No. 23. Vol. 1.

Haverhill, Mass., March I', 1900.

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# The New York Store APPEAL FROM

give the people the benefit of them one more week. Here it is:

	% peck Potatoes1	Cent
	A LAGREE CIGINESDINS	Chamb
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#### NOTICE.

We will give with every yearly subscription to the HAVERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT a Group Picture of the first Socialists elected

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CORNER FLEET ST. - HAVERHILL

# PUERTO RICO

The Wage Workers of That Island Call on Their Fellow Toilers Here to Help Them.

Santiago Iglesias and Eduardo Conde Represent the Puerto Rican Working People's Wrongs-American Rule Aggravates Spanish Tyranny-Militarism and Capitalism Go Hand in Hand-Labor Organizations Persecuted-American Laborers Owe a Duty to Their Puerto Rican Brothers.

The People the official organ of the 184 William street, New York c.ty. The appeal should be read by every workngman and every lover of justice in the United States. We bespeak for it the careful consideration of every reader of the Haverhill Social Democrat. Comrades Santiago Iglesias and Edaurdo Conde have come from Porto Rico as delegates of the party organisations to the national convention, and union workers of the United States, organized in the socialist party and .n the various trade unions, to help them in their struggle against the military despotism imposed upon them by the capitalists of America. Their appeal needs no comment. It tells its own

THE APPEAL

To the Socialist Labor Party and to all Federations and Unions of Labor in the United States:

rious meetings held in San Juan during the month of January last, also given us their full powers to ask the assistance and influence of the mighty labor organizations of the United States in behalf of the working people of Porto Rico, who, for centuries, have been ceaselessly maltreated and oppressed.

Honest, industrious, and modest as deserve the unjust treatment to which they are condemned by the political and bureaurocratic aspirations of the parties standing for the support of the capitalist system.

We know it-is no easy task of ours, to fulfill the orders of our constituency. Perhaps some things we have to say lack novelty in the eyes of our comrades. But still we deem it our duty. before going into further details, to state right here that the political parties of Porto Rico, comprising the middle class and the ignorant, inert masses of the people, not only support the capitalist system, but assist the capitalists in combating organised isbor and the various socialist groups which we have succeeded in build-

ing up in several places on the island. Please consider that in case we return to the island without your support all our efforts w ... be frustrated. and all our organizations will disap-

May this simple tale of the sufferings of the unfortunate workers of Porto Rico arouse your compassion, so that you may act in their behalf.

If we shall succeed in .his, our satisfactions will be complete, since our duty will have been done. 

OUR UNFULFILLED HOPES.

The working people of Porto Rico firmly believed that under American rule their depiorable economic condition, produced by Spanish maladminis-tration, would be completely sitered and improved. The Porto Ricans joy-fully greeted the advent of American rule, in the hope to see prosperity for their country. But all they experienced of American institutions thus far is but the whimsical tyranny of the soldiery, some ridiculous and anhuman laws, an ambitious buresurocracy and,

and beans to feed the starving peome. let those who meant to help us know that, in order to obtain the slightest share of that relief, the poor people had either to labor like dray-horses or to tramp all over the country, begging for their food to make their way home. The laws governing the country at

The following appeal is reprinted from | -Spanish and American laws and personal edicis issued by generals in com-mand of the island. Under these many laws and values charations, issued daily, and so eastic that they contradict each other, to obtain justice for the poor is next to prossib.

The great majority of the workers of and ignorance will long hold sway over the island. The workingman of Porto Rico, as a rule is of a simple and nfiding disposition. be deceived, which fact was taken advantage of by the capitalists and their political tools in order to bleed him ercllessly and to forge his chains of mercuessiy and to lorge the great slavery tighter than ever. The great masses still believe that the capitalist and the soldier are sent by God to rule over them. They cannot imagine a nation without the capitalist or the soldier

The misery in the country and in the cities is horrible. The workers of the United States can hardly picture to themselves the conditions under which per cent, of the workers of Porto Rico are living.

Out of the milion inhabitants of the

and a ernment in Washington for the purpose section of mixed trades, have at va- of studying the social conditions of the island have reported that the people over there are easy to satisfy on account of the little food and clothing they need-from which fact the American capitalists may derive the conclusion that in Porto Rico they will find cheap and willing "hands."

> #-Material and including a state of the feature of MAY RESULT IN OPEN REBELLION

But we know that if the American sovernment and the capitalists arriv-ing there have no other object in view but the oppression and exploitation of the Porto Rican workingmen, they will pretty soon arouse the citizens to an insurrection and thus create a move-ment which will animate the popula-tion to cut themselves have on to cut themselves loose from the United States

The civil government of the island is entirely under the control of General Davis' military despotism.

The workers demand that a radical change should be undertaken AT

We must state also that the political parties of the republicans and federalists prove to be a positive obstacle to the true development of freedom and popular rights. They exist only as a source of revenue and enrichment for the politicians. Their programs are obsolete and contain no demands tending to the amelioration of the condition of the amenoration of the con-dition of the people. But, in order to attain to public power, the politicians of both parties are slandering each other by calling each other THIEVES and CROOKS. It matters not which of the two happens to be on top: the capitalists gain either way, and the poor people must pay the bill.

Only a few days ago the secretary of war in Washington said that the na-tives of Porto Rico are incapable of ruling themselves and simultaneously the New York Herald remarked that the officials of Porto Rico have been pocketin the state funds. The latter may be true, but the first has to be proven. The politicians of Porto Rico are corrupt, as elsewhere where capitalism reigns supreme, but the people at large are as honest and as canabie in a single organization." of self government as in any civilized Referencial establishment de la company de l

WHO PAYS MOST? 

The politicians of Porto Rico are naturally, the lackeys of those who pay them best, and are working under orders of their masters always to the detriment of the people. They are grabbing the greatest part of the public moneys and offices. For each office ported on a large scale.

You know also that, when our island that been visited by a terrible hurricane, the people of the United States sent many millions of pounds of rice and beans to feed the starving of the Spanish color. small amounts the Spanish coins serve as a circulating medium of exchange, while american bank notes are used for larger amounts. One "Peso" is continued to about 70 cents in gold. Workingmen are generally paid in the local Spanish money, which is of less value than the American, and ought

(Continued on Page Three.)

### S. D. P. CONVENES TOWN ELECTIONS.

OPENED IN INDIANAPOLIS LAST The Town Elections. 8 D head TUESDAY MORNING-The 8. L.

P. DELEGATES PRESENT-UNITY OF FORCES IS IN SIGHT.

The first national convention of the wreath, with the words, "Proletarians cratic party as the only party not conparency with the words, "The eman- sonal popularity of our candidates, in be the work of the working class ft-

On the opposide of the hall stands the great group of the social democratic faction of the German reichstag of the year 1890 (35 men). In the middle of the hall down from the celling waves a beautiful red flag.

The majority of the delegates, according to the New York Volkszitung. consist of young and most intelligent Americans, among them being several from Massachusetts, already holding elective offices. Conspicuous among them are Mayor Chase of Haverhill and Representatives Carey and MacCartney. But there is also a large sprinkling of Germans present. Among them the more noted are G. A. Hoehn, editor of "Arbeiter Zeitung" of St. editor of the Brewer News; Hugo Mil-

tion executive, opened the convention, and Delegate William Mailly of Haverhill was elected chairman of the first day, and Delegate Strickland was

moved that a committee be appointed to clearly define the attitude of the island, at least \$00,000 are half naked social democratic party toward trade and without shoes, living in miserable unions. He said that the party hopes Comrades.—Sections San Juan and huts she is an the bare ground. The huts save no trace of the same that the gamised labor and thought, that the party of the United States have given askedness, can not visit the school, position of the party should be diseven in localities where schools exist, tinctly outlined. He felt that it was us their mandates to represent them at the national convention lately held at Rochester, N. Y.

nakeuness, can be shown as their mandates to represent them the national convention lately held at Rochester, N. Y.

nakeuness, can be shown as the schools exist, tinctly outlined. He felt that it was even in localities where schools exist, tinctly outlined. He felt that it was even in localities where schools exist, tinctly outlined. He felt that it was even in localities where schools exist, tinctly outlined. He felt that it was even in localities where schools exist, tinctly outlined. He felt that it was even in localities where schools exist, tinctly outlined. He felt that it was even in localities where schools exist, tinctly outlined. He felt that it was even in localities where schools exist, tinctly outlined. He felt that it was even in localities where schools exist, tinctly outlined. He felt that it was even in localities where schools exist, tinctly outlined. He felt that it was even in localities where schools exist, tinctly outlined. He felt that it was even in localities where schools exist, tinctly outlined. He felt that it was even in localities where schools exist, tinctly outlined. He felt that it was even in localities where schools exist, tinctly outlined. He felt that it was even in localities where schools exist, tinctly outlined. He felt that it was even in localities where schools exist. some discussion his motion was unani-

> opened with all the delegates present. Delegate Stedman was elected chairman. The report of the national executive on its action in relation to the New York locals, was the cause of a long discussion. The New York bodies had affiliated with the Independent Labor party of that city at the last election, and had been warned by the national executive to withdraw from such affiliation, or suffer suspension After considerable discussion the action of the executive was unanimously

In the afternoon Job Harriman, Maurice Hillquit and Max Hayes of the socialist labor party appeared before the convention. These gentlemen constitute the conference committee appointed by the S. L. P. Rochester convention to act in conjunction with a simflar committee from the S. D. P. in enceavoring to bring about a unity of the socialist forces of America.

The three delegates were received with greatest applause and were ushered to the platfrom.

Mr. Harriman read the resolution adopted by the Rochester convention in reference to unity. In the course of his remarks he said:

"Let the past be as a closed book. and let us work for the future. Our principles and tactics are alike; we have no time to lose if we want to

Mr. Hillquit said: "The unity has al-Mr. Hillquit said. file of the socialists. Such a unity as marks the lax French methods is not possible in America; we must unite

Mr. Hayes declared: "Both candidates of the S. L. P. are willing to withdraw if necessary to unite both parties. We must fight under one sanner against capitalism."

Chairman Stedman in welcoming the delegates remarked: "This afternoon begins the anity of the socialist forces of Amrica.

Apparently the feeling is unanimous for unity. A conference committee, consisting of Delegates Debs, Carev and Berger, was appointed to act with Messrs. Harriman, Hillquit and Hayes.

S. D. WOMAN'S CLUB

will meet next Tuesday evening at the home of Mayor Chase, 8 Beacon street. Among the important matters to come up will be the quarterly elecTWO SOCIALISTS ELECTED TO OFFICE IN AMESBURY, ONE MERRIMAC AND GEORGETOWN.

The results of the elections at town social democratic party assembled meetings held this week show that so-Tuesday at Reichman's hall, Indian- clalism is making rapid progress in the apolis. The hall was decorated for the country districts as well as in the citoccasion. In the middle of the plat- ies. The lifeless issues raised by the form stands the life-size picture of old parties are being neglected and the Karl Marx, decorated with a red voters are turning to the social demoof all countries unite." On the side of trolled by political fakirs. The Boston the hall is the picture of Ferdinand Herald makes the claim that our gain Lasalle, and above it a great trans- in Amesbury is due merely to the percipation of the working class must spite of the fact that the two socialists elected to office in that town were also candidates last year—the vote this year of Mr. Spofford being a gain of 365. while that of Dr. Adams also showed a handsome increase. If there is anything at all in the Herald's contention it may be due to the fact that, contrary to the experience of the old parties, the personal popularity of socialists increases while holding office owing to the quality of public service they rea-

> present should be plain to everybodythat the principles of socialism need only to be brought to the attention of grasped by them—and that the candidates the social democrats succeed in electing suit the people so well that they immediately want more of the

To say that the progress of th esocial democrats is surprising and frightening the old party politicians is nutting it very mildly.

#### AMESBURY.

In Amesbury the social democrats succeeded in electing Dr. John Quincy Adams to the board of health and in re-electing Jason Spofford to the board of selectmen and overseers of the poor

by a largely increased vote.
The vote:
Town clerk—N. E. Collins, 771. Selectmen and overseers of the poor-Jason Spofford, 887; Elmer E. Sanborn,

Milier, S. D., 410.

Assessor-William H. B. Currier. 909; Board of health-Dr. John Q. Adams, 8. D., 774; John F. Johnson, 561. Treasurer-Porter Sargent, 1159.

School committee—Edward A. Brown, Ind., 724; Rev. Robert LeB. Lynch, 424. Constables-Samuel Eaton, 1061; J. Fred Ives, 967; C. E. Kennard, 878; John O'Neil, 897; Stenhen C. Osgood, 974; Edward Rowell, 939; Patrick Ryan,

Auditor-Enoch O. Dresser, 1041. Commissioners of sinking fund-No. Charles L. Allen, 1072; No. 2, John

(Continued on Page Four.)

### More Welcome Than The First Robin

Is the announcement that our Spring Clothing is rapidly filling our counters.

We have taken particular pains this spring to have our line surpass anything we have previously

made; not an extra cent or stitch put in nor an essential one left out.

#### The Details

are what so to make up a desirable garment. These Little Things are what count, and we are after them.

#### A Good Fitting Collar.

on a garment is one of these de tails, and the most essential perhaps; then comes the shoulders here rests the general hang of the coats. They should be correst in style and of sufficient tone to set off the garment. This is our

### Rowe & Emerson

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EAL DEMOCRA: IC PUBLISH & ASSOCIATION OF MASSA

WASHINGTON STREET. Pavorell, Mass.

BLIAM MAILLY .....



HAVERHILL MARCH 14, 1900.

#### THE LOWELL NEWS.

One of the most remarkable example of municipal ownership in the United States is shown by the town reports of Edinburg, ind. Incandescent electric lights are furnished to the residents for 15 cents a month and to business houses for 26 cents a month for 15-canpower lights. Water works are also ated at an annual charge of \$1 to a consumer, and a complete and per-telephone exchange is maintained a monthly rental of 50 cents. And pet all these privileges have come to the people without the aid of the social democrats, who asume to hold a monop-oly of granting such.—Lowell News.

The benefits derived from municipal ewnership here quoted go to strengthon the argument of the social democrate for the ownership by the people, not only of the municipal utilities, but of all the means of production and distribution of wealth. There is no more reason why a class should profit by the ownership and control of municipal gas plants, electric lights, etc., than there is for their ownership of all the other things used by society to satisfy society's needs. This example does not brove that the capitalist parties will bring even municipal ownership, any more than the utterances of the Lowell News would prove that it is what it claims to be and is not.

On this pretence eulogies are showered upon the promoters of these enterprises, and they are held up as benefactors of their kind. But these capitalists are not animated by any lotty motive of benevolence or benefaction. They are investing their surplus capita, in the south because the cheapness of labor offers inducement for more profits, and because their surplus capital must be invested or go to waste. Spencer estimated that capital was made over anew every ten years, showing that capital the surplus profits taken from labor's products was not a permanent quantity. Capital must be re-invested or it becomes an elephant on the hands of its owners, or it wastes and becomes a loss Labor is cheaper in the south because the workers are as yet in an agricultural stage and is in a raw state. The condition will not ue materially benefitted by the change, as when heretofore they secured a livelihood tilling their small farms or as tenants of a bourbon farmer, they will under the rule of the industrial capitalist receive, for a time at least, only sufficient for a livelihood. But with the transmission from isolated scattered communities to urban settlements, where the industries will bring them closer together, there will eventually come that feeling of class consciousness which distinguishes the workers in the north and cast. This in turn will result in the formation of trade unions for the relief of economic conditions and following upon this with increasing intelligence will come class convolous political action for emancipation from th wage aystem. So while the capitalist ciase are exulting in big profits gained speedily and easily iff the south, the are only hastening the work of industrial evolution and thus paving the way for the destruction of the system that gives them life and enslaves the working class.

Carpegie reaped \$21,800,800 in profits from his steel works last yee , and he expects to gather in \$40,000,000 this year. The question for he workers to ask is, who created this wealth? and is the system that allowed one man the privflege of cornering that wealth the very best system for them?

The vote on the Porto Rican bill means, according to the republicans. that the name United States no ionger stands for the American nation as a whole. Unled States now means only Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and so on through the & states. A new term must be invented to cover the entire outfit. In England, Germany and Russia they use the word empire. That is the onl word avail-

Four thousand cigarmakers are on strike in Cairo, Egypt. Emoloyers have

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY RED BOOK

Edited by Frederic Heath. Deb Publishing Co.: Terra Haute, Ind Price 15 cents.

The evolution of American socialism s a fascinating story, beginning with the quaint old communistic sects, and ending with the political movement of unhappiness of married life in these Red Book outlines this natural development through its successive stages The first seeds were planted by the folowers of Owen and Fourier, who tried n vain to realise their half-romantic, half-philosophical schemes on American soil. Then came the German socialists, driven from their native land by the revolution of 1848 and bringing with them the rich gift of scientific socialism, which, however, long remained a sealed book to the American people. To give them the good news in their native tongue was an honor reserved for Gronfund, and Bellamy, with the appearance of their works the socialist movement in this country begins. Next follows a history of the socialist labor party, and of the various radical parties that have sprung up in the last twenty-five years, and finally a 'detailed account of the social demoeratic party.

Besides this brief history of socialism in our own land, the book contains a piography of the first American socialst, a "Trip to Girard," a letter of Karl Mark on Henry George's theory, and some interesting statistics of the past year. Everyone who wishes to be posted on practical socialism should have this little manual in his hands Not the least interesting feature of the book is a biography of twenty famous social democrats, which gives us a better acquaintance with those men and women whose names are household words among us all.

Note: Orders for the above will be received at the office of the Haverhill Social Democrat.

Much is being said in the press about Mr. Clarke of Montana for bribing his way into the United States. Why Mr. Clarke? Is it because he paid more money than any other member? because he did it more openly? What he did nearly every member of that respectable body has done. It matters not in final results whether it was other industries being started in the south is rapidly increasing, and that section is fast undergoing a change from an agricultural to an industrial section. The capitalist press ten us capital is doing these things in the south in the interests of the people there, to whom the blessings of an advanced obvilitation are furnished whole steal one horse than two? It is horse-stealing, and money paid to advance a man to the senate is bribery, whether paid to members after they are elect-ed or paid to men before, or paid to men who are not members on the supposition that they have influences that will help toward the desired end. And that is what all the members of the senate have done. Clarke is not worse than the rest—only that he has been mor opn about the matter and had more ready cash to buy the place. All these are things men will do to get the places of power over their tercent. into places of power over their ignorant fellow men that they may control hem.-Appeal to Reason.

#### THE SLAUGTER OF THE WORK-ERS.

The commissioner of labor statistics for the state of New York estimates that no fewer than 40,000 people are injured in the manufacturing industries of that state yearly. He compares this with the fact that the total number of American soldiers wounded in the war with Spain was only 1,557, and points out that in the industrial accidents there are entailed in nearly all cases financial losses and material hardships to families. Taking this as the basi, the commissioner concludes that there must be an extension of the that there must be an extension of the principle of making employers responsible, as this policy promises not only to prevent accidents, but also to give relief to injured employes. The fact that forty thousand workers are injured in only one state in a year is simply appailing. It would indicate that modern industrialism is hell up to date. It ought to serve to damn capitalism in the eyes of every thinking wage-worker, and to force him as a matter of common sense to wield an intelligent bailot on election days to inaugurate socialism, a new system in intelligent ballot on election days to inaugurate socialism, a new system inwhich the toiler will be something
more than a mere machine or drudging
snimal, to be butchered in producing
wealth for a parasitioni class. Vote
the Socialist ticket this spring and get
your friends to do likewise.—The Cieveland Citisen.

#### LICENSE THE TRUSTS

when one of the speakers at the anti-trust meeting last week told the harrowing story of the steel trust and how the managing president when giving testimony to a congressional commission said that he would gladly pay a million dolairs a year for a license from the federal government to conduct his business, the temptation was strong to remind the speaker that in all Mr. Bryan's flood of words he only practical suggestion he had made was a federal license empowering the trusts to do business. Mr. Hanna of the republican camp of capitalists, is raispublican camp of capitalists, is raisto do business. Mr. Hanna of the re-publican camp of capitalists, is rais-ing a fund of \$25,000,000 to re-elect Mr. McKinley. Now if the president of the steel trust will hustle a bit and raise a fund of \$50,000,000 to elect Mr. Bryan a whole. Usied States now means only Maine, New Hampshire. Vermont. Massachusetts, and so on through the 6 states. A new term must be invented to cover the entire outfit. In England, Germany and Russia they use the word empire. That is the oil word available for us.—Springfield Republican.

Four thousand cigarmakers are on It's a palendid scheme! Elect Bryan idea of a license to plunder the people. Having their licenses properly made out and paid for, the trust managers will have business to accordance with the golden rule translated in a retrogressive democratic statuts.

# BOOK LEAVES AND LIBER

SPEECH FULL OF EPIGRAMMATIC SENTENCES, EACH A MARVEL

OF CONSCIENCE AND FORCE:

Eugene V. Debs, the noted labor ad vocate, spoke to a large audience at the Grand Opera house at Ashworth R. C., recently, his subject being "La-bor and Liberty." Those in attendance included not only the laboring men of the city, but business and professional men, and men of all classes. Ther were also a number of ladies.

The speaker was introduced by Hot Locke Craig, who said that he wanted to thank his friends of Central Labor union for the honor of introducing Mr. Debs to that magnificent audience. Mr. Debs, he said, was a man with convictions and with the courage of his convictions, and neither civil nor military authority could prevent him from speaking them.

Mr. Debs said: "Ladies and gentlemen: The privilege of addressing you this evening under the auspices of Central Labor union is appreciated far more than mere words can express." He said that however much those present might differ with his views, he hoped his lecture would be fruitful of good results. In the discussion of these questions he would make no appea to prejudice of the audience, but would address himself to its reason.

CENTURY CLOSING STRUGGLE

the greatest struggle in the history of the world. Centralization and competition were the master forces of this age. Mr. Debs cited "The Man With the Hoe" as showing the degraded condition of the laboring man. He recited the poem and he recited it very well. He inveighed against the competitive system. It was brought about, he said, by the introduction of machinery, and to the latter he ascribed all the social evils of the day.
"A thousand years ago,"

"man used very simple tools. He could employ himself and as he controlled the tool with which he worked, he was the matter of the product of his labor. The harder he worked the more he gained. He produced solely for private gained. He produced solely for private profit. No man is now employed except that there is a profit on his labor. When labor was done by hand, there was not a tramp. How to make a living then was an easy matter. In tens of thousands of instances now men are walking hunger tanks, their wife a rag, and their children machine off. In days of hand labor, men tooked forward to being the employer instead

#### THE MACHINE.

#### 

"The machine appeared. First came the subdivision of labor, and the spe-cialization of work. When the machine appeared it pushed the working men out in the street, first to swell the army of unemployed and later the army of tramps. The laboring man attempted to destroy the machine, but it increased. A short while ago we were assured that no machine could ever be invented skilful enough to assured. assured that no machine could ever be invented skilful enough to set type, but today if you go into any modern printing office you will see the linp-type setting type, and it is yet in its in-fancy. In 50 years the efficiency of the laborer has increased 20 times; then why has his wages not increased 20 times? Because now they are working

"No man is a free man who is not in control of the results of his labor. The present day laborer is not in a true sense a free man. The tramp is the most melancholy phase of modern life. Society is no better than its lowest member. The tramp is a wictim of his conditions. I am in sympathy with tramps, because if the present system continues, I may be a tramp some day myself.

The working man builds palace car but does not ride in them.
"A man out of a job in a strange city meets no one who recognises him except a policeman and his only salutation is 'move on.'

"The world in these days is accus-tomed to value men by their clothes not by their character; by their money not their manhood. "Christ said 'Let him who is with-out sin east the first stone,' and in all these centuries that stone has never been cast.

"The coal miner is an industrial co vict; his mine is his cell, and there is no hops of pardon. Dante never saw a modern coal mine or he would have im-

proved on his Inferno.

"Love and abject poverty do not dwell together: if you have any doubt about if, try it yourself.

"The man whose labor produces wealth is the only man entitled to en-

wealth is the only man entitled to en-joy the advantages of wealth.
"The railroad president receives \$5,000 a year to see to it that the sec-tion hand receives only 60 cents a day.
"In the spirit of commercialism, our manufacturers are seeking new mar-kets for goods for which the people at ome are suffering. "Great Britain's spirit an the Tran

vaal is that of the United States in the Philippines.

"All great crimes are prudently within the law. If you go to the Southern railway yards and steal enough scrap iron to secure a handout, you will be sent to jail and it will be announced that the majesty of the law has been triumphantly vindicated, but if you go to Wall street and are smart enough to steal a railroad, you will be a great financier, and you have all the necessary bus!ifoations to became a United

"The in...ividual, the firm, the corpo-ration and the trust." These are the stages of economic combinations. Trusts in themselves are not harmful. A trust is simply a highly organized machine. It regulates the output and

"A modern strike has become a contest between a human stomach and a
bank vauit, and the bank vauit has the
better staying qualities.

"No power on earth can stay the
power of centralization, and the sooner
its culmination is reached the better.

"The supreme court in declaring the
income tax unconstitutional, nsurped
the legislative functions of congress.

"A corporation has neither heart,
soul nor conscience; it has simply apnetite.

petite.

"If a corporation could get to heaven it would render the avenues impassible by stealing the stones with which they are paved. If there were a supreme court there it would endeavor to have the injunction 'thou shalt not steal' declared unconstitutional.

"The evil of a trust lies in its operation for private profit. In this were the

The evil of a trust lies in its opera-tion for private profit. In this way it has been a curse to unousands. "The day of individual production has gone forever. Hereafter the people in their intelligence will not demand the extinction of the trust; they will demand that it be operated for their benefit.

Read a column account of some social event here in Asheville and you will look in vain for the name of a horny-handed son of toil.

There are in our country many thousands of victims of man's inhumanity

to man.

I want to do what little I can to make this world a habitable place; if the competitive system has transformed it into a hell, if my purpose is accomplished, it will be transformed into a

I am a socialist because I believe this earth is equal to the heritage of every man on it. When great principles are first pro-mulgated, the minority is renerally

Collective ownership of the sources of production is the remedy for the evils of the competitive system. West production and the Company of t

#### JOIN THE UNION.

Join the union that represents your trade. The battle is goir - to be won, but join and help win it. I ask that you think for yourself whether you subacribe to my views or not.

In time the billionaire will blossom

on American soil.

Rockefeller is trying to take care of his millions simply for his board and clothes. He is looking for a manager and is willing to pay \$1,000,000 a year salary. Here is a good opening for some enterprising Asheville man.

Material and a facility of the DEBS THE "MAN.

#### NO CONTRACTOR DE CONTRACTOR DE

Says an Asheville exchange: Debs was easily recognizable from his pictures, and his appearance on the stage was instantly greeted with applause. He is, however, what his pic-tures do not show, a very tall man. The style of his remarks is pungent and incisive and very keen. His address consisted largely of a succession of epi-grammatic sentences, each of which was a marvel of conciseness and force. Every word he utters counts, and if one word is missed the sense of the entire sentence is tost.

"The audiences soon realized this, which accounts partially for the extraordinarily close attention paid the speaker last evening. Few men are caspeaker last evening. Few men are capable of sustaining such a high strung style for two hours, but those who heard Mr. Debs doubtless agree that he could have continued much longer in the same vein had he wished.

"The arrangements for the evening were by a committee of the central labor union, and were admirably oar-

A practical prayer.

Talking about prayer reminds me of an incident that occurred a few months

I was present at a certain church banquet held in Music hall, Boston. The hour for commencing the feast came Somebody on the platform rapned for order, and when there was silence siled on a clergyman to offer grace. He began rather a long blessing in which he thanked God for the bounti-

The reverential hush was disturbed the waiters in the ante-rooms, who were preparing to serve the banquet. The head waiter tip-toed out and I heard him say, in a loud whisper, "Keep quiet, you fellows, they're saying grace." Then from a fellow who was making vigorous lunges over an ice-box there came the gruff reply, "Well, what if they are; we're cutting ice!"

I tried to be as reverential as I could, consistent with my environment, but I found myself saying, "Yes, you're enting a good deal more ice than the other fellow," Up at the front God was

other fellow." Up at the front God was getting thanked for what the negro waiters were doing in the back rooms. And so, to point a moral to the tale, while the plous are praying for the coming of the kingdom of heaven, the socialistic workingmen, often irreligious and noisy, are realizing the latter by their own stalwart egorts.—Merlin in Social Democrat Herald.

#### UNHAPPY MARRIAGES. Without entering into any dental of

the declaration of Prof. Wm. G. Sumner of Tale college that 90 per cent. of the arriages of these days are unhappy, marriages of these days are unhappy, it might be well to suggest that it would be far better for him, instead of devoting his time to elucidating along this line to turn his attention to showing how they might be made happy. By far the greater part of the unhappiness of the present day marriages is caused by the social conditions and environment under which the people live. Not that but hundreds and thousands of married people maintain the same regard for each other throughout their lives, whose existence, nevertheless, is rendered miserable and unhappy because of not possessing the goods of the earth in sufficient quantity to enable them to live in peace and comfort and rear their families. Here in Lawrence, for instance, are pienty of couples who are happy but for their condition and environment. Is it supposed that any man and wife can enjoy married life on the blessings of love who are forced to work in the mills for barely enough to live on, from early morning until six in the evening? No, indeed, and this is where more of the the present day. The Social Democracy days arises than anywhere else. Prof. Sumner might well advocate some changes in the social system which would make men more contented and surer of being able to support wives, and when that is accomplished there would not be so many unbappy marriages.—Lawrence News.

When the national machinery is being it might be well to suggest that it

When the national machinery is bel when the mational machinery is being used in an outrageous war by a few clever scoundrels for the financial benefit of a number of their own class, the real traiters are those who recognise the wrong that is being done and refuse to conderns it.—Sidney (Australia)

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BEWARE! Other wares look like it, but the genuine has the name Stransky-Steel Ware on each peace. Do not be deceived. First prize at 16 International Exhibitions. Highest award at World's Columbian Exhibition, Chicago. Preferred by the best cooking authorities, certified to by the most famous chemists for purity and durability, it is cheapest because BEST. Remember this Celebrated Enameled Ware is specially imported for and sold in this city exclusively by us.

It does not rust nor absorb grease; does not discolor nor catch inside; is not affected by acids in fruits or vegetables; will boil, stew, roast and bake without imparting flavor of previously cooked food, and WILL LAST FOR YEARS. We caution the public against imitations.

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P. 6.-We shall continue to close out our Broken Lots at Low Prices.

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NATIONAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BOOMS 17-18. TUREDAYS, THURSDAYS, BTOBLE . TO IPE

Zoia, the famous Prench author and chief agitator for reopening of the Dreyfus case, has been presented with a beautiful picture called "The Triumph of Truth," by the labor organizations of Paris. Zoia was deeply affected.

#### APPEAL FROM

#### PORTO RICO

(Continued from Page One.)

to be withdrawn from circulation Through the corrupt official adminis tration the public treasures are ex-hausted in most municipalities, and business is everywhere at a standtill. In order to maintain a whole army of superfluous officials, taxes have been screwed up to the highest possible

A BAD JUDICIAL SYSTEM 

The courts of justice also are in the most abominable state. "Justice" is being dispensed there according to Spanish laws. In cases of petty crimes no appeal can be had against the decision of the municipal judges. And, of course, the poor people resorting to the courts have to pay the exvense. The public schools are only for the shildren of the rich or those who wield some political influence. The methods of instruction are fitted only to the desires of the privileged class. As a consequence the children of the poor are not benefitted by the schools and are practically barred from education. Is spite of all these unfavorable conditions for the development of the masses, we still find, in towns as well as in the country, quite numerous as in the country, quite numerous groups of men who know full well the meaning of

JUSTICE, PROGRESS AND LIBERTY 

making the greatest efforts to organize the workers, clearing their minds and leading them into battle with the reactionary and oppressive practices of the capitalist class and its political lackeys.

The workers of Porto Rico, during the four hundred years of Spanish rule, had no men among them who would be in a position to open their eyes, instruct them, and organize them. They knew nothing till about three years ago, of the light of socialism, which should clarify their minds as to their economic condition and their political subjection, and as to the necessity of organizing themselves. They knew nothing about the international labor mevement, nothing about its effect, nothing about its cause.

mevement, nothing about its effect, nothing about its cause.

Morally and physically they were the unconscious slaves of the capitalist system. The governor, the priest, the soldier, the policeman, the officer absorbed, without meeting any opposition all that the poor, unfortunate people produced. All this is, of course, continuing today as well, but, at least, not without the protest of the exploited class. The workers in towns have learned even how to inspire some sort of respect for themselves.

#### MISERABLE WAGES

тегу рор Agricultural laborers are paid by the capitalist as little as 2 to 30 cents (gold value) for a work day of ten hours. The state pays 25 cents for eight hours of work on public edifices or earth work. These isborers are in a more deplorable condition than any others on the face of the earth. Their vegetables. They sleep on sacks filled with leaves. They know nothing of shoes or stockings, of furniture, bedst exclusively shoes or stockings, of furniture, bed-ding and quiits. Kitchen stoves are unknown; food is cooked on primitive hearths. Their miserable huts, cover-ed with straw, are without windows or doors. No physician attends them when sick; and when dead, they are simply interred without coffins. This is the social condition of those who produce the coffee surar, and to-

who produce the coffee, sugar, and to-bacco which is consumed all over Europe and America. When these

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workers struck for better conditions ately sent, in order to kee them in

SOCIALISTS PERSECUTED.

As soon as we socialists began to organize these unfortunate workers, we were set upon by the judges of the criminal courts, the officials and the other tools of the capitalist class; we were persecuted in the basest and most infamous ways. Many of our comrades had to flee in order to escape imprisonment.

rades had to fiee in order to escape imprisonment.

The average wage in the towns is one pess for eight or ten hours of work. The condition of the workers in the towns—the bricklayers and their helpets, the carpenters, painters, tobacco workers—although better than that of the agricultural laborers, is sthi-worse than can well be imagined.

In order to improve their condition, there have been organized unions of bricklayers, carpenters, painters, tobacco workers, hod carriers, bakers, compositors, blacksmiths, machinists, and laundrymen, besides a section of mixed trades—as ironers, bookbinders, electricians, and others not numerous enough to be organized separately. They formed a "free federation" managed by a central committee of delegates from each union. In but few cases are the officers paid for their services. The propaganda made by the unions has had surprising results throughout the island, so that even the most ignorant and timid of the people could not help noticing them. But the capitalists and efficials put all sorts of obstaceles in the way of the agitators. Upon most trifling pretexis, the most aggressive of the agitators were persecuted; such as were accessible to bribaggressive of the agitators were perse-cuted; such as were accessible to brib-ery were corrupted; and the members of unions were coerced by lockouts.

#### 

THE PARTY ORGANIZED.

Some of the unions were seduced into the camps of the republican or the federalist politicians by misrepresentation or even by the corruption of the leaders. For this reason it was necessary to organize the workers politically on distinct class lines. At a large mass meeting, held at San Juan, a resolution was adopted to join the socialist labor party of the United States, whose national secretary at present is Henry Slobodin.

From the first moment the effect pro-From the first moment the effect produced was magnificent. The capitalist parties who till now were busy with mere mud-slinging at the socialists, were astonished at our declaration of principles, frightened by our militant attitude, and disconcerted at seeing us join the powerful party of socialists of Europe and America. The unions applicated our declaration that the emancipation of the workers must be emancipation of the workers must be achieved by the workers themselves, and that they must keep by themselves aloof from all other parties. For all this, we were met by fierce attacks of the capitalists and politicians, who hastened to cover us with such titles as "communists," "revolutionists,"

"dangerous characters," etc.
But all this did not diminish ou courage. We went on unfinchingly with our agitation. The unions of carpenters, bricklayers, and tobacco workers, and the section of mixed trades, as well as a great body of unorganized agricultural laborers, are now with us in our political struggle for freedom from the capitalist class. The party counts today four sections in Porto Rico, with about 2000 members in good standing. The seat of the state com-mittee is in San Juan.

does not recognize took no part in the last municipal elections since the law does not recognize them as a party, and grants the suffrage only to taxpayers and men of the professional classes.

But, in spite of this, we shall continue the suffrage of according the laws of according to the laws of t our work of spreading the ideas of international socialism among the many leaflets and newspapers in the

Spanish language.
In order to be able to apply all our vigor and energy for this propaganda, we earnestly hope that the trade unions and the socialists of America will lend us their support and assistance in striving to ameliorate the condition of our poor fellow workers of Porto Rico who are suffering from more considerwho are suffering from more considerable evils and possess no means to defend themselves against their oppressors. Assist us in doing away with the tyranny under which we suffer.

The workers of America are better fed, better cighted and housed, better educated, better paid, than their brethren in Porto Rico, who as bravely as they stand in the international war against the capitalist system.

ASSIST US, IT IS YOUR DUTY.

The capitalists of the island claim that all the workingmen of North America are friends of capital that America are friends of capital that those who are in opposition to capitalistic slavery are but a small group of rebeis without following or significance. But we wish to rrove to them that the reverse is the case. We shall show to our constituency the resolutions passed at your meetings in our behalf, in order to realize the following demands:

1. The working people of Porto Rico demand perfectly free institutions under which they would be enabled with full independence, and with the same right as the workers of the United States to develop their labor organi-zations and to realize their natural and logical aspirations, without hindrance or oppression.

That the public administration be freed from dishenesty and needless de-lays; that all public officials shall be made directly responsible for their acts.

2. That there shall be throughout the whole island a real and effective guarantee of the just right of th workers to defend themselves against the intamous exploitations to which they are subjected, and against the despotic and appressive power of the public officials, soldiers and other servants of the capitalists.

i. That public officials in Porto Rice as officials of the municipalities, of the public workse, or the civil administration—be forbidden, under penalty of losing their offices, to exercise eigenfluence in favor of any political party as they now do.

DOWN WITH DAVIS' MILITARY DESPOTISM.

(a) The ordinance under which perone employed on future works receive (b) The ordinance that persons re-fusing to work eigh, hours for to cents be considered as obnoulous and disso-

lute persons. (c) The order i which the election iaw was caused to read thus. I. That only capitainsts, men with academic degrees, me. chants paying more to a to takes, are eligible to office; L. That workingmen who are able to read and write and are of malure are, are not etigible to any public office; 2. The socanist party, in order to be recognized as an omciai party, must cast it percent of the capitalist or taxpaying vote; 4. That only two official parties are recognized, the reput official parties federalist.

The ordina: ce by which an adult should be exempt from paying the .ax.

The order should be rescinded by which, throughout the island, tribunks are opened, where the mayor acts as are opened, where the mayor acus as judge, the fiscal as secretary, and the chief of police as prosecutor, and from which no appeal is admitted; these tribunals have the power to impose fines and imprisonment at hard labor.

These tribunals form a newsital These tribunais form a poweiful weapon to suppress po...cai dissenters or to facultate the exploitation of defenseless people. In many of these tribunals women have been sentenced to sweep the streets. The socialists am stition, and got on speaking terms with phatically protest against these out- sun, moon, and stars, have penetrated

many privileges. They neglect the out all about our own origin and come-bouses for years, keep them unclean, but are getting high rents, and very seldom make any repairs. Since many all creation, but with all this material business men are now arriving from and intellectual progress in our morals and this was taken advantage of by the landlords to raise the rent. Poor wrong we have stood absolutely still, people not able to pay exorbitant rents and are not a whit above the savage. street. The government has appropri-ated a large tract of land at San Juan on which poor people could easily have we. Though there be a ten thousand

10. The misery of the workers makes itself felt throughout the whole island. and capitalists say that commerce is crippled because Porto Rico presents no market for imported goods; that the United States will grant us no free trade for Porto Rico that the United States will not protect the interess of the island and deals with its products as with foreign imports The Spanish napitalists say that Porto Rico had once a Spanish market where it could dis-pose of its products, but now that has

DUTIES OF THE 8. L. P.

The S. L. P. of the United States is obliged to take up the colonial ques-tion, since the capitalist parties have determined to persist in their policy of conquest and expansion.

Porto Rico must have the support of the socialists of the United States in order to facilitate our task of spreading the highly, non-esthetic necessity of the ideas of socialism amongst workers. The translation of some leaf-lets into Spanish and the distribution of a few thousand copies would brinmagnificent and practical results. The continuous publication in Porto Rico of everything connected with the progress of socialism in the United States would also encourage the workers of Porto Rico to continue their efforts in the same direction and to strive for

ganizations of workingmen in the United States, which are striving for better social and economic conditions would perform an effective act of solidarity if, or hearing our tale of the misery and degradation of our countrymen, they would lend their assistance, influence and intelligence, in order to raise the standard of life in Porto Rico.

We hope that you will not hesitate to hear us and that you will snare a little time to acquaint yourselves with conditions prevailing on the island. We rely on your sure support and your vigorous action.

EDUARDO CONDE. SANTIAGO IGLESIAS. Delegates of the workers of Porto

THE WOLF AT THE DOOR.

There's a haunting horror near That nothing drives away— Fierce lamping eyes at nightfall, A crouching shade by day: There's a whining at the threshold, There's a scratching at the floor— To work! To work! In Heaven's name! The wolf is at the door

The day was long, the night was short. The bed was hard and cold, Still weary are the little ones, Still weary are the old:

We are weary in our cradies
From our mother's toll untold;
We are born to hoarded weariness.
As some to boarded gold.

We will not rise! We will not work! Nothing the day can give is half so sweet as an hour of sleep: Better to sleep than live! What power can stir these heavy limbs What hope these dull hearts swell? What fear more cold, what pain more

sharp, Than the life we know so well?

To de like a man by lead or steel Is mothing that we should fear; No human death would be worse to feel Than the life whoh holds us here; But this is a fear no heart can face— A fate no man can dare— To be run to earth and die by the teeth Of the gnawing monster there

The slow relentless padding step That never goes astray

The rustle in the underbrush—
The shadow in the way— The straining fight-the long pursuit-The steady gain behind— Death-wearied man and tireless brute. And the struggle wild and blind!

There's a hot breath & the keyhole And a tearing as of teeth!

Well do I know the biodshot eyes
And the dripping jaws beneath!

There's a whining at the threshold—
There's a scratching at the floor—
To work! To work! In Heaven's name!

The wolf is at the door!

-Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

Next Tuesday the great politico-labor conference meets in London. It will be composed of trade unions, socialist bodies, co-operative societies and other friendly organizations and its object is to make preparations to begin an active campaign to "lace more labor men in parliament. The outcome will be watched with interest by progressive working people throughout the world.

British miners voted to aid their Austrian fellow-craftsmen, who are waging a great lockout.

### SAVAGES STILL

THE PROGRESS WE HAVE MADE AND THE PROGRESS WE HAVE YET TO MAKE

No one can deny that civilized man the least impostance. Along the lines of the most important things we have vote, should be so changed that workcoveries in chemistry, electricity. steam, and all other laws of nature, that we have made nature our universal servant we have invented the steam engine, the dynamo ,the telegraph, the temphone the five-day secan-ship, the rankway, and numberles other things that enable us to rush around the earth and do trade and all the lairs of all the old gods and \$. Landlords of tenements enjoy too devils, and ousted them; have found many privileges. They neglect the out all about our own origin and comeand notions of essential right and Did the savage resent an insuit, and

avenge himself on his insulter? So do year gap of progress in intellect bebrute side we can clasp his hand and call him our very near and very dear brother. Our national bonor is as like his as twin peas in a pod; our rage at insuit is as quick and of as bloody red a flush, and we put a bullet or a bayonet through the insuiter just as savagely and readily as he would a flint spear, or beat his brains out with a ten-thousand-year progress on the intellectual side to help us to be more side; for we have by our knowledge of chemistry, electricity, and mechanics, learned how to make killing appliances that will kill at mighty distances, and in a more terriffic manner, thus enabling us to avoid, in large measure, closely seeing and smeiling the spouting blood, so unavoidable by the savage hand method; yet the result is exactly the same—a dead enemy—and in the rejoicing thereat the ten-thousand-year gap of progress is bridged and we are equals again—both savages.

Did the savage, owing to the dim moral light of his idolatrous mud-and-

wood-god religion go prowling after his neighbor's gods? So do we-we, who have progressed so far above him that he would never know us for the same. . . They stole all they could. which was not much, we steal all we can-both of us equal in living up to our opportunities but oh, how much! Our thefts are national, continental planetary, and consist of explorations of whole peoples, body, soul, and mind, and our thieves are such that one of our prize, modern, finished, Christian our prize, modern, finished, Christian thieves is bigger than a hundred thousand mud-god-worshipping savage thieves all put together. And the difference consists wholly in this, that our one thief is gifted with a hundred times more intellect, and therefore with a hundred times more shiftly to be a hundred times more ability to be a thief. But is it not food for reflection that our ten thousand years of development have only yet enabled us to be infinitely more effective on the old orig-

inal savage plane? Do savages lie? So do we, and a hundred thousand times more ingeniously, elaborately, artistically, and vol-uminously than they as befits our imuminously than they as befits our immense progress in intellect; yet the result—deception—is exactly the same, and in arriving at that we bridge the ten-thousand-year gap of progress and clasp hands with the savage on his low plane. \* \* \* It is a dark picture, but we are rejoiced to know that, to relieve it, there are a few people in the world who have the sense to wish to get above the ignorant savage plane; and to push the civilized intellectual savages beyond it, too, and who are now pointing the world to the necessity of ages beyond it, too, and who are now pointing the world to the necessity of at last studying that science and art which ought to have been the first, which would have rendered all the rest blessings instead of curses, namely, the science and art of society pulling tosether instead of pulling apart—what is vulgarly called co-operation—the grandest money-saving, toil-saving health-saving, life-saving science and art the world has ever known.—F. Scrimshaw in The People.

#### INTERNATIONAL NOTES.

John Burns, the London labor agita-tor and member of parliament, has thrown a bomb into the ranks of the British patriots. "So far as the nation British patriots. "So far as the nation is concerned," says Burns, "the loss of prestige by the war already exceeds the material gains sought to be achieved, while the fact that it is possible for a few conitalists to so chipachieved, while the fact that it is pos-sible for a few capitalists to so chio-ro form the colonial office and hypno-tize the government as practically to get the war office to further their schemes at the nation's expense, is ad-ditional proof that parliament needs fewer men of the type who uphold a war rashly provoked in the interests of a small class against a people who-have proved themselves to be as 'rave as they are humane."

In the agricultural district of War-. In the agricultural district of War-

In the agricultural district of Warenue, Belgium, first ballot for member
of parliament in special election resulted as follows: Conservative, 9.582;
liberal 5.867; socialist, 7.306. The latter have strong hopes of winning on the
wecond ballot. They polled only 1.582
votes in 1894.—A new paper, called the
Plough, has been started at Brusse, s
for the purpose of making propaganda
among the agricultural workers.—
There have been disturbances in parliament between the socialists and ruactionists, the latter attempting to force actionists, the latter attempting to force

through a new banking law.

A socialist in the French chamber of deputies moved a vote of 200,000 france, (250,000) to help the laceworkers win their strike. The government leader asked for delay, but intimated that action could be taken later. "About what would happen." asks the Springfield (Mass.) P "starian." if a refregentative should move in the national house at Washington a vote of \$100.000 to bely the Idaho miners win their fight?"

The French laceworkers' strike has been settled to the satisfaction of the employes through the mediation of the socialists in parliament.

Socialists in the Transval, composed of all nationalities, including Englishmen, are reported as fighting with the

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culars or have you call and examine it THE PEOPLES

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CAN'T CHANGE HUMAN NATURE. The silliest opponents of socialism are

The silliest opponents of socialism are the very good christians who come up to us with a you-can't-get-over-this-argument air and say: "You'll never succeed, for you'll never be able to change human nature." This is rich from Christians, whose only work, in which they have already enems a score which they have already spent a score of centuries, is to try to change human of centuries, is to try to change human nature—that is, by "coming to Jesus," and "being born again," and "getting a new heart," etc. The infidels.

"You can't change human nature," says the shallow thinker. The gence we can't? Well, just give me a chance, and if I don't change it I'll change its manifestations, which is the same thing for all practical purposes of socialism. I'm lord of the winds and the waves, supose, and wreck at sea the ship you are on, and I providentially get fifty or sixty of you safely away in boots

and on raits with plenty of provisions and good hopes of final rescue. You are all ladies and gentlemen then, and behave decently to each other. But suppose I keep you out of hope for a week, two, three, and until your last biscuit is gone, and you are mad with sickness, hunger, and thirst. Then with the composition of your blood and with the composition of your blood and other bodily juices altered, you are no ionger gentiemen and ladies, but ugity, ill-tempered, wolfish brutes, ready to draw lots for some one to be killed and esten to save the rest. You have become cannibais! I did not change human nature, did I? No; but you might as well be wolves as human between act. as well be wolves as human beings acting just like wolves. Anyway, you are totally different in chemical formulae totally different in chemical formulae now, and that is quite as good—or bad—as a change of nature. Then if I sen is a sail in sight just then and rescue you, and gradually fill you up with good victuals, and warm and nourish you back to health, why, with the return of your bodily juices to their normal former state you restart to denormal former state you return to de-cency and gentility, don't you? Weil, then, don't you think that if this great community of cannibals and vicious competitors for bread could be properly fed, and dothed, and housed, and educated, as big a chemical change could be worked in them as in you, and they would be just as fully redeemed moral-

ly? Depend upon it, the rest of the bad, wicked world is as amenable to proper treatment as you are, in spite of your self-conceit. At any rate, havbeen saved-or never having needed salvation—yourself, you might help us socialists to put the victual cure in-to practice.—The Class Struggle.

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S. J. BRASSEUR,

13 Essex Street.

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Railroad Exchange

Pilsner Beer and Pine Grades of Liquors

84 WASHINGTON STREET HAVERHILL MASS.

sas J. Reliey, Mana Frank A. Posts. Clerk.

fakers' Union, every other Tue asters' Union, every Priday night.
ricklayers' Union every Monday
bt, 201 Washington street,
orde Shoers' Union, every other
hoe Council, every Thursday,
entral Labor Union, every other

ters' Union, every Tue

#### UNION MATTERS

During the week price lists were posted in the factories of P. N. Wadleigh, Chestley & Rugg, and F. M. Hordon. Price lists are now pending for S. B. McNamara, Webster & Tabor, W. W. Spaulding, and for one Lynn factory. Following is the price list signed by the firm of F. M. Hodg-

BOTTOMING ROOM.

	Per 60 pair i	¢8
Edge setting, turns .		. 8
Edge setting, welts		
Rand tacking		
Nauing	*********	•
Shaving		3
Slugging, 2 nails		
5 palls	************	4
nalis		:
Scouring	************	:
Burnishing	**************	•
Breasting	************	í
Gourging		
Ironing	20c or \$15 a w	
Samples		
Campies in	200,000, 8	•••

This price list to take effect March 3 1900; expire, March 2, 1901.

LASTING, BEATING OUT, STITCH-ING AND CHANNELLING.

	Cents per n's strap sandals, plain toe	pe
Woman	n's strap sandals, plain toe	.03
**	strap sandals tip, pat	
	and beaded vamp	.03
***	operas, plain toes	81
***	opera tips	-01
	Oxfords, common sense	24
	Oxfords, tip and pat	.00
	vamp	
	gored and button	.03
-	Julietts	.63
-	Fedora and Fedora ties	
	Dianas	.04
	all felt	.02
**	satin velvet	
Men's.	boys and youths' operas	
41	straight backs	.03
44	nullifiers	63
-64	Oxfords, plain toe	82
**	Oxfords, tip and im. tip.	
44		
	southern -ties	.65
**	Columbias	
	alligator operas	.63
Stitcht	DE	- 61

Per part extra Cut liningson, Dianas and nulli-

operas and Columbias on block Taking blocks out of new lasts.....00% 

The Union to have shop committees. This price ist to take effect March 3, 199, and expire March 3, 1961.

NEWS OF THE MOVEMENT.

Socialists and social democrats Kansas City have followed the example of their comrades in Cleveland, Mil-waukee and Massachusetts towns, and will be united in the spring campaign.

Last week Debs filled engage in Norfold, Newport News and other towns in conservative old Virginia. As everywhere, the audiences that greeted him tested the capacity of the halls and the working people were enthusias-tic to a marked degree.

Charters were issued by the party to new branches at Adger, Ala., Marion, Ind., Milwaukee, Wis., and Nephi,

New York socialists held an immens New York socialists held an immense demonstration in Grand Central Palace, last week Thursday. The doors were to have been opened at 2 p. m., but the crowd became so great that it was necessary to open them an hour earlier. Job Hariman, candidate for president, made a speech that captivated the tremendous gathering. The Californian is surprising the east with his natural eloquence and charming personality.

New York Central Federated union of New York was addressed by the two socialist mayors of Massachusetts, John socialist mayors at Massachusetts, John C. Chase of Haverhill and George Coul-ter of Brockton, last Sunday. The hall was packed to overflowing, and the two mayors talked socialism stright from

The correspondent of the London Times in Berlin directs attention to the steady growth in numbers and in-fluence of the socialists in Austria. He says: The party now includes almost the whole of the town laboring classes. Their meetings are well conducted, and when they turn out by tens of thousands on hay Day, they are as orderly and well behaved as a regiment of sol-

For 40 years the city administration of Mian, Italy, has been in the hands of the conservatives and ciercoals. But a change was wrought in the common councils election there on Sunday, Jan. Then the united socialists, radicals and republicans gained a most brilliant victory. Of 21,000 votes cast, 18,000 went

M. Meline one of the leaders of the republican party in France, made a significant admission at a reunion of the party the other day. He spoke in a discouraging tone and said: "The worst is to be feared from the socialists," who, he designed "forward one of the worst."

CHELSEA. he declared. "formed one of the most powerful organizations in France, and was daily growing stronger."

At Cleveland, Ohio, the socialist party's netition is being rapidly filled. A full city ticket will be placed in the

This "robbing the poor because he is poor," is especially the mercantile form of theft, consisting in taking adstage of a man's necessities in order obtain his labor at a reduced price.

職務者を対するませかせたものみかいかっかい シュース

### SOCIALISM AND **WOMAN SUFFRAGE**

CHICAGO SOCIETY LADIES WHO ARE AFRAID SOCIALISM WILL BE ADVANCED BY GRANT-ING WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

There is a queeer organization starting in Chicago. It has been ushered into life by "sawsiety" ladies, who loll about in drawing-rooms and make each other believe that they know a whole lot about social science, and they have christened the freak as fol lows: "The Illinois Association Op posed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women." Caroline F. Corbin is presi dent, and she has just issued an ad dress that is remarkable for one thing and that is in showing what is passing

"We wish to call attention to the fact," says Caroline, 'that, while every womens suffragist is not a socialist, every socialist is a woman suffragist. The bome is the great bulwark of civflization against revolutionary socialism and woman suffrage, or, different ly stated, the political and industrial equality of woman is the agency relied upon by the socialists to undermine it.

in the plutocratic mind.

"The demand upon the part of women for industrial and political equality with men throws the labor unions into a sad dilemma. The workingman's best blessing is his home, and his in-stincts are keeply alive to the fact that these new demands upon the part of women militate against not only his own status in the labor field, but against the best interests of the home David E. Archibald relation. Just as in many women's clubs, while the great majority of the membership is opposed to woman suffrage, the management of the club and the disposition of its funds are in the hauds of suffragists, who are determined and indefatigable propagandists, so in the labor unions there is a large and strong, though often silent, element which is often dominated over by the socialistic leaders. It needs only by the socialistic remarks leadership to patriotic and enlightened leadership to discriminate between the true and the false in progress, and to yield alle-giance to all that is best and most sacred in morals and government.
"But where shall this leaders' ip be

found?" asks the Corbin woms, strik-ing an attitude. "That is the question of the hour. It is the question upon which it may be that the stability of the republic depends. In no country is destructive socialism more active than here. In no other country is the road to socialism more straight and easy than here, where the ballot is the sole arbiter of political destinies."

Whenever some hypocritical scamp

Whenever some hypocritical scamp desires to win support for his or her scheme, he or she begins to declare grandiloquently, "The home is the great bulwafk of civilization," etc. These people merely play upon the generalization to arouse the prejudice of ignorant persons. Fact is, the majority of citizens, which menas the working class, don't own homes, and only live by the grace of landlords. Of course, it would not do for the demagogues to say, "The landlord-owned homes are the great bulwark of civil-ization," etc. That would put the ization," etc. That quietus to their game.

But if socialism stands for anything, it stands for the securing and the pre-servation of the home for the worker-to brighten the same by dispelling the black clouds of poverty and capitalistic oppression and allowing the warm rays of sunshine of economic freedom and love and happiness to enter. There is no joy in a haitation where the father or brother is cowed and brutalized by the fear of losing his employment, or receives a mere pittance for jong and ardous toil. There is no joy or justice where the mother, sister or children are compelled to go out into the cold world and face the stern fact of competing for bread. These condi-tions have a strong tendency to dis-runt the home or to turn love rupt the home or to turn love into

We are not particularly enthusiastic We are not particularly enthusiastic about woman suffrage, feeling that the concession will not be made before the socialist movement triumphs. The capitalists' politicians are far-seeing enough to know that they would be unable to purchase the votes of women with cheese sandwiches, lager beer and cheap cigars.—Cleveland Citizen.

#### SPENDING OUR MONEY

TWENTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLAR

CAMPAIGN FUND.

There is a report going the rounds of the press to the effect that the national republican executive committee will raise \$25,006,000 for campaign purposes, and will go into the fight better equipped than ever before. It has been considered heretofore that \$5,000,000 was a good round out for a publical next to sidered heretofore that \$5,600,000 was a good round sum for a political party to spend in one campaign, but for the past four years the trusts have been so solidified that their taxing power has become so unlimited that it is very little trouble for these institutions to gouge the people for \$25,000,000 for a campaign fund.—Farmers' Review.

#### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Next week the famous Bennett & Moulton company will present their entire new repertoire of the strongest metropolitan successes now for the first time offered at popular prices. As this company has visited this city for the past nineteen yars and has always kept faith with its patrons the outlook is for a large week's receipts. Com-mencing Tuesday, daily matiness. The

#### TOWN ILLUTIONS.

12.330AVA8 (Continued from Page One.)

#### GEORGETOWN.

The social democrats elected George E. Dawkins over seer of the poor and came within he votes of electing Walter R. Pickering selectman. The vote:

#### SELECTMEN

James Donovan	171
Willard C. Hardy	
Sherman Neison	168
Chauncey O. Noyes	169
Henry K. Palmer	201
Walter R. Pickering, S. D	132
James Watson	114
400000000	3.

	ASSESSORS.
1-	
p-	James Donovan
	Sherman Nelson
	Chauncey O. Noyes
5-	Henry K. Palmer
1-1	Sherman Neison
g.	James Watson
<b>E</b> .	0.00
E	OVERSEERS / THE POOR.
-	Harold F. Blake
-	George E. Dawkins, S. D18
~	Demos C Home

TOWN TREASURER. 

COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

AUDITOR. ROAD COMMISSIONER 1 YEARS.

 
 Samuel Clark
 91

 George H. Pingree
 96

 Samuel T. Poor
 170
 CONSTABLES.

Walter Brown
David Buckley Roger S. Howe
Fred J. McGauley, S. D.
John Murphy
Alvin C. Poor

ROAD COMMISSIONERS. Samuel Clark, S. D. George H. Flynn, Ind. Samuel T. Poor, Non-Part.

MILFORD, MASS.

### sessor at the election just held received 570 votes.

ABINGTON. Abington, March 6-Just seven votes were lacking yesterday in the vote for selectmen to have elected the first social democratic officer in the town of Abington. The man who almost succeeded in winning this honor was G. N. Tyler of North Abington.

#### OTHER LOCALITIES.

In Merriman, Everett M. Heath, social democrat, was elected constable. In West Newbury, John Keegan received 56 votes for selectman, a gain of votes over last "ear.

#### WHAT THE BROCKTON TIMES TIMES THINKS OF IT.

Yesterday was town meeting day in fully a third of the towns of this commonwealth. Of issues there were any number and some politics came to the surface to provoke warm contests among the candidates for office. For the first time in many towns

For the first time in many towns the two older parties found a new political opponent—the social democrat—in the field as a bidder for votes, and while in on instance did the socialistic idea win out, there was, nevertheless, a wideawake interest in its strength. In Whitmar, for instance there In Whitmar, for instance, there was a party candidate for every office, but party candidate for every onice, but while beaten two to one, its showing was quite creditable, n proportion, as good if not better than the strength de-veloped in some cities during the No-vember elections.—Brockton Times.

#### INTERNATIONAL NOTES.

In India 3,563,000 are at the starvation point, according to an official re-port, and the famine is increasing. The poor natives are being taxed to death by the British aristocracy in order that the latter may riot and dissipate in luxury, and at the same time hire soldiers to "civilize" the Boers.

The General union of Jewish work-ingmen of Russia and Poland held a secret congress in Warsaw. It was shown that the Poles had succeeded in reducing the hours of labor in fac-tories through waging big strikes. The union is a branch of the Russian so-cial democratic party. cial democratic party.

At the election for trades judges Cracow, Austria, the socialists gained a brilliant victory in all the districts. The judges are empowered by law to pass upon disputes arising in labor af-

The Missouri supreme court knocked out the absurd anti-department store law that was passed a year ago. More sorrows for the trust smashers.

Communal election in Kockelber Beigium, resulted in the winning out of the socialist candidate, defeating the conservative on the second ballot.

### THE BOER WAR

HOW ENGLISH SOCIALISTS VIEW THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

Is there not something horribly ignoble in the idea of an empire such as ours putting forth its whole strength to destroy the independence of the men who spaced Jameson and his officers and troopers in 1896? But the very men who showed that elemency to Englishmen caught playing the brigand are also the men in whose internal politics we solemnly bound ourselves never to interfere. And then we set ourselves to trick them, that we might butcher them securely.

Now you perceive why I do not exult unduly in alleged British victories. The fact is, the utmost success of the British arms, in this war, would not be a British victory, but only the victory of a ring of capitalists who, through the ignorance of the people and the subservience of the government, have flagrantly succeeded in making the British army a tool for the extraction of private profits.

The war party divides itself-roughly into four groups. There is the unthinking element which is always ready to shout when called upon. It may be left out of consideration, since It is not amenable to reason or argument. In addition, there are those who believe it good that the British flag should float over the widest possible area, and , who always support, irrespective of the cause, every effort to extend the empire. This is an understandable position, although one may question its wisdom. Next are those who believe the war to have been tindertaken to redress the wrongs of the Outlanders or to punish the Transvaal republic for some breach of faith. Lastly, there are those who support the war
because it has been begun and must
be seen through. This last is quite
the most indefensible position of any.
No lapse of time can eyer turn wrong
into right, and if the war should not
have been begun the scoper it can be
stopped the scoper the wrongdeing will stopped the sooner the wrongdoing will end. Neither the individual nor the nation can hope to gain prestige by continuing to do wrong after being the town meeting today was the strength developed by the social democrats, and although the republicans elected all their candidates the margin was small.

I will put a question here to those labor men who support the war because it is intended to "redress the grievances of the working en of Johannesburg." Suppose Johannesburg had been in Yorkshire, and that the Contolidated Coldinate was considered. Consolidated Goldfields was earning a dividend of one million a year, and was wanting parliament to pass cer-tain reforms, and that these reforms were backed up by all the tory press, and the tory party and the ho lords, is there a labor man in England who would believe that these reforms were intended to benefit the working classes?

I feel sure that the time will come when people will find it dimcult to be-lieve that a rich community such as ours, having such command over ex ternal nature, could have submitted to live such a mean, shabby, dirty life as we do. And once for all, there is nothing in our circumstances save hunting of profit that drives us into ... It is profit which draws men into enormous, unmanageable aggregations called terms, for instance; profit which crowds them up when they are there into quarters without gardens or open spaces; profit which won't take the most ordinary precautions. against wrapping a whole district into a cloud of sulphurous smoke; which turns beautiful rivers into filthy sewers; which condemns all but the rich to live in houses idiotically cramped and con-fined at the best, and at the worst in in houses idiotically cramped and confined at the best, and at the worst in houses for whose wretchedness there is no name. I say it is almost incredible that we should bear such gross stupidity as this; nor should we if we could help it. We shall not bear it when the workers get out of their heads that they are but an appendage to profit grinding, that the more profits that are made the more employment at higher wages there will be for them, and that therefore all the incredible filth, disorder and degradation of modern civilization are signs of their prosperity. So far from that, they are signs of their slavery. When they are no inger slaves they will claim, as a matter of course, that every man and every family should be generously lodged; that every child should be able to play in a garden close to the place where his parents live; that the houses should by their obvious decency and order be comments to asture not disfigurements. their obvious decency and order be ornaments to nature, not disfigure

All this of course would mean the All this or course would mean the people—that is, all society—duly organized, baving in its own hands the means of production, to be owned by no individual, but used by all as occasion. individual, but used by all as occasion called for its use, and can only be done on those terms. On any other terms people will be driven to accumulate private wealth for themselves, and thus, as we have seen, to write the goods of the community and to be returned the division into classes, which means continual war and waste.—William Morris.

#### CIVILIZATION'S BLESSINGS.

Dr. Montague R. Leverson created

the socialist candidate, defeating the conservative on the second ballot.

Deputy Carnaud, a socialist in the French parliament, forced through a bill to increase wages of village school teachers.

Several thousand cabmen are an expectation of the carnaudy cabmen are carnaudy Several thousand cabmen are on strike in Naples. Italy, because automenting Tuesday, daily matines. The company carries its own orchestra, a new on sale.

THE COST OF WAR.

CHELSEA.

A lecture and dance will be held under the auspices of section Chelseck, S. L. P. and branch 31. Mass. S. D. P. it is also anticipated that a government is new ent avenue, Chelsea, Saturday, March 17, at 1.35 p. m., in commemoration of the Commune of Paris. The tickets are 25 cents and the processed are to be divided between the two socieites for propaganda work.

Nine socialists have been elected to the municipal council of Duriach, in Baden-Baden, Germany.

Several thousand cabmen are on strike in Naples, Italy, because automobiles have invaded the city.

Several thousand cabmen are on strike in Naples, Italy, because automobile the city.

THE COST OF WAR.

It is said on sod authority that the government of women, many of whom have been rendered insane by these outrages. Some of the government is sue of seven million pounds of treasury ball. Cypress street and Evert avenue, Chelsea, Saturday, March 17, at 1.35 p. m., in commemoration of the Commune of Paris. The tickets are 25 cents and the proceeds are to be divided between the two socieites for propaganda work.

The democratic party in the south has been kept in power by the aid of the republican party, and the republican party, and the republican have been rendered to the municipal council of Duriach, in Staden-Baden, Germany.

The democratic party in the south has been kept in power by the aid of the republican party, and the republican months, but would not publish them to the municipal council of Duriach, in Staden-Baden, Germany.

Several thousand cabmen are on calling themselves Chilitans, calling themselve



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These days campaigning in Natal, South Africa, is no pleasant task. Yet Dr. C. H. Haggar, a socialist, is stump-ing the Durham district for representa-tive to fill a vacancy. The social dem-ocratic union of Natal is forging ahead.

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tate; why can't you?

The house you occupy represents is bor, why not change and instead of paying rent, labor to pay for a home of your ewn. We can give you a good chance to begin, and by careful looking after the dollars your rent bill will buy your bome

Do a little figuring and be vinced. Remember it pays to keep a Fire In-

surance Policy always on band.

FRANK N. RAND 163 Merrimack St. flaverhill.

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Samuel E. Cass,

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