

Haverhill Social Democrat

"Every bondman in his own hand bears the power to cancel his captivity."—Shakespeare.

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HAVERHILL, MASS., MARCH 23, 1901

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CARNEGIE'S "BLOW" TO SOCIALISM

(An Interesting Discussion Between John and Gene.)

BY GEORGE J. DANTON.

Socialism is the only natural and logical outcome of the present evolution of industry. It represents both class and individual interests at the same time. It champions the true interests of every man, woman and child, and at the same time represents the class interests of the laboring class. In the olden times the question of the division of labor was unknown, but in the modern stage of production the whole method is changed. The tools themselves have become co-operative in that they require the combined services of a number of men to make them efficient. Formerly every man owned his own tools, instruments of production; now the cost of equipping a factory is so great that it is impossible for the laboring man any longer to own these means of production. The growth of great trusts and the aggregates of capital employed show the impossibility of attaining any such result.

The belief of the Socialist Party is that tools which are used in common should be owned in common; that the co-operative ownership of the tools of production is not only possible, but inevitable; that the whole capitalist class could be removed from the country and no harm be done. Monopoly is inevitable. It is simply a question whether it shall be in the hands of a few plutocrats or in the hands of the people.

The Socialists are striving to get control of the government. The power of the capitalist class in the government is so great that nothing can be done until control is gained. It is therefore the duty of all Socialists to organize politically.
CHARLES H. VAIL.
Jersey City, N. J.

Faith in the People.

Wendell Phillips, one of the great and noble men of America, always had great faith in the people. The following bit of eloquence is taken from Phillips' address at Harvard:

Anacharsis went into the Archon's Court at Athens, heard a case argued by the great men of that city, and saw the vote by five hundred men. Walking in the streets, some one asked him, "What do you think of Athenian liberty?" "I think," said he, "wise men argue cases, and fools decide them." Just what that timid scholar, two thousand years ago, said in the streets of Athens, that which calls itself scholarship here says today of popular agitation,—that it lets wise men argue questions and fools decide them. But that Athens where fools decided the gravest questions of policy and of right and wrong, where property had gathered warily today might be wrung from you by the caprice of the mob tomorrow,—that very Athens probably secured the greatest amount of human happiness and nobleness of its era, invented art, and sounded for us the depths of philosophy. God lent to it the largest intellects, and it flashes today the torch that glids yet the mountain peaks of the Old World; while Egypt the hunker conservative of antiquity, when nobody dared to differ from the priest or to be wiser than his grandfather; where men pretended to be alive, though swaddled in the grave-clothes of creed and custom as close as their mummies were in linen,—that Egypt is hid in the tomb it inhabited, and the intellect Athens has trained for us digs today those ashes to find out what buried and forgotten barbarism knew and did.

In England as in America.

From all parts of England come warnings of the gradual setting in of depression in trade. The last number of the Labor Gazette, chronicled for the first time for several years that more people had had their wages reduced than had received increases, and the unemployment statistics showed

more out of work than in any previous month for a long time.

For Public Ownership.

A petition is at present being circulated in Skowhegan, Maine, which calls for the public ownership of the telephone and telegraph systems. A meeting of Skowhegan citizens will be held in Grand Armory hall, on Friday evening, April 26, for the purpose of taking action on this matter.

Vote for Socialism and you will get the collective ownership of all public utilities.

Relic of Barbarism.

On Wednesday, March 13, the state senate of Massachusetts decided against the abolition of the death penalty. 10 voting for abolition and 17 against.

The day is not very far when men will be ashamed of having used the barbarous method of murdering criminals. Socialists are opposed to capital punishment.

How the Trusts Were Formed.

This is the way that a hardware man sizes up things: "The glue trust went through because the members stuck together. The leather trust put its whole sole into the matter and succeeded. The rubber men stretched a point and made an agreement. The wheel trust went spinning on to success. The yeast trust was followed by a rise in prices. The milk trust took the cream of the business. The screw men wormed their way together. The ice trust froze the outsiders. The gas trust inflated things to great proportion. The starch trust stiffened prices. The oyster trust proved to be no shell game. The elevator trust sent things up and down in a lively manner. The wringer trust put a squeeze on the little fellows. The saw trust ripped things open. The salt trust was far from fresh. The fertilizer trust caused a stir in the neighborhood. And the window-glass trust let in the light on many dark things."—Ex.

John.—Hello. Gene, what's the latest?

Gene.—O, nothing in particular, except that you Socialists received a knock-out blow from Carnegie.

John.—Well, that's news to me. Gene, I heard nothing of it.

Gene.—Did not you read in the papers about Carnegie's generosity in presenting his employees with a pension fund amounting to \$5,000,000?

John.—Yes, I read that; but where does the knock-out to Socialism come in?

Gene.—Why, right here. You Socialists always pictured the capitalist as a heartless monstrosity and now old Carnegie took the wind out of your sails by proving that capitalists are much better men than you Socialists think.

John.—Indeed! Are you serious, Gene?

Gene.—Of course I am.

John.—You are, eh? Then it is more than my head can figure out where Carnegie's generosity, as you call it, has anything to do with Socialism—let alone the knock-out?

Gene.—That is plain to me, John. Carnegie's philanthropy destroys your assertions about the capitalists being bad. Why it takes the ground from under your feet.

John.—Ho, ho, Gene, I venture to say that your boss must have been operating on your ignorance of Socialism. Tell me, pray, what Socialist book or what Socialist speaker ever claimed that Socialists opposed the individual capitalist?—None! I should say so! Socialists oppose the entire system in which we live, not the individual capitalists. Time after time have Socialist speakers laid stress on the fact that individually the capitalists may be the best of fellows. But as a class, taking all the capitalists together, they exploit labor and their accumulated wealth comes from the sweat and blood of the great working class. Carnegie is not to

blame for this. Morgan is not to blame for this. Rockefeller is not to blame for this. The system of today—that only is responsible for the luxury of the few and the poverty of the many. Therefore, Gene, Socialists do not oppose Carnegie, Rockefeller or Morgan, but the entire capitalist system. Do you see?

Gene.—But if that is so, John, why then do your papers and orators delight in telling the people how much this individual capitalist earns per day, how many thousands of dollars that capitalist's wife wasted on a ball or on a pleasure trip to Europe? Don't a lot of your boys in the shop, John, always chew the rag for hours and days about the greed of capitalist So-and-So and wickedness of capitalist So-and-So?

John.—Yes! We do so for a good reason, Gene. We often quote the wickedness of that capitalist merely as an illustration of the inhuman and evil workings of the system. It is hard for us to convert the people to Socialism by talking to them abstractly. The people are not all philosophers and we are very glad to get a chance to illustrate concretely the wickedness of our lives as compared with what it might be and ought to be. That's all. We don't hate the individual, but the system. We often condemn the capitalist class—and, yes, the individual capitalist—because it directly perpetuates the existence of the present system.

Gene.—Yes, that's so. But still I think Carnegie is a great philanthropist—one of the greatest, in fact.

John.—Oh, I don't deny that. But mark you this. Carnegie's "philanthropy" as you and the world call it, is based on a philosophy which condemns in most severe terms the entire capitalist system—in no less severe terms than the Socialists are guilty of.

Gene.—How do you make that out, John?—One moment, Gene, and you

shall see as I do. Did you hear of Carnegie's book, "The Gospel of Wealth?" Well, the central point running through this new philosophy amounts to this: A man who dies rich dies disgraced. Do you understand the significance of the phrase? It simply means that since all wealth is today the result of SOCIAL labor, no single man has a just right to claim it all as his own. It is, therefore, that, according to old Carnegie, the gospel of wealth "calls upon the millionaire to sell that he hath and give it in the highest and best form to the poor by administering his estate himself for the good of his fellows, before he is called upon to lie down and rest upon the bosom of Mother Earth." You see, Carnegie wants to be just. He recognizes what Socialists have always claimed. The system in which we live compels one man, whether he be good or bad, to accumulate millions at the expense of thousands of others. The wealth thus accumulated is, therefore, SOCIAL WEALTH, LEGALLY belonging to the individual capitalist, but belonging JUSTLY to all society. Carnegie recognizes this. Hence his gospel of wealth. Do you see it?

Gene.—By heavens, I do! I suppose you mean by "social wealth"—wealth that is produced by society.

John.—Precisely. Neither Carnegie the capitalist and philanthropist produced the millions, nor any particular workman or group of workmen belonging to one particular trade. Millions, all wealth, in fact, are today produced by thousands of "hands," or by the labor power that those thousands of hands contain. That's why all wealth is social. That's why Carnegie believes in giving back to society.

Now, tell me, whom did Carnegie give a knock-out—the Socialists or the capitalists?

Gene.—It looks as if I was all wrong.

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Carey and MacCartney

Fighting in the Legislature for the Children of the Commonwealth.

On Friday afternoon, March 15, Representative Carey's child labor bill was under discussion in the lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature. A splendid fight was made by the two Socialist representatives for the children of the Commonwealth, but the spirit of capitalism predominated the law makers and the humane measure was defeated.

It will be remembered that the bill was adversely reported by the committee on labor.

Comrade James F. Carey moved the substitution of his bill, in defence of which he made one of his characteristically eloquent pleas. He

quoted figures to prove that there were many thousands of children employed in Massachusetts establishments between the ages of 14 and 16, while there were many times that number of able bodied men unable to get work. The industrial conditions in this country do not require child labor. With our industrial advancement, with our modern implements of production, which, according to Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, enable us to produce a surplus of \$2,000,000,000 of commodities, there is no reason why we should take the children from the homes and drive them into the factories. Any unnecessary increase in the number of laborers forces the working class downward, and the employment of children between the ages of 14 and 16 most certainly accomplishes that. The average wages paid to laborers is growing less every year. And it is in the interest of the capitalist class that this should be so. For the more children are employed the less chances are there for the adult laborers to hope for a realization of higher wages or lower hours. "The measure was introduced with a desire to elevate the working class, the class which I represent and aim to emancipate from the thraldom of industrial slavery."

Comrade MacCartney also made a remarkably eloquent speech on behalf of the children of this state. "Time was," he said, "when the parent had

absolute control of the child and had the right to even kill or sell it and was not at all required to properly maintain and support the child. But all that is changed now. The well-being of the child is the subject of consideration for society at large. There has been a growth of the social parentage."

The voices of the two Socialist representatives fell on deaf ears. The minds of the legislators were all made up before by the interests of the class they represented—the capitalist class. By a vote of 12 to 88 the house refused to substitute the bill.

The next bill in order was the one introduced by Carey in relation to extending the age to 16 at which children shall be required to attend school. The committee on education reported leave to withdraw, as, of course, could naturally be expected. Little time was spent in discussing this bill, since the first one was defeated. Comrade Carey briefly remarked that "as surely as we despised the men who sold their children into chattel slavery, so surely will the children of the future despise you for selling 28,000 of them into industrial slavery." The bill was rejected.

About 4 o'clock Comrade Carey took the floor and announced his intention of talking for the rest of the afternoon session in order to prevent a vote being taken on his order for a constitutional amendment, which the

Social systems have their birth, maturity and their death. When the earth needed more population, polygamy prevailed. When an increase was undesirable, polygamy became unlawful.

Chattel slavery has become uneconomical, and therefore unlawful. Private ownership of the instruments of production is fast becoming uneconomical—impracticable, and nearly every kind of business is being syndicated.

Actually, all industries will be syndicated. It is inevitable. All the little individual stores, mills, workshops and factories will be absorbed. They must sell out to the syndicates or become bankrupt.

Thus, the prospect for Socialism is good, for most of the crowded-out people will join our ranks. The conditions will not long be tolerated and the people—the State—will have to exercise the right of "eminent domain."

The time is coming when, as the Bible says, the people will "own all things common." It is beginning to dawn even upon some of the professional "divines" that it is time to stop preaching the gospel according to Annanias, and endorsing the law according to Shylock.

No individual has yet succeeded in getting a title-deed to the Atlantic ocean, or has established a corner on sun-light, but there are people who say, "That is my mountain," or "That is my valley." Absurd as that may seem, it is no more preposterous than the claim of private ownership of the coal-beds of Pennsylvania, or of all the railroads.

There are rights that cannot be bought and sold. We cannot sell our birthright. We have a right to live. Money cannot give to any person the right to own the means of existence of other persons.

WILLIAM HARRISON HILKEY.
Lanenburg, Mass.

committee had reported reference to the next general court.

Comrade Carey has previously in the session moved to adjourn, but the house refused. He, therefore, took the floor this time and said he would speak till the house was ready to adjourn. Carey simply wanted a postponement of the measure till Monday. The members of the house seeing that Carey was in earnest about holding the floor agreed to adjourn.

Woman Suffrage.

Tuesday, Mar. 12, the woman suffrage bill was before the Massachusetts house of representatives. Among the members in favor of granting suffrage to women was Frederick O. McCartney, of Rockland, who said in part as follows:

"It may be that there is no such thing as a right to life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It may be that liberty is simply a matter of expediency.

"Let it suffice to say that in the course of human development a consensus of opinion has agreed that there are certain inherent rights belonging to man. There are two philosophies in this world as regards the life of the individual and the nation.

"One philosophy is that a few have the God-given right to govern men and nations, that the issues of life and the issues of nations are in their keeping. This is the doctrine of kings and monarchs.

"But there is another doctrine which declares that the people, by such methods as have been found expedient, have the right to rule themselves. This is the doctrine of democracy. And until I heard the gentlemen from Fall River and Ward 11, Boston, I supposed we were living in a democracy.

"The rule of the majority is accepted in a democracy. Force is not the fundamental principle in a democracy, the statement of the gentleman from Ward 11 to the contrary notwithstanding. If it were, then the country would be justified by that principle in arising and overthrowing by force the power which controls it at the present time.

"But because of the very fact that the people have been educated in the

principles of a democracy they do not arise in their power to overthrow powers which permit wrongs and injustices to occur and exist. The people prefer the constitutional method. They are in a quiescent attitude.

"It is pitiable that year after year these petitioners come here asking the ruling class, the male class, to grant them their rights.

"In the historic struggle from '61 to '65 women gave more than men to the prosecution of the war. It was woman who went to the battlefield of the south and gave comfort and succor to the wounded boy in blue. It was woman who gave cheer and moral courage to the army. It was woman who gave and suffered more in her sacrifices than the men who marched to the front and bore the physical part of the war.

"I hope this house will discard the sophistical argument that there is no government except that which rests upon force."

Revenge on a State.

It is said by many that the American Ice company, the notorious New York Ice trust, is trying to punish the state of Maine this year by not cutting any ice in that state.

The reason for the trust's vengeance is the refusal of the Legislature of Maine to pass certain legislation desired by the trust.

If this story has any foundation at all, then it is well nigh that the people should be on to themselves and drive the private corporations out of existence. Let the people own and control all industries instead of being at the mercy of profit-hunting corporations. Here you have a case where a trust's wrath throws thousands of people out of employment. Would it not be best, more rational, more just to all, that the people should collectively own and control all industries? You have the weapon in your hands; you have the power to vote. Why, then, don't you use your power for your own good as well as for the good of all mankind!

Think, men and women, think! Are you a member of the Social Democrat Party? If not, why not?

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WILLIAM EDLIN, Editor. HARRY J. RIVERS, Business Manager.

HAVERHILL, MASS., MARCH 23, 1910

Death has robbed the Haverhill Socialists of one of the best and most intelligent workers for the sacred cause of Socialism. On Saturday evening, March 16, Comrade Edward H. Thynne, aged 35, breathed his last at his home, deeply mourned by his family and all who knew him.

Comrade Thynne was treasurer of the Social Democratic Party during the last campaign and he worked with all his might for the success of the Socialist ticket. The Socialists feel deeply the sorrow of his family and express their sympathy in a pledge to perpetuate his memory by working unceasingly for the cause that was dear to him—the realization of the Socialist Commonwealth.

Social Democrats, awake!

Russian Social Democrats and revolutionary students are making things pretty warm for the Russian despotic government. Success to them!

A new safe is wanted at the city hall. What is the reason? One Republican clerk does not care to trust another Republican clerk. See?

Mark Hanna is not the only one who thinks that trusts "do not exist" in this country. The gentleman who writes the editorials of the Haverhill Gazette thinks the same way. What do YOU think?

One must be both blind and deaf not to see and hear what is going on around us at the present time. The very air seems to be filled with the revolutionary spirit that will before long animate all intelligent men and women.

Republicans and Democrats united in disfranchising the negroes of the state of Maryland. The bill to disfranchise the negroes was passed by the house of delegates at Annapolis, Md., by a vote of 56 to 28. Workingmen, look out! Your turn will be next.

R. L. Wood, over-seer of the poor, one of the gentlemen who are strongly interested in the framing of a new city charter, objected to inserting a clause to compensate aldermen for the simple reason "that there were enough Socialists in line to creep in and fill berths."

Yes, and there will be many berths filled by Socialists when the smoke of the next political battle will clear away.

Last week John D. Rockefeller became richer by \$6,300,000, as the result of the Standard Oil company's declaration of a dividend of 20 per cent.

Within the last year \$68,000,000 were distributed among the stock holders of this gigantic trust, Rockefeller's share being \$21,000,000.

What do you think of this? Don't you think a screw is loose somewhere in our social organization when one earns so much and millions earn hardly enough to exist? Socialism will give all men an equal opportunity to live decently.

Senator Thomas Kearns, of Utah, has brought along his campaign manager with him to Washington for the reason that he is himself an illiterate man and needs somebody to help him "get along" in Washington. The "honorable" senator is a successful miner and successfully "won" his seat in Washington. And this is the kind of legislators that the people are asked to respect. Quay and Clark are two other gentlemen who "bought" their seats in Washington and our senatorial body is indeed "dignified" by the entrance into its midst of these highly "cultured" and "honorable" legislators.

Donation from Carnegie.

It is reported that the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association has received and accepted a \$1000 donation from Carnegie towards the rebuilding of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, a hall for progressive labor organizations, which was destroyed by fire not long ago. The New York People denies the report and asserts "that it would be little less than criminal for such an association to solicit or accept money from capitalists so notorious against workers and tyrants as Carnegie or from capitalist politicians of any stripe. If the workingmen cannot build their Labor Lyceum without taking blood money, they

would do better to go without a building."

We think that our esteemed contemporary takes a very narrow view of the entire matter. It is unimportant whether the rumor of Carnegie's donation is actually true or false. Assuming that it is true, we deny that from any Socialist standpoint the association is doing wrong in accepting Carnegie's money.

"Blood money" sounds very well as a figure of speech, but no more. Carnegie is not more to be blamed for the poverty of the workers or for the existence of wage slavery than the editor of *The People*. As Socialists we are not fighting Carnegie, but the capitalist system. We often criticize Carnegie and other individual capitalists, but only to show how contradictory the capitalist system is.

The People asks: "With what conscience can we attack capitalists and their tools, if we have their gifts in our hands?" Here is just where our contemporary falls into a common error. There is nothing in the philosophy of Socialism which attacks the individual capitalist, strictly speaking. We attack the capitalist class only. Why? Because it stands directly for the perpetration of the capitalist regime. But nothing in the Socialist philosophy prevents class-conscious labor organizations from accepting a donation from a capitalist philanthropist.

Our only regret is that old Carnegie has not raised his donation to \$100,000.

Trusts Do Bust.

The cracker trust appears to be the cracker-jack of trusts. Its directors secured a large block of their stock on the first of March and offered it to the employees of the concern with the privilege of paying for it on the installment plan, if they so desired. Employees from all over the country have taken advantage of the offer and the stock has been almost entirely taken up. Meanwhile the shares have risen in value from \$92 to \$95.—Haverhill Gazette.

This reminds us of what the Cleveland Citizen narrates about the zinc trust. Nearly two years ago, when the zinc trust was formed, the zinc workers in the Joplin, Mo., district were receiving high wages. Brother Capitalist seeing that his laboring brethren were beginning to look fat, sleek and prosperous, went among them and said: "Dear brothers, our interests are identical. To prove it we will organize a trust and continue to dwell in harmony. You may purchase stock therein, and besides receiving good wages you shall also secure dividends, and thus you shall soon live in brown stone mansions, ride in carriages and eat six meals a day." There was loud acclamation and much joy in the land. And it came to pass that the trust was organized, and while Brother Capitalist was busy pouring in water the laboring brethren did go hungry in their eagerness to invest their high wages for the watered stock, even beckoning unto their wives and children and all their kin to do likewise, until all became mightily puffed up with wind and water and pride and conceit. Brother Capitalist, having received much of the wages and having become greatly satiated, did enter court and prop the bubble—busted. Thus the laboring brethren are sad of heart, having naught to leave their heirs but pretty certificates and unclipped coupons to show that they were once mighty trust magnates, while Brother Capitalist holds the property, which will soon be merged with the other zinc trust. This tale proves that trusts will bust, but who gets the pieces, and likewise the wind and water?

Bliss Carman, the poet and essayist, has a quarrel with Socialism "because of the feverish violence usually so apparent in Socialists and their literature." He says: "They lash themselves to pieces against the prejudices and wrongs and tyrannies they are trying to demolish. And their bitterness and passion, so unlovely in any character, and so ruinous to any art, have always seemed to me to make full sympathy with them impossible. Or rather, one might retain sympathy, but one's faith was shaken. Was it possible that truth could be presented in so unlovely a guise? Must there not have been some flaw, some defect, in the theory which could show its supporters so wanting in the graces of character? One felt usually that the Socialist advocate, even in his writings, was a fighter, and not a scientist nor an artist. It is impossible to yield unqualified assent to obstreperous and boisterous persons."

Socialists will no doubt grieve that Bliss Carman's aesthetic sensibilities are outraged by their "obstreperous and boisterous" conduct, but they will not object to being called "fighters." The earnest Socialist cannot possibly help being a fighter. The Socialist agitator does not find himself on a bed of roses. On the contrary, he finds himself arrayed in direct opposition to all that is most brutal and most powerful in society. A class war is raging in society, and the Socialists, as advocates of the working class cause, is compelled to be in the midst of the fray. He cannot shrink from it if he would. As

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Vote in Braintree, Mass.

For the first time the Social Democrats went into town election in Braintree and we made an excellent showing. For selectman, William O. Pinckney, S. D., received 117 votes; winning candidates had 486—496—374. Auditor, James D. Fox, S. D., 125 votes; water commissioner, James G. Neal, S. D., 128 votes; school committee, John F. Littledale, S. D., 120 votes; winners received 382 and 811.

Lawrence.

Last Tuesday evening Comrade William Edlin delivered a lecture on "Mistakes We Make," at the Social Democratic headquarters. The meeting was fairly well attended and the speaker's arguments were followed closely by all present. After the lecture a discussion occupied the rest of the evening's program.

An Interesting Collection of Newspaper Comment on Socialism and Socialists Specially Prepared for this Paper.

BY LEONARD D. ABBOTT.

It must be apparent to even the most superficial observer that Socialism is monopolizing a far larger share of public attention than ever before. The "clear-out" Socialist movement, small as it is in this country, finds a reflex in ever growing Socialistic sentiment among all classes of people. Hearst's papers, yellow and shoddy though they be, are doing a tremendous amount of Socialistic propaganda. Such papers as the Springfield Republican and the Philadelphia North American often go out of their way to trump Socialistic news. A few days ago the Philadelphia North American printed a symposium from leaders in the labor movement on Morgan's new trust. Among those to whom it telegraphed for an expression of opinion were the late presidential candidates of the S. D. P., two party editors and National Secretary Butcher. Men who five years ago were branded as "cranks" or "criminals," now find their utterances and writings displayed prominently in daily papers.

The labor department of the Philadelphia North American is conducted by Henry George, Jr. In a recent article he was guilty of a slipshod definition of Socialism, which he described as a doctrine that "holds that competition must be destroyed, etc." Comrade Fred Long, of Philadelphia, at once took him to issue on this point, showing that competition is destroying itself, and that Socialism must be regarded not as an arbitrary scheme emanating from the brains of Utopians, but that it is the inevitable fruit of our society. Comrade Long's lengthy letter was printed prominently and in full. A capitalist daily thus allows its pages to become the arena for settling questions of Socialist theory!

That aristocratic metropolitan evening paper, *The New York Commercial Advertiser*, is another daily that is constantly printing articles bearing on Socialism. Its articles on the Jewish Ghetto (written presumably by Comrade A. Cahan) have brought out most interesting and picturesque phases of the Socialist movement on the East Side of New York.

The most radical of books find friendly treatment in its review columns. When the "two Socialists" invaded New York last year they were favored with two column "write-up" in this organ of financiers.

Then there is the Cleveland Leader, a hide-bound Republican sheet, but one that never loses an opportunity of dallying with Socialism. In its issue of February 26, it says editorially of the new steel trust:

"It is hardly necessary to say that such a picture of tremendous power vested in a few hands, such fabulous wealth controlled by a single board of directors, such resources, political and social as well as industrial, brought together in one compact organization, will arouse the envy, discontent, and ambition of agitators as they have never yet been stimulated in America. It will be worth a host of able speakers and writers to the Socialists. Their ablest leaders realize that fact and rejoice accordingly in the swift and awe-inspiring spread of financial and industrial combinations."

The *New York World* (Democratic) takes a yet more radical stand, and openly declares for state ownership of trusts and monopolies. "Outside of the United States," it says, "the movement of all English-speaking peoples is toward either the out-and-out ownership or the iron-handed control of all public utilities."

Bliss Carman, the poet and essayist, has a quarrel with Socialism "because of the feverish violence usually so apparent in Socialists and their literature." He says: "They lash themselves to pieces against the prejudices and wrongs and tyrannies they are trying to demolish. And their bitterness and passion, so unlovely in any character, and so ruinous to any art, have always seemed to me to make full sympathy with them impossible. Or rather, one might retain sympathy, but one's faith was shaken. Was it possible that truth could be presented in so unlovely a guise? Must there not have been some flaw, some defect, in the theory which could show its supporters so wanting in the graces of character? One felt usually that the Socialist advocate, even in his writings, was a fighter, and not a scientist nor an artist. It is impossible to yield unqualified assent to obstreperous and boisterous persons."

Socialists will no doubt grieve that Bliss Carman's aesthetic sensibilities are outraged by their "obstreperous and boisterous" conduct, but they will not object to being called "fighters." The earnest Socialist cannot possibly help being a fighter. The Socialist agitator does not find himself on a bed of roses. On the contrary, he finds himself arrayed in direct opposition to all that is most brutal and most powerful in society. A class war is raging in society, and the Socialists, as advocates of the working class cause, is compelled to be in the midst of the fray. He cannot shrink from it if he would. As

to "bitterness" and "passion,"—well, the Socialist would be less than a man if his heart were not full, at times, of bitterness, awe, of passionate hatred against our capitalist system, which has filled the world with cruelty and injustice, and against those who uphold and defend it. A finer literary figure than Bliss Carman, shrinking from the inevitable conflict between the old and the new, is our comrade, Jack London, who has just accepted the Social Democratic nomination for mayor of Oakland, Cal. London is called by some the "American Kinling"; certain it is that he has already won for himself a foremost place in contemporary literature.

The Rochester Post Express makes Charles H. Vail's recent address there the subject of an editorial on "classes," and arrives at the truly sapient and original conclusion that there are "no classes" in this country; that "classes" passed away at the same time as feudalism. It declares that the only kind of classes that exist today are those based on congeniality, mutual tastes, etc. It says:

"Were private property to be destroyed the law of segregation would not cease to operate. The people with similar views, tastes and capacities would continue to separate from people with dissimilar views, tastes and capacities, and form themselves into a distinct class. The only way that the Socialists could prevent it would be to make all alike and judging from the principles of Socialism, we are of the opinion that this is precisely what they wish to bring about."

How intelligent men can be guilty of writing such silly nonsense as this almost passes comprehension. If this learned editor would take the trouble to sit down and study Socialism for about ten minutes some day, he might discover that when Socialists speak of "classes" they use the word in an economic sense, and, if he looked around him, he might find out that the three great economic classes in this country—capitalist, middle and wage-earning—are about as clearly marked as have been any classes in the history of the world.

But then I suppose it is asking too much to expect such an editor as this to study Socialism for even ten minutes!

Overproduction.

In last week's *Social Democrat* we told you how an attempt was being made by New England manufacturers to curtail production for about two months. Have you thought of the matter at all? Read the following from the *New Bedford Standard* and think it over in your own mind. Remember, the paper quoted most strongly opposes Socialism.

"We suppose it is 'Socialism' to ask how there can be 'over-production' of cotton cloth to the extent that a curtailment is necessary when so many people do not have sufficient cotton cloth for ordinarily decent comfort. However, the question is a question that concerns the nation as a whole and the people who make and who need cotton cloths in particular. We do not know that anybody can answer it, while possibly there is no answer. But while business men and politicians are scouting to all the uncivilized regions of the earth to find markets for the so-called surplus, there might be a modicum of business and statesmanship in discovering why in a land of plenty of cotton cloth so many of its inhabitants are lacking in a reasonable supply of sheets and shirts, while at the same time the mill owners are contemplating with discouragement their rapidly piling stock of goods which they cannot sell. There is nothing very incendiary that we can see, in making the suggestion that methods of distribution might be improved to keep up with the advance in methods of production to the advantage of men who own mills and other men who work in them, and still other men who would like to have the goods. The subject might be even worth the attention of those people who are sure that all enterprise will go into decay unless we conquer the markets of the world."

Groveland.

At the town election here last Monday, Morris, Social Democrat, came within three votes of being elected selectman and assessor. He received 188 votes.

The organization, trade union or Socialist, that will send in the largest number of subscriptions for the Haverhill Social Democrat, between now and May 1, will receive as a premium a life sized crayon portrait, with frame, of John G. Chase, the first Socialist Mayor elected in the United States. The portrait is an excellent one and has been presented to us for this purpose by Mrs. Summa J. Keene, of Lynn, Mass. It is a premium worth getting and not very many subscriptions will get it. This offer is not limited to any particular city or town.

BY JOHN PENNY.

(General Secretary of the Independent Labor Party.)

Success in London.

The London County Council, although technically a local authority, has almost a national importance. It administers an area in which about five millions of people are resident and its doings are followed with the greatest interest in every part of the world. Hence the elections on Saturday last, March 2nd, commanded far more attention than usually attracts to municipal contests.

The progressives won all along the line and out of the 118 members constituting the Council no less than 86 belong to that party. Such a clean sweep has seldom been seen in English public life.

Progressivism in London stands for the immediate application of collectivist principles. The candidates naturally ran upon what they considered to be the most popular programmes and these programmes were one and all collectivist—municipal water, municipal gas, municipal tram, municipal houses, and so on. The progressives felt that the people demanded these things and even the Moderates also worked them into their programmes and said, "Elect us instead of the Progressives, because we are able and willing to give you far more municipalization than they are." As the Moderates, however, have consistently opposed these proposals on the Council the electors were wise enough to see that it would be advisable to let them demonstrate their friendship in some tangible way before entrusting them with power.

Risks of Labor.

According to the statistics compiled by the Labor Department of the Board of Trade, no less than 4823 workpeople met with fatal accidents while at work in 1909. In 1899 the number was 4488; in 1898, 3998. It will be seen, therefore, that 1900 was a very black year from this point of view.

Of these 4823 people, 1899 were engaged in the shipping trade, 1049 in mining, 696 on the railways, and 802 in factories. The shipping employees have naturally fared the worst, but the proportion of railway men killed is terribly large.

The number of non-fatal accidents was also very large in 1909, being 104,354 as compared with 96,248 in 1899, 79,869 in 1898, 68,905 in 1897, and 57,472 in 1896.

Trade Unionism in France.

At the end of 1899, there were 2685 trade unions in France, the total membership of which was 492,647, an increase of 78,000 as compared with previous year. It will be seen, therefore, that labor is organizing rapidly in France, but it will be a good many years before unions become as powerful in membership and funds as they are on this side of the channel, where there are nearly two millions of trade unionists with funds approximating to four millions sterling.

Lessons in Socialism.

We are in receipt of Walter Thomas Mills' second lesson in Social Economy. It is printed in booklet form and treats of the following interesting topic: "Industrial Life of Primitive Man before the Appearance of Slavery."

The question discussed is treated in a thoroughly scientific, although popular, manner. Instructor Mills follows a good deal of the plan of Morgan's "Ancient Society" and greatly succeeds in his effort to prove that "until the coming of civilization co-operative industry, common property and government, based on kinship and mutual interest and not on force, has covered the whole previous history of mankind."

From this second lesson it is seen "that when man came to use the resources of the earth it never occurred to him for a thousand centuries that it could belong to only a portion of the race. When he did come to that conclusion most men had been made slaves by war and the victors took the earth as the only means of employing the labor of those whom they had already enslaved."

"Again it will be noticed that in this effort to use the earth and to develop its resources as the means of his support for a like period all the people worked co-operatively, both in hunting, fishing and fighting by the men and in the cultivation of the soil and the development of household industries by the women."

"It is seen that this common possession of portions of the earth and the co-operative use of this natural working plant by groups of kinsmen were both destroyed by slavery which was established in the world by war."

"It was under co-operative labor and common ownership that the whole line of discoveries and achievements were effected which made the coming of civilization possible."

"But we have here reprinted only the summing up of the propositions advanced in the lesson. The arguments advanced and authorities quoted make the lesson highly instructive and interesting."

(An interesting and instructive series of papers specially prepared for the Haverhill Social Democrat.)

BY L. BOUDIANOFF BOUDIN.

To Save the Republic.

In discussing the French situation and the differences of opinion among the French Socialist Party, one must be careful not to confuse the taking part in the agitation for Dreyfus, and the support of the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry incidental thereto, and the joining of said ministry by a Socialist.

The opinion of Socialists in France were divided on the first proposition as well as on the second, but outside of France Socialist opinion was unanimous in its admiration for the work of Jaures and his friends during the Dreyfus agitation and unsparing in its censure of Jules Guesde and those who followed his lead. But it does not follow that the same opinion will be entertained with respect to the later course of those factions. It is therefore strange to see some of the friends of Millerand attempt to spell out an approval of Millerand's course from the disapproval of Guesde's policy of abstention in the Dreyfus agitation. In the article mentioned last week, Vollmar accuses Kautsky of inconsistency because Kautsky had expressed his disapproval of Millerand's joining the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet while he had previously expressed his admiration for the way in which Jaures had "vindicated the honor of Socialism in the Dreyfus affair."

And he goes on to quote from a letter written by Kautsky to Jaures as follows: "I can not think of a more fatal policy for a struggling class than to remain neutral in a crisis which stirs a whole nation; I can not think of a more self-destructing policy for a party of social rejuvenation than to stand idly by when a question of right is involved."

Vollmar entirely misses the point. It is not a question whether the Socialists of France should have supported the government which attempted to settle the Dreyfus affair according to right, but whether the Socialists should have joined the government to the extent of taking part in its "general administrative work and thereby make themselves responsible, not only for its omissions in the affairs itself, but also for its mistakes in other branches of government which it was bound to make because of its capitalistic character."

"The republic was in danger," is the reply of those who are in sympathy with Millerand's action, and it was incumbent upon the Socialists, without whom it could not be done, to come to the rescue of Republican institutions. The fact that two republics have already been overthrown in France through a coup-d'etat would lead one to believe that republican forms of government must in France remain the sport of an excited populace or of the ready and scheming usurper. But this is a mistake. As Rosa Luxemburg shows in her articles already mentioned last week, there were good social and economic reasons which made the overthrow of the first two republics a comparatively easy task, but these reasons are entirely lacking in the France of today.

There is not a class in France now whose interest would imperatively demand the subversion of the republic and the re-establishment of monarchial government. More than that: there is not a class in the France of today which would be in any way benefited by the establishment of a monarchy. No, not even the military itself. Under no other form of government does the military enjoy such privileges and is made so much of as in an imperialistic republic. And the French Third Republic, with its chauvinism run mad, was of all European countries the promised land of the military. The Dreyfus Affaire itself and the Nationalist-royalist movement connected therewith and of which the high military officers were

Such a crisis was the Dreyfus Affaire.

It is evident from the foregoing that there is very little force in the argument that Millerand's accepting a place in the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet was absolutely necessary in order to save the republic. The military chiefs, seeing that they are in danger of losing the absolute independence to which they were striving, fretted, and fumed, and threatened, but threats were mere verbiage which was readily seen when an overheated enthusiasm attempted to induce one of them to act. Not the liberation of Dreyfus, nor any punishment of the offenders would have indeed the military as a whole to leave the paradise of the Third Republic, with its streams running milk and honey for them, in adventurous search for lands in which they would have to earn their bread in the sweat of their brow.

The "defense of the Republic" is insufficient to justify Millerand's action.

The Gazette Seeks Information.

Ex-Mayor John C. Chase has purchased a store at No. 38 Locust street, and tomorrow morning will begin business in cigars, tobacco, periodicals, etc., as he has severed his connection as salesman for the Pray, Small Shoe Manufacturing company, of Auburn, Me. The ex-mayor stated this morning to a *Gazette* reporter that he made the change owing to the fact that if he continued in the employ of the company as its representative through the west, he would be obliged to absent himself from his family in this city from seven to nine months out of the year, which would not be a satisfactory arrangement. Owing to the health of his mother, he felt that it would not be policy to take the step; consequently he planned to locate in this city. When asked about politics the coming fall, Mr. Chase stated that it was a considerable way off yet, but he would be in the fight in the interests of his party, which was as strong today as ever and gaining all the time. Relative to his being the logical candidate for representative honors in Ward 5, the ex-mayor stated that he could not say as to that; such honors remained at the disposal of his party.—*Gazette*, March 18.

Duties of a Socialist.

Next Monday evening, March 25, William Edlin will give a talk before the Precinct 3, Ward 5, Club, Social Democratic Party, on the "Duties of a Socialist," at 113 Lafayette square. The public is invited.

Value.

A highly instructive article on "Value," will be printed next week in the "Haverhill Social Democrat." Don't fail to read it!

The Workmen's Publishing Association.

of 9 Butlers street, (DeLeon's Aboard Blast) and distributors of literature on economic questions, assigned March 7 for the benefit of creditors, to Julius Hammer.—*Typographical Journal*.

Smoke Talk April 6.

Mr. Mayor John C. Chase can now be found daily at his new cigar and

THE MEMORIAL EXHIBIT

Of Queen Victoria at the Haverhill Library.

BY C. G. BROWN.

This collection of photographs and engravings... Of Queen Victoria at the Haverhill Library.

The educational influence of that exhibit was undemocratic and harmful.

Among the republican tendencies of our times is the deference shown to the representatives of imperial and aristocratic systems of society and of government.

The entire crew of Lady Stitches in Thayer & McNeill's factory quit work one afternoon last week.

Secretary MacDonnell visited Lynn last Tuesday morning and presented price lists on turn work to the firms of Pierce & Sibley and Cook & Hart.

Quincy's City Hall Park cafe and Lyon's cigar and tobacco store have both been placed on the unfair list because of the refusal of the proprietors to sign the list.

The trouble at Cox's coal yard has been settled and the Laborers' Union has won its first important contest.

The terms profit and loss, as applied to a commercial house and its affairs, are all understood.

When applied to humanity, what do the terms profit and loss mean? With the age of the machine the race was actually started into the business of civilization.

Justice and duty shall be the foundation stones of our new dwelling—the Socialist Commonwealth.

Automobile to Spread Socialism. A plan is on foot in the western part of the country to construct an automobile for the special purpose of propagating Socialism in the country.

Money is being subscribed by various well-known Socialists for the purpose of constructing the automobile. About \$500 have already been raised for this purpose.

We consider the plan the most practical method of propaganda yet devised, and the past experience of Lockwoods, together with their desire to spread Socialism, makes their interesting method of presenting the subject of Socialism by illustrated lectures, chalk talks, recitations, etc., qualify them in a high degree for the undertaking.

When laboring people request an advance in wages during bad times they are called fools.

WHAT I SAW IN BOSTON.

The Telephone Exchange -- The Misery of Workers' Life.

BY FLORENCE McGRAUGH.

In the region between the Old South church and the place where the Chamber of the Commonwealth lifts its proud front, with its giant curves and outlines--region of banks, brokerage and insurance--stands the building wherein is located the Boston Telephone Exchange.

A very courteous attendant conducted my sister and me over the establishment and explained its workings. Here are 800 young women arranged with military precision in something like a hollow square.

The hours are from 8 to 6, with an hour of at noon, and 15 minutes in the middle of the forenoon and afternoon to leave their places.

We visited an almshouse the same day, and the paupers' dining room was much pleasanter than the wage workers'.

It never could have been the intention of God that any of the wonderful developments of our civilization should be used as a means of exploiting children and men and women.

The poor and the oppressed, millions on millions, wait for you, Socialists!

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE--Secretary, Wm. Butcher, Room 12, Theatre Bldg., Court Square, Springfield, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE--Secretary, E. S. Putney, 4 Belmont Street, Somerville, Mass.

HAVERHILL LOCAL--Secretary, A. S. Turner. Meets every Wednesday evening, 2-4 Gilman place, Haverhill, Mass.

From National Headquarters. Comrades, Attention!--Some time ago all Locals were notified to forward to the National Secretary a list of all members.

There are still a few Locals and several State Committees, that have as yet failed to settle their accounts for Int. Del. Stamps and as the N. E. C. wishes to entirely close up same, they are requested to make prompt settlement with the National Secretary.

Notice of assessment levied by the N. E. C. has been sent to all Locals which are requested to remit at once as the N. E. C. must clear off its indebtedness incurred in the National campaign.

WILLIAM BUTSCHER, National Secretary.

A Bit of Tragedy. Jack G.--got a frosty glance from the landlady on Thursday evening as he lunched his breakfast and potatoes at the Wilton avenue boarding house.

Jack stroked the violin with his bow and talked to it, and the answer came and the room was lit with hope.

CHARLIE CHURNER. We recommend to those who need anything in the line of CLOTHING to call upon S. GOLDMAN, 50 Locust Street. First class goods. Prices lowest.

LIST OF AGENTS. Of Haverhill Social Democrat outside of Haverhill: Waterbury, Conn.--Daniel F. Kelley, 47 Ayer St.

Boston, Mass.--W. B. Dyer, 30 Compton St. Boston, Mass.--E. Francis de Lara, 357 Cabot St.

Clinton, Mass.--Wilson B. Killingleck, 92 Stirling St. Lawrence, Mass.--F. Tepper, 411 Common St.

Worcester, Mass.--C. G. Marcy, 503 Main St. Dover, N. H.--Benj. T. Whitehouse, 171 Central Ave.

Exeter, N. H.--Chas. Blithem, 121 Front St. E. Boston--Jos. Spero, 90 Chelsea St.

LESLIE'S Haverhill's Finest Dept. Store.

28 to 40 Merrimack St., Haverhill, Mass. People's Telephone, 147-2. N. E. Telephone, 434-15.

Special New Arrivals. More New Suits, Skirts, Capes and Jackets for spring wear, have just arrived.

Curtain and Drapery Dept. The Once Small Curtain and Drapery Department Has Developed Wonderfully in the Past Year.

Lace Curtains. Specially good value in Lace Curtains at 75c pair. A rare good display of lace patterns in Lace Curtains, designs of the higher grades, at 1.00 pair.

Spring Overcoats. Are what you need now and THREE TAYLORS is the place to buy one that is correct in style and at the right price.

THREE TAYLORS, The Great Clothing Dealers, 75 Merrimack Street.

Simonds & Adams. White Goods. All signs point to a big demand for WHITE GOODS for dainty trimmings and entire effects.

The Popular Department Store of Haverhill, Mass. Our Customers Are Our Best Advertisers. Your linen will attract attention when done at the Star Laundry, 52 WINGATE STREET.

JOHN J. CARRIGG, Prop. P. S.--Ring us up or send postal. PATENTS GUARANTEED! O'FARRELL & LAWSON, 1425 NEW YORK AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C.

\$900. We have been remodeling our store and have the following FOR SALE. One High Office Chair, Cost \$4.50, will sell for \$3.00.

Also 15 Spice Drawers, All new and in good condition. BANANAS are now in season and Oranges at their height.

F. E. Hurd, Groceries, Meats and Provisions, 97-99 Cedar Street. Peoples' Tel., 221-4. N. E. Tel., 434-15.

J. T. HILL For Spring Shoes. Is adding union stamped lines for men, women and children at 'THE MODEL' where you will be used right. 45 Merrimack Street.

Do You Want SMOKE TALK!

Cigars, Tobacco, Daily or Sunday Papers, Periodicals or Magazines? If so, call on JOHN C. CHASE, 38 Locust Street.

JACOB EPSTEIN, 28 Leverett Street, Book and Job Printing, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Stephen H. Chase, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3 Washington Square, Haverhill, Mass.

WM. HOUSTON, Domestic and Fancy Baker. Home Made Milk Bread a specialty.

Baked Beans and Brown Bread every Saturday night and Sunday morning. Washington St., Haverhill, Mass.

Frank Jones's Portsmouth Ale.

STANDARD OF THE WORLD. If you are going to drink Ale, Why not drink the Best. The Best is Frank Jones's GOLDEN CREAM ALE. T. F. CARROL, Local Agent.

Frank Jones's Cream Ale. Sold in Barrels, Halves and Quarters for Family Trade. Corner of ESSEX and WINGATE STS. HAVERHILL, MASS.

Guard Against Sweatshop Clothing. See that this label is on the garment you buy. It is sewed on by machine stitching in the pocket.

CITY Insurance Office.

JONES FRANKLE, Agent. Haverhill Savings Bank Building, 151-153 Merrimack St., Haverhill.

Our Saviour In Art. Cost nearly \$100,000 to publish. Nearly 500 superb engravings of Christ and His Mother, by the great Italian, Child's studio for each picture, so beautiful it sells itself.

Do You Ever Borrow Money? If so, go to FRANK E. DAVIS, 204 Merrimack St., Haverhill, Mass.

Correspondence

News From Lynn.

The economic condition of the women shoe stitchers of Lynn is gradually growing harder day by day. In most of the larger factories the manufacturer keeps his whole force in stock shoes, no matter if by this method he can only give employment to each for about three hours a day. He keeps them waiting for work. And as soon as a machine is vacant, he immediately sticks out a sign, "Stitcher wanted." Help is a drug in the market, and when it is sold to the capitalist whether he is a miser or a miser, it is sold at a high price. They are his wage slaves, and, above all things, they must look up to him as their economic master.

I know of a number of girls putting in eight and nine hours a day in the factories of this city who have not averaged three dollars a week for the last six months.

The K. of L. Cutler's Assembly, 5202, celebrated its sixteenth anniversary last Wednesday evening, 30th March, with an entertainment and banquet in West Lynn Odd Fellows Hall. There was a minstrel performance at the banquet and speeches by a long string of orators, more or less prominent in the labor movement and old party political circles, and also that capable body known as the State Board of Arbitration. The hall was attended by some three hundred people and was a "grand" success.

But joking aside this assembly has done more to keep up the wages of Lynn cutlers than any other organization in the shoe trade movement in the city, and today no factory can resist the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union stamp unless the price of cutting is first made satisfactory to Cutler's Assembly, 5202. There are some 500 members on the books and union scale for outside cutters calls for \$17.00 per week.

Boydton Armstrong, the secretary, is a cutter, who works at the trade daily and receives nothing for his services other than the amount lost in wages in the shop while engaged in the business of his organization. Few leaders enjoy the confidence of the membership as does Mr. Armstrong. Such a man could do much good for Socialism if he could be brought to see that the only solution of the labor problem is collective ownership of the means of production and distribution.

Comrade E. W. Timson, late candidate for mayor of this city and now on the road for the Federation shoe, is spending a few days at his home in this city.

An interesting discussion is on between J. Harry Page, vice chairman of the Social Democratic city committee, and Secretary-Treasurer Eaton of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union. It appears that Secretary Eaton wrote an article which appeared in the "Motivator" magazine for February, 1910, in which the late Secretary Page considered an attack on Socialism. His criticism in the item provoked a quick reply from Eaton. Then the item refused to allow Page to "come again," but the News published his second criticism and now he is waiting for Eaton to catch up. The comrade cares nothing about Secretary Eaton, but thinks he sees a good chance to spread the Socialistic propaganda, and our Secretary Friend, who styles himself a "political whist," is unwillingly helping along the good cause.

The West Lynn Branch, Social Democratic Party, took in two more new members at the last week's meeting and the membership is now about twenty-five. At the last meeting a committee was appointed to confer with the other branches to consider the advisability of holding a grand

socialism does not propose any portioning out of the wealth of the country, share and share alike, nor does it have a vague expectation that if this were done, it would somehow or other stay divided. On no other point is misrepresentation so frequent. Of such sort was the remark of Mr. Ingalls, some time ago, to the effect that if the wealth of the nation were equally divided, within six months some men would be riding in palaces, some in beggars, some would be on foot, and some would be sitting in the fence-corners waiting for a handout. This is a misrepresentation, a brilliant epigram is that it requires for its proper appreciation ignorance equal to that of the man who made it. True enough in itself, it is wholly pointless in its intended application. Equality of opportunity, with an equitable distribution of the product, not necessarily equality of wealth, is the aim of Socialism. It would, it is true, establish a joint and common ownership of the productive capital of the nation. But it would not divide it. It is the product that would be shared, according to the value of each one's labor. That is a simple proposition that anyone with business experience can understand. No firm divides its capital. It is preserved intact, and the profits only are shared.

Neither does Socialism expect to get along without capital, though changing its character fundamentally. Today capital is the means of exploitation, while under Socialism it would lose this capitalistic quality, and become simply the means of production.

Chicago, Ill. W. S. McCLEURE.

PARTY NOTES.

The following Socialists have accepted nomination for secretary to the International Bureau of Workers: St. Louis: Bestman, of Detroit; Harriman, of New York; Hayes, of Cleveland, and Simons, of Chicago.

The following were elected to the National Council of the Social Democratic Party: Comrade Max Hayes, for Ohio; Comrade George Leonard, for Minnesota; Comrade Fox, for Maine; Comrade Mayhew, for Maryland; Comrade Van Dyck, for Connecticut; Comrade Alex. Jones, for New York; Comrade W. Mallon Barnes, for Pennsylvania; Comrade Lipcomb, for Missouri; Comrade John C. Chase, for Massachusetts. Other states have not yet reported.

The general referendum vote recently taken by the Social Democratic Party on the question of holding a unity convention resulted in a very great majority votes for union. The following vote was cast for cities as places on the convention:

Indianapolis, 645; Chicago, 535; Buffalo, 521; Cleveland, 297; St. Louis, 172; Detroit, 31; Cincinnati, 172; New York, 112; Erie, 74; Jersey City, 19; Niagara Falls, 22; Scranton, 11; Rochester, 14; Brooklyn, 10; New Haven, 9; Kansas City, 12; Pittsburgh, 8; Boston, 6; Washington, 5; Denver, 2; Philadelphia, 2.

At the last meeting of the National Executive Committee, Social Democratic Party, the National Secretary was ordered to communicate to the

Mass meeting with Rev. Father McGrody as the principal speaker.

Representative James F. Carey will visit the newly organized benefit association of the Lynn & Boston electric road in the interest of this paper, by invitation, next Thursday evening. A number of L. & B. R. notes of interest will be published next week. NEMO.

From Worcester.

To the Editor:—We held our usual Sunday night meeting last night with one of our own comrades, Olof Bokeland, as speaker. Subject: "Some Inconsistencies of the Present System." The audience was not as large as it should have been; but all were greatly interested. Following are some of the points brought out:

We live on wealth, but too great an abundance of it causes starvation. Labor creates all value, and yet the smallest portion of it goes to the laborer.

Being is a virtue from an individual point of view, but a danger to society; and yet those that are disliked by the individuals and honored by society, while the spendthrift is liked by individuals and dis-respected by society.

Our system necessitates co-operation, but it prompts us to work against other's destruction. We tolerate each other as necessary evils.

It is dishonorable to be lazy, or drunken and incapable; but we pity such men and pray for them. We fear the sober and industrious, the capable and ambitious, and we pray against them. All these and more inconsistencies spring from the one and fundamental inconsistency of trying to reconcile collectivism in production by social operation of social tools with individualism in the ownership of those tools. C. G. MARCY

Father McGrady in Dayton.

To the Editor:—Father Thomas McGrady spoke here in Old Guard hall last Wednesday evening, March 18, to the largest audience that ever assembled in Dayton to hear a Socialist orator. To be more respectful there was a wonderful success without putting it mildly. Comrade McGrady's eloquence carried away every one who was present. His indictment of the profit system was fearful. He most brilliantly pictured how at the threshold of profit the door to greed opened, and coming from it stalked all the curses which afflicted humanity.

Father McGrady's depiction of the state of society as it would exist under practical Socialism thrilled the audience to its very heart, and the tremendous applause that broke forth at the end of his address has never been equaled in Dayton. So eager was the audience to grasp the hand of the champion of labor's rights, that the crowd held him on the large stage for almost an hour after the address. Socialism will be more respected every time such men advocate its principles, and any observant person can predict that its ethics, when once understood, will govern the world by love, and the outrage now perpetuated on society will cease forever when its teachers have taught the world its true objects.

Rev. Charles H. Vail, the Socialist candidate for Governor of New Jersey, and one of the most ardent exponents of the doctrine for the betterment of society, will speak in Old Guard hall next Tuesday. Everyone interested in the solution of the question that confronts the people now, is cordially invited to the Socialists of Local Dayton to be present. Dayton Socialist.

The Eight Hour Question.

To the Editor:—The following clipping is taken from one of our local dailies:

"The labor committee had a hearing on the eight-hour bill yesterday. General S. W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, spoke in opposition to the bill and said that the provisions would work an injury to employees who did piece work. He cited two factories in Waterbury where the work was mainly of this character and said that if the employees were cut down to eight hours a day injustice would ensue. General Kellogg said that the attempt of organized labor to prevent people from working as long as they pleased was most tyrannical and unjust. It was a difficult thing to make a rule to apply to all kinds of labor and the less legislation there was on the subject the better it would be for all. In conclusion General Kellogg said that there were grave questions to be considered in the bill. It would interfere with the freedom of contract which would be unconstitutional. Will it be too much, comrade editor, to ask you to write a one-column article on the eight-hour question. I am sure of finding my defender in your paper. The above mentioned General Kellogg never knew what a hard ten-hour workday means. He is our recognized corporation attorney. When we were fighting for free books in our public schools, he was our chief opponent. We defeated him. There is not a single labor measure that this Kellogg does not oppose. He is an out and out enemy of labor. Please send me something on the eight-hour question. W. Waterbury, Conn.

Success in Rutland, Vt.

To the Editor:—Comrade Carey's recent visit to Rutland had a wonderful effect. His address is still generally discussed in the shops and public places.

Please forward me 100 copies of your address on "Child Labor" and send me bill for same. C. V. DANAHY

To the Editor:—Please find enclosed 12 cents in stamps for which please send me a few copies of Comrade Carey's address on "Child Labor" delivered in Massachusetts Legislature. We had our municipal election here yesterday (Tuesday) with a result that is very encouraging to the members of our branch. Our candidate for mayor, J. M. Ladd, received 178 votes, which is 77 votes more than we ever polled before. Comrade Carey received for city treasurer 137 votes, and Comrade Dwyer 178 for constable.

Comrade James F. Carey addressed an audience of 400 at the Rutland city hall last Saturday evening, the occasion being a mass meeting of Rutland Socialists and sympathizers. Sunday afternoon and evening Comrade Carey addressed big meetings at his democratic headquarters. His ex-positions of Socialism made a deep impression on those who heard him and we believe his visit will be productive of much good to the cause. Fraternally, EDWARD CASSIDY

From New York City.

To the Editor:—Kindly note that the Workingmen's Literary Society, formerly of 89 Avenue D, New York, has removed to 519 E. 5th street, N. Y. We live in the district in which De Leon runs yearly for the assembly and naturally have had a pretty hard time of it, but we are steadily improving, a thing De Leon cannot say. Please address all future communications to our new address.

MORRIS NEWMAN

Haverhill.

Last Monday evening, at the regular meeting of the Precinct 23, Ward 5 Club, Social Democratic Party, Comrade L. B. Talbot gave an interesting address on Socialism in both the French and English languages.

Four new members were admitted and the report of the treasurer showed the organization to be in a prosperous condition. Comrades Morrill, Jette, Jr. and Potier were appointed a committee to arrange a smoke talk on April 8, for the benefit of the improvement fund of the "Haverhill Social Democrat." Comrade Edlin will address the meeting next Monday.

Puerto Rico Appeal.

The Socialists of Puerto Rico are at present soliciting financial aid from the trade union and Socialist organizations of the United States in order to enable them to renew the publication of the Porvenir Social. Comrade Santiago Iglesias, delegate of the Federation of Labor of Puerto Rico to the National Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of this country, issued an appeal, part of which runs as follows:

"The trade unions of Puerto Rico, which were organized through our efforts, present a selected, enthusiastic and resolute corps, which will spread our paper through the widest circles. They fight not only for higher wages and the eight-hour day, but also on the political arena, and their efforts seconded by your fraternal aid will serve to free themselves from the unbearable burdens which oppress them, and we continue to oppress them so long as Puerto Rico is deprived of at least as much political liberty as is guaranteed to you by the American constitution—freedom of the press and of speech."

"The name of Porvenir Social is known not only to thousands of workingmen of Puerto Rico, but also in Venezuela, Cuba, San Domingo, and Mexico, and into these places shall we with your assistance carry and spread the organization and propaganda of International Socialism."

"It requires but little in order to publish the paper in New York. The Porvenir Social is a weekly and, if you help us, it will be put on such a firm basis within the period of three months as to insure its existence. We appeal, therefore, to all organizations of the Social Democratic Party, to those who sympathize with its aims, to the members of the trade unions, and central bodies to assist us with financial contributions, however small they may be, in order that we may issue the Porvenir Social in New York, in the Spanish, English, and German languages."

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Academy of Music.

"Way Down East," in its fourth year, re-presented by three companies under Wm. A. Brady's management, continues to be the marvel of managers by its versatility and drawing power. It goes to New England towns, considered one and two night stands, and plays a week to capacity. At the Academy of Music two nights, Friday and Saturday, March 29 and 30.

The management of the Academy of Music has signed for Lincoln J. Carter a new play "The Eleventh Hour" for Monday night. Mr. Carter is noted for the elaborate manner in which he stages his productions and "The Eleventh Hour" is fully up to his standard. The play is full of heart interest, has a clever plot, cleverly unfolded, with scenery that is unsurpassed.

One of the exciting episodes of the play takes place in the Block Tower of one of the great railroads—all the intricate machinery that works this life saving device is shown, down to the smallest detail. It is a bit of realism never before attempted.

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