

The Haverhill Social Democrat.

NO 3. VOL. 1.

Haverhill, Mass. October 21, 1899.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Strictly One Price To All. CARLETON'S RECORD.

Just now, at the commencement of a season full of promise for business, we turn our attention to give emphasis to the fact that our store's business policy is

STRICTLY ONE PRICE TO ALL.

The only business policy that needs no argument, still occasions present themselves from day to day that suggest the publicity of our store policy and urge this explanation. Occasions when, are brought to our attention the jockeying, what'll-you-give days of merchandising prompted not by, but to patrons rather than let a possible purchaser out to look around at other stores and other stocks.

A store that isn't strictly one price, cannot mark good at the LOW SELLING PRICE of a one-price store. There must be a fictitious value to allow a good margin for dickering and then, when a \$15.00 garment or bill of merchandise is sold for \$12.00, where does the real satisfaction of the purchaser come when someone else gets the same value for \$10.00? And badly "stuck" is the plain English of it. Three isn't a sound argument in favor of a store of this policy at the present date of progress and enlightenment.

To mark goods down, they must first be marked up and the upness must well qualify the downness. That's plain if a firm intends to continue in business. We certainly try earnestly as any to sell goods, but never by the questionable argument of influence of a dicker. The LOWEST PRICES for the best goods are our only inducements and always pleased to show goods and have prices compared.

HERE, a child can order or purchase any and all goods as well as the craftiest trader.

HERE, your neighbor pays the same as you.

HERE, you are at liberty to look around, inspect and inquire, and the prices you learn are the same for all.

HERE, there is never a cash reduction offered to deter a customer from going out and looking around.

HERE, a positive guarantee stands back of all sales for positive satisfaction.

HERE, there's money back if you want it.

While we are practically the only STRICTLY ONE PRICE DRY GOODS HOUSE in the city, we can honestly claim it's a business policy that's accepted generally without explanation or argument, and we are pleased to pronounce ourselves emphatically among those who practice and endorse it.

THE LOWEST SPOT CASH PRICES with fair and square treatment and STRICTLY ONE PRICE TO ALL.

Your neighbor pays the same as you at

SIMMONDS & ADAMS,

HAVERHILL, MASS.

Watch Us Grow

WE DO NOT WANT THE EARTH.



All we wish is to exchange our goods for your money and for every full round dollar we will give you full round value.

We have 14 rooms filled with House Furnishings of every description, making the most colossal show in Furniture ever seen in Essex County.

CASH or CREDIT!



COOMBS & GILBERT

FURNITURE CO.,

13, 15, 17 and 19 Washington Square, Haverhill, Mass.

Special Sale for This Week.

FOR \$1.98.

Ladies Fine Kid Goodyear Welt Button and Lace Boots.

A GENUINE BARGAIN.

Butler's Shoe Store,

7 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Showing how a Representative did not Represent—Food for thought for Fourth District Voters.

In the fourth district the contest for representative lies between Charles S. Woodcock, Social Democrat and George H. Carleton, Republican. Carleton was supposed to represent the district last year and wants another opportunity to show how not to do it again. We say suppose, because there may be some people who believe that he did represent the district, when he didn't, and it is to give these people the facts that this article is written.

The Social Democrat acts upon the principle that as the working people constitute the large majority of the voters, and as this is especially the case in the fourth district, the people's representatives, including the one from the fourth district, should be on the alert to advance and protect the interests of the working people. Now what did Mr. Carleton do, or rather what did he not do, during the last term of the legislature?

One thing he did which the voters in his district are not likely to forget this election or any following one was to introduce and support the bill which nullified the progress made by the people of Haverhill for the abolition of grade crossings. This should be enough to blast any man's political future in any district in Haverhill, but this was not all. Looking over Mr. Carleton's record one thing is noticeable, viz. that upon roll call on twenty-eight bills affecting directly or indirectly labor or the progress of the people as a whole, he was absent twelve times, voted fifteen times, and was excused once from voting upon a bill to place telephone companies under control of the state because he was a stockholder, which means that his personal interest as a stockholder in a corporation forbids him from representing his district in a vote upon an important and far-reaching matter. From this it will be seen that Mr. Carleton was not busily engaged for the capitalists in the house, he was absorbed in some other pursuit, just as profitable, perhaps, some where else.

This is how Mr. Carleton voted on several different measures: For a motion to table a resolution calling for a legislative committee to investigate the Marlboro strike; against a motion that the House go into a committee of the whole to consider the wisdom of expressing its opinion relative to the Philippine situation; against a bill to give purchasers on the installment plan greater protection; against making state elections a half holiday; against giving the city council of Newburyport control of the water commission; for a bill to authorize the replacing of tracks on Tremont and Boylston streets, Boston, by the Boston Elevated railroad; against giving greater protection to policy holders in Industrial and Prudential Insurance companies (twice); against imposing a tax on legacies, successions and certain other transfers; against providing for more perfect state assessment of personal property and more complete taxation thereof; against improving the employers' liability law and giving greater protection to employees; for a bill to refer to the next Great and General Court a bill imposing a tax on legacies; for extending the operations of the law providing for the attachment of a worker's income; against a bill allowing trade unions to pay sick and death benefits. He was absent when roll call was taken on the following measures: To prevent overtime employment of women and children; against an act to exempt \$10 of a worker's income from attachment; to require railroads to carry bicycles; to require returns from foreign corporations doing business in the state; to improve the service of workmen's trains; to enlarge the scope of the employers' liability law; to hold railroad companies responsible for injuries or death of an employee resulting from failure of any part of a train or switch or any other part pertaining to a railroad working properly. In addition to all this, whenever he was present during a vote being taken other than upon the roll call, he voted against every labor measure and for every corporation bill. Surely this is a record worthy of a republican; worthy of a candidate for re-election at the hands of those who gave him the power he used against them; worthy of one who pleads again for the opportunity to further subjugate the people to a rule of wrong and injustice.

For Mr. Carleton personally the Social Democrat cares neither a fig nor a little. His record as a public official is printed because it is a black record bearing upon its face complete subservency to the class whose interests are diametrically opposed to the welfare of the great mass of the people, a record which alienates him entirely from his constituency and makes necessary the election of a Social Democrat who will vote as he did not vote who will be at his post night and day, as Representatives Carey and Scates were, to protest and fight and work for his own people, and who will not be conveniently absent when the

lives and happiness of the workers are trembling in the balance. The Social Democrat will next week publish the records of Representatives Carey and Scates, and those records will show how Social Democrats keep the party in the true representative political organization of the workers, and why Charles S. Woodcock should be the next representative from the fourth district to the Great and General Court.

LOCAL NOTES.

The secretary of the Picture committee of the Haverhill S. D. P. received the following letter last week, which speaks volumes in itself:

Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 12.
Dear Comrade:—Enclosed you will find one dollar for one picture. I am a young socialist, 75 years old and glad to see the movement going in the right direction. Milwaukee is my home, where I am a member of branch 11. I wish I could do more to help you.
Fraternally,

Samuel H. George was nominated at the 5th district republican representative convention held at Groveland last Saturday.

The evening schools were opened on Monday evening with an attendance larger than in past years. The principals of the two schools are Miss Fannie Hayes and Miss Clara Bond, and they have the same corps of teachers as in past years.

On Friday night last, Jeremiah Mahoney, a night hand employed at the Haverhill gas works, and residing at 104 Franklin street, while getting a wheelbarrow full of hot coals from a furnace to the yard, stumbled and fell, burning both his hands and also his neck quite severely. He is confined to his home and will be for some time to come.

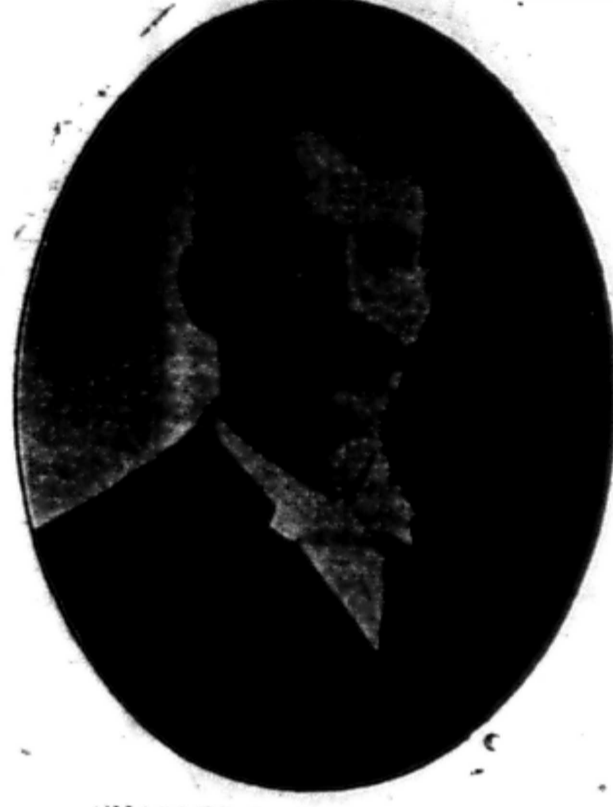
Mr. Charles H. Glidden was in town Wednesday to review the local political situation for the Boston Journal.

Registration for the state election closed on Wednesday night last, when a total of 724 names were found to have been added to the list; this year, making a total voting list in Haverhill of 7564, the second largest registration ever known here. On Tuesday and Wednesday 236 names were added, over half the new number of registrations. The committee of the Social Democrat party, having charge of the registration, have done some great work and they claim at the least 75 per cent of the new voters are Social Democrats. The boys developed into experts at their business and made some of the other fellows stand around in good shape.

Patrick O'Brien, who lives at 21 Eighth Avenue, chased three burglars off his premises on Monday night, and pursued them for some distance, emptying his revolver as he ran. Burglars escape and nobody was hurt.

The yearly contract for the coal supply to the poor farm has been let to Thomas J. Taylor.

Clarence Long, a freight randler, was seriously injured on Tuesday afternoon at the Boston & Maine freight depot on Hale street, by being



CHARLES S. WOODCOCK.
Candidate for Representative, 4th Essex District.

CHARLES S. WOODCOCK.

Charles S. Woodcock, who is the Social Democratic candidate for representative from the fourth district, was born in Franklin, N. H., in January 1869 and came to Haverhill 18 years ago. He has been working in the shoe factories for 17 years, having received his education at the public schools.

Woodcock has been a Socialist for the past five years, joining the Social Democratic party a year ago. He is now chairman of the local branch and also of the executive board, in both capacities

exhibiting executive ability of a high order. He is personally very popular, well posted on the labor question and considered one of the ablest of the local Social Democrats. He has also been a member of the Turn Workers' union for seven years, serving as chairman for three years. His experience in different offices makes him a strong candidate and he will add prestige to the movement by his work in the Great and General Court, of which the Social Democrats are confident he will be a member in the coming term.

run over by a dray loaded with cardboard and weighing about three tons. The muscles of his leg were frightfully torn and the flesh gouged out for a space of nine inches. He was removed to the Hale hospital. His condition at last reports was serious.

Harry Glidden, a boarder at 15 Emerson street, on Tuesday, fell from the window of his room, to the street below, a distance of almost thirty feet. He was not seriously injured. Glidden belongs to the H. M. N., and came to Haverhill about four weeks ago. He is a shoe worker.

The new milkmen's association held a meeting Wednesday morning at the Eagle house and the report of the committee appointed to see about establishing a creamery plant was heard. All the milkmen in the district are expected to join the association which will practically control the local milk trade.

Camille Lorin and Cardman Perrino, two Italians, got into a stabbing affray on Sunday afternoon and carved each other up considerable. Judge Abbott fined each of them \$25 on Monday morning.

Esperge Le Clair got into a quarrel with Charles Ritchie on Essex street, Saturday night and got stabbed in consequence the wound was not dangerous. Ritchie was arrested.

Body of unknown man was found lying 100 rods north of the Curve street crossing of the New York New Haven and Hartford railroad in Millbury, Mass., on Friday morning of last week. The man had been run over and was dead. He wore a suit of clothes bought at a store in this city. In his trousers pocket was a silk handkerchief, marked "E" in one corner.

A sneak thief robbed a bureau drawer in Mrs. Langley's boarding house on Emerson street on Tuesday and got away with \$12 without being detected.

George Brown, of Georgetown, was held up by two men in the Georgetown woods on Monday night about 7 o'clock. He was relieved of \$30 in cash. The robbers were masked and were unknown.

The seventeenth annual convention of the Essex County Teachers association was held in the Academy of Music, this city, on Friday, October 20. About 1500 delegates are said to have been in attendance. The morning session opened with the Academy of music, filled, every seat occupied and many standing. The Rev. F. A. Gilmore opened the proceedings with prayer and was followed by Mayor Chase, who delivered the address of welcome and was greeted with much applause. Professor William J. Tucker, president of Dartmouth college, and Professor Charles Wesley Emerson, president of Emerson college of Oratory, delivered able addresses. Reports of committees followed. The afternoon session was taken up with the reading of papers relative to education.

NOTICE.

The Ward Committees are called to meet on Saturday Evening, at 7:30 p. m.

By order,
Chairman of Committees.

REPUBLICAN COMEDY CO.

Plays a Second Engagement to Standing Room Only—Free Admission and No Collection.

The clock struck ten

Two of the councilmen leaned wearily back in their seats and stretched themselves, three looked at their watches, and yawned. One of the aldermen crossed his arms upon his desk, bowed his head upon them and went to sleep; old man Bradley stroked his beard complacently and allowed his thoughts to wander back to the old ed crowd of on-lookers tipped-toed from the chamber and noisily clamped down stairs disgusted; the visiting members of the Newburyport city government assumed their sweetest "holly than thou" expression; the mayor looked contented and the Social Democrats happened. Councilman Robinson stopped talking. A sigh of relief crept around the chamber, and a sacrilegious few snickered behind the railing.

Councilman Robinson talked, and talked and talked. What he was driving at was a mystery to the suffering listeners. It is doubtful if he knew himself. One thing was apparent, Councilman Robinson believed himself innocent of the accusations made against him and so did the crowd. There had been a gross misunderstanding somewhere but, great Jehovah, how Councilman Robinson talked! And how they all talked! This was the upshot of the public hearing held on Thursday night—talk, talk, talk, wearisome, monotonous, senseless, meaningless, foolish, unexplainable talk. The capacity of the members of the city government is incalculable.

First came a continuation of the hearing on the Bourneuf case, which was very similar to the one last week, lawyer Fuller again caught the new witnesses for Bourneuf asserted again their ignorance of any payment of money to get a witness sworn, Councilman Nesbit again severely and solemnly cross-examined and indignantly repeated his performance of a week ago, the audience looked pleased and too-been vigorously. There was also a new feature. Mr. Rosa Wood was a new witness for some totally inexplicable reason. Mr. Wood is one of those individuals who seems to consider it a duty to his self and his audience (when he has one, which, luckily isn't very often) to try and be funny. He tried it again in this instance. He would perorate a "joke," smile heartily and then the crowd would smile at his smiles. Oh, yes, Mr. Wood is very funny—so is a funeral.

After this doubtful recreation, Lawyer Fuller summed up in a neat little speech. This was followed by Councilman Nesbit gallantly moving that Bourneuf be exonerated entirely from the charges made against him. An amendment was first carried to strike the whole matter from the records after which the motion was adopted and Mr. Bourneuf stood vindicated before the world. The convention, as if struck by a happy thought, took a slight breathing spell to prepare for the next dose. And it was well they did. Two such doses would have been too much at one swallow. The majority of the members of the city government may be republicans but they're not hogs.

The mayor rapped the convention to order again and the circus began once more. Councilman Robinson asked that the public hearing in the charges made against him be opened. Councilman Attwood, who made the charges a week ago that Councilman Robinson had purchased lumber, lamps and various other articles to the amount of \$39.68, having same charged to the city without being duly authorized, moved for a postponement on the plea that his witnesses were not present. Evidently Mr. Attwood was "sparring for wind." Mr. Robinson insisted and figuratively speaking, pushed Attwood up in a corner and dared him to "come on." Then Alderman Young tried to act as peacemaker and clumsily suggested that Councilman Robinson admit he had given orders for the things he purchased, then the matter could go to the street committee and everything would be lovely. Alderman Young demonstrated plainly that as a peacemaker he is as great failure as he is a legislator. Councilman Robinson insisted strenuously that he be given a chance to "clear his character" and thereby pushed Councilman Attwood some more and again dared him to "come on." Councilman Attwood sheepishly arose and stated that he had not preferred charges, this was only an investigation, and, and, then he sat down and looked small and more sheepish still. It was decided finally to have the hearing and Councilman Robinson looked triumphant.

There is absolutely no need of inflicting the details upon the readers of the Social Democrat. From what could be learned from the wilderness of talk, the bills in question had been approved by the street committee before being first approved by the superintendent of streets, the rules being that the superintendent of streets first approve all bills. Councilman Attwood, actuated by some motive not made altogether clear, secured the bill from the auditor's office and threw the blame onto Councilman Robinson. This was all that could be made intelligible after all was said and done, and the matter was finally turned

over to the street committee, but not before there was some funny things took place.

Alderman Young still insisted upon being a peacemaker and in making matters worse. Councilman Greenly distinguished himself by confessing a "change of mind" saying he had come into the hearing believing Robinson innocent but he now, after hearing Robinson talk, almost believed him guilty, showing that he (Greenly) had come into the public hearing biased before hearing the evidence. But this confession of Councilman Greenly's was Councilman Robinson's opportunity and he arose, placed his thumbs in his ear holes, threw out his chest, and began to grind out talk. When he had wearied himself and the listeners he was considerably quiet. But not for long. He had soon to protest against the motion to refer to the street committee and asked a chance to show how the charges made against him were based upon "spite and malice," and he glared ferociously at Councilman Attwood on a point of order, protesting that he had no personal feeling in the matter, etc., etc. The mayor recognized the point of order and Councilman Robinson then pleaded to the convention for a chance. The previous question was called for, the motion carried and Councilman Robinson's avalanche of talk was shut off.

Councilman Roche asked that the press give as much publicity as possible to the vindication of Superintendent Bourneuf; the convention formulated the request into a motion. A motion to exonerate Alderman Fred V. Hooke from any complicity in the Bourneuf case, into which his name had been dragged, was adopted and the public hearing then dissolved.

As examples of the sort of things to be expected from a "business man's administration," talked about so loudly by the old party politicians, the two last public hearings cannot be duplicated. To see men of this life and posing as sensible, practical men of the world, exposing their little petty spite to the gaze of the public, acting for all the world like spoiled, untutored children, using their official positions to blacken each other's characters, is a sad, sad thing to see. When the Social Democrats were elected to office a year ago, some of these same business men howled about the city being given up to the control of "wharf rats." The "wharf rats" can teach these same egotistical gentlemen a thing or two in manners and deportment. They have no dirty linen to wash, nor will they have any. If ever they do, they will have decency enough and respect enough for the public feeling and honor to wash it among themselves. The public hearing last week was but the one on Thursday night was worse. There is no term ludicrous enough to apply to it. And they neglected to take up a collection.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

The Rev. F. O. McCartney, of Rockland, Mass., speaks in Groveland Town Hall, tonight, (Saturday) at 8 o'clock. Alderman Joe Bean and Councilman Gillen will also speak.

RALLIES NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY—Mayor Chase, Alderman Joe W. Bean and Councilman Albert L. Gillen at Ward Hill. Representatives James F. Carey and Louis M. Scates at Rock's Village.

TUESDAY—Mayor Chase and Representative Louis M. Scates at corner Mill and Water streets. Representative James F. Carey and Alderman Joe W. Bean at corner Lewis and Winter streets.

WEDNESDAY—Representative James F. Carey and Alderman Joe W. Bean at Ayers' Village. Mayor Chase and Councilman Albert L. Gillen at Boxford.

THURSDAY—Representative James F. Carey and Alderman Joe W. Bean at Merrimac. Mayor Chase and Councilman Albert L. Gillen at South Groveland.

FRIDAY—Winfield P. Porter and Representative James F. Carey at City Hall.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

The Social Democrats opened their campaign on Friday evening of last week with four open air rallies, in as many parts of the city. The plans of those in charge worked smoothly and all the meetings were successful. It is estimated that at least a thousand people in all heard the doctrine of Social Democracy and judging by the manner in which the speakers' remarks were received the sentiments expressed were satisfactory to the audience. The rally held at the Town Hall, Bradford, Lafayette square, John and Primrose streets and Tilton's corner, Mayor John C. Chase, Alderman Bean and Councilman Gillen were the speakers at Bradford; Representative Carey at Lafayette square; Mayor Chase and William Mallory at John and Primrose streets and Representative Carey and Scates and Alderman Bean at Tilton's corner. The largest crowd were collected at Lafayette square and John and Primrose streets. Haverhill Social Democrat in bundles of 50 and upwards at 2 cent a copy.

The Haverhill Social Democrat.



SIMMONDS & ALAM

Watch Us Grow

WE DO NOT WANT THE EARTH

Special Sale for 2 Weeks

FOR 8

Butler's Shoe Store

HAVERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY by the Social Democratic Publishing Association of Massachusetts

25 WASHINGTON STREET, Haverhill, Mass. Where all communications should be addressed.

Terms of subscription: One year, 50 cents; six months, 25 cents; single copies, 2 cents. No paper sent on credit. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.00. Application filed at Haverhill postoffice for second class rates.

SATURDAY, OCT. 21, 1899.

STATE TICKET OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

- For Governor, WINFIELD P. PORTER, Newburyport; Lieutenant Governor, ISAAC W. SKINNER, Brockton; Secretary of State, CHARLES H. BRADLEY, Haverhill; Treasurer, CHARLES W. WHITE, Winchester; Attorney General, A. W. BARR, Worcester; Auditor, A. McDONALD, Boston; Senator, Fourth Essex District, JOE W. BEAN; Representative, Third Essex District, LOUIS M. SCATES; Representative, Fourth Essex District, CHARLES S. WOODCOCK; Representative, Fifth Essex District, JAMES F. CAREY; Representative, Ninth Essex District, ALBERT L. GILLEN.

A TIMELY REMINDER.

With that infinite variety of resource, diluted with the essence of unmitigated gall, characteristic of the simple pure capitalist politician, Gifford P. How, the Republican-Democratic candidate for representative in the third district is advertising his candidacy on the pay envelopes of the factory employes, basing his appeal for votes on the same undefinable and visionary grounds all his conferees generally do.

The first thought that strikes one when gazing upon one of these envelopes is this, would the employers of labor, the manufacturers, allow a shoe worker, a Social Democrat, Louis M. Scates, for instance, to advertise his candidacy on the pay envelopes issued by employer to employee? And next, why should Mr. How have to secure, indirectly, the aid and permission of the employers to let the shoe workers know what a friend he is to them?

Apart from this, we know of no more appropriate way in which a representative of the two old parties can advertise himself than by placing his name upon the workers' pay envelopes. There is a close relation between capitalist politics and low wages. When the shoe worker opens his envelope on Saturday and draws therefrom the meagre and scant sum turned over to him as a result of his week's labor, a reminder of the reason why it is so painfully small starts him in the face in the shape of an appeal to vote again for one of those who are responsible for his undoing. And when he turns over his wages to his wife and she carefully reckons how many cents worth of butter, and coffee, and pork the total will buy, and she wearily complains of the nip and tuck manner in which they live, he can place a border around the envelope bearing Mr. How's advertisement, hang it up over the stove and leave it there to shame his wife into silence at ungratefully protesting against the prosperity and luxury Mr. How's parties have brought to them.

And when the little ones pleadingly point out the holes in their clothes and shoes the father can gather up a number of the envelopes and the mother can make them into patches to cover the children's nakedness and their own poverty.

These envelopes should be preserved by the factory workers in the third district. They will need them as a memento of the day they

strangled with their ballots the political aspirations of a man who haunted before them, shamelessly and yet truthfully, his participation in the conspiracies that have doomed the working class to unremitting wage slavery and remorseless penury.

THE QUESTION OF CLASSES.

Social Democrats are not drawing upon their imagination when they say that society is being rapidly divided into two classes, a capitalist class and a working class.

The fact, however painful it may be to some, cannot be disputed, unless by those who are ignorant of the economic tendency of the times or who willfully misrepresent the true conditions existing everywhere in the United States, and throughout the world where industrial development has passed beyond the primitive stage. There is a vast difference between the society of today, with its wonderful inventions, its immense factories and mills, and improved facilities in transportation and distribution, and the society of sixty years ago, with its small gauge method of conducting business, and to blindly close our eyes to this difference is simply to indulge in the deceptive pastime of "patching fig leaves for the naked truth."

Statistics to prove the contention of Social Democrats that the wealth of the nation is constantly concentrating with increased celerity into fewer and fewer hands, are without number and need not be quoted here. What we want to point out here is this: that while Social Democrats proclaim this truth, they do so with the object in view of educating the victims of an unjust system to first, the cause of their misery; and second, the only remedy for their ills. The possession by a few of the means of production and distribution, to which the working people must gain access to earn a livelihood, is inevitable under the capitalist system. Competition with its brutal strife has resulted in the "survival of the fittest" in brutality, cunning and duplicity in the economic field and the "fittest" have duplicated their successes in the political field, where behind a barrier of laws they continue to strengthen their grasp upon the things upon which depend the destinies of millions.

This capitalist class has achieved its object by working within the limits of the two dominant parties, only changing their support to either as circumstances, time and place would demand. With the awakening intelligence of the working class to this state of affairs, has come a recognition of the principle of independent political action having for its main purpose the ownership by society of those things necessary to the welfare of society, but now monopolized by a class. Keeping step with this recognition by the working class of their interests is the destruction of political affiliations on the part of the supporters of the capitalist parties, the obliteration of old party lines and the alignment by the capitalists into one political body which in this country will be the republican party. In a few years, sooner perhaps than some expect, there will be but two political parties in the United States, one seeking to perpetuate injustice as personified in Capitalism, the other seeking to inaugurate the truer system of Socialism.

Social Democrats are no more responsible for the existence of classes, than they are for the war in the Philippines. They fight the individual capitalists, only so far as his interests, as one of the capitalist class affects the interests of the working class. Society being dominated socially, politically and industrially by the capitalist, the abolition of the system breeding classes, class hatred and the exploitation of man by man, can only be attained by those who are the chief sufferers—the working class. This is their mission. They will establish by exercising their political power and with the aid of all others who recognize these truths, a system of industry, where there will be no more classes, no more hatred and no more strife.

"When old evils shall be righted, And above the lands be lighted, Freedom's beacons shall be lighted, While the earth is filled with song."

The ballot as here illustrated, Social Non. Paper.

PROSPERITY AND SAVINGS BANKS.

As an evidence of prosperity and to refute the statements of "charlatans that the common people are oppressed," the local daily, republican, quotes bank statements as follows: "5,385,746 of these common people own savings bank deposits, aggregating \$2,065,632,298, having \$187,478,971 in surplus or undivided profits. The average amount of each savings account is reported as \$383.54, an average increase for the current year for each depositor of \$10.66, and the amount per capita of such deposits is given at \$27.67, a per capita increase for the fiscal year of 1898, as for the entire population of \$1.11 represented in the savings of the five million and odd savings bank depositors. And this increase of \$126,255,263 of savings bank deposits for the fiscal year 1898, the accumulated savings of these five million of savings bank deposits was available to all of our 75,000,000 of people."

These figures, briefly analyzed mean this, in this year of "unexampled prosperity" that the savings bank depositors were able to each save only \$10.66 more than in previous years; that these depositors were only able, each of them, to save \$27.67 in this same prosperous year, or working 300 days in the year, not 10 cents a day; and if the sum deposited was spread over all the people they would each have been able to save \$1.11, during the year. Truly a wonderful kind of prosperity! Then it must be remembered that in order to make the average of \$27.67 for each depositor, some must have had to deposit more than others. One depositor could have saved a hundred dollars, while ten others only saved a dollar apiece, but the average of all eleven would be ten dollars. This is a simple illustration, but it is a true one.

But the entire population do not save money and have savings bank deposits. According to the figures quoted, only five million people do. What then of the remaining seventy million? Are they all profligate, spendthrifts or drunkards, that they do not save, the proverbial "something for a rainy day"? Or do they get a chance to save? Or why should there be a "rainy day" at all, when wealth is all abundant, and the work of hand and brain is daily producing hitherto unknown wonders in science, invention and everything else that is making this the richest civilization the world has ever known?

What sort of a system is it that forces upon those who produce the wealth of the nation, the alternative either of scripping and pinching all their weary lives to guard against an uncertain and hazardous future, or of providing themselves, as their needs demanded, with the few enjoyments their paltry recompense admits and afterwards pay the penalty by perhaps dragging out old age in a poorhouse, with a pauper's grave gaping beyond? Is this a system compatible with the boasted intelligence of the "freest, greatest people on earth"?

A prosperity which permits only five out of every seventy-five people to save money, for the benefit after all of the class who use that money to produce more profits, a prosperity which demands niggardliness and selfishness to prolong its life, a prosperity which seeks to content the people with a relatively small share of the increased wealth resulting from the increased productivity of their labor is a fake, illogical prosperity, which falsifies its proclaimers out of their own mouths.

It is a great review of the People. On the whole, how respectable they are, how sober, how deadly dull. See how worn out the poor girls are becoming, how they gaze, what lightning eyes most of them have! The stoop in the shoulders so universal among them merely means over-toll in the workroom. Not one in a thousand shows the elements of taste in dress, vulgarity and worse glares in all but every costume. Observe this middle aged woman; it would be small surprise that their good looks had vanished, but whence comes it they animal, repulsive, absolutely vicious in ugliness? Mark the men in their turn; four in every six have visages so distorted by ill health that they excite disgust; their hair is cut down to within half an inch of the scalp; their legs are twisted out of shape by evil conditions of life from birth upward. Whenever a youth and a girl come along arm in arm, how fantastically shows the man's coarseness! They are pretty, so many of these girls, delicate in feature, graceful in build, lovely in their natural development.

and the Philippines, is that one is being conducted by England and the other by the United States. Both are in the interest of capitalist extension and consequent capitalist exploitation.

If the people are ugly and repulsive, they are such because the conditions bred by a system, wherein men and women are compelled to battle and fight each other and submit to those conditions to secure a livelihood make them so, and the hypocritical tears of a mouthpiece of those who support that system are only the pouring of salt water into the wounds of labor.

The National Association of Manufacturers will open a warehouse for exhibiting samples of American manufactures at Shanghai, China, to be followed by others at Hamburg, Germany; Kobe, Japan, and some place in South Africa. The intention is to encourage export trade that this country "may be safeguarded against over-production." It is mentioned that nearly every member of the association is in favor of the retention of the Philippine Islands by the United States. All the other commercial nations of the world are also trying to prevent "over-production" by extending their markets and the question arises, when there are no more new countries to explore and extension can go no further what will our wise capitalist do then?

Laurence Gronlund, died in New York city on Sunday morning last. He was born in Denmark in 1846, and became known the world over as the author of "The Co-operative Commonwealth" considered by some as being the best book on scientific socialism, written in the English language. He was also the author of "Ca Ira, or Danton in the French Revolution," which he termed his favorite work. His latest book, "The New Economy," attracted considerable attention, and he was at work on another when he died. For some time previous to his death he was a member of the New York Journal staff.

A Boston paper says Senator Lodge is going to speak in this city during the campaign. The people of Haverhill haven't forgotten a certain memorable occasion when Senator Lodge took part in a political symposium under the auspices of the Central Labor Union and it is safe to say the Senator also vividly remembers what took place that evening.

The rumor is current that the opponents of the Social Democrats are going to "lay low" until about ten days before election, when the district will be flooded with speakers and literature in the hope of stampeding the voters. Can't be done. The voters of these parts have progressed beyond the stampeding stage.

Prices of meat, flour and other necessities of life are still rising. All workmen whose wages have gone up with the prices should vote for the republican and democratic parties next month.

A nightgown to be worn by one of the Vanderbilt babies, cost \$300, about the average wages a shoemaker receives in a year. The question is: who has done the most to benefit society, the shoemaker or the millionaire's baby? And again, where did the \$300 come from that bought the baby's nightgown?

When workmen kick at hard times: "Times are good out West," say the Eastern politicians. "Times are good back East," say the Western politicians. "Times are good, anywhere else but where you happen to be at the time."

Twenty-two men are entombed in a mine in Pottsville, Pa. Seven lines in daily paper. "Vanderbilt dies"—three columns in daily paper. The first are only miners, the second—a millionaire. Moral: There are no classes in the United States.

Andrew Carnegie was lamenting in Dumfries, Scotland, the other day the inhuman methods used by nations in time of warfare. They use cannon, the Mauser, the Martini and other improved murder machines. Andy only had common rifles at Homestead in 1893.

The only material difference between the wars in the Transvaal

THE HINZE UPRIGHT PIANO

If you are looking for a piano possessing the musical qualities of a \$300 instrument, in a neat French Walnutcase, for

\$167.00

We have it. This piano is manufactured by one of the largest factories in the world and has a backing of a million dollars. It is without doubt, the finest piano ever offered for the money. This price entitles you to a stool and a chair. Delivered free to any place within the radius of five miles of Haverhill. It has a five year guarantee, the tone is clear and rich, the action well balanced, and the case strong and artistic. Our terms are ten dollars down and one dollar per week. We have in stock and can show you pianos from seven other manufacturers ranging from \$127.00 to \$450.00. These are new pianos direct from the factory.

A. B. SMITH & CO., Piano Warerooms, 71 Merrimack Street, Haverhill, Mass.

Distinctive Merit is what we claim for our line of BOY'S CLOTHING. It has individuality and retains its shape to the end. Have you seen those new Suits which will be worn so extensively this winter? We have a choice assortment of them—ages 6 to 12, made and trimmed in excellent taste. Our line of Boy's & Children's Reefers is worthy of your careful attention. A very good looking affair can be bought for \$1.47. Better grades as high as \$6.00, mostly with water collars. Warren Emerson, CORNER FLEET STREET.

Boy's & Children's Reefers

The world is so unequally divided, and one-half don't know and don't care how the other half lives. To the rich man it is a matter of indifference what sort of fuel is used in his kitchen, but to the hard-working sons of toil who labor incessantly for little pay every dime and every cent is a matter of the greatest importance. Cooking and heating by gas has been proved to be the cheaper and better than any other means at present in use. The Gas Company works for all classes alike, without distinction. To a man with a limited income, it offers inducements that should not be overlooked. The new management, having in mind the greatest benefit to the greatest number, are selling

Warren Emerson, CORNER FLEET STREET.

The Pity 'tis 'tis True:

At prices never before heard of. But people will say this is not sound business—you cannot afford to sell at 50 per cent, and 60 per cent, under actual-cost price. The answer is—this Company is not looking for any immediate return; it is satisfied to wait a year or two, or even longer, for any profit on the sale of gas, and in the meantime the people get the benefit of cheap heat and cheap fuel. We have

COOKERS at \$2.00 each and High-Class RANGES at \$7.20

In using gas the expense only begins when you turn to cook. It ceases when you turn it off. A four tube radiator will heat any ordinary room. It costs \$1.75 and the expense of gas used is from 1-2 to 2 cents an hour. If not convenient to pay all at once, you can pay by instalments.

Haverhill Gas Light Co., OFFICE, 106 Merrimack Street. N. E. Telephone 43-3. People's "236-4.

WE SELL... Domestic Sewing Machines CALL AND EXAMINE. PRICES \$20 to \$65. CASH OR INSTALLMENTS. TEN YEARS GUARANTEE. PENTUCKET CYCLE CO., 19 WATER ST. W. E. BURKE, Manager.

For a Nice Overcoat

Made to your measure or a Fine Black Suit or a First Class Pair of Pants At a Very Low Price. Go To

S. GOLDMAN, 188 Merrimack Street.

We also do Fine Repairing, Cleansing and Pressing. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Returned.

STATE NEWS.

It is the desire of the publishers that the Haverhill Social Democrat reflect as much as possible the movement for Social Democracy throughout the state...

LYNN.

On Monday night, Comrades Winfield P. Porter and Representative James F. Carey spoke at a largely attended rally in Odd Fellows hall.

Comrade Miles made a short speech in which he said the creed of Social Democrats was "The poor we need not have with you always."

Comrade Miles made a short speech in which he said the creed of Social Democrats was "The poor we need not have with you always."

Restriction of immigration, tariff reform, a different monetary standard were some of the methods proposed to bring about a change of conditions.

Shorter working hours, the taking of the gas water and electric car plants by the municipality were among other things demanded by the Socialist platform.

The speaker felt in his soul that the hour had struck and the time was ripe when Old Glory should wave over a people free from carling care and want.

Society was now divided into two forces, those who wished to establish an industrial monarchy and those who desired instead to bring about an industrial democracy.

There was a time in the early days of this republic when each family supplied itself with the needs of life, and there was comparative industrial equality.

Some time ago in Haverhill a complaint came, saying to a lot of turned workmen that they were not really turned workmen, because if they were they would, when the dull times came in their occupation, turn their hands to something else.

and sink lower in the scale of civilization. The remedy, the speaker concluded, was in Social Democracy and the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution.

FROM THE HUB.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE STATE SECRETARY ON LOCAL AND STATE AFFAIRS.

At last Boston has begun to bestir herself and to bethink herself where her charity begins. Up to the present time our most active workers have been devoting their best energies and most of their time to the work of the state committee, and the perfecting of a compact and thorough state organization.

Permits a few individuals, forming a capitalist class, to own all the means of wealth production, such as the land, mines, factories, mills and railroads.

While it grows naturally and inevitably out of the present industrial system, will be upon an entirely different basis, viz. the basis of collective instead of industrial ownership of the means of production.

LABOR'S SHARE.

Concerning the labor cost of a good farm wagon being only 48 hours and 18 minutes, and the wage cost only \$7.18, a reader wants to know the cost of raw material.

While on this subject it may interest you to know that the government report (13th annual report of Labor Commissioner) shows that 26 bushels of wheat under hand methods of production cost \$4 in wages, and only \$1.12 in wages by machine production.

Here are a few things given in the report and what is paid in wages for the production of them by modern machine methods.

For producing 25 pounds of rice one cent in wages is paid. Landslide plow, cast iron oak beams and handles, 75 cents. 14 tooth steel garden rakes, one cent.

Whitcomb's socks \$1.22. Let me again impress on Socialists that they should lose no time in making application to the Labor Commissioner, Washington, D. C., for this report.

While the heart beats young, and our pulses leap and dance, With every day a holiday and life a glad romance.

While the heart beats young, and our pulses leap and dance, With every day a holiday and life a glad romance.

On Boston Common. Meetings under the auspices of the Social Democrat party are held every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock on the Common in Boston.

Social Democrat Party of America.

TO THE VOTERS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

No matter how many issues may be raised by capitalist politicians to confuse unthinking minds there is but one real fundamental issue before the workers of America today, and that is—Socialism vs. Capitalism.

CAPITALISM.

Permits a few individuals, forming a capitalist class, to own all the means of wealth production, such as the land, mines, factories, mills and railroads.

This system in its development, naturally and inevitably leads to the concentration of enormous wealth and power in the hands of a few, and the impoverishment and subjection of the many.

SOCIALISM.

While it grows naturally and inevitably out of the present industrial system, will be upon an entirely different basis, viz. the basis of collective instead of industrial ownership of the means of production.

Various committees were appointed and plans laid for a vigorous campaign through which we intend to elect a mayor this year.

While the final aim of the Social Democratic party is nothing short of the institution of the Co-operative Commonwealth, the kind of legislation which it seeks to enact in the meantime is illustrated by measures introduced by Representatives Carey and Seates in the legislature.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Appeared on the scene, having for its object the organization of the working class and all others who believe in Socialism, into a strong, united body, with a view to obtaining the political power and by its use, completing the inevitable transition from capitalism to socialism.

When a working majority is obtained, the Social Democratic Party will proceed to carry out, as rapidly as possible, the demands set forth in the platform annexed.

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Haverhill Social Democrat in bundles of 50 and upwards at 1 cent a copy. No man is born in this world whose work is not born with him.—Lowell.

We've No Axe to Grind in Our Business! No Special Trade to cater to. Our aim is to meet your wants often more than half way. Don't Patronize Us!

CHEAP Don't Go Anywhere else but to... THE KEMPTON CO., 62 Merrimack St.

JUST MARRIED FOLKS

Some others too, no doubt will need furniture for their new homes. We are ready to serve them. We have already for 20 years supplied satisfactory furniture and continue to do so every year.

F. E. TUCKER, 132-136 Merrimack St. EVERY THING FOR THE HOME.

CARTER'S FAMOUS Fifty Cent SCARFS Are Worthy Your Inspection!

Talking Machines. We are headquarters for Talking Machines. Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, has his name as a trade mark on every Phonograph.

JOHN F. CARTER, Leading Hatter and Furnisher, 19 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

J. D. CODDAIRE, LAFAYETTE SQUARE. The place to buy New and Second Hand Furniture, Stoves and Ranges at a bargain is at...

J. O. ELLISON & CO. Coal and Grain. C. A. TWOMBLY & CO., Furnishing Undertakers. UNDER G. A. R. HALL, COURT ST., HAVERHILL, MASS.

Union Directory

Meetings of Local Trades unions are held at Labor headquarters, 25 Washington street, as follows: Boot and Shoe Workers Union No. 1, Monday. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 2, Tuesday. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 3, Thursday. Boot and Shoe Makers' Union No. 351, Friday. Typographical Union, First Monday in each month. Carpenters' Union, every Tuesday evening. Box Makers' Union, every other Tuesday. Hatters' Union, every other Monday. Home Shoers' Union, every other Friday. Shoe Council, every Thursday. Central Labor Union, every other Sunday. Lathers' Union, every Friday night. Bricklayers' Union, every Monday night, 201 Washington street.

UNION MATTERS.

The Central Labor Union, of Boston, last Sunday voted down a resolution calling for independent political action.

The gasfitters' strike in Boston was declared off on Monday morning last, the demands of the union being conceded. The men received the eight-hour workday without reduction in pay and abolition of the apprentice system.

All Social Democrats and sympathizers with labor should demand the union label when purchasing goods and thus practically aid the trades unions.

Meetings of the Carpenters' and Boot and Shoe Workers' union, No. 2, were held on Tuesday night. The former admitted one new member and the latter transacted only routine business.

A New England telephone has been placed in labor headquarters. Call, 448-2.

The lathers of Newburyport have issued an appeal for the re-organization of the Lathers' Protective union.

Agent Donovan returned Tuesday morning from his visit to Salem and Lynn, and stated that everything is serene in labor circles in those cities. Notification has been received that the Brockton Shoe Council has accepted the decision of the Rochester, N. Y., convention relative to 25-cent dues, etc., and the new rules will immediately be put in force in that city.

In Haverhill members of Union No. 1, B. & S. W. will commence to pay the 25-cent dues on the first of November, and a general reorganization of the union will then be made. Mr. Donovan stated that there is no serious opposition expected in this city over the change, and the remaining unions will commence to pay the increase on

BROCKTON SHOE TROUBLE.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18, 1899.—At today's session of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, the sub-committee appointed to report upon the dispute between the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the boot and shoe workers of Brockton, Mass., submitted a report, which, after considerable discussion, was unanimously adopted. It declares that the executive council decides: "That the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union rescind their action revoking the charters of the Brockton local unions on the condition that the local unions call a special meeting on or before Oct. 25, at which declaration shall be made of their loyalty to the Boot and Shoe Workers' union."

The Brockton workers will be required to pay dues to the general office from the date their charters were revoked, the payment of the dues already made by them to the local unions being regarded as the 1-2 cents to which the local unions are entitled under the law.

The executive council deems the suggestion of the Brockton boot and shoe workers for holding another convention at an early date as inadvisable. In view of the vast interests involved, a conference between a committee of three of the boot and shoe workers of Brockton and the general officers of the union is recommended to be held in Boston on Oct. 28, for the purpose of adjusting existing differences.

WARD'S Star Laundry.

We do not compete in our laundry work. All we ask is for you to compare our work with other laundries. Our success during the last year has proven the merits of our work, doing as we are a very large business. We receive by hand and also by mail orders, and we are quite a saving for you during the year. Send postal note and we will call. We deliver in any part of the city. 52 WINGATE STREET

The Labor Movement From Pole to Pole.

Some interesting facts have been communicated to L'Economiste Francais, of Paris, by a correspondent with reference to the operation of the Standard Oil Co. in Germany. The trust has obtained a strong footing in England, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Italy and France, but in none of these countries is it so strongly organized as in Germany. In 1892 it furnished almost four-fifths of the petroleum consumed within the empire, and since then its influence has continued to grow. Its methods are always the same. First, it buys up the importing houses, either by laying before them the seduction of advantageous terms, or by forcing them to capitulate by a determined and ruinous competition. No sooner are these houses conquered than they are transformed into separate joint stock companies, or absorbed by existing companies in which the American trust has a controlling interest. They thus become affiliated agents of that trust, which is at one and the same time able to secure a monopoly and to conceal its operations. Gradually, in less than ten years, the independent petroleum commerce of the ports of the North Sea and the Baltic, as well as that of the large cities in the interior, has disappeared—annexed or destroyed by the Americans.

In the city election in Mannheim, Baden, Germany, the Socialists had a walkover, polling 4,626 votes against 1,184 for the National Liberals and 356 for the People's party. The outcome is regarded as foreshadowing large gains for the Socialists in the coming election for members of the Legislature of Baden.

The anti-trust league organized at the recent Chicago conference is thinking of calling another convention. The league doesn't seem to be spreading very rapidly for some reason or other—perhaps because there are not so many suckers to be caught as formerly.

The cotton mill owners of Fall River, Mass., profess to be able to save at least one million dollars a year in operating expenses by organizing a trust. What's the matter with enacting an anti-trust law and making those plants spend that million a year on traveling salesmen, etc.?

A large tobacco factory in Louisville, Ky., has been unionized, and will probably remain so until the trade unionists boom its trade by label agitation, when it will sell out to the trust for a pretty figure, and then the union employes can take their clothes and go.

The Socialist party of Sweden has issued a statement concerning its condition. In 1894 the party had 7,625 members, and after that year the party went forward in leaps and bounds until 28,478 active members were enrolled under the party banner.

Meagre returns are made of the general election in Sweden. It is known, however, that the Socialists won a Congressman in Stockholm and came within a few votes of winning in other old party strongholds. The Socialists appear to have made gains all along the line, drawing about equally from the Conservative and Liberal parties, and at no place so far as heard from is a loss recorded.

The Standard Oil trust has again shot forth its claws and pulled in the newly organized salt trust. The Standard now influences some 40 old combines, and Rockefeller is now engaged in a battle with the Carnegie interests to obtain control of the great whaleback lake-carriers and is winning.

A "mechanical rat" has been invented by a Massachusetts man. It is designed to carry a string fastened to cables through conduits. It consists of a piece of clockwork driving three wheels which can be made to travel 400 feet in a minute of the spring. The device is meant to save labor in laying wire for telegraph and telephone companies.

The British Socialists and progress ive trade unionists have not lessened their agitation one particle to prevent war in South Africa, despite the abuse of the capitalist press, the professions of jingo and patriots and their hire whiskey-soaked ruffians. Many anti war resolutions have been adopted.

Sir Arthur Hardinge, in a parliamentary paper just issued on "Slavery in East Africa," declares that "a little honest negro wail in East Africa is not so badly off as a white homeless child similarly situated in Europe."

Municipal election in Moravia, Britanny, resulted in the Socialists being kept out of office for the reason that all the old parties combined against them. The former, however, polled 1,100 votes and came near winning as it was.

The New York printers are trying to organize a "Brotherhood of Labor" for the purpose of boycotting the Sun out of existence. The Spanish cigar-makers of that city won their strike for increased wages.

The New South Wales government is now dependent on the Labor party, which holds the balance of power, and it can well be believed that the Laborites are demanding concessions.

The window glass workers, the trust and the independent houses have at last effected a compromise, and after being idle for many months will go to work in about a month.

The Liverpool Trades Council has taken control of and issues a weekly paper.—On October 27 Tom Mann and Ben Tillett began issuing the British Socialist News from London.

Some 17,000 applications for pensions have already been filed by soldiers in the war against Spain.

That means more grief for the man with the hoe.

The cost of strikes and lockouts in Great Britain totals a total loss in wages alone during the last two years of one hundred million dollars.

An army of unemployed workers is being organized in the manufacturing towns of Creusot, France, to march to Paris and demand relief from the government.

Once more there is general talk of organizing a federation of railway employes. The five brotherhoods are to be included in the organization.

The Socialists of Holland will start a daily paper at the beginning of next year. All reports agree that their party is growing at a wonderful rate.

Nearly all the zinc mines in Missouri are closed down. The workers demand higher wages and the operators have declared a sort of lockout.

That settles it! The United Christian party has been born in Iowa and is going to make everybody good and happy even under capitalism.

One of the tentacles of the Standard Oil trust has shot into Indian Territory and gobbled up thirty-five copper claims.

The two hatmakers' unions have amalgamated, and the new organization will now have 22,900 members.

A Nebraska justice has declared the anti-trust law of that state unconstitutional. Shades of Bryan!

About 50 manufacturers of underwear knit goods in the East are organizing a mammoth trust.

AS CLAFLIN SEES IT.

It is now settled as nearly as anything can be almost a year in advance, that the Democratic party in 1900 will come out in its platform in a general denunciation of all trusts, claiming an entirely mythical "historic hostility" to them and propose as a remedy that we by law compel all the trusts to legal enactment, restore the little trader and exploiter who succeeds in bringing on a panic every little while "before de wah, sur." This will be historic, but unfortunately it will not work.

The trouble with the Democratic party of today is that while it is enthusiastically content, its remedy is insufficiently inadequate. It is said the time, to begin with, is a child is 50 years before it is born, and the Democratic party might perhaps have been successful in checking the trusts by law if they had been soon enough, which as usual, they did not.

It is also settled, just as much as precedent and historic egotism can settle anything one year ahead of its convention, that the Republican party, on the plea of being a business man's party, a truly loyal and grand old party, the repository of all the wisdom and most of the virtue in the country, will modestly request of Uncle Sam the privilege of regulating the trusts scientifically in the sacred interests of business. They will take the probable ground that the Democratic platform is a humbug, and that whereas, all the trusts have grown up during the Republican era since the war, the business interests demand that they be dealt with by the party that is, or ought to be, best acquainted with their nature and origin. They will point out that some trusts have reduced prices and should therefore be commended, that others which have increased prices should be regulated and that all of them should be studied scientifically as infant phenomena and properly labeled and classified, by the doctors of the Republican school of alleged political economy exclusively.

This, I submit, the historic attitude of these two worthy old parties (worthy of burial) and it is with a sigh of relief that we turn to the plans of the Social Democratic party which while too young to possess a history has a well defined "historic" attitude.

We hold that whereas, it is a good thing to organize and systematize business, therefore business should be organized and systematized by and for the benefit of the public only!

That whereas, the trust makers discovered this principle in advance of the people and put it in practice at their own risk they are entitled to a note of thanks and a substantial reward for the incidental service to mankind, but under no circumstances are they entitled to claim the right to exploit the people another day beyond the time necessary to educate the people to demand public ownership which is a natural and a historic right.

This demand for public ownership of trusts and monopolies is the inevitable and the scientific solution of the question. There will be Dred Scott decisions, John Brown episodes, Kansas affairs, etc., but the question will be settled and settled right, let us hope without resort to force. By the use of force the world staggers under a burden of war debts mountains high, over a volcano threatening momentary destruction, at the end of whose crater is a stream of blood in the name of civilization. Social Democrats believe the hour has arrived to introduce reason as the arbiter of our policies, the tribunal of our disputes. Let reason, therefore, by the ballot, secure scientific settlement of the trust question.

—Summer F. Clafin, in Exeter, N. H., Gazette.

Haverhill Social Democrat in bundles of 50 and upwards at 1 cent a copy.

Teacher—Johnny, what do you mean by tearing out that page of your geography?

Johnny—I'm sorry, torn, out this page on Spain's invasion. It's so good, she ain't got none.—Strawser Herald.

WHAT A SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR COULD DO.

TOLD BY A SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

SINGLE-HANDED HE COULD PAVE THE WAY IN MASSACHUSETTS OR ANY OTHER STATE FOR SOCIALIST SUPREMACY AT THE BALLOT BOX.

This article, necessarily brief through limitation of space, is based on the mass of the Massachusetts general court, though its general conclusions may apply to other states. A governor is the recognized chief executive of a state, and with the advice of the council (numbering eight in Massachusetts, besides the lieutenant-governor) which he has full power to call together, orders and directs the affairs of the commonwealth according to the laws of the land.

The governor, and in his absence the lieutenant-governor, is a president of the council, but without vote; and the lieutenant-governor is a member of the council except when in the chair.

The governor, with the advice of council, may adjourn or prorogue (extend) the session of the general court to any time desired by the two houses, or call it together earlier than usual, if the welfare of the commonwealth require. In case of disagreement between the two houses regarding the time of adjournment or extension, the governor, with the advice of council, has a right to adjourn or prorogue for ninety days, as the public good may require.

The governor is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of all military forces of the state by sea and land, and has full power, from time to time, to train, instruct, exercise and govern the militia and navy, and for special defense and safety, to assemble the inhabitants of the state in martial array, and to lead them against an invading foe, pursuing and destroying by force of arms, or in any fitting way, all or every person and persons attempting the destruction, invasion, detriment or annoyance of the commonwealth.

The power of pardon and amnesty, and the appointing of all judicial officers, solicitor general, notaries public and coroners, resides in the governor, with advice of the council. Major-generals are commissioned by the governor, who also appoints the adjutant general, together with all officers of forts and garrisons and all continental officers in the province of the commonwealth to appoint.

Moneys are issued from the state treasury by warrant under the governor's hand while various heads of departments must submit to him reports relative to the affairs of the state. No bill or resolve of the state or house can become a law until it has been laid before the governor for his review. If the governor refuses to sign, the bill or resolve must be reconsidered—and approved by a two-thirds vote and may vote of both branches of the legislature before it can become a law over the governor's objection. Thus a Socialist governor can often successfully defeat legislation hostile to the true interests of humanity, or in any event could, by veto, emphasize the policy of the Socialists, while at the same time the veto and nay vote thus required would reveal the identity of those opposed to the principles of collective ownership and operation resulting in the return of a larger number of Socialists to the general court in the following year.

Since the candidates of the higher official positions usually receive the smallest number of votes in new parties, the election of a Socialist governor would naturally imply the simultaneous election of a Socialist majority in house and senate, as the Socialist sentiment necessary to place a Socialist governor in the chair would, under normal conditions, suffice to guarantee a Socialist supremacy in both branches of the legislature.

Lacking the support of both house and senate, however, even in the face of an openly hostile council, a Socialist governor could do much to promote the principles of collective ownership and operation. His official position would add weight to his words, he would be in demand as a speaker, while his public utterances would be heard by large assemblies but would be transmitted by the press to many and distant quarters.

Thus it will be seen that by voice, in public and private, by pen, by pardoning and appointive power, by veto in the discussions of the council, and by the sword (though this latter is hardly to be used with the peaceable principles of Socialism), a Socialist governor could wield great powers and exert a strong influence in the direction of the establishment of the cooperative commonwealth, which must underly true progress in future and contribute to the higher power of interests of humanity.

The preamble of the Massachusetts constitution states that "The end of the institution, maintenance and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquility their natural rights, and the blessings of life; and whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity and happiness."

In the presence of great and growing trusts and corporations, founded upon gigantic aggregations of capital, which on the one hand are elevating the price of commodities and on the other denying that employment to increasing thousands which is necessary to securing the means for purchasing these commodities, it should be patent to the most casual observer that the power of enjoying in safety and tranquility their natural rights, and the blessings of life, is not, at present, secured to the individual who compose society. It was not intended, it is not right, that a few have wrested from the many, by legislative jugglery, the control and assumed ownership of the vast stores of earth's mineral wealth, and are fast doing the

same by every necessity and commodity. Justice, no less than mercy, demands such alteration, such reconstruction of government as shall in reality guarantee and furnish, to every individual, those rights set forth in the declaration of its constitution.

In the organizing of great corporations in private hands, society is invaded by a foe more deadly than any armed host, because more insidious in its methods and clothed with the authority of existing law. The value of organization and co-operation is recognized by every thinking, intelligent man, and it is true that "trusts" and great corporations are the result of genuine growth along scientific lines of organization and co-operation, while, as such, it is neither possible nor desirable to destroy them. They are the improved machines of method, rendering possible the production and distribution of goods with the least expenditure of time and energy. Their danger and injustice lies not in this direction, but in the fact that the resultant blessings go only to the few, while many are cursed by inevitably displaced labor, as industrial organization hastens on. As well talk of destroying locomotives and ocean greyhounds, however, because they have displaced thousands of lumbering coaches and slow-mailing vessels. Rather let these trusts, the great modern, labor saving, time saving, product increasing machines, be owned and operated by society for the good of all, where now they are operated by private individuals for the few who own and control at the expense of the many.

In the building and maintenance of a road by society, the use of that road is forever guaranteed to the wealthiest individual without regard to compensation, while the cost is exacted from those who are able to give. In the same manner, when society shall maintain, own and control all the means of production and distribution, when the principle of the road, the public school, the public park, shall be extended to all industrial activities, society will bestow upon every last individual every blessing made possible by the advance of science and the development of organized effort. In return for these great and ever-increasing blessings, society will act, from every able bodied adult, that proportionate share of labor, mental and physical, necessary to maintain society in a condition to so bless.

When this shall come to pass, as come to pass it must and will, then, and not till then, shall come to pass that form of government described in the immortal words of the immortal Lincoln, "that government of the people, by the people, for the people," and that "shall not perish from the earth."

Such is the end for which every intelligent individual should strive, whether he be a Socialist governor, a business man, or a laborer at the bench.

—Winfield P. Porter.

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