



THE HAVERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

No. 29. Vol. 1.

Haverhill, Mass., April 21, 1900.

Price 2 Cents



A Few Words on Top Coats

We have recently received a huge invoice of TOP COATS, comprising about Five Hundred in all. From low to high, they are all made in that good way characteristic of our kind of clothing. Everything put into them to give our customers the greatest possible value for their money; nothing left out. Colors are COVERTS and OXFORD GREYS, VICUNAS, etc. Styles are RAGLANS, FULL BOX, etc. VELVET and PLAIN COLLARS, SERGE and SILK LININGS, some faced to the edge with silk.

- \$6.00 to \$10.00 BUYS A GOOD COAT.
- \$10.00 to \$15.00 A HUMMER.
- \$15.00 to \$25.00 A STRICTLY CUSTOM-MADE GARMENT.

Nichols & Morse,

56 Merrimack Street.

HAVERHILL.

Men's Suits to Order

Correct cut, faultless fit, fashionable fabrics—our Spring Suits to order combines all these, and more. The prices will be not nearly so high as that you've been asked to pay by so many exclusive tailors. We're now showing a very extensive line of the newest, best fabrics, of Spring Suits, fancy Cheviots, striped and check, worsteds and serges. We'll make a Sack Suit that will satisfy in all respects, choice of this excellent assortment.

\$15 to \$23.



62 MERRIMACK ST

GEO. FERGUSON & CO.,

206 Merrimack St.

New Department Store

Crockery, China and Kitchen Furnishings.

As the spring opens you will need new ware for your table and some of our kitchen furnishings, stock patterns dinner sets in decorated semi-Porcelain ware that can be matched as readily as white ware. A good semi-Porcelain Dinner Set, 112 pieces, two colors, \$5.98. A good 16 piece Toilet Set, 3 different colors English Ware, \$1.98. Kitchen furnishings of every description. Hoyle Mineral Soap, 2c bar. 13 bars Dandy Soap, 25c. Large Bottle Ammonia, 5c. Borax, 5c a package. Many useful articles in Tinware for 5c and 10c. IS OUR SPECIALTY. Give us one trial and you will become a regular customer. A good mixed tea, 5c. A good black, Japan or Oolong Tea, 5c. Our popular Lilac Blend Tea combines all the merits desired in a fine tea—strength, aroma and delicacy of taste.

Geo. Ferguson.

John P. O'Brien.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FAIR

MONDAY, APRIL 30, TO MONDAY, MAY 7.

LAFAYETTE HALL.

SEASON TICKETS, \$1.00.

SINGLE ADMISSION, 25c.

MONEY QUESTION AND SOCIALISM

REV. CHAS. H. VAIL ANSWERS SOME QUESTION FROM A BIMETALLIST.

Editor Haverhill Social Democrat: It gives me great pleasure to accept your invitation to answer the questions asked by your correspondent in the following paragraph:

"Until we can bring around the triumph of the social democratic party at the polls, what is its position or attitude to the money question? Suppose we should triumph, say next year, what would they do with the debts and the bonds, and the silver question? Of course I know that most of the debts are fraudulent, that they were conceived in fraud and born in iniquity, and that they are intended to be held by force. To my mind, therefore, the best way out of it, if we had the power, would be to coin up (free coinage of course) all the silver we could get hold of, gold, too, and pay them. And when the coin was all gone, pay the rest in greenbacks or wheat, give them all we had, then they couldn't complain or accuse us of fraud."

The above statement reveals a misapprehension of the fundamental principles of socialism, and evidences that the writer has not yet freed himself from bourgeois economic conceptions.

The social democratic party is silent on the money question, for the reason that the question is of interest only to the two parties of the proprietary class. The republican party represents the large capitalists, and, as such, it favors the gold standard. The democratic party represents the small capitalists, or middle class, and so favors free silver. The middle class, whose field of money making has been narrowed by the concentration of capital, have been devising schemes of all sorts looking to the government to protect their interests, and save them from the encroaching power of the new capitalism. Realizing that the gold standard serves the interests of plutocracy, they have raised the silver banner, and hope, by depreciating the money standard, to pay off their indebtedness and thus re-establish themselves in the competitive combat.

The cry for a double standard is merely the cry of the perishing middle class. This class is hopelessly doomed to bankruptcy; no change in the monetary standard can preserve its economic existence. The double standard might have delayed its downfall, but things would have soon adjusted themselves to the new conditions and the last state of this class would be worse than the first. The socialist knows that the bankruptcy of the middle class is the necessary outcome of industrial evolution. Those who advocate the free coinage of silver do so in hopes of preserving the middle class. But socialists are not interested in the preservation of this class, with its abominable system of industrial competition. Any measure that tends to rehabilitate this class is decidedly reactionary and anti-socialistic. The whole question is merely a capitalist family quarrel, in which the socialist refuses to take part. Socialism is primarily a proletarian movement, silver barons and small proprietors generally does not interest us. The working class should not allow itself to be used as a tool to fight the battles of its exploiters. Whichever wins, the laborer loses. Thus while the money question is of the utmost importance to the two branches of the proprietary class, it is of no interest to the working class as no benefits would accrue to laborers from any alteration in our monetary system so long as the means of production and distribution are privately owned.

Socialists, then, are not interested in preserving or merely altering the form of the monetary system—it being part of the machinery of capitalism—but in its abolition. Under socialism money—gold, silver and their representatives—would become superfluous. Socialism would solve the money problem, then by simply abolishing it. In the unified socialist economy metallic money would serve no purpose. How, then, would exchange be carried on? By labor checks, or certificates of labor. This, note, is not greenbackism. The greenbacker wished to abolish the precious metals as money, but he also wished to keep the present industrial system which rendered his scheme impracticable. His notes would be pure fiat, there being nothing behind them but the credit of the nation. It says: Here, take this note and go anywhere and exchange it for one dollar's worth of goods. This is absurd since the goods do not belong to the government, but to individuals. But under socialism, when the state or society is sole producer, there would be something behind the notes with which to redeem them. The notes would be issued

against the wares produced, and for every note issued there would be wealth behind it. These notes, checks or certificates of labor would be given by society in return for labor performed and would represent the full value of the service rendered. For every day's labor a certificate would be issued against the values created, which would enable the laborer to exchange the note for the product or for any other commodity representing a like amount of labor-time.

Of course, it will be understood that under socialism the social-labor day is the measure of value. The socialist program is thus seen to be strictly logical.

Under socialism, then, there would be no coinage of gold or silver, free or otherwise. The use of metals as a medium of exchange is only a part of the present system of commodity production—it will from no part of the new order.

The next question is: What shall we do with the debts and the bonds—the national bonded debt, etc.? We come here to the old question of compensation. The method of the inquirer in dealing with this problem is surely unique, but I fear it would not meet with socialist approval. His statement, however, regarding the nature of the debts to which he refers is right, and it applies equally well to all capital. All capitalist accumulation rests upon usurpation, spoliation and exploitation. He seems to think that if we take this property—which the bonded debt is a part—we ought to give in return all we have, i.e., the holders of this stolen wealth complain. But if capital now in the hands of the capitalist class is stolen property, why pay for its return? Have not the laborers a right to their own? Socialism simply proposes to return to the laborers that which has been fraudulently taken from them. Any fraud or injustice in this? All capitalist machinery, factories, bonded debts, etc.—represents the fleeing of labor. Surely no one can hold that capitalists should be compensated on the ground of equity. The only ground upon which compensation can be argued is that of expediency. Some think that if the plutocrats submit to their expropriation in good grace, it might be expedient to compensate them for the actual capital invested. It may be that if the transaction could thus be effected with less friction it might be advisable. When the socialists have triumphed, of course they can afford to be generous. But if the capitalists make the revolution a violent one, they will be dispossessed without compensation, as were the slaveholders of the south.

But, here, note that those who have thought of a possible compensation have not thought of paying off the vested interests in money. The possessor of this capital would be recompensed in goods, paid in regular annuities until the obligations were satisfied. Suppose the state owed a Vanderbilt one hundred thousand dollars—it would pay him so much a year until the debt was canceled. He could take his hundred thousand dollars in labor checks, or non-interest bearing certificates of indebtedness, and use them as he pleased—only he could not capitalize his wealth and turn his superfluity into a source of new income. It is readily seen that with this kind of compensation the vast fortunes of today, even if reimbursed to their full value, would only be a superfluity of commodities and would soon be dissipated. No need then to interfere with bequest or inheritance, for it would be but a few generations at the most before such families, like all others, would be thrown on their own labor, and deprived of the privilege of living in idleness off the labors of others.

To compensate the capitalist, then, not an ounce of silver or gold need be coined—all that is needed is to issue, to those bought out, certificates of indebtedness to be redeemed in annual annuities for a term of years until the obligation is met. But remember that if compensation is granted, it will be merely a matter of expediency, not of justice. It would seem to me, however, that if capitalists are expropriated simultaneously, and the present system at once replaced by socialism, it would be absurd to talk of compensation, for it would be unnecessary. Socialism would open the door of equal opportunity to all, and would thus enable all to work and supply their own needs. But for the laborers to take their own without paying for it, does not necessarily mean that no temporary relief would be granted to the expropriated individuals. Socialism is, above all, human, and it would not allow any of these persons to suffer, but, if necessary, would undoubtedly grant such relief as it deemed expedient until all should be adjusted to the new social order. No worthy person would suffer under socialism.

Hoping this will satisfactorily answer the inquiries of your correspondent, I am, Fraternally, CHARLES H. VAIL.

SPECIAL JOINT MEETING

OF BOSTON BRANCHES TO CONSIDER THE MANIFESTO.

At a special meeting of the Boston city committee of the social democratic party, held Tuesday evening, April 17, it was decided to call a joint meeting of the branches of the party in Boston and vicinity for next Sunday, April 22, at 7:30 p. m., at 724 Washington street. The object will be to consider the manifesto issued by the national executive board. All members are requested to attend.

The city committee also passed a resolution, with one dissenting vote, requesting the N. E. B. to withdraw the manifesto with the referendum.

ATTEND THE MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS IN CITY HALL NEXT TUESDAY EVENING.

A. L. GILLEN FOR CONGRESS

POPULAR SOCIAL DEMOCRAT IS NOMINATED BY CONVENTION AT NEWBURYPORT.

The social democrats of the sixth congressional district met in mass convention in Newburyport on Thursday, April 19. The convention was held in the city hall and a large number of party members and visitors were present.

Chas. W. Greene, chairman of the Essex county committee, called the convention to order and submitted the following rules of order for the convention:

- 1—Election of chairman, vice chairman and secretary.
- 2—Election of committee on platform and resolutions.
- 3—Nomination of congressional candidate.
- 4—Election of congressional campaign committee.

The rules of order were adopted unanimously.

Winfield P. Porter of Newburyport was nominated for chairman of the convention, but declined.

William Mallory of Haverhill was elected chairman, and after a few remarks from him, William A. Foster of Beverley and Walter R. Pickering were elected vice chairman and secretary respectively.

The following committee on resolutions was then elected: W. P. Porter of Newburyport, Fred Carleton of West Newbury, J. W. Bailey of Merrimack and William Mallory of Haverhill.

Pending the report of the resolutions committee, the convention took a recess.

On reassembling, the resolutions committee reported having elected W. P. Porter chairman and William Mallory secretary.

The committee reported favorably upon the following resolution, introduced by Mayor Chase of Haverhill, and recommended its adoption by the convention:

"Resolved, that this convention of the social democrats of the sixth congressional district of Massachusetts declares in favor of a speedy and equitable union of the socialist forces of the United States, to the end that the struggle against capitalism, daily growing more intense, its ultimate conclusion in the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth."

The convention unanimously adopted the recommendation of the committee.

The committee then submitted a rough draft of the platform and resolutions for the congressional election.

The resolution reaffirms the national platform of the party, condemns as instances of capitalist misrule the national republican administration and the state democratic administration for their participation in the Idaho mining outrages, condemns the war in the Philippines as carried on in the interest of capitalist aggression, which follows naturally from the development of the capitalist system; the deprivation of the people of Porto Rico of the right of self-government, and the continued refusal of the government to give Cuba independence; protests against the passage of the Frye shipping subsidy bill; and condemns the maladministration of the post office department as evidenced by an annual deficit through the excessive charges laid upon the government by the railroads. The resolutions conclude by reiterating the necessity of collective ownership of the trusts and points out the futility of attempting to break or restrict them by anti-trust legislation as proposed by the capitalist parties.

The committee recommended that it be given further time for revising and amplifying the resolutions for publication and distribution, the sense of the resolutions to be retained.

The resolutions reported by the committee were unanimously approved by the convention and the committee's request for further time was granted.

On motion of Mayor Chase of Haverhill, it was voted to proceed to the nomination of a congressional candidate.

Representative Carey of Haverhill was recognized and in a short speech placed Albert L. Gillen of Haverhill in nomination. Mayor Chase seconded the nomination and upon a rising vote Albert L. Gillen was declared the nominee of the convention.

Comrade Gillen, who was acting as leader of the band, was escorted to the platform and in a short speech thanked the convention for the honor of nominating him as candidate, and pledged his best endeavors to carry the banner of socialism to victory. He was thoroughly surprised at being nominated.

The next hour was taken up by speeches from Representative Carey, Winfield P. Porter and Mayor John C. Chase.

A collection was taken up to help de-

fray the expenses of the Haverhill Social Democratic band, which had dispensed music for the occasion, and \$3.51 was realized.

On motion, the convention voted that the chairman of the convention act as chairman of the campaign committee, which should be made up of a member from each branch of the district.

The convention then adjourned. Everybody seemed pleased at the results of the meeting, which was all that could be desired. The selections by the band were exceptionally fine and met with applause and approval. The hall was tastefully decorated with the flags of all nations and the social democrats of Newburyport exerted every effort to make the occasion the genuine success it was.

ARE FRANCHISES IN HAVERHILL (CHEAP ENOUGH TO BE GIVEN AWAY? ANSWER AT CITY HALL NEXT TUESDAY EVENING.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS ELECTED IN WEST

AT LIBERAL, MO.—OLD PARTIES COMBINED TO DEFEAT US.

The social democrats of Liberal, Mo., elected an alderman on April 3. The democrats and republicans combined against them. The vote was as follows:

- For Mayor: Jones (dem.-rep.) 69
- Lipcomb (socialist) 29
- For Marshal: Craner (dem.-rep.) 76
- Blake (socialist) 56
- For Alderman, First Ward: J. Betz (dem.-rep.) 33
- P. Thompson (socialist) 19
- For Alderman, Second Ward: Lapp (dem.-rep.) 19
- Geo. Mellor (socialist—elected) .. 23

The contest was very bitter for a small town. Two prominent business men were arrested for tearing down the socialist ballot from the voting place. Christians and infidels (it was formerly an infidel colony), democrats and republicans, prohibitionists and whiskey men, all forgot their differences to fight socialism. E. V. P.

YOU WILL HEAR SOME HOT TRUTHS IF YOU ATTEND THE CITIZENS' MEETING IN CITY HALL NEXT TUESDAY EVENING.

As admirer of Bryan writes me that "of two evils choose the least." But I will do nothing of the kind. I will have nothing to do with either of the evils when there is a way to advocate right principles. The world of people have been fooled by that silly and misleading phrase for centuries. You can refuse to support either evil, and by that refusal encourage others to refuse, and in time build up an intelligence that will overturn evil and its excusers. The people who want socialism and yet vote for Bryan or McKinley are foolish, because they vote for what they do not want in the hope of getting what they do want—Appeal to Reason.

ATTEND THE MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS IN CITY HALL NEXT TUESDAY EVENING.

MOTHERS,

Take Note.

It is for your interest, as well as ours, that you should, before buying, inspect our immense line. We take an especial interest in this department, and anticipate the mother's wants months in advance of each season. Beginning with the little three-year-old middy suits, we can show you almost numberless patterns. But that which we wish to speak of most expressly is our

Stupendous Collection

of noble young men's suits, from 14 to 18, that are centered in our Youth's Department. Prices and quality that are sure to suit. Don't be surprised when you see our

\$5.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	\$7.50
\$8.00	\$8.50	\$9.00	
\$10.00 line.			

Rowe & Emerson

68 MERRIMACK STREET,

TELEPHONE 424-a.

The Haverhill Social Democrat

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS

18 WASHINGTON STREET, Haverhill, Mass.

Where all communications should be addressed.

All remittances, money orders, checks, etc. should be made payable to J. J. Fogarty, Business Manager.

WILLIAM MAILLY, Editor

Published at the post office at Haverhill, Mass., as second class matter, November 4, 1916.

HAVERHILL, MARCH 21, 1916.

A blue pencil mark across this notice signifies that your subscription expires with this issue.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

The office of the Haverhill Social Democrat has been flooded during the past two weeks with articles, letters and resolutions on the subject of socialist unity.

The committee on labor of the house of representatives made a report last Saturday on some of the labor bills referred to them.

Here is the report: Against posting rates of compensation in shoe factories; against regulation of privileges of persons demanding interviews with employees; against legislation on rate of wages and hours of labor of workmen engaged on public works; against requiring the employment of Americans only in certain enterprises; against regulating hours of labor in bakeries; against prohibiting contract work on public buildings; against regulating hours of labor of drug store clerks; against making eight hours a day's work for city and town employes, and against regulating the hours of marketmen and employes of provision, tea and grocery shops.

There is only one way to secure an observance of the 8-hour law, even if the legislature declines to make that act more effective than it is at present.

And it isn't very creditable to the Globe to be the supporter of a system that compels the operatives to ignore a law supposedly enacted for their benefit. They dare not observe the law which is broken by the mill owners, else would their jobs be gone.

The notorious seventh regiment of New York state is doing duty again at its old game of subduing strikers. The dandies who make up the regiment refused to go to the front during the Spanish-American war, but fall over one another to get a chance to shoot some workmen.

Alderman Perry, who violated the instructions of Branch 9 at Brockton, by voting for a franchise for a telephone and telegraph company and whose resignation as a member of the board of aldermen was filed by the branch and not accepted, was expelled from membership in the party at a meeting of the branch held on Friday evening

Socialist Unity.

The question of union with the socialist labor party is again before the membership of the social democratic party. This has come about through the submission by the national executive board of a manifesto against union and calling for a referendum vote of the party upon whether union is desirable or not.

It was believed that the union of the two parties had been practically accomplished; the only thing remaining being the referendum vote to be taken by each party upon the results of the New York conference of the committees on union. That there would be different opinions as to those results was a foregone conclusion.

Suddenly, like a bolt from the blue, comes this manifesto attempting to re-open the question by asking if union is "desirable." If the situation were not such a serious one, if there were not so much at stake, this action of the national executive board would partake of the nature of opera bouffe and would only excite laughter.

To the first proposition, we answer: YES! To the second: NO! Union is desirable because the socialist labor party is composed, first of all, of socialists who have everything in common with the members of the social democratic party; and second, because the never-ceasing battle with the capitalist class and its emissaries demands a solid front of all socialists worthy of the name; and third, because the time for quarrelling over things of little consequence to the general movement has gone by, and the time for grappling with things of great consequence to the movement has come.

The socialist labor party with which we deal is a rejuvenated organization, free from the obnoxious characteristics which formerly cursed its career and blocked its progress. Its members have cleared themselves of the barnacles which retarded them in their fight for socialism; they have renounced the misdeeds committed by those in authority in the past and they have pledged themselves to the same tactics that have distinguished the social democratic party since its existence.

The economic and political conditions prevailing in the United States speak eloquently for a union of socialists. The ownership of the means of wealth production continues to gravitate rapidly into the hands of the small capitalist class, the middle class is being swept away, and the working class becomes more numerous, poorer paid and discontented.

The manifesto of the national executive board is an illegal document. The one thing properly before the membership of the social democratic party is the report of the New York conference on union. Neither the members at large nor the convention gave the board authority to submit such a referendum, nor had the official report reached the board when they drew up and published the manifesto.

The report of the New York conference is before the membership of both parties. The actions of the conference must be ratified by a concurrent vote of each party before they become effective. This is democracy. In order to be able to vote on the conference's actions the social democrats must first vote for union and against the usurpation of power by the national executive board.

DO THIS AND VOTE THE MANIFESTO DOWN!

of last week. This was the only proper course to pursue, and no matter what the temporary effect may be, the incident will only redound to the best interests of the cause.

We note with regret that although wages have been pegged up there is less work in the factories than for some time, and the supply is not increasing.

Aye, what indeed! And yet the Gazette will do as much pointing at "increased wage schedules" as any other capitalist sheet in the domain of capitalism. Along with "increased wage schedules" come high prices for the necessities of life ranging from 25 per cent upwards.

Senator Hoar delivered an eloquent speech in congress on Tuesday last attacking the imperialism of the administration in the strongest possible terms. He defended Aguinaldo and the Philippines and characterized the war in the Philippines as cruel and unjust.

that the magazine will be a literary and educational success. The subscription price will be \$1 a year.

It was amusing to hear Judge Abbott and ex-Senator George discuss corruption in political and legislative affairs, until Representative Carey pointed out that corruption was due to private ownership of industries and that legislatures and city governments have "an auction block as a symbol of their power."

Mayor Chase will never consent to a reduction in the wages of the street laborers of the city. Social democrats are not built that way. If the street laborers desire their wages reduced they will have to elect other than social democrats to office.

Senator Clark of Montana says he will fight for his seat in the senate to the last ditch. There are some members of the senate who doubtless chuckled in gleeful anticipation when they heard this.

Boston Common opened for business for the summer season last Sunday. Squire E. Putney will conduct the meetings for the social democrats as heretofore. The Common would look lonely without him.

The coalition members of the board of aldermen showed themselves not altogether devoid of shame by granting the petition for the mass meeting in the city hall.

Both old parties are largely engaged in congress in noble and patriotic efforts to destroy the trusts. This is national election year. The trusts will survive.

The draft of the new city charter deserves to die. It smacks too much of a half century ago to suit progressive Haverhill.

Attend the public mass meeting to protest against the telephone conduit franchise grab next Tuesday evening in city hall.

When the Gazette heads a news item about union, "The Socialistic Split," we presume the wish is father to the thought.

Congressman Moody can now proceed to get on his fighting clothes.

For Congress: Albert L. Gillen.

YOU WILL HEAR SOME HOT TRUTHS IF YOU ATTEND THE CITIZENS' MEETING IN CITY HALL NEXT TUESDAY EVENING.

SOCIALIST BOOKS IN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The following books on socialism and economics can be had at the Haverhill Public Library, and they are recommended to all persons desirous of reading up and studying the most vital question of the times.

- No. Name. Author
865.51-The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844.
748.36-The Co-Operative Movement. F. Engels
748.36-The Co-Operative Movement. F. Engels

PROTEST AGAINST THE TELEPHONE CONDUIT FRANCHISE GRAB NEXT TUESDAY EVENING IN CITY HALL.

Even the best of modern civilizations appears to me to exhibit a condition of mankind which neither embodies any worthy ideal, nor even possesses the merit of stability.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES.

Little change has taken place in the general state of employment in Great Britain during February, says the official Labor Gazette, most of the principal industries being still very busy.

Jaures, the noted French socialist, will edit a history of France from 1789 to 1896, and to which the chief Socialists of France are to contribute.

ATTEND THE MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS IN CITY HALL-NEXT TUESDAY EVENING.

Just at This Season

When Spring really begins, we take pleasure in making this announcement of ours. We take this opportunity to inform you that we are keeping a first-class, up-to-date Grocery and Bakery, where everything in our line can be purchased at the best and reasonable prices.

We want particularly to impress upon your mind that good goods are not necessarily expensive. Sometimes wrong impression prevails as to this. It makes a difference where they are bought.

Our goods are well bought, and we have a class of trade that demands good goods, and with the amount of business that we are doing we are able to furnish these goods at reasonable prices.

We call your special attention to our Lawson Pink Brand of Canned Goods. These goods are packed in the section where fruits and vegetables are raised, and are especially noticeable for having that flavor and taste ordinarily characteristic of only fresh vegetables and fruits.

The New York Grocery & Bakery

39-41 MERRIMACK STREET.



Our MILLINERY DEPT. is rushed with orders just now, but we are ready to handle any orders received as we have a large force of experienced help in our workrooms and can guarantee prompt delivery of all orders.

LESIE'S DRY GOODS STORE

28 and 32 Merrimack St.

BUTLER'S SHOE STORE

SPOT CASH BUYERS AND SPOT CASH SELLERS OF UP-TO-DATE FOOTWEAR.

WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER TO THE PUBLIC SHOES THAT WILL FIT THE FEET OF THE BABE IN THE CRADLE AND ALL AGES OF MANKIND, REGARDLESS OF CREED OR NATIONALITY.

OUR PRICES ARE ADAPTED TO THE NEEDS OF ALL. OUR STYLES ARE WITHOUT NUMBER. OUR QUALITIES DEFY COMPETITION. YOUR PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED. YOUR EXAMINATION OF OUR STOCK WILL CONVINCING YOU THAT WE MEAN BUSINESS.

Haverhill's Only Wholesale Dealers Direct Buyers from the Vineyards and Distillers.

Bicyclists Bicyclists

and people driving in teams will find the location of the City Wine Store a favored place for the safety of teams and hitch-ups left standing during business calls.

East India Pale Ale or Dublin Stout Porter. \$1.25 PER CASE delivered from

40 Fleet Street Wholesale Dept.

City Wine Store, R. A. SPLAINE & CO., 38-40 FLEET ST. Tel.-N. E., 58-2, Pco., 87-4.

Wholesaler of the Best class, licensed to sell and deliver our goods in any quantities desired. The only dealers so licensed in Haverhill.

IT PAYS TO BUY THE BEST.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

