

THE HAVERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

No. 21. Vol. 1.

Haverhill, Mass., February 24, 1900.

Price 2 Cents

The New York Store

"THE OLD MEN FOR COUNSEL AND THE YOUNG MEN FOR WAR" IS AN ADAGE WHICH APPLIES TO BUSINESS AS WELL AS WAR POLICY.

"THE OLD CORNER GROCERY" WITH ENORMOUS PROFITS ON GOODS IS A RELIC OF THE PAST. THE OLD MAN TELLS US HE WAS OBLIGED TO GET THESE PRICES TO BALANCE THE BAD BILLS ON HIS BOOKS.

WE TAKE ADVANTAGE OF HIS EXPERIENCE AND SELL FOR CASH. HE WENT TO MARKET ONCE A YEAR TO GET NEW IDEAS. WE ARE ON THE MARKET EVERY DAY TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF ALL THE NEW IDEAS AND PRICES AND WE GIVE YOU THE ADVANTAGE OF THEM.

WE HAVE PRICES OF ALL PURSES AND GOODS TO SUIT ALL PALATES.

The New York Store, 39-41 Merrimack St.



After
The War
Is Over

The miner will find that gold is just as difficult to get as formerly. Money is pretty hard to get at all times, but if you attend our you can save 50 per cent. on your next winter clothing.

February Clearance Sale

\$8.00 SUITS NOW..... \$5.75
\$12.00 SUITS NOW..... \$7.50
\$15.00 SUITS NOW..... \$10.00

THE SPOT

The Kempton Co.

62 MERRIMACK ST.

All Socialists Are Invited

TO COME AND LEARN
Of the great opportunity that we offer them to save money at the market recommended to them by the SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

RITTERS BAKED BEANS
15c Cans 5c.
LEMON PIE FILLER
15c lb.

- TURKEYS 12c lb
- POWL 12 1/2c lb
- SMELTS 1 lb. 25c
- BARTLETT PEARS 3 Cans 25c
- OUR SPECIAL COFFEE
1 1/2c lb.
- EGGS 14c doz.
- BUTTER 25c lb.
- CHEESE 1 1/2c lb.

200 Market Co.

OUR BOSOM FRIENDS.

For two weeks commencing last Wednesday we shall hold our annual introductory sale of

WHITE SHIRTS.

PRICES TO APPLY DURING THE SALE.

LAUNDERED.		UNLAUNDERED.	
Regular Price	Sale Price	Regular Price	Sale Price
50c	41c	50c	39c
75c	56c	75c	56c
\$1.00	71c	\$1.00	71c
\$1.25	91c		

Remember this is not a sale on shopworn goods but good, desirable merchandise and is done to introduce the different lines we carry. We are agents in this locality for the celebrated Hathaway Shirts.

WARREN EMERSON,

CORNER FLEET ST. - HAVERHILL.

UNDER THE GILDED DOME

THE WALKING OF THE GUILTY GHOST.

Workmen of Lynn, remember Odlin! Odd-Lynn! Pardon me, but the opportunity was too tempting. But truly Lynn is "odd," for it is a city which could be controlled by the working class and yet the city sends this kind of a man to represent it. A workingman's city sends a sympathizer and exponent of "government by injunction" to the legislature of the commonwealth.

It happened in this wise: The Judiciary committee had reported adversely on Carey's bill giving right of trial by jury in contempt cases. It provided that "Any person who is sentenced to pay a fine or to be imprisoned for contempt of court, in a case arising from a strike, lock-out or other contest between employers and employes, shall be entitled to appeal from such sentence and to claim a trial by jury."

When the case came to issue Carey contended that the report of the committee should be rejected. He spoke first of the possible outbreak of a great strike between the trades unions and the granite manufacturers association in the very near future. A mighty conflict may soon be upon us. It is probable that injunctions will be issued by the courts if the men seem to be striking. These men are compelled to win as a means of maintaining a living wage. The injunctions will be used to disorganize the men. In these recurrent conflicts the men have certain rights and in the exercise of these rights the men should not be unjustly interfered with by the courts. The contempt of court and summary process acts have outlived their usefulness. We are passing through an economic evolution wherein a change of law is required.

A striker may be sentenced to prison for refusing to obey an injunction that he shall not even reason with his fellow worker in regard to not returning to work. We ask that he shall have right to trial by jury in such cases.

MacCartney supported his colleague in his contention. He spoke of the increase in the number of trusts and the rapid accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few. We are not living in a democracy but in a plutocracy. Men in three professions, viz the ministry, journalism and law cannot achieve what men are pleased to call success, without catering to the power of wealth.

The lawyer to succeed along the ordinary lines of success must espouse the cause of corporations. His whole education and training lead him to sympathize with capital against the laboring classes. A judge is but a man with all the prejudices of men. He is a lawyer. In many cases he is simply a corporation lawyer promoted.

The country member reviewed the Chicago strike at length, defending Eugene V. Debs and his associates and citing the case as illustrating the tyranny of the courts. No judge should

have the right to incarcerate an American citizen without trial by jury. If appeal was taken.

At this point Odlin of Lynn arose. He swerved at the bill as being weakly and foolishly drawn. He said it could not accomplish its object. It interfered with the libel law. It is a serious offence to stand up against a judge in contempt. The purpose of the bill is to prevent a person to continue in contempt and to paralyze the arms of the court. He said that the desire of Mr. Carey was to have contempt cases take the same degree as drunkenness and minor offences. At this point, he became abusive. He said that probably the same men who were up for drunkenness were also behind this bill. He denied that Mr. Carey represented any honest laboring men. He represented not these but the disturbers of the peace—architects and the lower classes.

Carey was on his feet in an instant. In impassioned words he defended his constituency. He said the men of Haverhill were not dead beats or dishonest. Had it not been for that class the republic could not have existed. The abolitionists were called anarchists and the men who once defied them hang their heads in shame. The dead beats are on the other side. You should have seen them line up for the old parties in the recent Haverhill election. He said that as long as he was sent there he would defend his class.

They might hiss but he would mope in a South African forest. He would see to it that his constituents knew they were called dead beats and tramps. It is not well for a member's constituents to be assailed as they have by the member from Lynn. They are of the full stature of American citizens. Whoever assails them assails their superiors. He said in this contempt of court process, like the cord of a strangler, tightens about the throat of my class. I demand in their name that it be removed, else shall the results be upon your head. Failure to remove it forces me to conclude that I could see that the country member was getting a little hot under the collar. When Odlin ceased, he quickly arose and said that he would like to have the member from Lynn distinguish between advocating force and predicting an appeal to force. He said that no one but God knew the patience it required to sit here day after day and see the passage of strings of corporation measures, or to listen to prolonged and eloquent debates on whether Roger Williams should be allowed to return from banishment. He asked Odlin to name instances where injunctions were issued against corporations in the interests of the laboring class. I say again, workmen of Lynn, remember Odlin!

On a rising vote the bill was rejected by 16 to 24.

On Monday, MacCartney's bill giving five per cent of the electors of the city the right of demanding from the city council the submission of a subject to a referendum—this innocent bill was rejected by a vote of 10 to 29.

(Continued on Page Three.)

AS THE CAT WATCHES THE MOUSE,

Just so do WE watch and look after the INTEREST of our CUSTOMERS. Once a transient customer we strive by upright business methods to make him a permanent one; at all times showing him the latest creations as the market produces them.

JUST NOW,

It is our pleasure to show you customer winners on the

Overcoat Question.

Are you satisfied to save 25 per cent on your overcoat purchase? If so, reach 68 Merrimack street at the first opportunity.

Rowe & Emerson

68 MERRIMACK STREET.

TELEPHONE 426-2.

CITY OF HAVERHILL



Office of City Clerk,
February 24, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that a hearing will be granted to all persons interested in the petition of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, for locations for poles with wires thereon in the following named streets and highways, at the Aldermen's Room, City Hall, Thursday, March 1, 1900, at 7 1/2 o'clock p. m.

Greenleaf St., Bradford District, south of the present terminus pole route of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company of Massachusetts on this street, 2 poles.

Fernald Avenue, between the residence of Fred S. Mills and Groveland street, 3 poles.

Currier Avenue, between the residence of E. LaCombe and Groveland street, 1 pole.

Main street, between Rosemont street and the residence of T. T. Hazenwood, 5 poles.

Grove street, between the residence of W. P. Tucker and Geo. E. Perkins, 4 poles.

Seventh avenue, between Main street and No. 25 Seventh avenue, residence of Mr. E. J. Winston, 3 poles.

North Main street, between Lakeview avenue and Crosby street, 3 poles.

Crosby street, between Main street and the residence of J. W. Crosby, 1 pole.

Also a hearing will be granted to all persons interested in the petition of Charles W. Chandler and others, that the name of "Joel Road" Bradford district, be changed to "Theater street," at the Aldermen's Room, City Hall, Thursday, March 1, 1900, at 7 1/2 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Board of Aldermen,
WILLIAM W. ROBERTS,
City Clerk.

EDWIN MARKHAM

AUTHOR OF "THE MAN WITH THE HOE," GIVES AN EXPOSITION OF HIS POEM.

(Copyright, 1900, by Doubleday & McClure Company.)

I am often asked how I came to write "The Man With the Hoe." I am myself in a limited sense one of the "Hoe-man." During all my early manhood I was a workingman under hard and incalculable conditions. The smack of the soil and the whirl of the forge are in my blood. I know every cognate and cranny of inch and range. The breaking of the ground with the plow, the sowing and harrowing of the seed, the watching of the skies for the omens of the weather, the heading and thrashing of the wheat, the piling of the haystacks—I know all these things. I know, also, the whistle of the sun-burned boy going to hunt the cows, the lyrical shout of the meadow lark in the field of grain, and the ripple of the popples in the wheat. These things are sweet and deep in memory, but I know, also, the prose of the farm. I know the hard, endless work in the hot sun, the chilling rain. I know the fight against the death clutch reaching to take the home when crops have failed or prices fallen. I know the loneliness of the stretching plain, with the whirl of the dust under foot and the whirl of the hawk overhead. I know the dull sense of hopelessness that beats upon the heart in that monotonous drudgery that leads nowhere, that has no light ahead.

But another force besides the tyranny of overwork helped to stir my heart with the wrongs of the hoe-man. From boyhood till this hour I have pondered over the hoary problem that has been passed down to us from Job. Why should some be ground and broken? Why should so many go down under the wheel of the world to hopeless ruin as far as human eyes can see?

I had also been stirred by the faith of Isaiah, by his great faith in the coming of social justice when men shall not build houses and another inhabit them, "when they shall not plant and another eat."

Then, too, I know how the world's injustice forced from Christ's strong hand that cry against the mouths that devour widow's houses, and that outcry against the feet that walk over graves.

Fourteen years ago I came across a small print of Millet's picture of the hoe-man and it at once struck my heart and my imagination. It was then that I jotted down rough "field notes" of my poem. For years I kept the print on my wall and the pain of it in my heart. And then (ten years ago) I chanced upon the original painting itself.

I soon realized that Millet puts before us no chance peasant, no mere man of fields. No, this stunted and stolid peasant is the type of industrial oppression in all lands and in all labor. He is a man with a needle in a New York sweat shop, a man with a pick in a West Virginia coal mine, a man with a hod in a London alley, a man with a spade on the banks of the Zuyder Zee.

The Hoe-man is the symbol of betrayed humanity. The Toller ground down through ages of oppression, through ages of social injustice. He is the man pushed away from the land by those who fail to use the land, till that he becomes a serf, with no mind in his muscle and no heart in his hand-work. He is the man thrust back and shrunken up by the special privileges conferred upon the idle few.

In the Hoe-man we see the slow, sure and painful degradation of man through endless, hopeless, and joyless labor. Did I say labor? No!—drudgery! This man's battle with the world has been too brutal. He is not going upward in step with the divine music of the world, but his life has been arrested. He is a hulk of humanity, degraded below the level of the roving savage, who has a step of dignity, a tongue of eloquence.

The Hoe-man is the effigy of man, a being with no outlet to his life, no uplift to his soul—a being with no time to rest, no time to think, no time to pray, no time for the mighty hopes that makes us men.

There are a few who say that the hideous Hoe-man does not exist anywhere in the world. Do they hope to dispel this thing by denial? Happy the day when a shrug of the shoulder can dispel this imbruted man—this Accusation!

It is not the mere poverty of the Hoe-man that I deplore, but the impossibility of escape from its killing frost. There are two kinds of poverty, the hard and the soft. Hope has its roots in such poverty, because the means of self help are not removed. The pioneer has no obstacle between himself and success except his own inertia. There is nothing degrading in the hardship he endures. No middle-man comes between him and nature. He has ready access to the land and to other natural resources. With all of his limitations, there is still a path of escape into the heights.

But there is another kind of poverty, hopeless, enervating, destructive of ambition; the poverty of the toiler depicted by Millet, lamented by Ruskin, and grieved over by Carlyle; the poverty of the bent druggist in the sweat-shop, the factories, the mines.

Do I need to say that the hoe poem is not a protest against labor? No; it is my soul's word against the degradation of labor, the oppression of man by man.

I believe in labor as some believe in creeds. I have little respect for an idler, whether at the tramp end or the millionaire end of the social octave. It is against the public good against the economy of nature, for any man to be at the same time a consumer and a non-producer.

(Continued on Page Three.)

TRANSVAAL WAR

HOW LONDON JUSTICE VIEWS THE BRITISH AND BOER "PLEASANTRY."

London Justice, the official organ of the Social Democratic Federation of Great Britain, has, among other things, the following to say touching in various ways upon the war in South Africa.

THE CRY OF THE "BIG ENGLANDER"

The anti-socialist press makes no secret of its delight over the war as a means of distracting attention from vital domestic questions. It is freely and frankly declared in its columns that if the cost of the war prevents any expenditure on social measures, if no consequence of the waste of millions in the destruction of life and property in South Africa the capitalists are left free to work their own sweet will with the lives of the workers at home, this war and its waste will have been a good thing. "Buy more guns and pay lower wages. Build more ironclads and extort more rents for rotten hovels. Starve and sweat and plunder the workers until more of them will be glad to escape from the misery of industrial life by selling themselves for a shilling a day to be shot at. Shout aloud for our glorious empire and its expansion, and so down the voice of those who clamor for better life conditions for the people at home. Let the people rot. The poorer the masses, the more abject wage-slaves they will be." That is the gospel which is now being actively promulgated by the organs of the "Big Englanders"—Bloodshed and plunder abroad, spoliation, misery and reaction at home. Hurrah for the war!

THE RIGHT TO MURDER.

Above everything else these champions of capitalist liberty abhor the interference of society, or of the officers appointed by society in its collective capacity, with enterprising individuals in their ingenious efforts to make big profits by poisoning their fellow creatures. It is conceivable that a set of burglars might protest against the increase of the police force, or indeed, against the maintenance of such a force at all. In the same way the champions of swindling and adulteration in all its forms, who call themselves the "protectors of life and property," are especially incensed against the ever-increasing army of inspectors rendered necessary by the none too harmless pleasantries of their shenanigans. The theory of these people is that unrestricted private enterprise, if left alone, will do the best for itself and for everybody else. It is a theory which certainly might commend itself to the thief and the pickpocket. How delightfully it works out in social life is shown by the frequent exposures, made by sanitary inspectors, of the malpractices of food manufacturers and purveyors, and by the evidence before the committee on food. Poisons of the most virulent nature are used without compunction, as a mere matter of course, in the manufacture of all kinds of food and drink. But then, have we not been told, on high authority, that adulteration is a legitimate form of competition? No wonder, we think, that these professed defenders of "liberty and property" are really champions of the right to murder, and that their clients ought to be hanged.

BOERS AND BASUTOS.

We have heard a good deal from time to time of the probability of an attack upon the Boers by the Basutos. So far nothing of the kind has happened, and so long as the Boers continue to be successful we should imagine that nothing of the kind is likely to happen. Considering all that we have heard of the bitter hostility felt by the different Kaffir tribes towards the Boers, and the cruelty of the latter to the Kaffirs which has caused this feeling of hostility, it is really remarkable that these Kaffirs are said by the British to constantly give correct information to the Boers, and to signal to them the approach of their enemy, while as often misleading the latter.

Yet the British are supposed to be fighting to relieve the Kaffirs of the horrible oppression and cruelty of the Boers! It is as difficult to reconcile the stories of Boer cruelty to the natives with the alacrity of the latter in serving the Boers as it is to reconcile the outrage and oppression of the Outlanders with the fact that some thousands of these Outlanders, English, Irish and Scotch, as well as men of other nationalities, are fiercely fighting on the side of their oppressors and against their deliverers. Either these Outlanders and Kaffirs must be remarkably good Christians, thus to return good for evil, or they must be as stupid as those British workmen who always vote and fight for their masters, or, and this seems to us most probable, the stories of Boer outrage, cruelty and oppression are not all true.

NOTICE.

Special meeting of the Haverhill branch social democratic party on Sunday, Feb. 25, at 1 p. m., at labor headquarters. Delegates to national convention to be instructed. Every member should be present.

WE WILL GIVE WITH EVERY YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION TO THE HAVERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT A GROUP PICTURE OF THE FIRST SOCIALISTS ELECTED TO OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Haverhill Social Democrat

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS

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HAVERHILL, FEBRUARY 14, 1910

INTERNATIONAL CAPITALISM.

There is nothing especially startling in ex-Congressman Macrum's charges that the United States is in secret alliance with the British government in South Africa.

According to the London, Eng. Labor Leader, Miss Reid Stacy (Mrs. Widdington) is reported to have lectured lately in Glasgow, her subject being 'Impressions of America.'

The Gazette points to Justice Hunt of the Montana supreme court as an example of the incorruptibility of the courts and says: 'It would seem from that that the judiciary is not, as a whole, or even in large part, as our socialist friends love to assert, under the thumb of capitalism.'

CAPITALIST LOGIC.

During the past week the Haverhill Gazette has delivered itself of sundry opinions upon political and economic subjects that would be passed unnoticed were they not also opinions expressed by every supporter of capitalism.

'Now, Mr. Carey, don't talk so much about 'my class' when engaged in debate in the legislature. It is becoming monotonous. Besides, this constant chatter about classes tends to array men whose interests are identical into hostile camps.'

'Now capital has the right to buy in the cheapest and to sell in the dearest market it can find.'

If capital has the right to do this, why has not labor also the same right? And when the workers exercise the right to sell their labor power in the dearest market what is to prevent a conflict between capital and labor?

'Mayor Chase objects to a second military company for Haverhill on the ground of expense and for the reason that such organizations are a relic of barbarism.'

Were there any immediate danger of an attack upon this country from the outside, there might be some justification for the establishment of an other military company in Haverhill, but there is no such danger.

'Representative Carey favors a college education for every child, no work until the age of 21 years has been reached, and a system of pensions for old men and women.'

And if they be dreams, at this stage of the world's progress, whose fault and whose blame? This is the richest, greatest country in the world, and yet children are denied, in many instances, even a common school education.

Hunt? Is it not because he is the exception that proves the rule that distinguishes Mr. Hunt from other judges and makes him the object of the Gazette's regard?

The movement for socialism in Ohio is at least assuming definite shape, principally owing to the proposed amalgamation of the social democratic party and the revolutionized socialist labor party.

The democratic party is that absorbing the populist party in Alabama, that is to say the erstwhile leaders of the populist party—for there are thousands of populists in that state who will never support the democratic ticket.

tion for another military company and armory in Haverhill. And if there was a social democratic governor of Massachusetts the petition would receive as much consideration.

The social democratic party national convention to be held in Indianapolis Ind., March 6, promises to be the largest socialist convention ever held in the United States.

The Milwaukee Social Democrat, official organ of the social democratic party in Wisconsin, has made its appearance, and from the character of its contents and typographical make up, promises to be a strong addition to the social democratic press of the country.

In reply to Congressman Cushman's attack upon him as being guilty of treason, Senator Hoar has announced his intention to continue supporting McKinley and the republican party, and the senator thereby escapes further denunciation as a traitor.

The Gazette suggests that 'after the South Dakota election Senator Pettigrew may be able to find congenial employment in editing a populist paper.'

The Outlook of Feb. 17 contains an article by Comrade Leonard D. Abbott of New York entitled 'The Socialist Movement in Massachusetts.'

The administration of McKinley does not believe in special privileges for the working class of Porto Rico.

The birthday of August Bebel, the famous German socialist, also fell on February 22. He has been using an axe on the capitalist grove for many years.

Washington's birthday always reminds us of the striking dissimilarity between the patriots of today and those of a hundred years ago.

The Gazette believes Sam George should be auditor of the commonwealth. Which is a very good reason why Mr. George should not be auditor.

Read this week's letter from the state house and learn what some of the members think of workingmen.

Social democrats support trade unions. Enemies of the working class can fight them if they want to.

The referendum bill was too democratic for the democrats.

Delta drew bigger crowds in Florida than Bryan.

Hustle for the town elections.

A PARABLE.

Said Christ our Lord, 'I will go and see how the men my brethren, believe in me.'

He passed not again through the gates of birth, but made himself known to the children of earth.

Then said the chief priests and rulers and kings, 'Behold, now, the giver of all good things. Go to, let us welcome with pomp and state him who alone is mighty and great.'

With carpets of gold the ground they spread, and in palace chambers lofty and rare they lodged him, and served him with kingly fare.

Great organs surged through arches dim, their jubilant floods in praise of him; and in church and palace and judgment hall, he saw his own image high over all.

But still, wherever his steps they led, the Lord in sorrow bent down his head, and from under the heavy foundation stones, the Son of Mary heard bitter groans.

And in church and palace and judgment hall, he marked great fissures that rent the wall, and opened wider and yet more wide as the living foundations heaved and sighed.

'Have ye founded your thrones and altars, then, on the bodies and souls of living men? And think ye that building shall endure which shelters the noble and crushes the poor?'

'With gates of silver and bars of gold ye have fenced my sheep from their Father's fold; I have heard the dropping of their tears in heaven, these eighteen hundred years.'

'O Lord and Master, not ours the guilt, we build but as our fathers built; Behold thine image, how they stand, Sovereign and soul, through all our land.'

'Our task is hard—with sword and flame to hold these earth-forever the same, And with sharp crooks of steel to keep still, as Thou leftest them, Thy sheep.'

Then Christ sought out an artisan, a low-browed, stunted, haggard man, and a motherless girl, whose fingers this pushed from her faintly want and sin.

These set he in the midst of them, and as they drew back their garments, for fear of defilement, 'Lo, here,' said he, 'The images ye have made of me!'

—James Russell Lowell.

All Our Fine Winter Overcoats Marked Down!

\$20 and \$25 Overcoats down to \$15. \$15 Overcoats down to \$10.

A RARE CHANCE TO GET AN ELEGANT WINTER GARMENT AT ACTUAL COST OF MANUFACTURE.

James A. Keefe's White Front.



Leslie's Dry Goods Store, 28 and 32 Merrimack Street.

And examine the beautiful line of Ladies' Black and Colored Petticoats, the finest line in the city, from \$1 to \$5 each.

Our \$1 line is the best we have ever shown. We are selling for \$1 a fine Skirt with knife pleated ruffles.

SHIRT WAISTS—We are offering all Shirt Waists carried over from last year at 25c and 40c. Our new line will be in shortly.

Call on us for Hosiery and Underwear

LESLIE'S DRY GOODS STORE.

Butler's SHOE STORE Butler's 7 WASHINGTON SQUARE

MARK DOWN

Rubber := :=: Sale.

- 1 Lot Child's Buckle Arctic, sizes 7 to 9, regular price 75c, now... 75
1 Lot Child's High Button Arctic, sizes 7 to 9, regular price \$1.50, now... 75
1 Lot Misses' High Button Arctic, sizes broken, regular price \$1.75, now... \$1.00

P. S.—The above are all 1st quality Goodyear Glove Rubbers. We shall continue the sale of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Fine Shoes at prices that are causing our patrons to ask why we sell them at such LOW PRICES. Our answer is, they must be closed out.

Haverhill's Only Wholesale Dealers

Table with 2 columns: Product Name and Price. Includes items like 'Our Special' Rye, Old N. E. Rum, and various wines.

City Wine Store, R. A. SPLAINE & CO., 28-40 FLEET ST. Tel.—N. E., 28-3, Pcs., 27-4.

Wholesalers of the first class, licensed to sell and deliver our goods in any quantities desired. The only dealers so licensed in Haverhill. IF YOU BUY THE BEST.

STATE NEWS.

BOSTON NOTES

DELEGATES ELECTED TO NATIONAL CONVENTION—WHAT THE BRANCHES ARE DOING.

The branches of Boston and vicinity have by referendum vote elected Comrades Margaret Hall and S. E. Putney to represent them as delegates at the national convention.

A joint meeting of all the branches that are combining to send these delegates is called for Sunday afternoon, March 4th, at one o'clock, for the purpose of discussing instructions to the delegates.

The meeting in Cambridge last week, which was addressed by Comrades James F. Carey and Margaret Hall, was a highly satisfactory one.

The meeting in Cambridge last week, which was addressed by Comrades James F. Carey and Margaret Hall, was a highly satisfactory one. Some two hundred people composed the audience, and were unusually attentive and thoughtful.

Unless a branch is able to stand upon its own feet and look after its own district, the state committee or any other committee can do very little for it.

Our new Jamaica Plain branch is taking up the platform and declaration of principles and studying and discussing them thoroughly, sentence by sentence.

CAREY'S LECTURES.

Representative James F. Carey has the following dates to fill next week: Sunday—Wells Memorial hall, Boston; debate on the respective merits of the social democratic and democratic parties.

Monday—South Braintree. Tuesday—South Braintree. Wednesday—Northampton, N. H. Thursday—Georgetown, N. H. Friday—Avon. Saturday—Whitman.

EARLY SPRING NECK-WEAR

Exclusive Novelties.

John F. Carter, Hatter and Furnisher, 19 Washington Square

PUBLIC DEBATE

BETWEEN CAREY AND A BRYAN DEMOCRAT.

The Workers' Educational club of Boston have arranged for a public debate to take place next Sunday evening, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock, in Paine Memorial hall, 9 Appleton street.

CALL TO ORGANIZE.

Social democrats and all those living in Somerville who wish to organize a branch of the party in Somerville will please communicate by letter or card, giving name and address, to S. E. Putney, 4 Belmont street, Somerville, Mass.

AMESBURY.

Representative F. O. McCartney will speak at Amesbury on Friday evening, March 2. This will be a rally for the town election on March 6.

NEW BRANCHES.

The Social Democratic Herald of last week reports the organization of eight new branches of the social democratic party during the week.

MILFORD.

CAREY SPEAKS AND A NEW BRANCH IS UNDER WAY

The meeting addressed at Milford by Representative James F. Carey on Friday evening of last week was a success and a new branch of the social democratic party will be the result.

Comrade W. E. Dixon of Mendon presided over the meeting. The Milford News in a report says in part:

The meeting addressed at Milford by Representative James F. Carey on Friday evening of last week was a success and a new branch of the social democratic party will be the result.

BROCKTON NOTES.

The meeting of branch 9 held last Friday evening was an important one and much business was transacted.

The strike of the Typographical union in New York and the boycott against the New York Sun was endorsed.

NEWBURYPOR.

Considerable important business was transacted at the adjourned meeting of the local Social Democratic branch on Monday evening.

CHELSEA.

Dr. Howard A. Gibbs, of Worcester, will deliver an address on Socialism in Harnary hall, Cypress street, Everett avenue, Chelsea, on Sunday next, Feb. 25, at 2 p.m.

ST. LOUIS BRANCHES

ADOPT RESOLUTIONS ON THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At a joint meeting of the Social Democrats of the St. Louis, Mo., branches yesterday, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas the action of the recent convention of the Socialist Labor Party at Rochester, N. Y., has shown that organization to be a body of earnest, intelligent and unselfish Socialists...

Resolved, that the economic interests of the wage worker would be benefited by supporting the democratic party. An admission fee of 10 cents will be charged to defray expenses.

Under the Gilded Dome.

MacCartney in defending the bill said in introduction that it was non-partisan. It contained a principle which had been incorporated in the platform of the two old parties.

He said that in the early days representative government was essential, but that now with the facilities for communicating and the general diffusion of intelligence...

He said the bill guarded the people's rights; that the people were not as easily corrupted as a city council. The bill was a relief to the councilmen in critical cases.

He said the bill was a relief to the councilmen in critical cases. Now five per cent. of a conservative number of electors. The people are competent, intelligent and morally to pass on important subjects.

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BOOK LEAVES

(By The Reviewer.)

SINGLE TAX VS. SOCIALISM.

Single tax and socialism are two present day movements that are attracting considerable attention in this country. In the pamphlet, "Single Tax vs. Socialism," Mr. Simons endeavors to point out the essential difference between the two, also to define the attitude of socialists to the single tax theory.

He begins with a synopsis of both philosophies and then proceeds to compare the two. Single tax reform is attacked on the ground that it does not take into consideration the theory that society is a development, and that economic changes come through economic evolution.

Second, it does not recognize the principle of the class struggle through which changes are instituted; third, it depends entirely on the power of ideas to convince men, not on material conditions. Single tax appeals to the middle class, not to the working class.

It is held that there are two wings of the single tax movement, one inclining to competition and anarchy, the other "coming our way." The author repudiates both. He attacks somewhat virulently Henry George, places in doubt his efficiency as an economist or a philosopher, and brands his book, "Poverty and Progress," as illogical and absolutely unscientific.

It is well proven by extracts revealing many contradictions. In one part interest is regarded as just, in another it is set down as legalized robbery. Single tax holds that all monopolies spring from the land monopoly. This is a false statement and a very misleading one.

For it is clear that the land plays quite a minor part in the workers' toiling for daily bread in our workshops all the free land of the United States is useless. The author then shows the logic and reasonableness of socialism, which will not only free the land, but every form of capitalism as well. He concludes by recommending socialists to combat the single tax theory as well as every other theory and reform which tends to divert the attention of the exploited workers into other channels but the one of true moment to them.

The only fault to be found with an otherwise excellent little treatise is a somewhat over-violent denunciation of characters and principles. It is not preferable to always maintain the moderation and calm proper to all polite discussions.

IMPRUDENT MARRIAGES.

In this pamphlet, after a good analysis of the subject, the author of "Merric England" arrives at a most original conclusion which is that if modern conditions prevent workingmen from marrying they can seek and ought to seek refuge in "Death: the rest and the peace-giver." If not precisely practical, this solution to the question is at least novel. However, it is safe to assume that this is not quite the remedy which Mr. Blatchford has in store for our unfortunate brethren.

The subject is of course treated from the Socialist standpoint, which, it is to be hoped, is the only true one to take. It is clearly proven that were the wage-workers as a class to abstain from all the comforts of life, their condition would rapidly grow worse, because wages being regulated by competition, the lowest standard of living would inevitably be forced on the entire working body. Single men receive the same wages as married men because they are at present in a minority, but were all to remain single the wages would rapidly decline.

Of course marriage is not a cure for this state of affairs, but the fact shows the woman would not improve the condition of the working class as a whole. The author then goes on to show that as a matter of fact, the single man is much better off than the married one materially, nevertheless the man, which love and marriage are excluded, is nothing but a cowardly, noble existence, and the man who would accept it, but a low base creature.

So, therefore, the workingman is confronted with the alternative, marriage and misery or celibacy, and as the latter, according to Blatchford, is inadequate and unworthy of a true man, nothing is left but suicide.

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The election for members of the French senate resulted as follows: Republicans, 5; socialists, 15; socialists, 5; nationalists, 2; monarchists, 4. While the election is not at all representative nevertheless the returns show that the old monarchical parties are crumbling while the socialists gained strength, winning four seats.



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THE HAVERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT. UNION DIRECTORY. Meetings of Local Trades unions are held at 108 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 Workers' Union No. 4, Friday. Typographical Union, First Monday. Hair Dressers' Union, every other Tuesday. Barber's Union, every other Tuesday. Central Labor Union, every other Sunday. Carpenters' Union, every Tuesday evening.

RECEPTION AND BALL

TO THE SOCIALIST MAYORS TO BE GIVEN IN NEW YORK CITY.

The social democratic party in New York city will give a reception and ball to Mayor Chase of Haverhill and Mayor Coit of Brockton at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 and 68 East 4th Street, on Monday next, Feb. 24, at 8 p. m. Tickets of admission, including hot checks, 25 cents. The proceeds of the affair will go towards the expenses of organizing the party in New York State, and all comrades and friends of the social democratic party are requested to attend and help make the occasion a financial and social success.

WOMEN'S S. D. CLUB

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING.

The last meeting of the Women's Social Democratic Club, which was held Tuesday, Feb. 23, was the largest and most enthusiastic that has yet taken place. A large part of the meeting was taken up by arrangements for the supper and dance to be given by the club, but as "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," all comments on this subject must be deferred till our next issue.

An interesting article on "Women and Socialism," by Aaron Green, was read, and the club decided in future to give one hour of each meeting to the study and discussion of the principles of socialism. It was resolved that each member should bring in some item of current news, bearing more or less directly on the subject of socialism, or the present capitalist system, or the conditions of labor, for discussion and debate by the club. These exercises will give an added interest to the club and make the meetings doubly attractive.

The next meeting will be held Tuesday evening, Feb. 27, at Best's day house, 168 Merrimack Street.

MISS KATHERINE ROBER. Winning New Laurels in Her Great Productions of New York Plays.

New England's greatest favorite sourette supported by one of the best companies that has ever surrounded this pretty little actress will certainly do the banner business next week at the Academy of Music, which she certainly deserves. As she has the endorsement of the entire clergy and press, and the business so far in all the large cities has been enormous and the receipts are selling in a sure indication that the Academy will be backed up every performance as the advance sale so far is the largest in the history of the Academy, and is just what the great little actress deserves. The opening play Monday night will be one of Owen T. Murphy's greatest successes, "Killerney." Tuesday, Wednesday, one of the greatest realistic comedy dramas ever written, "She Couldn't Marry Three." Tuesday evening, one of the greatest social dramas that has been in all the large cities, "Shall We Forgive Her?" Wednesday, one of the most famous plays of the day, that so much has been read about, "The Great Clemence Case." Wednesday evening, one of the greatest dramatic productions attempted, "Romeo and Juliet." The rest of the plays for the week and daily matinees are just as well known. Notwithstanding the enormous expense of all these great productions, prices will be 25, 50 and 75 cents; daily matinees, 15 and 25 cents.

AMERICAN RULE

IN PORTO RICO AS BAD AS THAT OF THE SPANIARDS

In addresses before large New York audiences, Santiago Iglesias and Edward Condo, two socialists and trade unionists from Porto Rico, relate strange stories of how affairs in the island are administered. The same slavery as existed under the Spanish yoke seems to prevail. The capitalists have the bitter hatred for unions of workmen and the military forces are always at the beck and call of the former. General Davis, who appears to be a sort of dictator, also recognizes but two political parties—Republican and democracy. When Iglesias walked upon the stage and requested that the workingmen be allowed to vote a socialist ticket, the general replied that "in the United States the workingmen are either Republicans or democrats," that the two parties are sufficient, and they needed no socialist. He then issued an official proclamation stating that a socialist party is unnecessary, as it would only encourage labor troubles, that there is no such party in the United States, and that the only party to guard labor's interests, and that that rule would be observed in Porto Rico. We believe no further proof is necessary of the hypocrisy and piracy of the Washington government, which, under the cloak of "humanitarian assistance," has done nothing but to oppress the labor of political as well as economic liberty. It may not be long before workingmen in this country will find their right to vote made a mockery by surreptitious legislation. Indeed the movement made here in a strong way in a number of states. In the natural result of voting the Republican and democratic tickets.—The Cleveland Citizen.

THE INCENTIVE TO PROGRESS

PORTER PUNCTURES A FALSE CHARGE IN AN ABLE MANNER.

The following article by Comrade Winfield P. Porter appeared in the Newburyport News of Feb. 13:

To the Editor of the News: An editorial entitled "The Discussion of Socialism," which appeared in the News on the 15th of last December, takes the ground that a socialistic co-operative commonwealth might tend to remove the incentive to work and progress. For the reason that to assure plenty to all in return for moderate labor would promote indolence. This is a very important consideration in the minds of many and the pros and cons should be carefully weighed.

No one desires to promote the welfare of humanity more than the socialist, and none have more carefully considered this matter "incentive" than have the socialists. When the true incentive for work and progress shall have found universal sway, the solution of the pressing problems of the day will have been discovered and applied. The position taken by the socialist that the true incentive is social, rather than individual as at present, has been endorsed by a majority of the leading literary minds of the century, and its accuracy is attested by both reason and experience. A surprising array of leading thinkers who have declared for socialism, could be quoted; if space allowed, but with the brief space and limited time at our command, a few salient points only will be considered.

First—No special argument is required to show that if some method could be devised which would reward the incentive which urges thousands and millions beyond their strength, mental and physical, inestimable good would result. The toll for great wealth on the one hand, and the slavering for the bare necessities of life on the other, is responsible for the early death of tens of thousands who, under less stimulating conditions, would have lived long to bless mankind with their talents. This assertion is not only in accord with reason, but is substantiated by experience. A system which will lift the burden from the masses of toilers and reduce the nerve destroying activity of the seekers after great wealth, should be hailed by all intelligent persons. We do not have too fast.

Second—A system which would provide an incentive for inciting the millions who now live upon their fellow man, to become self-supporting, would prove a blessing to mankind. At present there are 60,000 tramps, 2,000,000 of working men on the average, according to Carroll D. Wright, and scores of thousands of wealthy persons, all of whom are supported in comparative idleness by the labor of this country. Think of the vast amount of wealth these idle millions would produce under a system which provided useful work for all, and which gave a living to all able-bodied persons who refused to do their just share of mental or physical work. Think of the macadam roads, the public parks, the public buildings and numerous other beautiful and useful objects which such an army could easily produce with moderate healthful labor, and bear in mind the fact that it would cost but little more to support such an army while working than while idle, for in either case this army must be fed and clothed. Nothing is more certain than that when society is industriously organized, insisting upon an honest share of work from all who enjoy the blessings of society, a moderate amount of labor from each individual will tend to progress such as the world has not yet seen.

Third—This last assertion is attested by another fact which is not commonly known, namely the fact that under the present individualistic system, thousands of useful inventions are "shelved," not used for long periods for the reason that the introduction of these improvements would menace the profits of individuals from the sale, or use, of devices already in operation. Consequently the comfort and advance of civilization are consigned to oblivion for years through the opposition of vested individual interests. It is well known also that 95 per cent of the inventors of this country die in obscurity, robbed of the fruits of their genius. The budding genius of many others is blighted by the overwork for life, or thwarted by the lack of funds, or repressed by the knowledge that invention will benefit the capitalist to whom the inventor has sold the rights for a paltry sum, while the inventor ceases to invent. True talent will out, if given opportunity.

Fourth—The assumption that individual enterprise is more productive of progress than social enterprise, is false and misleading. The very fact that larger and larger corporations are being organized for larger and larger enterprises, is suggestive of the truth of the matter, which is that the larger and more wealthy the number of individuals associated the larger the enterprise which can be successfully undertaken. It necessarily follows that society as a whole, which includes all individuals, can undertake enterprises of the largest magnitude. Not only can society do this, but society actually has done it. It was the state of Massachusetts which made repeated surveys for the establishment of the Boston & Albany railroad. It was the state which advanced four millions of dollars when "private" enterprises dared advance but a few hundred thousands, for the building of that system. It was the state which bore the Fitchburg tunnel and contributed five million dollars to the building of that road, which now is in danger of being sold into the hands of a private corporation which has been enriched by public grants and franchises at the hands of those whom the people have appointed to safeguard their interests. Can the world reveal greater or more progressive enterprises than those which are conducted today, by society? Can more beautiful parks, more magnificent buildings be found than have been established by society through

public servants? The improvements constantly being made by our post office system, one of the most gigantic and successful enterprises of the world, is conclusive evidence that a community of interest which is the very basis of the socialistic co-operative commonwealth, does not tend to destroy the incentive to progress.

For \$2000 the postmaster general devotes his time to the supervision of this vast and constantly developing system of public service. Under a similar general public railroad system, a railroad general would supervise the railroads of the country for something like the same sum, where now a single one of the scores of the railroad presidents receives or hundreds of thousands annual salary besides drawing exorbitant dividends on stock for which it is doubtful if he ever paid. How fares could be cheapened and freight rates could be reduced under public ownership, how travel and industrial communication and transportation could be stimulated under a system which considered society rather than a few wealthy individuals!

Fifth—The assertions of those who have made the socialistic system of the United States, societies whose activities are based on extreme community of interest, reveal the fact that, whatever other causes may finally lead to a disruption of such a community, lack of incentive to labor rarely, or never, occurs. Charles Nordhoff, author of "Communist Societies of the United States," whose work may be found in our own public library (a socialist institution) says, "Nothing surprised me more in my investigations of communist societies than to discover: First, the amount and variety of business and mechanical skill which is found in every commune, no matter how small; and second, the intelligence of its members; and again, the certainty with which the brains came to the top. Of course, this last is a transcendent merit in any system of government." It is Nordhoff who also says, "I believe, that even the 'winter Shakers' (tramps) who seek the Shaker community on the approach of winter) become imbued with the spirit of work, doing their share until tempted back to tramp life by returning warm weather. How is it would seem that it is the present system, which offers no proper inducement for the tramp to labor, but allows him, yes, even tempts him to idleness.

Longley, speaking of the communist communities, says, "The testimony of all communities is that the lazy are easily induced to work." E. V. Longley, in a letter to the New York Tribune, said, "The lack of the stimulus of individual gain seems to be no drawback. In its place there is the public spirit of the community, which spurs us all upwards." Prof. Ely, to whose works I am indebted for several of these quotations, refers to one community where "it was often necessary to mutual criticism to blame members for overwork than for indolence."

Horace Greely, speaking of 50 years of experiment by these communities, says, "They produce no paupers, rich or poor, no pure-proud, no cringing slaves. If there were no other success akin to theirs—but there is—it would still be a demonstrated truth for general and good, can banish pauperism, idleness, and disease and secure general thrift and plenty by moderate co-operative labor and complete identity of interests."

These quotations have been cited, not in advocacy of communism, but to show the reason why to reduce the incentive to healthful work and progress. Much remains to be said, but it will be seen that the socialist has good grounds for maintaining his position and for advocating the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

W. P. PORTER.

CAUSE OF SWEAT-SHOPS

NEW MACHINERY MORE DANGEROUS THAN IMMIGRATION.

State Factory Inspector Williams of New York thinks he has a remedy for the sweat shops which are a disgrace and shame of all our large cities. He would prohibit all immigration for ten years, for, as most of the hands employed in the sweat-shops are foreigners, he fondly dreams that stopping immigration would cut off the supply of labor in these shops. This reasoning reminds one of the inhabitants of a town in the Isle of Man who firmly believed that the landing of a ship in their harbor drove them mad, till somebody suggested that since a ship could only enter the harbor when a north-east wind was blowing, perhaps it might be the wind, and not the ships that was the cause of their ills. It is not the starving operator who produces the sweat shop; it is one wage system which produces both the sweat shop and the starving operator. This queer jumbling of cause and effect is the favorite trick of politicians who want to pose as reformers of the ills of society, while they skillfully turn away the eyes of the people from the real source of all these evils.

If Mr. Williams knows as much about the conditions of labor as a man in his position ought to know, he must be aware of the fact that every new machine is a far more dangerous competitor to the American workman than is the European immigrant, and that the forming of every new trust throws out of employment more men than it takes in. The Polish Jew may be shut out by immigrants, but the American workman is being squeezed out between these two great labor savers, machinery and monopoly, we need not hope that the sweat shops will want for victims. The Polish Jew may be shut out by immigrants, but the American workman is being squeezed out between these two great labor savers, machinery and monopoly, we need not hope that the sweat shops will want for victims.

In Japan socialism continues to make rapid strides. Educational organizations are springing up on every hand. The entire trade union movement is drifting toward the fascinating science, the Yevgen Chobin, an influential daily paper, has commenced to advocate socialism, and recently a Liberal member of Parliament resigned his seat to study the question and work for its advancement, while many professors and other learned men boldly advocate the new system.

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