much. The trusts have now  
 decided that they are big enough to  
 protect the workman, and that part  
 of the tariff wall may now be torn  
 down with safety (to themselves).

6. But the railway corporations own  
 most of our state legislatures and hold  
 a first mortgage upon congress.

7. This is a Socialist idea and very  
 dangerous doctrine. Socialism has al-  
 ready gone too far and ought to be  
 stopped.

8. The Munroe doctrine should be  
 strictly adhered to, but should not in-  
 terfere with our own unlimited ex-  
 pansion, whenever the capitalists de-  
 cide that more wealth is being pro-  
 duced than the American people can  
 use and consequently more territory  
 must be seized and new markets  
 opened by means of artillery and mis-  
 sionaries.

Deeper than frost, beneath the mold,  
 Pierces its way the garden worm;  
 The snail withdraws its horns from  
 the cold.

The ant in her nest keeps winter  
 warm;  
 Green-backed beetle and slimy slug,  
 And speckled eft have quarters  
 warm;

And wood-louse under the bark is  
 snug;  
 The earwig takes no wintry harm.

But women and men 't the frozen  
 street,  
 Are homeless—homeless every night;

And children, till the cold grey light,  
 Trample the town with weary feet.

Many-legged creatures, and those with  
 wings—  
 Hum-drum hornet and tolling bee—  
 All the rare and beautiful things  
 Of insect life, that on earth we see,  
 All the repulsive shapes that creep,  
 All the rejoicing things that fly,  
 Are laid in warm rest, fast asleep!  
 None are exposed to the cutting  
 sky.

But women and men 't the frozen  
 street,  
 Are homeless—homeless every night;

And children, till the cold grey light,  
 Trample the town with weary feet.

—Selected.

Secretary Morrison estimates that  
 during the fiscal year terminating Oct.  
 31, the A. F. of L. gained fully 400,000  
 members.

The producers of fresh butter, eggs  
 and beefsteak live on salt pork, gravy  
 and potatoes, says the Wage Earner of  
 Zanesville, O.

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# FROM THE MEN ON THE WATCH TOWERS.

## NEWS FROM LYNN.

The returns of the city election are just in, and if one does not study them carefully noting the condition existing this year in comparison with last year, they appear discouraging. However, the Social Democrats have no reason to be discouraged over our party vote, for if there ever was a class conscious Socialist vote it was cast here today. Our vote for Wrenn for governor was 271, but in the city campaign things were entirely different. With a popular man (Conery) on the Democratic ticket, a man with many "Socialistic" ideas and principles, we were up against a hard proposition. Mr. Conery cut Mayor Shepherd's majority from last year by about 1000 votes, and he undoubtedly received a large sympathetic vote from Socialist sympathizers who voted for Wrenn at the state election. As we have fallen off, so did the Socialist Labor vote fall off. But one candidate on our ticket this year who ran last year increased his vote. Dr. J. A. Keown, who ran for school committeeman last year, getting 913 votes, this year received 1653.

The comrades worked hard to hold the Social Democratic vote, distributing much literature, 5000 circulars and 1000 slips with the picture of our candidate for mayor thereon were given out, big rallies have been held, and we spent some \$200 in this and the state election. But, as I said before, this activity was offset by the popularity of the Democratic candidate. We shall pursue a different method in the immediate future—fewer public lectures and more personal work with literature.

The Socialist vote for mayor last year was: Ernest W. Tinson, S. D. P., 291; Frank Keefe, S. L. P., 140. This year: Nichol, S. D. P., 208; Jordan, S. L. P., 127.

But Socialism is coming just the same as harder conditions will be brought about by trusts and improved machinery, which will drive the working class to vote for Socialism in the near future. The revolution is almost here, and we who study conditions and the law of evolution see it approaching.

## OVER THE SEA.

By referendum all the trade union and Socialist bodies of Switzerland voted to unite and fight for working class interests, industrially and politically.

In elections in Charlottenburg and Forst, Germany, the Socialists scored magnificent victories despite the fact that all other parties united against them.

Municipal elections in Holland show a splendid increase for Socialism, despite the great advantages of property-owners under the law. In Amsterdam all the capitalist parties—Liberals, Radicals and Conservatives, Protestants and Catholics—combined against the Socialists, but the latter increased 55 per cent., although but 20,000 votes were cast in a population of 512,000, thousands of wage-workers having been disfranchised. In Rotterdam the Socialists gained a seat, in Haarlem two, in Arnhem two, in Groningen two, and members were also elected in Utrecht, Leenwarden, Dordrecht, Hengelo, Enschede and smaller places.

The Oklahoma Socialist reports that Canton township, McPherson county, Kansas, has elected the Socialist ticket.

## Men's Holiday Clothing.

Christmas festivities will not be complete without you are properly clothed. And when you set out to buy clothing, isn't it good judgment to go to a house whose reputation for selling only the worthiest and best is known throughout the whole section in which you live?

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## NEWS FROM BROCKTON.

We lose our mayor in Brockton this year, David W. Battles, the Republican nominee, defeating Mayor Couler by 279 votes. As Mayor Couler was elected last year by only 54 votes it was not a great falling off in the vote. Social Democrats polled a strong vote all through, especially for aldermen in Wards 3, 5 and 6.

### VOTE FOR MAYOR.

D. W. Battles, Rep. . . . . . 3,022  
C. H. Couler, S. D. . . . . . 2,743  
E. Gilmore, Dem. . . . . . 1,890

### VOTE FOR ALDERMEN.

**Ward 1.**  
O. Cushman, Dem. . . . . . 143  
H. B. Masters, Rep. . . . . . 690  
W. A. McKendrick, S. D. . . . . . 228

**Ward 2.**  
G. C. Brown, S. D. . . . . . 164  
H. H. Filoon, Dem. . . . . . 384  
J. A. Roarty, Rep. . . . . . 495

**Ward 3.**  
A. A. Barrett, Dem. . . . . . 256  
A. F. Nordbeck, Rep. . . . . . 475  
W. C. Ransden, S. D. . . . . . 493

**Ward 4.**  
C. C. Fuller, S. D. . . . . . 222  
W. H. Powers, Dem. . . . . . 481  
A. G. Tinkham, Rep. . . . . . 235

**Ward 5.**  
H. E. Gray, Rep. . . . . . 309  
J. E. Handrahan, Dem. . . . . . 396  
G. T. Laird, S. D. . . . . . 284

**Ward 6.**  
L. Q. Clifford, Dem. . . . . . 813  
James Cox, S. D. . . . . . 372  
A. Woodman, Rep. . . . . . 375

**Ward 7.**  
Walter Lane, Rep. . . . . . 549  
A. H. Saunders, S. D. . . . . . 175  
J. G. Wilde, Ind. . . . . . 370

## DOINGS OF MASSACHUSETTS SOCIALIST CLUBS.

Boston, Dec. 8, 1901.

Comrade J. Harry Page was chosen chairman and John Weaver Sherman temporary secretary, Comrade Porter being absent. Charters were granted to Newburyport, Worcester and Malden clubs.

Sec. Putney of the state committee wrote asking the committee to take charge of a tour of the state in February by Rev. Charles H. Vail, who will give educational lectures. It was voted that Sec. Porter should take charge of the matter. Four consecutive dates have been taken by Haverhill and the same number by Boston. The subjects of the lectures are "Industrial Evolution," "The Socialist Movement," "The Advantages of Socialism," and "The Solution of Social and Industrial Problems." It is hoped to fill the other 20 days in the month. The cost will be \$10 for each lecture, this covering all expenses.

It was voted to pay for printing The Clarion supplement for issue of Dec. 7.

It was voted that Sec. Porter should at once arrange to secure William Mailly as state organizer. Bills for stationery and typewriting were approved.

It was decided to have Comrade Dixon make out a form of application to be signed by clubs in affiliating with the committee. It was voted that Comrade Sherman should visit Lynn to explain our form of organization to the comrades there.

Nominations for a secretary to represent this country in the international movement should be at once sent to Sec. Porter. John Weaver, Sherman, Sec. Pro Tem.

## THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

National Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 7, 1901. Socialists of Oklahoma will hold territorial convention at Kingfisher on Dec. 27.

Sumner F. Claffin has been elected National Committeeman from N. H.

Socialists of Colorado will hold state convention at Denver on Dec. 29.

The state organization of Missouri has requested the National Committee for two weeks' dates on the proposed lecture tour of John C. Chase, Haverhill, Mass.

California, Oregon and Washington have organized an intercoast state lecture circuit in co-operation with the National Committee.

Many of the applications for charters in Colorado contain the names of women, which is significant in view of the fact that women are permitted to vote in that state.

Charters issued Dec. 6 to Baltimore, Md.; Little Rock, Ark.; Burma, Ark.; Golden, Colo.; Idaho Falls, Idaho; Angus, Minn.; Cedar City, Utah; Magnolia, Idaho; Richmond, Va.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Norfolk, Va.

The Tin Can Trust, after it took possession of 115 factories, closed 35 of them, throwing thousands out of work.

## SOCIALISM IN HIGH PLACES.

The Labor Union, published at Toledo, Ohio, is authority for the following very startling declaration for Socialism, made by A. M. Dewey, special representative of the United States commissioner of labor, in an address delivered recently at Springfield to the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

"The labor problem is the greatest problem of the age today; the greatest because with its solution would come a complete solution of all other questions before the people, including that of prison labor. We are met here this evening to petition the executive officials of this state to execute a law passed more than fifteen years ago. What a spectacle! The sovereign people begging their public servants to carry out the plain mandate of a popular vote of the citizens of the commonwealth. Labor casts nearly 80 per cent of all the votes, and at the same time chooses officials who set at defiance the will of the people. Who is to blame for such a condition? The people themselves. Why do you not select your own men to make and execute your laws? You have the power in your own hands. Why not use it?"

"The trouble with the reform movement today is to be found in the fact that it is dealing with effects rather than causes. The trade union is dealing with the eruption which makes its appearance on the surface of the skin. Instead of taking medicine into the system to purify the blood. The temperance workers and prison reformers are doing the same thing. The profit, or so-called 'capitalistic' system of doing things is responsible for the evils, and the system must be changed before any permanent relief can be expected. Take the profits out of the business, and no man would keep a saloon, a gambling house or a brothel. Remove the incentive to make money out of the business, and no one will contract for the services of convicts to the injury of honest men and women on the outside. If one-half the energy and money expended annually for the reformation of prisons and prisoners were expended for the betterment of conditions for honest people, we would have fewer criminals inside penitentiary walls. Society is responsible for the conditions which make criminals, and then loudly clamors for laws to protect them from the results of conditions made by themselves. We have reached the parting of the ways in our industrial life. It is up to the toilers themselves to choose which road they will follow. The competitive system of industry arrays every man against his fellow in the scheme of life, and can only end in anarchy and blood. I ask you tonight to consider a better way. It is the road which leads to universal co-operation and the co-operative commonwealth. In this direction will be found the incentive to help, not to destroy. Each other, universal brotherhood among men, plenty for all, and no one in want. It is within your reach any time you want it. You have only to take into your own hands the making and execution of the laws of the land. This change in the industrial system is necessary if this nation is to endure as a government by the people. By the change no one would be injured, while millions would be blessed. The competitive system ruins every man who touches it, from the capitalist who invests his money to the laborer who does the work. It can not be defended on any line of ethics or morality. It is robbing our men of their manhood, and our women of their virtue. Every one not profitably interested in maintaining the system admits the truth of this argument. Then why not change it? If the system is right, it could be defended. But if it is wrong then, in the name of common humanity, I say that it should be destroyed, and replaced by that higher and nobler form of industry, that more scientific and humane form of government, the highest type of republic yet conceived by the mind of man, the co-operative commonwealth."

will be utterly futile and hopeless. Arbitration at best is an armistice in which the opposing forces of labor and capital confer about the terms upon which labor surrenders to capital. The price at which labor should be bought and sold is an inherently irreconcilable issue, that cannot be eternally arbitrated. The difference between compulsory arbitration and voluntary arbitration is the difference between being robbed according to government or being robbed according to agreement. While the trade union movement has grown in numbers, influence and resources; while it has raised wages, reduced hours, eradicated abuses, educated and fraternized humanity and tended to the establishment of a better standard of living among the organized tiers—has accomplished these results in spite of the political powers of the ruling class—progress along this line is being gradually arrested by utter disregard for free institutions and gross misuse of public power by the capitalist class; while the before mentioned achievements of economic organization have been neutralized by economic effects having their inherent cause in the capitalist system; thus:

A.—Through trade-unionism we may increase wages and reduce the daily hours of toil, but we cannot dictate to the capitalist class how many days in the year they must employ us. In 98 organized trades in the United States there are only 29 in which the workers are employed 300 days in the year.

B.—While the union has the power to increase wages, self-preservation requires the capitalist class to charge all the profit the market will bear.

C.—Through the introduction of machinery (not to mention trust methods), where one worker obtains employment in a new industry, eight workers are dispensed with in former vocations. The capitalist class introduces labor-saving machinery more rapidly in general than the trade-unions reduce hours.

D.—In declaring that wages will never be regarded as the equivalent of labor, the trade-unions proclaim that the worker should receive the full product of his toil. It is self-evident that the workers cannot redeem the sum total of capital by a fraction in wages, while in addition, the latter under competition tend to a mere level of subsistence. The consequent crisis with each decade is therefore inevitable.

E.—Self-perpetuation, which impels the capitalist class (through injunctions issued by servile courts) to repress the powers of trade-unions, has

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- 6.—Single Tax vs. Socialism. By A. M. Simons.
- 7.—Wage-Labor and Capital. By Karl Marx.
- 8.—The Man Under the Machine. By A. M. Simons.
- 9.—The Mission of the Working Class. By Rev. Charles H. Vail.
- 10.—Morals and Socialism. By Charles H. Kerr.
- 11.—Socialist Songs. By William Morris and others.
- 12.—After Capitalism. What? By Rev. Wm. T. Brown.
- 13.—A Political Quack Doctor. By W. A. Corey.
- 14.—Socialism and Farmers. By A. M. Simons.
- 15.—How I Acquired My Millions. By W. A. Corey.
- 16.—Socialists in French Municipalities. A compilation from official reports, showing what has been accomplished by the Socialists who control most of the cities of France.
- 17.—Socialism and Trade Unionism. By Daniel Lynch.
- 18.—Plutocracy or Nationalism, Which? By Edward Bellamy.
- 19.—The Real Religion of Today. By Rev. Wm. Thurston Brown.
- 20.—Why I Am a Socialist. By Prof. George D. Herron.
- 21.—The Trust Question. By Rev. Charles H. Vail.
- 22.—How to Work for Socialism. By Walter Thomas Mills.
- 23.—The Axe at the Root. By Rev. Wm. T. Brown.
- 24.—What the Socialists Would Do if Elected in This City. By A. M. Simons.
- 25.—The Folly of Being "Good." By Charles H. Kerr.
- 26.—Intemperance and Poverty. By T. Twining.
- 27.—The Relation of Religion to Social Ethics. By Rev. Wm. T. Brown.
- 28.—Socialism and the Home. Address.

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Injected a vital political issue into a heretofore economic organization. While the trade-union cannot act as a political party, the possession of the public powers, dictated by self-preservation, requires the trade-unionist to form his class political party in order to safeguard his economic organization.

The political organization of the working class is therefore an immediate necessity co-ordinate with the preservation and continued growth of their economic organization; antagonism to either will now endanger both. If the Socialist party is (for any reason) objected to as means to an end, those who profess to believe in the end are not necessarily relieved of responsibility for the proper political means. If the declining Socialist Labor party erred in antagonizing the trade-unions, it constitutes a good reason why the rising Socialist party which supports the trade-unions should be encouraged.

That the economic strength of the trade-unions of Europe has increased co-ordinately with participation in political activity and possession of public power, is conclusive evidence that when men become imbued with Socialism they gain interest in their trade-union, which after all is the embryonic forerunner of industrial organization under the Co-operative Commonwealth. With fraternal greetings, we are,

Faithfully yours,  
Leon Greenbaum,  
National Secretary.  
By order of National Committee,  
G. A. Hoehn,  
W. H. Baird,  
M. B. Dunn,  
E. Val Putnam,  
L. E. Hildebrand,  
Members of the Local Quorum.

## ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ing them "The rule of brotherhood remains as the indispensable prerequisite to success in the kind of national life for which we strive," and then dilates in the good old Sunday school style about helping one another, etc., ad nauseam. The golden rule and the doctrine of brotherhood have absolutely no place in our present industrial system. With the growing concentration of capital personal considerations must be eliminated. The iron law of competition, tempered and toughened

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tickling and irritation, and  
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can go way back and sit down.  
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## HAVERHILL

Socialism in Haverhill is getting on to a firmer basis than ever before. The recent city elections were in effect a very substantial victory, plainly demonstrating that Socialism is on the gain and that it has never lost any real ground in the city. The Socialists in Haverhill for a time got partial control of the city government, owing to peculiar local economic conditions, which enabled them to sweep in a large sympathetic vote of dissatisfied workmen, whose votes went back to the Republican party or to the remnant of the Democratic party as soon as a semblance of good times struck them. It is needless to say that a man who is once a Socialist is always a Socialist, and Haverhill is no exception to the general rule.

The comrades are making thorough preparations for a vigorous educational work throughout the winter to begin at once. Several lectures have been arranged for and various lines of propaganda are to be pushed from now on; and it looks as if Haverhill were about to set a hot pace for other cities to follow.

The Precinct 3, Ward 5, Social Democratic Club held an agitation meeting last Monday evening. Speeches were made by Rep. J. F. Carey and L. B. Talbot. A fair sized audience was present. Another meeting will be held next

Monday evening, at which a speaker will probably be present.

The club has now been in existence for over fourteen months and it will be continued throughout the year as usual. All Socialists in Precinct 3 are invited to join and help carry on the good work. Come to the meeting Monday and bring a friend.

The Ward 4 Socialist Club has given up its club rooms, but the organization will be continued. A meeting will be held every two weeks. The first one will be held next Tuesday evening, Dec. 17, at the home of Albion F. Tracey, 31 Whittier street. At this meeting the place for the next meeting will be announced.

We wish to remind our readers that they can renew their subscriptions through either the Precinct 3 club, Assistant-Assessor-elect Morrill, or Geo. A. Keene, 231 Groveland street, or any active member of the branch.

### A WELL DESERVED ELECTION.

No Socialist nominee for office in Haverhill was more deserving of election than Charles H. Morrill, the successful candidate for assistant assessor in Ward 5. He has worked long and faithfully for the party and is well known to the Socialists throughout New England as a zealous and disinterested worker, all of whom will be glad to know of his election and that he was elected by the largest plurality of any of our successful nominees in Ward 5.

### CLARION BENEFIT FUND.

The following additional donations to The Clarion have been received:

A. C. Cook, Boston.....\$10.00  
L. P. Lane, Boston..... 15.00

### Additional monthly pledges:

Chas. Olsen, Boston..... .50  
L. P. Lane, Boston..... 1.00  
J. W. Sherman, Boston..... .50  
Patrick Mahoney..... .25  
J. Harry Page, Lynn..... .25  
W. E. Dixon, Mendon..... .25  
Geo. Cutting, Boston..... .50

As the paper was issued very late last week and we go to press early this week, the interim has been very short.

### COMRADE KEENE'S VOTE.

In last week's issue we reported Comrade Geo. A. Keene, Socialist candidate for alderman, Ward 4, as having received 1738 votes. We are pleased to state that Comrade Keene's vote was 1830. The vote for the various candidates was as follows:

B. F. Barnes, Rep.....2783  
H. L. Cook, Dem..... 963  
G. A. Keene, Soc.....1830  
Comrade F. G. R. Gordon is in Haverhill for a short time.

### IMPORTANT! OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Delegates elected from the branches in the city to the new central committee of Boston are called to meet at 724 Washington street at 11.30 a. m., Sunday, December 15. Each branch is entitled to one delegate and one additional for each ten members or major fraction thereof. It is hoped that a large delegation will be present so that the new committee may at once commence effective educational work.

John Weaver Sherman,  
Sec. Boston City Com.

### TRUSTS AND CONCENTRATION.

The National Glass company has abandoned its plants at Findlay, Ohio, and Summitville, Ind. Each plant employs 100 hands.

New Orleans fruit trust has introduced an electric machine that unloads ships and cars. About a thousand laborers will be displaced, and one-third of the time required to unload will be saved and the loss of fruit will be reduced one-fourth.

Canning machines and Chinamen had a short and sharp struggle in the British Columbia canneries, and the pig-tails were worsted, though they worked pretty cheap. The new machine cuts and packs fish and puts the tops on. Two men operate it and it does the work of forty.

It is reported that Morgan has secured the big Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. in his drag-net and the tin-can trust as well, and will add them to his U. S. Steel Corporation. Foundry con-

cerns are being organized in a \$10,000,000 trust. The 15 sulphite concerns of the country are being corralled into a combine. All the hominy mills of the country are to form a monopoly. A gypsum trust with \$13,000,000 is forming. A \$3,500,000 scale trust is announced.

A combine is being effected among the tobacco growers of the Philippine islands, with a capital of between £6,000,000 and £7,000,000. The scheme is being carried on in London under the auspices of the Rothschilds. Contracts and concessions were obtained through some of the American peace delegates.

### HIGHEST IN YEARS.

Cost of Living \$101.37 Per Head Annually.

President Roosevelt tells us that wages are higher than ever before in our history, and the standard of living is higher. A fine piece of sophistry. The standard is higher, measured by prices, which means that the real standard is lower.

New York, Dec. 5.—Dun's index number, to be issued Dec. 7, will say:

If a man bought his supplies for one year on Dec. 1, they would have cost \$101.37, while the same quantities of the same article would have aggregated only \$72.45 on July 1, 1897.

These price records are compiled by multiplying the quotations of all the necessities of life by the per capita consumption. Prices are now at the highest point in many years, and in fact surpass all records since present improved methods of manufacture and distribution have been in use, and agricultural operations were first begun on the present extensive scale with labor-saving machinery.

Carroll D. Wright, in his recent report, informs us that wages have advanced 5 per cent. during the past ten years, and that the prices of the necessities of life have advanced 33 per cent. during the same length of time.

We pay more money for what we eat and wear, but as the increase in wages has not kept pace with the rise in prices, the working people are more destitute, on the whole, than during the late Democratic business depression.

## COMRADES ATTENTION!

To the Massachusetts Clubs and Comrades, Socialists and Friends, of New England:

In regard to the instructions of the Massachusetts Conference concerning "The Clarion," we most respectfully call your attention to the necessity of making "The Clarion" the banner Socialist journal of the country.

The time is now past when one or two Socialist weeklies can furnish the news of the movement and educate our new-comers in the Socialist doctrines.

The time is close at hand when the Socialists of each state, requiring the detailed political and economic news within its borders, will necessarily establish a weekly state paper. Not to mention "The Worker" and the "Appeal to Reason," both of which have a national circulation, there is "The Advance" of California, "The Socialist" of Washington, "The Toller" of Indiana, "The Socialist" of Missouri, the "Cleveland Citizen" of Ohio, "The Herald" of Wisconsin, "The Workers' Call" of Illinois, etc., etc. Massachu-

setts is not found in the background, with "The Clarion," which by the expenditure of seal, energy and money has been maintained by the Haverhill comrades (thanks for their work). We now hold the fort in our good old commonwealth:

With "The Clarion" now in Boston, the heart of the country, the citadel of capitalism in New England, we may send the note of power and the music of hope to every home in the land.

We appeal to you, comrades, and to you, friends of liberty and lovers of fraternity, to aid in its support.

Our object is to report to the next Massachusetts State Conference that "The Clarion" has reached a circulation of 15,000, that we may recommend that its subscription price be lowered to twenty-five cents yearly. We propose three definite methods to help in raising the necessary money.

First, that each Socialist club elect a committee to secure yearly donations, which shall be paid monthly in advance. This committee shall also secure special cash subscriptions.

Second, we suggest that each Socialist club shall make the effort to run entertainments, balls, picnics, etc., for the benefit of "The Clarion."

Third, that individual comrades guarantee a specific number of subscribers weekly or monthly to "The Clarion."

The last Massachusetts Convention unanimously endorsed "The Clarion," and it is the pleasure of your executive committee, as well as its duty, to further by all possible means the interests of this paper. It is a most effective means of propagating the principles we all so dearly love. We earnestly beg of all comrades to get to work at once that the Socialist cause may prosper with us.

Fraternally,  
Executive Committee,  
Massachusetts Socialist Clubs.  
Winfield Porter, Secretary.  
William Dixon, Fin. Sec.-Treasurer.  
J. Harry Page.  
John Weaver Sherman.  
David Goldstein.

To "THE CLARION,"  
235 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

I hereby agree to donate \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
payable in installments of \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
monthly for one year.

Name, \_\_\_\_\_

Address, \_\_\_\_\_

Date, \_\_\_\_\_

To "THE CLARION,"  
235 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Please forward "The Clarion" for \_\_\_\_\_  
months, for which find enclosed the sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_

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Address, \_\_\_\_\_

City or Town, \_\_\_\_\_

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FOREIGN COUNTRIES 1 Year, \$1.00

To "THE CLARION,"  
235 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

We, the undersigned, donate the following amount of money towards the fund to aid "The Clarion":

### SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

NAME. \$

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