HAVERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

Vol. 1. No. 34.

Haverhill, Mass., May 26, 1900.

Price 2 Cents

Nichols & Morse,

Boys and Children's Week

something new for the BOYS and CHILDREN; they want them to make a fine appearance, to be decked out in their spick and span outfits for the summer season.

We shall hold a SPECIAL BOYS' and CHILDREN'S WEEK, and invite all to inspect our Spacious Department and Mammoth Stock of Boys' and Children's Wearing Apparel and Juvenile Toggery.

VESTIE - SAILOR + TWO-PIECE and YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, TOP COATS, WAISTS and BLOUSES, SWEATERS and FANCY SHIRTS, CAPS, BELTS,

A SPECIAL INDUCEMENT-To each customer purchasing goods to more, we present a beautitiful

ALTIMINUM ERASEABLE TABLET.

Particularly useful to ladies when shopping. The outside cover are Aluminum: the inside eraseable and will last a life-time.

Nichols & Morse,

56 Merrimack Street.

LARGEST SPECIAL BOYS' and CHILDREN'S DEPT. in ESSEX COUNTY.



IF YOU HAVE A THOUGHT that leans towards a Spring Suit, the gar-ments are here to clinch it.

\$7.50, \$9.98 \$12.75

HAS NO EQUAL IN THIS CITY.

The STYLES and PATTERNS are had at first class merchant tailor shops by paying double on price.

WEAR ONE OF THESE SUIT S THIS SEASON AND YOU WILL GIVE THE MERCHANT TAILOR THE GO-BY HERE-AFTER THEY ARE



SURE TO PLEASE.

MANHATTAN

	THE USE OF THE STREET
NATIVE GRASS 2 for 25c	SIRLOIN SIEAR
NATIVE RADISHES le bunch	PORK CHOPS 10c lt
	HAM, silced 17c ll
FRESH EGGS 2 dozen 25c	LOBSTERS 15c ll
RUMP STEAK 22c 1b	HALIBUT 2 lbs 25
STRAWBERRIES CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.	ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

200 Merrimack Street.

BOTH 'PHONES

BIG VALUES

MEN'S SPRINGSUITS

New Stylish Patterns. \$5, \$7.50, \$7.89, \$10, \$15.

James A. Keefe's White Front.



TURNS "STATE'S EVIDENCE"

AND PUTS HIS COLLEAGUES IN A BAD PLIGHT.

The truth about the attempt to reduce the wages of the city street labor-

merry style. In a written speech he laid bare the real motives of those among the anti-Socialists who not only

From the beginning of this movement extended treatment to cut down the street laborers' wages lin the meanwhile let the working from \$2 to \$1.80 a day, the Social Democrats did not oppose ocrats have contended two things, viz. the reduction of street laborers' wag afraid to support and vote for it. These contentions are amply proven

in the statement made by Councilman Chase, who, being one of the "push," certainly ought to know what he is talking about. He shows that while some members thought the reduction of wages "good business," it "doubtful politics."

well, labor will allow them to be cut down. Labor being the chief factor in business always falls upon labor first. This is the way in which the "business men" who compose the anti-So-cialists in the city government run their own business and that is the only way they know how to run municipal

labor as a commodity, which it was to is under the present system. They buy it when necessary for as low a price as possible. The lower the price the better business it is. The laborer, according to them, is not a human being but a clod, whose only excuse for existence is to work from morning until night, so that "business" can continue and "business men" can live in peace and plenty. It was perfectly natural, therefore, for It was perfectly natural, therefore, for the anti-Socialists to fall upon the street laborers, the hardest worked and poorest paid workers in the city's em-ploy, and in the interests of an economical administration attempt to reduce

That they would have succeeded had not there been Socialists in the city ernment goes without question This is proven by the statement made by Councilman Chase, which we print Here he tells how Alderman Atwood thought the \$1.80 was right; that he could get all the men he wanted to work 16 hours a day for \$10 a week. Alderman Roche, the "boss" of the anti-Socialists, thought the reduction was good "business, but it would have a bad political effect this fall." It was only fear then of the Socalists that prevented the reduction order going

Everbody Looks !

Rowe & line of RUNKS, before pur-

And most everybody buys after looking. When buying a TRUNK, it is true economy to pay enough to insure high quality, and it is wise to trade where you can get a dependa-

Buy at the right place

and a good TRUNK needn't cost much more than is often paid for a poor imiaation.

Our Stock.

includes those grades which we can fully warrant to be supe-rior to anything on the market

Come to Headquarters

where your eyes can feast on an immense assortment. Prices

\$2.25 to \$18.00,

Rowe Emerson

TELEPHONE 434-3.

COUNCILMAN CHASE TELLS A through. Had there been nothing else but anti-Socialists in the city council is there any doubt that the \$1.80 rate would have been established? Nay more, is it not possible that the rate would have been made lower?

a moment and gaze at Alderman Roche, who comes from a ward made ost exclusively of laborers, and who has posed these many years as a friend of labor. He would have voted to reduce the street laborers wages but he did not want to help the Socialists. crs is out at last.

Councilman Chase turned "states evidence" at the common council meeting on Tuesday evening last, and exposed his colleagues, the anti-Socialists, in laborers. No, he would have voted to reduce them but it would have been "bad politics." And as Roche is so are all the others.

Next week we shall pay more atten-

wages but also those who voted against Chase. Not only is it valuable as at historical political document, but it al so contains several points that merit

That the reduction was directly in line for political reasons, to catch votes or with the declared intention of the anti-socialists before election to give the city a "business administration," and working class first and always and any attacks reads upon the workers will be second, that among those of the antisecond, that among those of the antiSocialists who voted against reducing
were men who really desired the reduction, but for political reasons, were
afraid to support and vote for it.

working class new and always always and always and always al wages because it was wrong, inhuman and unjust and the satisfaction derived from the reduction being defeated is ient reward for us.

The statement made by Councilman Chase, as published in the Gazette, is

"I want to place myself on re regard to this question or pay of the men in the employ of the city. This subject has been a football to be kicked about ever since the inauguratio about ever since the inauguration of the present city government, and I ex-pect tonight that enough members will vote to pay \$2 to carry the order through. Now I shall vote as my judgproduction, economy in the conduct of ment tells me. I was elected to combusiness always falls upon labor first, here and do my part of the city bus ness according to the best of my abil-ity, and so far I have tried to do so. At the beginning of the year the wage subject came up and there has been a great difference of opinion in regard to it. I have talked with most all the members elected on the same ticket as myself in regard to this matter. I re-

He said he did not wish to do anything to help the Socialists next election. "I talked with Councilman Sheldon in regard to it. He was the man that pro-

ed the sum of \$1.80 originally to

posed the sum of \$1.80 originally to me. My idea was to pay \$1.75. He said pay \$1.80 and that would be a trifle more per hour than \$2 for nine hours and it could not be called & cut down. He also said it would be easy to reckon: if a man worked a half day he would get 90 cepts. He told me he would so vote, and did vote so for some time. Then he decided to change his vote to \$2, giving me as a reason that all the politicians had been to him and urged him to change because of the bad effect it might have on the political situation. might have on the political situation. He said \$1.90 was good business, but doubtful politics. Councilman Burndoubtful politics. Councilman Burn-ham has been strongly in favor of \$1.80 until within a few days. He now prac-tically tells me he will oppose any measure which Councilman Nichols and I approve. Now my reason for voting for \$1.80 is because I cannot see how any man can reasonably vote to pay \$2 when we all know that we can doubtful politics. how any man can reasonably vote to pay \$2 when we all know that we can hire more men than we can use who will work nine or 16 hours for \$1.50 a day. In our own city the telephone company is using men nine hours at \$1.75 and a fight on all the time for the places at that. Is not a city eight-hour \$1.80 job a good as the telephone job.

"In consideration of the condition of the condition of when we can raise by tax: "In consideration of the condition of our treasury, when we can raise by taxation \$400,000 only and need \$450,000 to pay bare running expenses (say nothing about any permanent improvements): when in every paper we take up we read about some one or more of our shoe manufacturers who are looking for a site elsewhere than with us; when every man who owns any real estate is looking for customer to sell out to: it seems to me high time for the members of the city government to quit playing politics, drop spite and attend strictly to business, and if possible, retain the good name of our city."

ART VS. COMMERCIALISM.

Ruskin, like his socialist disciple William Morris, was consumed by a passion for art. This is the keynate of his life. But to him the word, art alway meant infinitely more than the pictures we hang on our walls and occasionally go to see in galleries. In his mind it was symply a synonym for beauty in everything that the hand of man touches— in our cities, streets and homes. Prom earliest boyhood his whole soul was in revolt against the sordidness and ugliness of the life that he saw around him. Looking at the matter first of all purely from the esthetic standpoint, he came to realize that popular art is inevitably rooted in social conditions— that it is, in fact simply the outward expression of social ideas. He loved to look back to the middle ages, with their giorious architecture and their multitudinous art products from the hands of unknown workmen. This, he said, showed the result of simple and wholesome lives of fellowship inspired by devotion to the common weal and to noble religious ideas. In the sordid city streets of today, on the other hand, he saw simply the expression of a selfish commercialism.—Leonard D. Abbott, in the Independent.

The trust idea, according to foreign apers, continues to spread in England

SOCIALISTS

8. P. P. HOLD A SECOND CON-

FERENCE AND ADOPT PLANS

TO FURTHER UNION.

The committees on union of the Sc cial Democratic and Socialist Labo parties met in joint conference at 64 E. Fourth street, New York city, on Sunday morning May 20. At the opening of the conference there were presen from the Social Democratic party Comrades William Butscher, Seymout Stedman, Victor L. Berger, Margaret Haile, W. P. Lonergan, John C. Chase lames F. Carey and G. A. Hoehn Comrade Eugene V. Debs was present by invitation. From the Socialist Labor party, Comrades N. I. Stone, Job ed to union still refused to recognize Harriman, Max S. Hayes, M. Hillquit, the conference as legal, and that they Charles Fenner, W. E. White and Charles Fenner, W. E. White and Frank Seiverman. Comrade J. Mahlon Barnes arrived later in the day.

large crowd of laterested spectators was present throughout the proceed. ings.

The conference was called to order by Comrade Chase, who stated that in view of the situation existing in the movement the conference of the two committees on union was called to consider what best should be done. Comrade Chase was elected chairman of the meeting. Comrade Stedman stated that he and those for whom he spoke did not recognize the meeting as a legal one, as the vote against union registered by the Social Democratic party had discharged the committee and such quested that a separate conference of the Social Democratic members of the "former committee" be held to try and

have them arrive at an understanding Comrade Carey said that for his part he recognized the conference as entirely legal, the committees on union being the highest constituted authority in the Socialist movement. He did not favor a secret conference of the Social Demo-

Whatever he had to say could be said right there before the world and he moved that the Social Democratic members hold a conference immediately in this room.

Comradt Stedman disputed the right

to put a motion of that kind and gave warning that his side would not recogto put a motio

The motion was put and was adopted. Comrades Stedman, Halle, Berger and Lonergan withdrew and were later on followed by Comrades Carey, Hoehn, The Social Democratic

the committee then held a meeting in another room upstirs. A large number of members of the party was present. Comrade Stedman suggested as this was an informal conference that Comrade Debs said he preferred not to serve, as he would probably take part in the discussion that would follow. A dispute here arose as to whether this was a meeting of the Social Democratic committee on union or only an informal conference of individual members of the party. Comrade Stedman and Berger mantaineded that the Social Democratic committee no longer existed and that the vote against union submitted upon the manifesto of the N. E. B. had discharged the committee.

Comrade Carey moved that this meeting be one of the Social Democratic committee on union elected by the Indianapolis convention and that Comrade E. V. Deb be given the privilege of the floor to take part. The motion was carried on a vote of 5 to 3, Comrades Chase, Carey, Butscher, Hoehn and Lonergan voting ayes and Comrades Halle. Stedman and Berger voting no. The latter stated they would not recognize the meeting as one of the Workingman."

Public Lecture in the party names in any state when necessary to avoid legal or other complications. The provisional commission was also empowers do for the such small commission was also empowers.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIALISTS.

All persons who believe in holding a conference meeting of all Socialist organized in this state, will please send their names to M. KAPLAN.

164 North Street, Boston.

P. S.—The main object would be to effect unity of all Massachusetts Socialists.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

A lecture will be given on Sunday evening, May 27, at 8 o'clock, at 68 leiot street, Boston, before the Workers' Educational club, by Rev. A.

A Berle; subject, "Personal Resources of the Workingman." Public invited. the committee then held a meeting in another room upstirs. A large number

COMMITTEES OF THE S. L. P. AND committee on union, but only of individual members of the former commit-

tee.

Comrade Chase was then elected chairman by a vote of 5 to 3.

A long discussion ensued upon the question of union, Comrades Butscher, Chase, Carey and Hoehn speaking for union and Comrades Stedman, Berger, Haile and Debs against union, but in favor of "political co-operation." After several hours debate Comrade Butscher moved that this committee on union elected by the Indianapolis convention adjourn to meet the committee vention adjourn to meet the committee on union of the Socialist Labor party, in order to proceed with the negotia-tions for union.

Comrades Berger and Stedman dis-puted the right to entertain such a mo-tion, which was adopted by a vote of 5 to 3. The meeting then adjourned.

At 2.30 the joint committees of the two parties met again. Comrades Haile, Berger, Stedman and Debs were not present but arrived later. Comrade Stedman stated that those opposthe members of the former committees as individuals in order to consider litical co-operation."

Comrade Harriman asked w powered them to enter into negotia-tions for "political co-operation" as in-dividuals. What difference was there in meeting the members of the committees as individuals or individus members of the committee? By authority did they come with an offer of "political co-operation?" For whom did they speak and what binding effect would such negotiations have upon anybody?

Comrade Hillquit rejected the offer of "political co-operation." He consider-ed it an insult to the Socialist Labor ed it an insult to the Socialist Labor
party to tell them they were not fit to
unite with, but that they were fit to
politically co-operate with. The committee of the Socialist Labor party was
instructed for union and nothing less
would do. The committee of the Social Democratic party was instructed
for union, not political co-operation.
Comrade Seiverman spoke in the
same strain.

Comrade Carey moved that this joint committee proceed with the negotiations for union and those members dissenting be invited to remain and parti-

The motion was adopted. Comrade Stedman said under the circumstances those opposed to union would withdraw and consult. Comrades Stedman, Berger, Haile and Debs withdrew. A few minutes later Comrade Stedman announced that they would no longer remain and perticipate in any proceedings.

The joint committee then proceeded with business. It was decided that the members of both parties be called upon to register their votes upon the report previously submitted by the joint committee and that the votes be sent to the secretaries of the joint committees, Comrades N. I. Sone and William Butscher. The time for voting was extend-

Comrades N. I. Sone and William Butscher. The time for voting was extended to June 25.

An amendment was added to the report empowering the provisional committee to be elected to authorize a
change in the party names in any state
where the state organization might desire a change when necessary to avoid
legal or other complications. The provisional commission was also empowered to fill vacancies if such should occur.
The joint committee then adjourned.

Are You Particular About What You Eat?

OUR BUTTER BUYER IS AN EXPERT TASTER.

BEST VERMONT CREAMER BTER BEST VERMONT PRINT BUTTER 26c GOOD VERMONT CREAMERY PRINTS 200

The New York Grocery & Bakery

39-41 MERRIMACK STREET.

OCIAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISH-ASSOCIATION OF MASSA

M WASHINGTON STREET,



HAVERHILL, MAY 26, 1900.

SOCIALISM TO BOYS.

The Social Democrats of Brockton have organized a club for the purpose of teaching Socialism to boys. This leads the Brockton Times to make the

Socialism is a deep study, and when many men find it so hard to yiew it as practicable it would seem that the teaching of Socialseem that the teaching of Socialistic doctrine to boys, as proposed by Branch 3, is scarcely a kind of instruction that will prove helpful to them. Youths should not be bothered with problems that are too intricate for the average adult

It is true that while the fundamental principles of Socialism are easily grasped and understood, yet the question is one about which something new is always to be learned. It is also true that invariably the earnest student who investigates the subject, free from omes convinced the farther he goes that Socialism is the correct solution, because it is the inevitable one, if ogress be not blocked, for present instrial and social ills. Many men find it hard to view Socialism as practicable, mainly because their material interests affect their judgment. And gain, their early training and environnt have not been conductve to img new ideas. They have been edneated at home and in the school to a There are also essays by E. Belfort belief in the indestructibility of the Bax, R. B. Cunningham Grahame present condition of society. The idea Sir of the Brockton comrades is a good Leatham, Andreas Schen and Will one because it is practicable, logical and Thorne. Altogether a most interesting can gradually acquire a knowledge of the social question that will be most is the best time to sow the seed, beto the strife and selfishness of the competitive system. And it is not unlikely the boys will find Socialism a healthier subject, mentally and morally, that the usual mess of confus and contradiction pumped into children in the schools and colleges of today.

A letter from Charlotte, N. C., published in the Taunton News, states the south are making more than they ever were before," tent seems to be spreading and exending to all classes of working peo pie. They have plenty of work, but feel that their employers are making more in proportion than they are. Nothing less was to be expected. The capitalists who believe that the workng people of the south will always remain ignorant and allow their wholesale exploitation without awakening to protest sooner or later, are themselves crant of the cause of progress tent has been ever the motive that has impelled the race to higher things, and the "poor whites" (as they are contemptuously called) of the south will be no exception. They and farmer who eked out a miserable livelihood either on his own small farm or somebody else's large one, into the proletariat selling ther labor power to 'captains of industry," who have gone hither solely to make profits. No longer isolated from one another, the southern laborer is becoming more intelligent the more he associates with his fellow workers. Association will work a transformation in his character. habits and modes of thought, and a recognition of the mutuality of labor's sts will bring industrial organization into the trade unions, and from that will come a class consciousness which will find expression in united earth can stop this. It is inevitable in the logical course of things. When the capitalist class goes south, entice rers from the farms, organize

mine at all. There is plenty of food ready there, without any being sont on this or any other country. The outer is that the mountains of life are of people, who have not the al to buy. The workers of

ndemn the producers to starvation. In the meanwhile ship loads of food are of teams hired by hurrying to India to relieve the for consistency? "famine stricken," who are the victims of their brothers' greed. Was there ever such an anomaly? Yet there are resolutions favoring the state sense of the such as a suc those who boast of the present system as being "practical" and "the best we can do." Consider the condition of the working people everywhere and ask yourselves the question if the working ople have the right to be satisfied with things as they are?

The strike in St. Louis is caused by the desire of the street car employes to continue their organization. The vorkers have actually the audacity to form a union and their employers won't have it. If this sort of thing keeps on these street car magnates will be moving out of the town and then what will the poor people of St. Louis do? Why don't the agitators leave the impoverished plutocrats alone, so that they can run their business as they see fit? The workers ought to let the masters dictate what wages shall be paid and what fares shall be charged without interference? We can hear the Socialists say that the municipality ought to own the street car lines, and thus permit of good wages at shorter hours and a better service be given the public, but that would be paternalism, you know, and therefore utterly out of the ques-

Comrade N. W. Lermond of Thom aston, Me., candidate for governor on the union Socialist ticket in Maint. writes us as follows: "You have made a slight misstatement in your issue of May 19 when you say Socialists of New Hampshire were first t hold a joint convention, since Maine held one at which S. L. P. and S. D. P. and unattached Socialists were in attendance. We united here in Maine February 20 and passed resolutions calling on Socialists throughout the United States to unite in one party. We have a full state and congressional ticket in the field—besides several counties." What we meant to say last week was that the convention in New Hampshire was the first one held composed of members of the Social Democratic and Socialist Labor parties since the negotiations between the two organizations commenced, which it was,

Justice has arrived and proves to be an excellent number. The Socialist movement in various countries is represented by articles from prominen workers-England by H. W. Hyndham. Germany by Wilhelm Leibnecht, France by Edouard Valliant, Spain by Pable Iglesais, Russia by Th. Rothstein and the United States by our good comrade, M. Winchevsky of New York. Charles Dilke, M. P., Jame By taking the boys now they issue and befitting the inspiring occasion to a wholesome degree.

> Wyck was elected by the very people whom the trust punishes the most. He is also a leader in the great democratic party that is going to smash the trusts The people are no doubt satisfied with the democratic party and the trust is satisfied with the mayor, the democratic party and the people. Everybody being satisfied, why should we

> The labor officials of the textile coun cil in Fall River are reported to be disbidding the overtime employment of women and minors. They should be used to that sort of thing by this time Judging by past experience, should expect nothing more nor less so long as they assist in electing representatives to the legislature who are not in favor of labor bills.

Councilman Burnham of ward seven is to be congratulated upon his change of base with respect to the per diem compensation of street laborers.—Haverhill Gazette.

And Councilman Chase of ward four is to be congratulated upon his expose of the motives animating the anti-So cialists, who were publicly and secretly in favor of reducing the per diem compensation of street laborers.

Senator Hale of Maine, a republican charges the conduct of affairs in Cuba. "carnival of corruption and fraud." What have the "influential men" of the administration to say to this?

Pugilist Corbett possesses at least party. He can talk by the hour wth economy: He should be able to do as well as any other "statesman" in con-

nade by Councilman Chase on Tues

Read the article about Idahe, taken

se to reduce the wages of the

increasing the compensation to owners of teams hired by the city. How's that

The state senate rejected the ho resolutions favoring the election of United States senators by the people Perhaps at was the certainty that this would be done that caused the house to adopt the resolution.

The difference between the robbery of Cuba by the Spaniards and the Americans lies in the way it's done. Our capitalists have modern methods and can do the trick easier and slicker.

The rejection of the pneumatic tube contract by the U. S. senate may be a good reason why it ought to be ac-

The street laborers' wage question is settled at last-and settled right.

> SOCIALISM: THE WORLD'S PURPOSE.

> > By Edwin Markham.

den say that life's high hope is vain That one force holds the heart—the hope of gain.

Are, then, the august powers behind

Weary of watch and powerless to pre-Have they grown palsied with the creep of age? And do they burn no more with pallid rage? Are the shrines empty and the altars

Where once the saints and heroes knelt Not so; the vast inbrothering of man-The glory of the universe—began
When first the mother darkness heard
The whisper and the ancient chaos
stirred.

now the feet of Christ are in events, Bridging the seas, shaking the conti-

His feet are heard in the historic march Under the whirlwind, under the starry arch. Forever the great purpose presses on, From darkness unto darkness, dawn

to dawn, Resolved to iny the rafter and the Of Justice—the imperishable dream. This is the voice of time against the hours; This is the witness of the cosmi powers; This is the music of the ages—this The song whose first notes shook the abyss.

All that we glory in was once a dream The world-will marches onward, gleam by gleam. voices speak, dead paths begin to Man is emerging from the sepulchre!

Let no man dare
To write on time's great way, "No
Thoroughfare!"

PROSPERITY.

Of the 33,000 operators in the cotton mills of Massachusetts, according to the recent report issued by the state the recent report issued by the state became desperance, state labor commission, 15,800 are women and ask for some of their pienty. This and children. Skilled men receive \$1.10 he saw was refused, but the idlers made per day; unskilled, 66 cents; skilled a proposition to them use women, 47 cents, and children, 21 cents the idlers' means of production, pro--working from ten to twelve hours per day. At these wages a man and wife and three children could earn \$1.75 per day. When they become more pro-ficient they can earn \$2.38 per day, which leads some sarcastic agitator in labor's ranks to remark that this is a rovide them with the necessaries of including many of the luxuries also a trip to Europe, while the and also a trip to Europe, while the children—having to work but twelve hours each day—will have plenty of time to go to school, college and the university. A father and mother who are dissatisfied with such beneficence are ungrateful and would not be satisfied under any conditions. Some people never realize when they are well off. Think of it—\$1.75 a day for only five laborers! It would only require 1000 families or 5000 persons at this rate to pay Mr. Rockefeller his daily revenue. This should be a source of revenue. This should be a source of satisfaction itself. Begone, thou demon discontent; thou hast overthrown every system which made it possible for a few to live on the backs of others, and now thou hast risen up in our bless country to haunt the waking dreams of our capitalistic friends who furnish the people with employment and without whom they (the people) would starvewith employment and without The Cleveland Citizen.

UNFAIRLY QUOTED.

Charles H. Coulter, the socialist mayor of Brockton, Mass., is reported as saying that if he were mayor of New York he "would pension every poor, honest, intelligent, nidustrious man who had worked for 30 years. He has produced enough." Is this class of mer in Brockton pensioned? If not, why not? Would it be any easier for Mr. Coulter to do this in New York than in Brockton? If he would do it in New York, why doesn't he do it in Brock ton? Mr. Coulter is talking to the gal leries.—Biddeford Journal.

Whatever may be the opinion of the socialistic views of Mayor Coulter he is at least entitled to be fairly quoted. In the interview from which the above In the interview from which the above was taken and which by the way, is some months old, Mr. Coulter dwelt on what he would do as mayor of New York "under socialistic conditions," and he enumerated a number of things leading up to the above. Our Biddeford contemporary should have had the last sentence of its quotation read "He has produced his share; he does not deserve the almhouse "—Brockton Times.

NOVELTY AND THE NEWS.

An afternoon reception, drawn by Marie Jonreau, the famous fashion de lineator, in accordance with the cor-rect modes of the accordance will be corlineator, in accordance with the cor-rect modes of the season, will be pre-sented on the stage of The Sunday Globe's toy theater next Sunday by the representation of a garden party. By this means not only will the children be amused, but every woman of taste will receive invaluable instruction in the art of stylish dressing and deport-

for the children every Sunday, and has something for every age. The Dally Globe has now the best The Daily Globe has now the best home page in any newspaper, embracing, as it does, not only a good serial story and a clever novelette every day, but also the housekeepers' department. "Good Stories for All," a daily lesson in history, a fashion picture and a puzzle picture. On this page alone there is something for every member of the family, from the littlest tot to the most venerable grandsire.

AN ALEGORICAL STORY OF CON-DITIONS AS THEY EXIST AT PRESENT.

A stranger stood upon the shores of great and beautiful country. As he was contemplating the beantiful scenes before him he heard ominous murmurs of discontent throughout the length and breadth of the land that at times rose to such volume that many of the people near him turned pale with fear; and the stranger wondered much why there should be so much discontent in such a beautiful and fruitful land.

An old man, seeing he was a stranger, engaged him in conversation, The stranger expressed his wonder at the murmurs of discontent where everything seemed so beautiful and prosperous. The old man said to him:

"I am a magician, and if you so will I will draw aside the veil that obscures your vision and show you this beautiful land as it really is."
"But," says the stranger, "there is

no veil before me. I can see every-thing there is to be seen, and I see no The old man smiled and touched the stranger with his magic wand, and io! the veil was rent and, while yet seeing the same scene he saw before, he saw so much more that it made him sick

with horror.

He saw grand churches costing thousands filled with fine ladies and gentlemen whose raiment cost untold wealth. pretending to be following the teaching of our meek and lowly Savior, while within ear-shot he could hear starving babes walling their lives away in the

arms of parents from whose hearts all hope had fied. He saw a woman at a public gathering whose costumes and ornaments cost \$250,000, and within a stone's throw another woman starving and freezing, whom \$5 would have made comfortable, He saw rich girls sell themselves to foreign roues for a title, and the people all shouted their approval. He saw poor girls sell themselves for the means to keep life in their bodies and the people shouted "For shame!"

He saw rich girls guilty of an indiscretion spirited away until their "trou-ble" was over and then receved by society with open arms, and he saw poor girls guilty of the same offense ground into the dust by public opinion.

He saw innocent childhood and de crepit age compelled to compete with strong and unscrupulous manhood for

the means of existence.

He saw honest girls compete with girls with "friends," and homeless girls compete with girls who had homes and just wanted pin money. He saw men competing with their

own children, and the children competing with the machine.

He saw honest men trying to compete with thieves; honest dealers with dishonest ones; the man with small means trying to compete with gigantic com-

inations of capital. He saw throughout this beautiful and fruitful land a terrible struggle be-tween nine-tenths of the inhabitants struggling for the means of existence while the other tenth, which had all the means of existence, sat just above He saw the lower class when they became desperate, approach the idlers and ask for some of their plenty. This he saw was refused, but the idlers made the idlers' means of production, pro-vided the idlers should have all that

bare existence for the worker. revolt and ask for more of what they ence. When they did, the idlers, usuto starve into submission. Sometimes oldiers were hired to murder a part of them so the rest should have due respect for the rights of the idlers.
All of these things and many mor did the stranger see, and he again ex-pressed wonder that nine-tenths of a people would submit to the propositions of the other tenth.

"Look again," said the old magician, "as you have been touched with the wand you will see the cause." He therefore looked again. He saw what was supposed to be a free ment, where the common peop sed to be a free go ment, where the common people were supposed to elect men to make laws for their benefit; but he also saw that the common people had the same vell over their eyes that he had formerly had while the rich people had been by the magician's wand.

The rich people hired tools to spout to the poor about some empty reforms such as free silver, single tax, tariff, gold standard and down with the trusts, telling them that if they only got these reforms they would cure all

The name given these tools was "po They would spout about an other country oppressing its people while their own army was in a foreign country with a sword in one hand and a chain in the other, offering the naa chain in the other, offering the natives their choice between the two. They would spout about the starving people of a neighboring country, while their own country was filled with tramps and their cities with starving women and children. They would spout about imperialism and the indignities offered this country by another nation to detract the common people's attention from a law that places the bankers' hand upon the throat of every

nation to detract the common people's attention from a law that places the bankers' hand upon the throat of every man, woman and child in the nation.

They would spout about the oppression of militarism abroad, while forcing citizens of their own country to sign a petition for a continuance of it at home or leave their homes.

They would spout about protection and allow one corporation to rob the people of hundreds of millions. And the stranger wondered much at all these contradictions and subterfuges, and looked for the cause, and he saw that the whole rotten construction of intrigues, thievery, lying, starvation, murder, oppression, long hours of isbor, lives of idleness, ignorance and suffering was built upon one small point: The private ownership of the means of production.

The magician then said: "We have seen what is, let us see what will be," and he touched all of the people with the magic wand. The change was wonderful. They rose up as one man and did away with one thing, private ownership of the means of production. And the whole retire structure fell of its swn weight.

The law books were thrown away, the leaves to the structure fell of its swn weight.

care, figures had empayment surance of their children's we of their own maintenance in mother's hearts were satisfied by the magician's wand.

The veil is ignorance. The Knowledge. The magician Yourself.—R. R. Tripp, in-

OUTFITS

MEMORIAL DAY is at hand and we are prepared to furnish you with suits, Blouses, Hats and Caps appropriate for that occasion. We have a suit made from Blue Wachusett. Flannel, indigo dyed, made in a thorough manner, buttons put on with rings, so they can be easily changed. With I sets of Buttons, one of brass for the and one of black rubber for ordinary use, and th price for the whole — \$6.79 — \$6.79 — We don't think it can be beaten; anyway, it doesn't cost snything to see it.

IF YOU DON'T CARE for a full suit we have a first class blouse with I sets of Buttons for H.00. A good trade; also G. A. R. HATS, from 48 cents to \$2.00. WREATHS, CORDS and BUTTONS. In fact we can supply you all the essentials for the parade.

The Hatter of Haverhill

CORNER FLEET ST. - HAVERHILL.

awn Mowers, that run so easy, for:

14 in. Mowers, \$2.89 16. in Wowers \$2.98 The above Mowers are first class and

vork as well as any mower on the narket.

GRASS HOOKS (good steel), wroth 25c, our price

HOUSEHOLD PAINT, all colors, best grade, large cans, at 10c each

VARNISH STAINS, large assort-PAINT BRUSHES, all prices from

.... 3c to 750 WHITE WASH BRUSHES, guaranteed all bristle, 9 in. block,

3 1-2 in. bristles 75c each Actually worth \$1.25.

PARLOR PRIDE STOVE POLISH, largest size bottles 8c each bargains.

We are selling the Lightning Bearing Our WINDOW SCREENS are going

25c each

We have a great many sizes of SCREEN DOORS that are made spe-cial for us and cannot be found in any other store in town. If your doors are

hard to fit, try us. SPRING HINGES for screen doors

9c per pr

Our line of OIL STOVE OVENS to the best that can be found in this city. Prices from 85c to \$2.39

HARDWOOD FLOOR MOPS, full size

39c

Our HAMMOCKS have commence

28 and 32 Merrimack St.

adies

We are selling a fine Goodyear Welt Russet Calf and Black Vici Kid Oxford

\$2.00 \$2.50

We are selling an extra fine Goodyear Welt Chocolate Vici Kid Oxford for-

SPECIAL SALE

BUTLER'S

SHOE 7 Wash. Shuare STORE

Advertisers in Haverhill Social

Democrat A RE THE SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MEN.

SOCIALISM AND GREENBACKISM.

egoism has been perverted. Since the tice workers must consent to their own servitude a wholesale deception is ne-labor by the class, to ask for compensa-The master class, perof action necessary to maintain its su-premacy, makes and enforces laws which enable it to keep the workers in premacy, makes and enforces laws ignorance and subjection. It sees that class of their capital would be but a partial atonement for the poverty and degradation wrought by the present workers are not only such as will result in the continuance of capitalistic class rule. As the capitalist class control this means of communicationthe press, the platform, and the pulpit

this end has been easily achieved.

The laborers have been led like sheep to the shambles. They have been deceived and used as tools with which to forge the chans that bind them in serviced are entirely different. forge the chans that bind them in servitude. As our friend says, they have been voting themselves into these conditions, voting for these debts, etc.—
voting for the men that serve the inthem the wealth with which to redeem

quently resort to coarse means. The fidence of faith, for the dictation of corporations in the use of behind every note with which to rethe franchise is a matter too common deem them.

to need elaboration. Now why should Our friend objects to my statement aborers and used the wealth fraudu-ently obtained to further enslave them

lently obtained to further enslave them it is no reason why they must submit to the process, time without end.

Our friend asks what excuse I would give for repudiation. He here refers to but one form which the injustice of the present system assumes. The socialist contends that all capitalists' secumulations are the result of spoilation and exploitation. Whether such capital is invested in bonds or stocks or other forms of capitalist wealth, makes no difference. It is



NOVELTIES

Summer Underwear

Fancy Stripes and Solid Colors-The Correct Thing This Summer. Our soc Line,

s stronger this season than ever. lore Shads — More Value— hose at 25 cents look like th ordinar; 56 cent Values.

BLUE and BLACK

SHORT SLEEVE JERSEYS,

Washington Square

REY. CHAS. H. VAIL CLEARLY all stolen property—this is my excuse. If a man steals a watch we need no excuse to return it to the rightful owner, but the fact that it was wrong-

SAUGUARIERS

only four or five years, and who have been voting ourselves into these conditions—voting for the debts, etc.—shall say, when they turn to us and ask us if we intend to repudiate these debts we have helped to make?"

It is true that the people as a whole have consented to, or rather not revolted against being robbed. The reason the laborers have not arisen against this injustice is because their egoism has been perverted. Since the

tion, is heaping insult upon injury. I would suggest to our friend that he ad-

Our friend next takes up the money question. He evidently has been a greenbacker and my reference to his former love awakened old recollections.

would operate are entirely differ voting for the men that serve the interest of the master class. But, remember, were it not for this systematic deception and perversion of the egoism of the subjected class, so that they do not see what pertains to their real interests, the system could not be long maintained and the injustice perpetrated.

If the laborers, then, by the willful action of the capitalist class, have been deceived into voting themselves into these conditions, voting for the maintenance of a system that robs them of four-fifths of the wealth they create and for men that make laws them of systems that make laws the government was maintenance of a system that robs them of four-fifths of the wealth they create and for men that make laws into these conditions, voting for the maintenance of a system that robs them of four-fifths of the wealth they create and for men that make laws binding them to pay debts "conceived in fraud and born in iniquity." They certainly are not so much to blame. The laborers have not willingly and knowingly consented to such conditions and their ignorance is due to capitalist class action in making and enforcing laws that subserve when the state is sole producer it can ing and enforcing laws that subserve When the state is sole producer it can this end. If the capitalist is unable to logically issue its notes against its carry his point by deception he fre-wares, and it is not a question of con-quently resort to coarse means. The fidence or faith, for there are goods

the capitalist be remunerated for his that under greenbackism the notes is property, especially when he has deceived and compelled the people to submit to his unjust accumulation? But seven if they knowingly and willingly consented to be fleeced, does it follow that they must forever consent? Because the capitalists have robbed the submit to be the capitalists have robbed the submit to the wealth transfer. But as these notes are issued by the government would be pure flat, there being nothing behind them but the credit of the nation. He says every dollar's worth of property in the nation." But as these notes are issued by the government would be pure flat, there being nothing behind them but the credit of the nation. He says every dollar's worth of property in the credit of the nation. He says every dollar's worth of property in the credit of the nation. He says every dollar's worth of property in the credit of the nation. He says every dollar's worth of property in the credit of the nation. He says every dollar's worth of property in the credit of the nation. He says every dollar's worth of property in the credit of the nation. He says every dollar's worth of property in the credit of the nation. He says every dollar's worth of property in the credit of the nation. sued by the government and as the property and wares offered for sale belong to individuals, this evidently cannot be true.

Right here is the mistake of the greenbacker. He overlooks the fact of greenbacker. He overlooks the fact of class rule, and consequently class government, also the fact that the government, under capitalism, is something saparate and distinct from the people—tradition and sophistry to the contrary notwithstanding. Today the political and economic administrations are separate, although the economic rulers are the political rulers. If the government has a deficit it cannot take the wealth which belongs to the capitalist class has a deficit it cannot take the wealth which belongs to the capitalist class to meet it. It has no means of meeting its obligations but to borrow, the same as an individual. If the 70 billions of wealth of the United States belong to the government, why did it not use some of its own wealth? As a matter of fact the capitalists do not surrender their wealth to the government, unless for value received. They are willing to accept United States bonds, because they control the government, who are willing to accept united States bonds, because they control the government. surrender their wealth to the government unless for value received. They are willing to accept United States bonds, because they control the government and through this power they can collect from the people both principal and interest. Again, he says, "These notes would not be credit any more than a note of the individual of \$500, backed by his farm property worth \$3000." But can the farmer and the government own fine farm at the same time? He has told us that every dollar of the nation's wealth (70 billions) was behind the government notes—\$7.00 behind each note. Now suppose every farmer worth \$2000.00 gives a note for \$500.00 on his property and these notes are held by foreign capitalists—in fact, foreign capitalists now own millions of United States property—how can the same property redeem both the individual and government obligations? Would the property owned by foreigners stand back of the nation's notes? But here, note, that the farmer who gives a note of \$500.00 against his farm property worth \$500.00, has value behind the foote with which to redeem it, and that is the reason it is taken. But this is entirely different from the government, which practically has no property, issuing notes. To make the linestration analogous, the farmer who has say, \$5.00 should issue his note for \$500.00, and then expect it to be valid because another farmer owns property worth \$200.00.

He further illustrates his point thus: "The same would be true if a lot of farmers should get together and form an association or government and make their notes a legal tender." If the farmers were mere tenants and did not own property, their notes would only have behind them the credit of the association. There are many instances where companies are formed and stocks issued and sold. The campanies soon meet with guid and the stock is not worth the extent of companies wealth.

The whole error of the greenbacker

ed to the extent of companies

The whole error of the greenbacks is in supposing that the government owns all the property in the nation, and consequently, that all thing wealth would be behind his notes. That are

greenbacks would serve the purpose although resting upon the mere credit of the nation.

Under Socialism not only the product of labor but all the land and capital of the nation will belong to the governmen; that is, the people collectively organized. He thinks there would be more behind his greenbacks, under the present system, than behind the notes under Socialism. But under which system would the government own the most property? The very thing for which Socialists strive is to make the means of production public property; we propose to take land and capital out of the hands of individuals and corporations and put them in the hands.

Branch 5 of the 5 D P realizing. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN

THE TWO.

THE TWO.

THE TWO.

Editor of Haverhill Social Democrat:

I am in possession of a letter from our friend whose questions I answered in my article of April 21st. He destires me, through the medium of your paper, to reply to the salient points in his last communication. He says: "I want to know what we fellows who have been out of the republican party only four or five years, and who have been voting ourselves into these conditions, you for the debts, etc., shall to strength the most of the slaves owner to the point. It seems dishonorable to the slave owner and the property is to the salient points in his last communication. He says: "I would be more to the point. It seemed dishonorable to the slave owner which Socialists strive is to make the most property? The very thing for stolen property. If they would the government own the most property? The very thing for stolen property. If they would the propose to take land and capital out of the hands of individuals and corporations and put them in the hands of all the people to be owned and operated they accumulated the property. If they would the property? The very thing for socialism. But under Socialism. System would the government own the most property? The very thing for the hands of individuals and out of the hands of individuals and out of the hands of fall the people to be owned and operated they accumulated the property. If they would the most property? The very thing for all the property? The very thing for the winds as well. We most property? The very thing for the whole system would the government of the most property? The very thing for the whole system which Socialism. But under Socialism. But under Socialism. But under Socialism. So the make the whole system which Socialists trive is to make the most property? The very thing for the hands of individuals and out of the hands of all the people to be owned and operated they accumulated the pro put the roof on his house before the frame is erected. As already pointed out, although the application of the principle under the present system is illogical and absurd, the scheme might work for a time, as instanced by the issue of \$60,000,000 greenbacks (demand notes) in 1861. Those passed on a par with gold, as our friend says, because "they were as good as gold by LAW." but they nevertheless rested upon the credit of the nation. Undoubtedly the paper money of 1862 and 1862 would not have depreciated were it not for the "except" clauses. As long as the credit of the nation was maintained such currency would be valid, just the same as an individual's note would pass until his credit was questioned. Remember the South also issued paper money and it answered the purpose as long as they maintained their government, but when the rebellion was put down the paper money was valueless ecause there was practically nothing sehind it. But had they succeeded in their purpose, undoubtedly the paper money would all have been redeemed. Here, note, that the government did not possess all the property in the southern states and such propsouthern states and such prop-erty was not holding to redeem the government debts, simply because the wealth belonged to individuals. The same is true with our government to-

Perhaps I should not have devoted so much space to this point, for green-backism, even if it were practicable, is only a palliative, a reform under the present system, and scientific Socialists are not interested in such schemes. Socialism is not a reform; it is a rev olution. But it is well for the people to thoroughly understand the distinction between grenbackism and the 80cialist pian, so they will see that the bjections raised against the former do not apply to the latter.

Our friend has been a greenbacker, and in that I can sympathize with him for I was once of that persuasion my-self. I remember well how reluctant I was to give up some of the burgeoise theories, and it was only after some struggie that I became a full fiedged scientific Socialist.

Hoping this reply will prove satisfac-tory to our friend, and of interest to your readers generally. I remain,

Fraternally, 4 CHARLES H. VAIL.

MAY FAVOR COULTER.

MAYOR WOULD PROBABLY NOT ACCEPT NOMINATION AS CONGRESSIONAL CANDI-

DATE

A meeting of the 12th congressional district committee of the Social Demo cratic party was held in Cutters' Hall this city, Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of making arrangements and deciding upon a date for holding the congressional convention. After some discussion the committee named Sunday. July 1, the convention to be held here in Cutters' hall. At that time a candidate for congressman will be named by the delegates from the dif-

named by the delegates from the dif-ferent branches of the party. At the meeting there was no name presented or talked of for the position, and there has been very little said re-garding the man who will be chosen. The most prominent name which has at any time been proposed is that of May-or Charles H. Coulter, but it is con-sidered doubtful if he would consider such a nomination. There are said to be good men in other parts of the dis-trict whose names may be brought for-

be good men in other parts of the dis-trict whose names may be brought for-ward before the convention is held.

There was a good attendance, mem-bers of the committee being present from Brockton, Campello, Whitman, Rockland, North Abington, Plymouth, Middleboro and Holbrook branches, and the presiding officer was A. H. Dennett of Middleboro, chairman of the committee. It was reported that two new branches of the party have been formed in the district since the last meeting, being located in East Braintree and South Braintree. Some arrangements for the usual outdoor joint meetings in different basis of the dismeetings in different parts of the dis-trict were discussed, and it is proposed to have the first early in July,-Brockton Times.

CAREY AT HAMPSTEAD, N. H. Representative James F. Carey will address a public meeting in the Town hall, Hampstead, N. H., on this Saturday evening, May 26. The subject will be, "Socialism."

Ciccotti, Socialist candidate for par-liament, was elected in Milan, Italy. It is worthy of remark that so thor-oughly socialistic is the sentiment in Milan that the reactionary parties con-sidered it useless to contest the seat

AN ADVERTISEMENT

IN THE

HAVERHILL

BOCIAL DEMOCRAT

__ IS A __

PATING INVESTMENT.

Branch 9 of the S. D. P., realising that a misunderstanding exists in re gard to its action in presenting the resignation of one of its members to the board of aldermen, and that its posi-tion may be more fully understood, makes the following official statement:

To become a candidate for any po litical office the aspirant must st squarely upon the platform and pledge himself to the principles of the S. D. P. of America. As a guarantee of his fidelity to these principles and a safeguard to the people supporting said candidates, he is required to sign and lodge with the secretary of the branch of which he is a member a resignation

sentatives: "Any member who shall be elected to office must at all times be governed in his official actions by the branch or party on any or all important issues which may arise." If at any time a complaint should be made, ac-cusing any representative of act or acts derogatory to the interests of the party, said representative shall be given a hearing before the branch, and if said complaint shall be sustained by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, the secretary of the branch shall be authorized to present said representative's resignation to the proper authorities, and said representa-tive shall cease to represent the Social Democratic party in his official capac-

Alderman E. R. Perry accepted a nomination from the Social Democratic party with full knowledge of its principles and platform. He knew of the section of the by-laws governing resignations, and had a copy of the same. He signed a resignation from office with the signed as the signature of the condition atwith full knowledge of the condition attached to the same

He also understood and admitted the right of the branch of the S. D. P., of which he was a member, to instruct him as to what action he should take upon all important questions which should arise, and he so stated in a communication written by him to the Brockton Daily Enterprise on Dec. 1889, in which he said: "I recognize the right of the branch to instruct me upon all vital or important matters," and he also admitted and acknowledged it by coming to the branch for instructions in regard to special water rates for the Y. M. C. A. The official act of Alderman Perry

from which this issue arose, namely his vote on the Massachusetts Telegraph & Telephone company franchise, may or may not be of great importance, but the may not be of great importance, but the principle involved, namely, whether our representatives in their official acts, shall keep their promise to us, and by so doing enable us to keep our pledge to the people, is of great importance. There can be none greater.

Is it not right and just to us that we may insist that they deal honorably with us that we may not be false.

bly with us, that we may not be false to the people? We believe it is; and shall so demand, for if they do not act in accord with the principles, how shall we be able to establish them? We do not care what position the represents tives may take personally or individ-ually as to their election; it is sufficient for us to know that we placed them in nomination before the people, asking their support, pledging our candidates to the principles enunciated in our plat-form, which they promised us they would stand squarely upon.

We believed them and trusted them fully, and yet to further safeguard the people for the fulfillment of the same, we presented a copy of our resignation to them, which they freely and willingly signed, with full understanding of its objects and reculrement.

to them, which they freely and willingly signed, with full understanding of its objects and requirements. This is the position the party has taken with all its candidates for election.

We hold them in honor bound to be true to us, that we may be true to the people, and no amount of turning and twisting or quibbling over this or that point will change it. Whether it be legal, or whether it can be enforced, is another question, but this fact remains, they must be faithful to us or they cease to represent the S. D. P. We believe that our representatives were elected to represent our principles, and whatever the majority believes is right is the proper course for them to pursue. That is democracy, pure and simple, and individualism has no place there. What this one may wish, or what that one may desire, is as the merest trifle, when opposed to the majority.

We firmly believe that all questions

We firmly believe that all questions that affect the whole people, not only of today, but of the future as well, should be referred to the people for referendum vote, for we mantain that it is a power too great to rest in the hands of a few men. Believing this, we also believe we were right in ask-ing our representative to use his influence and vote to refer to the people, for while on all questions there will be a larger or smaller majority, still the fact remains that all have an equal fact remains that all have an equal opportunity to express their desire. It is right and just government; it is equality: it is the position we take, and insist that our representatives shall do likewise. This was what we asked Alderman Perry to do, and he refused; charges were presented against him, and they were sustained by an overwhelming majority after a full and impartial hearing; his resignation was presented to the proper authorities, and he ceased to represent the S. D. P. We believe we were justified in so doing, and we sincerely trust and believe that it is a position from which the S. D. P. will never receds.

The Brockton board of aldermen on Monday last confirmed the appointment of Eiroy Sherman Thompson as sewage commissioner, to succeed excity Engineer Snow. Six members voted for his confirmation, the odd one being Alderman Perry, who voted against him. Perry formerly belonged to the Social Democratic party. Mr. Thompson is a member of Branch \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and is employed upon the staff of the Brockton Enterprise. He is said to he a thoroughly reliable and likeable young man. young man.

M. Milierand, the Socialist minister of commerce of France, instructed the authorities to bring proceedings against Count de Dion for violating the tenhour law in his automobile factory. Although the employes protested, probably under pressure, that the overtime was worked at their request, his royal fiblets was fined like any ordinary person. France is not like America, where money-grabbing plutes havefull swing.

Trusts, syndicates and capitalistic rings are being denounced in Australia just as in America.

Spring Underwear.

IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT LOWEST PRICES ON EARTH AT THRE E TAILORS'.

Men's Summer Shirts and Drawers	19	cents
Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers	25	cents
Men's Extra Bicycie Shirts	50	cents
Men's Extra Bicycle Drawers, with double seat	50	cents
Elastic Bicycle Hose	. 50	cents

THREE TAYLORS Clothiers of the People

75 MERRIMACK ST.

Simonds & Adams Decoration Day!

Generally ushers in the first of summer styles, and as it's the next holiday on the program, it's not too early to consider matters of dress. Our Millinery and Cloak departments are particularly well prepared with stylish headwear and apparel, displayed in bounteous abundance, beautifully varied, most economically priced. TRIMMED HATS, by the hundreds for women, misses and children. SAILORS, too, in unequalled ascriments.

You can't afford to stay away if you are looking for something in dress for

DECORATION DAY. Open Saturday night until 10.

Monday, until 9.

Closed at 6 p. m., other days. CLOSED ALL DAY DECORATION DAY.

Simonds & Adams,

The Popular Department Store of Haverhill.

NOW IS THE TIME

TO HAVE YOUR

CONCRETE WALKS DONE.

CELLARS CEMENTED.

WM. DUFEEE & CO.



STAR LAUNDRY.

NO IRON RUBT To speck and spell lines at the STAR LAUNDRY.

From the initial dip in dater to the final touch of the iron nothing is permitted to touch the clothes except the purest soap and finest starch, etc.

We will appreciate your orders and do our utmost to retain you as a customer.

Pinkham, Merritt & Carigg.

WINGATE STREET. -- 12 Successors to FRANK WARD. WE ARE BETTER THAN THE

COPIES OF THE HAVERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT CAN BE SE-CURED EVERY SATURDAY AT THE INTERNATIONAL CAFE MELACH AND MARCUS, PROPRIE TORS, 428 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

IN THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

Buttons

Debs & Harriman

Send 25 cents for 6 different samples, to SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 84 E. 4th Street, New York City.

J. T. HILL.

45 Merrimack St.



Shoes for Men, Women and Children.

I bought early in the season at low cash prices, for same quality, and will give my trade the benefit, as long as the sizes last; but on the condition of the leather market, cannot duplicate the same goods today. My shoes will bear examination; if

unsatisfactory, money will be refunded. if returned clean, to

J. T. HILL,

The Model 45 Merrimack Street.



SPRINGTIME PLEASURES

For health and enjoyment are sube sought on a good bicycle, and is none that can beag a 196 FOW wheel. Many follow, but none a FOWLER anywhere. It is also abead and maintains its superiorit any on the market. Careful, he and skilled construction and specthe secret of its success. We at them at

Samuel E. Cass. function of River and Washington Str

> AN ADVERTISEMEN IN THE

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT BRINGS GOOD RESULTS.

TION DIRECTORY.

Shoe Workers' Union No. Chee Workers' Dalos No. nd Shoe Workers' Union No. ay. ach mosth. or Makery Union, every other Tues-arbury Union, every other Monday.

sters' Union, every Priday night.
tokinyers' Union, every Monday
t, 301 Washington street.
rse Shoers' Union, every other
ne Council, every Thursday,
ntral Labor Union, every other Union, every Tuesda;

********* LOCAL NOTES.

Comrade Max 8. Haves of Cleveland, Ohio, arrived in Haverhill on Tuesday evening and stayed over until Wednesday afternoon, when he went to Lawrence, where he addressed a large meeting at night. Comrade Hayes was nominated for vice president at the Socialist Labor party convention in Rochesten is secretary of the Central Labor union of Cleveland and "proletarian editor" of the Cleveland Citises, the best Socialist trade union paper in the country.

The legislative committee on manufacturers visited Haverhill on Monday for the purpose of inspecting the local gas plant, in connection with the bills relative to the Haverhill gas company now before the legislature. *****************

THE NEED OF FUNDS

********************* IN CONDUCTING TRADES UNIONS

UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS.

Now that the country is all torn up to deal with effects—whether it is not possible to arrange the machinery of organized labor in such manner as to ncrease the chances of winning fights

fore it is proper to stop the old policy of being penny wise and pound foolish, and to get down to real business.

To carry on a fight, unions must have money; moreover, funds meut be placed in such shape that they may be quickly transferred to the point of attack. Labor has few dollars; capital has many dollars. But labor's few dollars will go a long way if properly handled. The splendid mobilization of 40.000 Boers has kept 250,000,000 trained British troops quite busy. The Amalgamated Carpenters, the Amalgamated Engineers and the German printers seldom lose strikes. Why? Because their financial systems are based on scientific principles. Study them. Pay in a few more cents a month, create a general transferable fund, and then there will have to be no passing of the hat and fewer strikes will be lost.—The Cleveland Citizen.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES. ****************

The British Socialist and labor par-ties, the London Trades Council and various other labor bodies denounced the South African war. Now the trade unionists have filed a petition contain-ing 85,000 signatures in which it is de-clared that the war is one of capital-istic aggression and not favored by the working people. But the fact is these same working people do not contral af-fairs of government; the capitalists do Allee sames Melican man.

Nothing definite has yet been learned regarding the French municipal elec-tions other than that the Nationalists made signal gains in Paris while the Socialists made heavy increases in the

Twenty thousand potters are locked ut in England. They had the audacity to demand a 10 per cent advance.

Dewey's **Best** Flour

deets every ware of the most exacting unstomer. The dough gathers strength is it is worked and when the heat trikes it in the oven, it springs up into light, large, beautiful, rounded loaf.

Every lady who wishes the best flour is ever used-try DEWEY'S BEST.

old by all the leading grocers.

H. BELANGER,

HAYES ON TRADE UNIONISM.

ES LARGE DEMONSTRATION IN LAWRENCE.

(From the Lawrence News.)

The Lawrence central labor union ook cognizance of the eight-hour movenent and also the general trades union novement last night and a lengthy parade and mass meeting in the city hall were the successful features of the

It was a gala night for the trades unions, and organized labor turned out in full force. The parade, which started about 8 o'clock from the corner of Lawrence street, was headed by Chief Marshal Martin Morrissey of the iron moulders' union. Almost all the locals conected with the central body were represented. The line of march was down Essex street to Newbury, countermarch to Broadway, counter-march to Appleton street, and to the city hall. The Lawrence military band headed the first division and the Eighth regiment drum corps the second division. Enthusiastic suporters burned red lights and cheered the passing parad-

There were 1,500 men in line, and the observant public received an inkling of the actual strength of organized labor in Lawrence. Considering the time and occasion ,the central body is to be congratulated on the large numbers who participated in the affair.

******************* AT THE CITY HALL *********

The city hall was well filled when the speakers and guests appeared upon the platform. A number of trade unionists from Baverhill were present, including Representative Carey, Mayor Chase, Alderman Scates, and other prominent shoe workers. Among the local trade unionists upon the platform were John B. Cameron, Edward Burns, Patrick J. O'Neil, James Noonan, Jas.

organized labor in such manner as to necesse the chances of winning fights wher industrial struggies occur. Or course, we know by this time that the promise of politrians that they will pass laws to protect labor—(at this moment a letter from Secretary Cantwell of the National Association of Letter Carriers arrives from Washington announcing that the house has passed an amendment which virtually repeals the eight-hour law for letter carriers), and that the powers of oppression of administrative officials, courts, police and militis will be curbed. Is all rubbsh, and that labor being either too thoungtown class in political control, preferring rather to elect rich men or their subservient tools, is thrown upon its own resources at hand.

We know further that a great many strikes, and boycotts are lost for want of proper support, no matter how well they may be managed. It has been demonstrated several million times that good business cannot be done on bluff and brag, and this is especially true in this day of centralized capital. Therefore it is proper to stop the old policy of being penny wise and pound foolish, and to get down to real business.

To carry on a fight, unlons must have Caesar was a wolf as long as the peo-pie were sheep. "And," said Mr. Carey, "the present day capitalist will be a wolf just so long as the working peo-ple are willing to be sheep." ********

MAX. S. HATES SPEAKS

President Cameron introduced as the principal speaker of the evening May S. Hayes, editor of the Cleveland (O.) Citizen, and one of the brightest trade unionist orators in the country.

Mr. Hayes said that the demand for an eight-hour day is not at all exorbitant, and that the workers are entitled to work even six, five or four hours. He quoted Edward Atkinson of Boston, the statistician, who claims that 2 1-2 hours a day will easily produce all the necessities of the people of the country. He stated that the psychological professor of Austria university has proven that two and three-fourths hours a day were sufficient for all the necessities of Austria—and Austria, remarked the speaker, is a generation behind the times.

The agitation for the eight-hour day began in 1867. The bill calling for that was pigeon-holed as often as introduced, although admitted by impartial critics to be a just demand even at that time. The latter being the case the present day demand for eight hours is surely a proposition that admits of no discussion on the part of the employer. The average worker produces annually the value of over 1956 and receives in

discussion on the part of the employer. The average worker produces annually the value of over \$1950 and receives in wages less than \$1350, so that a demand for even a shorter day could not be met with any fair argument from the employing classes. Mr. Hayes asked the workers to take example from the capitalists and band themselves strongly together. He entreated them to be faithful to one another. "Tou never hear of one monopolist scabbing another." He showed how capital is centralizing and stated that such centralization is merely a product of the tralization is merely a product of the times. He called upon the workers to recognize this evolution in a material way by centralizing their own energies through the formation of trades unions.

************* LACK OF ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Hayes bewalled the lack of organization in many branches of the textile industry and thought a brilliant opportunity lay open for the local organizers to bring the mill workers organizers to bring the mill workers together into trade unions.

The speaker told how proposed labor begislation is hardly ever enacted, and seven when, at times, some bill is enscreed the workers derive little or no benefit because the laws are not enscreed the workers derive little or no benefit because the laws are not enscreed. The senate and the house and state legislators are controlled by lawyers, whose wisbes munt be subservient to the employing classes. A lawyer who does not understand the labor question cannot very well make laws for the benefit of the working people. John D. Rockefeller, in addition to the Standard oil, controls 60 or 50 other trusts and is gradually adding to the list. His income is from 125,080,090 to 135,000,000 a year and this surplus is in a large part used to purchase new interests with the result that in time he will come pretty near controlling everything." His pictures of present

CLEVELAND AGITATOR ADDRESS- | conditions were plainly frawn and his audience recognized the moral he drev from each. He stated that the present controllers of industry would continue in power just so long as the working people were willing—no longer. He asked the workers not to forget their class interests on election day.

> ADVISES POLITICAL EFFORTS. *********

He advised them to send members of their own class to the halls of legislation. He summed up the methods of concentration of the powers that control the machinery of production and stated that he believed the only remedy was for the people themselves to take control of the tools of production.

Mr. Hayes' address was one of the best ever delivered in Lawrence. His earnest manner and clear powers of illustration held the closest attention of his audience. The latter were in entire sympathy with the speaker, and his forceful arguments were fully ap-preciated and enthussically applicad-

******** TRADE UNION NOTES.

Strike of painters at Lawrence still on. Men should stay away until it is

.....

The annual convention of the international horseshoes sion at Fall River.

Granite cutters at Rockland, won three months' strike on Monday last getting eight hours, a minimum rate of 35 cents an hour and an increase of 10 per cent on piece work.

The organized machinists of Win-The organized machinists of Win-chester held a meeting in Lyceum hall on Tuesday afternoon last, and dis-cussed the strike now on at the factory of the United Shoe machinery com-pany. Representative James F. Carey was the principal speaker at the meet-ing and his remarks created considera-ble enthusiasm. The machinists are ble enthusiasm. The machinists are striking for the restoration of men discharged and the right to organise.

A union label league has been or ganized at Rfockton. Sailmakers in Boston struck on Mon

day for nine hours, and secured satis-factory settlement on Tuesday. Cutters employed at Millard's sho

factory in North Adams are on strike against a new schedule which work them formerly at the same pay.

Master plumbers of Hartford, Conn. are yielding to the demands of journeymen plumbers' union. Fail River plumbers struck on Tues

There is a big labor row on again in Butte, Mont. And who but the aesthetic clerks are at the bottom of all the trouble. The clerks demanded early closing. Millionaire Daly refused to yield; other stores did; Daly bought up all but two opposition stores and made "special sales"; the union started a big boycott and at this writing the fight is becoming hotter and hotter and the whole term is taking sides.

Longshoremen have sent out a circulay stating that 2000 freight h Buffalo have once more struck against the notorious contractor Connors, and the assistance of sister local unions is requested. From another source it is learned that the ship-owners and ele-vator owners are secretly supporting Connors with the hope that he will be able to destroy the unions. Is there a class struggle in this fight?

Stove workers struck at Quincy, Ili., whereupon the manufacturers declared that the shops would be closed, as there is an overproduction anyhow. One that the strike would enable him to spare the time to visit the Paris expo-sition. His workers, who received as much as \$1 to \$1.50 a day, will not go to the Paris exposition, or any other exposition-not this year,

The great strike of cigarmakers in New York city is being desperately fought by both sides. Over 5000 work-ers are standing out solidly, of which ers are standing out solidly, of which number fully 3000 are non-unionists, and despite the desperate efforts of the bosses they have succeeded in securing only a few hundred scabs. The unionists are appealing for funds to support their non-union allies. All contributions should be sent to Albert Marousek, 221-325 East 73d street, New York, and notify N. Rosenberg, 509 East Sist street, New York. Labor and friendly papers. Diesse copy. papers, please copy

Well, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' national convention actually denounced Judge Freedman for issuing an injunction against the striking New York cigarinakers. The radicalism of the engineers is becoming positively alarming. What will Mr. Arthur think?

Metal polishers national union sent out a circular stating that all the chandeller manufacturers of New York have locked out their employes—1279 in number. Polishers, buffers, platers and brass workers are urged to remain away until trouble is settled.

The printers of Augusta, Ga., have had an injunction hurled at them by the court for boycotting a daily paper, and a damage suit has also been filed.

The capitalistic legislature of North-western Canada has repealed the eight-hour law for miners. Indignation is

IDAHO'S SHAME.

HOW THE CAPITALIST RULING CLASS HAVE DESPOILED THE COEUR D'ALENES.

(From the Seattle, Wash., Freemen's Labor Journal.)

Last week the editor of the Free men's Labor Journal returned from a trip through the Coeur d'Alenes, and to say we were surprised at the condition of affairs there is putting it very mild of affairs there is putting it very limit.

The state officials have appointed as, their representatives there a lot of disreputable beings, devoid of all honor or knowledge of principle. They in the interest of the mine owners run rough shod over citizens, keeping them rough-shod over citizens, keeping them in a state of fear or terror all the time. Men who never violated a law in their life time are deprived of the right to work and are ordered out of the country by a lot of lazy, loafing thugs and grafters. One case which came to our knowledge was that of P. Murphy, who was working at his trade as a blacksmith at the mine and who was not in the country at the time of was not in the country at the time of the trouble. He had his permit taken away and was ordered to leave the away and was ordered to leave the country within twenty-four hours. Mr. Murphy asked why he was not permitted to earn an honest living and the reply was, "Shut up, or we will run you out in four hours." The unfortunate man then appealed to the soldiers, who told him they would protect him, as no person could run him out, but that they had nothing to say about his working. He refused to go about his working. He refused to go away and was put in jail where he still remains. When he came away he was not able to have any charge preferred against him, nor was he told why he was arrested.

In Gem, which was one time a quiet, peaceable little town where peace prevailed and honest womanhood was re-spected, is now a rough, rowdy place, where a tough joint of a dance hall is run on the main street, next door to the postoffice, and the toughest and lowest of women drink, carouse and raise Cain opposite the doors of respectable people, while honest women and innocent girls are afraid to venture out on the street.

In the state of Idaho there is a law against prize fighting. On Friday night there was billed a "finish go" between two pugilists for the gate receipts. The receipts not being as large as expected the management declared the fight off and was about to refund the money to those who had paid for admission when a representative of the state authori-ties, by the name of Marshall, stepped up and informed the principals that they had to fight or he would put them in jail for six months. One of them refused to be bluffed, but the other, refused to be biuffed, but the other, fearing imprisonment, was willing to fight. A substitute for the other was secured, the purse was increased by public subscription and the fight went public subscription and the fight went on. After the fresh man was knocked out by having one side of his face al-most knocked off and his slats bent in, the representative of "law and order" seemed satisfied and permitted the crowd to disperse and the principals to go home. A few of the spectators said they felt at ease then, as they did not know but that the "law and order said they felt at ease then, as they did not know but that the "law and order man" might have wanted a little more entertainment and selected them to half kill each other for special amuse-We also saw two small boys fighting

on the main street for the amusement of the dignitaries, urged on to the fray by their parents. The one getting the worst of the fighting was then threshed by his father because he was not able to knock his companion out. During the days when uniquism was respected. at Gem the men by public subscription built a large reading room, where they could spend their evenings; every cent of the money came from the working men. Now, under Stuney's rule the 'Frisco mine claims the building and charges each of their employes 50 a month for the privilege of sitting and

reading in it.

The company has also inaugurated the contract system, by which they intend to reduce the cost of mining and the wages of the workers. The trains going and coming from the mines are loaded with men who have been denied the right to work or are in search of the same, and it is now common belief that the officials are getting a "rake-off" from the railroad companies for forcing travel over the road, and those who are at work don't know the hour when they will be ordered to leave the country. Every miner acts like a boy when they will be ordered to leave the country. Every miner acts like a boy soing through a graveyard after night. During the same week a miner died at Mulian his brother came from Butte. At his request the remains received the burial honors of the Miners' union. To the surprise of many over 150 turned out with union badges at the funeral. The spotters were there and now those who dared to pay this much respect to their dead brother are having their "nermits to seek work' taken away as to their dead brother are having their permits to seek work' taken away as fast as others can be found to take their places. There is another lesson to be learned by a funeral. About the same time a miner who had been a prominent member of the Industrial union (scab) died, a runner was put out and after working hard for two days only about fifteen could be got to attend the funeral. The Miners' union will respect their dead even at the risk will respect their dead even at the risk of their bread and butter.

of their bread and butter.

The union men feel hopeful, as all who are driven out of the Coeur d'Alenes by those who should protect them, so away swearing they have learned something, and that they will remain in the state of idaho until after they will be beared. election day, when they will be heard

WITH THE AGITATORS.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING FOR THE CAUSE OF SOCIALISM.

HEADQUARTERS

REAL ESTATE

- AND -Fire Insurance

The place to secure Real Estate and

FOR SALE-Cottage and Stable and all the furnishings on Pdum Island; not far from the Hotel,

FOR SALE—Farm of 8 acres in At-kinson; well located, plenty of fruit,

FOR SALE—One acre land, Cottage and Stable in West Newbury For only \$900 We have a Cottage on Shepherd street For only \$1200

Some good lots, from \$10 to \$500 each Examine our list before you purchase

Do not neglect to get that FIRE INSURANCE POLICY.

We have good Tenements to let. Call at the office of

FRANK N. RAND 163 Merrimack St. flaverhill.



IF YOU WANT A GOOD SHOE

For \$1.00 buy the FRANKLIN.

If you want an extra good Shoe buy the CROSSET at 3.50.

We also have the famous M. Packard's Shoes for \$2.60 and

S. J. BRASSEUR,

13 Essex Street,

THE PEOPLES Coal Company

and Wood



Blankets and Laces **Gurtains Cleansed** With Every Appearance of New.

BEAL BROS. Dye House and

> Cleansing Works Merrimack St.

NOTICE TO READERS. e purchased from the fa

PLATFORM

OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The social democratic party of Amer-ica declares that life, liberty and happiness depend upon equal political and nomic rights.

In our economical development an industrial revolution has taken place, the individual tool of former years having become the social tool of the present. The individual tool was owned by the worker who employed himself and was master of his product. The social tool, the machine, is owned by the capitalist and the worker is dependent upon him for employment. The capitalist thus becomes the master of the worker and is able to appropriate to himself a large

share of the product of his labor.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people; but the same economic forces which have produced and now intensify the capitalist system will necessitate the adoption of socialism. the collective ownership of the means of production for the common good and welfare.

The present system of social produc

The present system of social production and private ownership is rapidly converting society into two autagonistic classes—i. e., the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the mill of competition. The issue is now between the two classes first named. Our political liberty is now of little value to the masses unless used to acquire economic liberty.

Independent political action and the trade union movement are the chief emancipating factors of the working

emancipating factors of the working class, the one representing its political, the other its economic wing, and both must co-operate to abolish the capital-

Therefore the social democratic party f America declares its object to be: First—The organization of the working class into a political party to con-ouer the public powers now controlled by capitalists.

Second—The abolition of wage slav-

ery by the establishment of a national system of co-operative industry, based upon the social or common ownership of the means of production and distribution, to be administered by the society in the common interest of all its members, and the complete and the

ety in the common interest of all its members, and the complete emancipation of the socially useful classes from the domination of capitalism.

The working class and all those in sympathy with their historic mission to realize a higher civilization should sever connection with all capitalist and reform parties and unite with the social democratic party of America.

democratic party of America.

The control of political power by the social democratic party will be tantamount to the abolition of all class rule.

The solidarity of labor connecting fellow work. whe solidarity of labor connecting the millions of class conscious fellow workers throughout the civilized world will lead to international socialism, the brotherhood of man.

As steps in that direction we make the following demandary.

the following demands: First-Revision of our federal consti-

First—Revisit a of our federal consti-tution, in order to remove the obstacles to complete control of government by the people irrespective of sex. Second—The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolles, trusts and combines. Third—The public ownership of all railroads, telegraphs and telephones; all means of transportation, and com-munication; all water-works, gas and electric plants, and other public utili-ties.

gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and other mines, and all oil and gas Fifth-The reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.

Sixth—The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that pur-

Fourth-The public ownership of all

pose.

Seventh—Useful inventions to be free, the inventor to be remunerated by the public.

Eighth—Labor legislation to be national, instead of local, and interna-

tional, instead of local, and interna-tional when possible.

Ninth—National insurance of work-ing people against accidents, lack of employment and want in old age.

Tenth—Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against

Eleventh-The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional rep-Twelfth—Abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitra-

ATTITUDE TOWARD TRADE UNIONS.

In accordance with our declaration of principles we declare that the trades union movement and independent polit-ical action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-earning class. We recommend to the members of the social democratic party the following general rules: First—Join the union of your respect-

ive trade.
Second—Assist in building up and strengthening the trade union move-Third-Support the union labels of all

Fourth—Educate your fellow-union-ists on the question of socialism and the labor movement, on economic and po-litical lines.

labor movement, on economic and political lines.

Fifth—It shall be your duty to work for the unity of the labor movement, thereby recognizing the fact that the emancipation of the working class can only be achieved by the united efforts of this class.

Sixth—Educate the members of the unions in the principles of socialism and induce them, individually, to affiliate with the social democratic party.

Seventh—Trades unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds, as far as political affiliation is concerned. The trades union is the arena where all wage workers may be broug 'together for joint action to resist the encroachments of capitalism on the economic field and to participate in the class struggle of the proletariat which will finally develop into the political alignment of the forces of labor in the struggle for proletariax emancipation.

HALL HENSHAW & GILMOUR PIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE