

HAVERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

Vol. 1. No. 35.

Haverhill, Mass., June 2, 1900.

Price 2 Cents

A Prominent Social Democrat.

SPRING SUIT of the CLOTHIER whose advertisement first caught his eye

Social Democrat

Our advertisement was first to attract his attention and he came here and bought his outfit. We gave him one of those FIRST CLASS SUITS that we have been telling you about for the last two weeks. Now, come on, all of you-we have got HUNDREDS MORE for you to choose from. never were in a position to give you such values as we offer at



Nichols & Morse,

56 Merrimack Street.

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

Fairly Good Shirts

Have no place in our stock They must be GOOD with capital "G" before they can pass from our factories t All this may make you think our prices are high, but they are not—judge for yourself. Better shirts are made nowadays than would have been dreamed of at the price a year or so ago. We have worked together with manufacturers and proved that what they called impossible could be made

WE INSISTED ON WORTHY MUS-LINS—full comfortable sizes—and the helpful quirks that good shirts have. Then we bought enough to make the price roght.

	WHITE SHIRTS 5	Юc,	76c	to	\$1.50
	COLORED SHIRTS	48c,	98c	to	\$1.50
	NEGLIGEE SHIRTS	6 8c,	98c	to	\$1.50
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IN SHIRTS



MANHATTAN

Formerly 200

HALIBUT	10c lb	
MACKEREL 3	for 25c	
JARGE MACKEREL	15c	
ASPARAGUS 2	for 25c	
WAX BEANS 2	qts. 15e	
STRAWBERRIES 2 boxes	s for 25c	
FOWL	. 40c lb	
LEGS LAMB	12 1-2c	
PRAS		à

BIG VALUES

James A. Keefe's White Front.



IGNORANCE OR DUPLICITY

WHICH INSPIRES THE GAZETTE'S ATTEMPT TO DISCREDIT THE LABOR MOVEMENT OF

HAVERHILL?

most its entire energy to teaching th people that business is dull because labor organizations in this city. On Tuesday it required a column to give space to a long drawn out wall against labor agitators and "individuals who are striving for the unattainable." Boiled down the article practically means that the trades unions and Social Democrats should go out of business in this city and do nothing but work with the organizations in other states in securing eight hour legislation that would bring about "industrial equality."

We have before pointed out to the Gazette what its stupidity or stubborness refuses to have it understand or acknowledge: that for years the labor rganizations of every town, city and state of the union have been agitating. petitioning, demanding from the several state legislatures, and the national congress, shorter hour legislation with but indifferent success. What the Gasette apparently falls to understand is this: that the agitation for better iabor conditions and for Socialism, both in the economic and political field, is not confined alone to Haverhill or to Massachusetts, or to the United States, but it is going on in every civilized country on the globe.

It is true this is an age of intense business rivairy. And it is also true that the working class finally bear all the burden of this rivalry. If competition results in lower prices in the markets the wages of laborers are reduced If business rivalry wipes out the small capitalist it means a larger army of unemployed and sharper competition among the workers. If the manufac-turers of the South can work their slaves longer hours than can the cap-italists of the North, it means ultimatedation to labor both North and ly degradation to labor both North and South. The derided and abused labor agitators recognized this before the ed-itor of the Gazette learned to coin cunning phrases which seek to delude the unwary, and the labor agitators have consequently been concentrating their main strength upon the enactment of an eight-hour day. And it is because they have been unsuccessful in securing this legislation that the trade unionists of America are leaving the capitalist parties that have betrayed and de-ceived them so often and are beginning to devote their political energies into a political party of their class—the So-

cial Democratic party.

The Gazette can afford to how! for an eight hour day so long as it supports a party which it knows will never give the working class effective legis-lation of that kind. In the East labor legislation is re-

jected, because it "threatens the inter-ests of the manufacturers and tends to drive them out of the State." In the West and South the same cry is raised

Everbody Looks !

Emerson's immense Rowe & Emerson's immense line of RUNKS, before pur-

And most everybody buys after

looking. When buying a TRUNK, it is true economy to pay enough to insure high qual-ity, and it is wise to trade where you can get a dependa-

Buy at the right place

Come to Headquarters

\$2.25 to \$18.00.

Rowe

and yet we are asked to drop seeking or the unattainable and concentrate or efforts for a universal eight hour ay something we have been doing There are no manfacturers leaving averhill, much as the Gazette would ave us believe otherwise. It is true at the small capitalist is being crushcontinue to happen everywhere so long as the present system exists. Compeoution is driving out the small fry in business in every city of the country and the Gasette knows it, if it can be erodited with knowing anything worth

Gazette complains is, we repeat, not confined to Haverhill alone, no more than dull business is to be found only in Haverhill. The manufacturers who may they will leave Haverhill because of Socialism or the trade unions are of Socialism of the trade union are either lying glibly or they are pitiful ignoramuses. They should know, if they do not, that go where they will they will find the working class awakening, organizing. fighting for their rightful heritage. In every hamlet, town or city in America, yea, in the world, there is planted the seed of discontent in the shape of a labor union, and that labor union is connected by an invisible, but nevertheless tangible an invisible, but nevertheless tangit chain with every other labor union the world, so that an injury committed upon the workers is felt by all and thrills all with sympathy and deter-

The Gazette says what is needed is "the Gazette says what is needed is "the application of a little hard common sense to this labor problem." The Gazette should begin at once by following out its own advice If it did it would see that the people of this city cannot be fooled by such tirades as it gives vent to from time to time. We call its attention to the fact that the Socialist vote is growing in every city and state of the union. Also to the evidence of increasing labor agitation in every section of the country. What of New York with its 5000 cigarmakers; hicago with its 50,000 building trade aborers; St. Louis, Kansas City at employes; Philadelphia with its build-ing trades laborers. West Virginia Maryland and Tennessee with their thousands of miners all on strike and Eghting for shorter hours, for higher wages and against reductions? Are the Social Democrats of Haver-

Mill responsible for all that? Again, how does the Gazette account for the reductions in wages that took place in Winchell's factory on Friday of last week? The trade unions have not bothered Winchell's and yet wages were reduced \$2 1-3 per cent. and the work they will not forget at election time.

The fact of the whole matter is this: the Gazette would like to see the trades as driven out of Haverhill entirely out it has not get the courage to co out openly and say so. It shoot from behind a hedge

Finally, let us say that the trouble is not so much our agitating along radical lines as it has been the meek humility of the working class in permitting such papers as the Gazette to tell them what they should or should not The workers have nothing to fear so long as they consuit their own interests and consider them paramount to all others. In Haverhill they will continue their struggle for emancipa-tion in their trade unions and through the Social Democratic party and all signs point to the workers of the entire country following their example.

STRUCK THE WRONG CROWD.

The reception accorded to Messra Fishcer, Wessels and Wolmarans, the Boer peace envoys, by the senate at Washington demonstrates the accu-racy of the position which the Socialist press of this country during the last few weeks have published regarding few weeks have published regarding their object. Once more has it been shown in the action of the ruling classes that material interests are always the determining element in any proposition brought under their consideration, proving the truth enunciated by Marx and Engels that "the executive of the modern state is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the capitalist class."

The great capitalist interests in the United States are engaged in a work

The great capitalist class."

The great capitalist interests in the United States are engaged in a work similar to that of the British in South Africa. The necessity of procuring markets for the ever-growing capacity of reduction upon the part of the great capitalist nations forces them outside their national boundaries and inevitably brings about armed collisions with foreign communities. As individuals as well as groups invariably fight along the lines of least resistance, it follows logically that the smaller and weaker communities first fall victims to the desire for expansion on the part of their more powerful neighbors. The position of the small independent nations of today is exactly analagous to that of the small capitalist who finds his position as an independent exploiter become impossible in the competition with gigantic concentrations of capital. Of course he meets with plenty of "sympathy" and "moral support" in his misfertune, but material support, the only means which would enable him to continue the struggle are never forthentique the struggle are never

for their action. The Boer cause stands in exactly the ame position towards the supreme authority at Washington as the small anitalists afore mentioned. It is disenvoys

STRIKING

WHY THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB

INCREASES.

The Gazette of Thursday, May 24, anfounced that "the Ward 3 Good Govrnment club held an enthusiastic meeting last evening, when 68 new members were initiated.

evening the Toregoing appeared and the anti-Socialist aldermen voted the New England Telephone company additional rights to build underground conduits in certain streets.

Here is a striking coincidence in these wo incidents which cannot be overooked by the close observer. The more men the telephone company employ, the larger becomes the membership in the ernment club is booming we can look forward to more franchises being given

whenever some especially dirty work is done by our capitalist politicians some and integrity, is adopted to shield the rottenness? Now, in this instance, a to be "Good Government," principally because the objects of the club were anything but that of good government.

A significant sign worth noting is the silence of the Gazette regarding the conduit job. For several days much space was devoted to denying the charges of political jobbery made in connection with the granting of the franchise and the subsequent employment of only those men whom Alderman Roche saw fit to endorse. These charges were so numerous that the Gazette was compelled to defend its favorites. Of late, it has said nothing however, evidently believing that the least said about the matter the better.

scandal is forgotten by the people, or to unite is to UNITE. conditions under which those working on the conduits get employment. We have it on good authority that on one day last week, one of the bosses on a certain portion of the conduit construction notified the men under them that they were all expected to join the Good Government club (save the mark!) We can expect more announcements of great increases in membership in the club very shortly.



ALBERT L. GILLEN,

Newly appointed clerk to Mayor John C. Chase, and Social Democratic candidate for congress in Sixth district.

SOCIALISTS UNITE

COINCIDENCE IN SPITE OF OBSTACLES UNITY IS GOING FORWARD.

> The New York state committee of the S. D. P. and S. L. P. have called a joint convention of the two parties for June 16. A state organization will then be effected and union in New York state will be accomplished.

The state committee of Washington has called upon members of the branches in that state to vote upon the conference report submitted by the joint committees on union. One branch in that state has already voted on the

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIALISTS UNITE.

The S. D. P. and S. L. P. of New Hampshire have united in one solid union and this is how they did it: The S. D. D. invited the S. L. P. to send delegates to the S. D. P.convention. The S. D. P. convention admitted the S. L. P. on equal terms. Debs and Harriman were endorsed, the name S. D. P. was decided as the official name of the party. The effect of this union is that there will be only one Socialist ticket in N. H. this fall. This union was effected without the sacrifice of a single principle. Why cannot the Socialists of all states go and do likewise?

The Connecticut state committee Social Democratic party, met last Sunday at Rockville and adopted resolutions in favor of union with the Socialist Labor party and recognizing the joint committee on union as the legal representative of the two parties. The state convention will be held in Meriden or New Haven on June 23, and the Socialist Labor party has been invited to meet the same day and consummate union. Well done, Connecticut!

There seems to be little trouble in uniting the Socialist parties in New York city. What has been done in Maine and New Hampshire, and what will be done in New oYrk. Missouri. Ohio, Pennsylvania, California, Washwill be done in New York, Missouri can be done as easily in Massachu-This does not signify that the conduit setts. Again we say, the easiest way

TO THE MEN WHO LOSE.

Here's to the men who lose!

What, though their work be e'er so nobly planned,
And watched with sealous care,
No glorious halo crowns their efforts grand;
Contempt is failure's share.

Here's to the men who lose! If triumph's easy smiles our struggles greet,
Courage is easy then;
The king is he who, after fierce defeat,
Can up and fight again.

Here's to the men who lose! The ready plaudits of a fawning world Ring sweet in victor's ears; The vanquished banners never are un-

For him there sounds no cheers. Here's to the men who lose! The touchstone of true worth is not

There is a higher test-Though fate may darkly frown, onward to press, And bravely do ones best.

Here's to the men who lose It is the vanquished praises that I sing, and this the toast I choose: "A hard-fought failure is a noble

thing"— Here's to the men who lose Factory and mill hands, bench and machine men of Toledo have organized a local of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' international union.

Notice to the Public!

You all know that our store has had troubles and trials of its own to bear, but now we want you to know that our troubles are over, and that we have as fine a store as there is in the state. All new quarterd oak fixtures, manufactured by W. G. Bell Co. of Boston. Our stock of groceries is new and complete. Our clerks are polite and attentive. We sak all to come in and see us -Nou need not feel obliged to buy. Come in and look us over and get acquainted. We would especially call your attention to our Bakery Department, which is clean and sweet. We use the best materials and try to make the best bread, pastry, etc.

OUR PRICES ARE LOW.

The New York Grocery & Bakery

36-41 MERRYLACK STREET.



HAVERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

40.00

A Prominent Social Democrat.

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Manhattan Market.

BIG VALUES

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White Produce E



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ce the call

Grocery & Bakery

SULL MERLETALE STREET

EVERY SATURDAY DEMOCRATIC PUBLISH-O ASSOCIATION OF MASSA-

MASHINGTON STREET,



HAVERHILL, JUNE 2, 1906.

A blue pencil mark across this notice signifies that your subscription expires with this issue. If you wish to continue receiving this paper you should renew at once.

NOTICE.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement in another column of the new International Socialist Review, which will make its first appearance on July 1. A special clubbing rate has been made with this paper by which the Review and the Haverhill Social Democrat can be had one year for only \$1.00. Subscriptions will be received at this office and it is hoped Socialists everywhere will do their utmost to make the publication of the International Socialist Review the success it ought to be.

The industrial commission at Washington has sent in its report to congress on labor legislation, and recommends improvements by legislatures rather than by congress directly. Here the information is given that congress has no power to legislate directly in this matter. Regulation of hours, ages of employes, etc., must be attended to by the states. Under this rule, what hope is there for that national eighthour law we have been hearing so much about of late? No hope at aft. The different state legislatures will act as the material interests of the members dictate. In the south and west the legislators will oppose labor legislation because capital may be "frightened out of the state" by the enactment the legislators will oppose any fur-ther legislation for labor for the very same reason. The members in all sections are only obeying the class instincts that prompt them to action. No deration is given the working class, who are only the means to an end-profit making. In our own Massachusetts legislature no bills receive scantier courtesy or surer death than the laws demanded by labor, and this because the members elected by labor are not laboring men who understand labor's wrongs, and feel them, but men and education are things apart from the working class. There will never whose lives, associati be legislation of permanent good to labor enacted either in state legislatures or congress until the working class' ballot is used for the working class' benefit. Moral: Vote the Social Democratic ticket.

A press dispatch announces that all the branch houses of the National Tube company in the country, except four located in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Pitteburg, will be closed on June 1, and the managers and employes discharged. In future, all nents will be made from the various works. The new order will do away with 800 employes and save \$1,000,000 a year. It must not be sup-posed that this change in the managent of the National Tube company is the result of concentration in the tube industry, which ensures economy, increases profits and obviates waste. Not at all. These 800 employes have lost their jobs because Socialism is being agitated in Haverhill.

these people should be singled out for law on the part of the contra profits they are supposed to scorue from their exertions are not at all

FOR SOCIALIST UNITY.

Yes, the Haverhill Social Democrar is still for union.
We are for union, first, because we are Socialists. And second, because the time and the hour demand that Socialists should unite. Under ordinary circumstances these would be reasons sufficient to explain ones position on this vital question of union. Unfortunately, for the Socialist movement, the circumstances under which union is being accomplished are extraordinary and further explanations are necessary.

We are free to confess that at one time there was little enthusiasm in Haverhill for union. We believed that the Social Democratic party could afford to be cautious in any move looking toward union with the Socialist Labor party. We had in mind the history, the peculiar methods and tactics which had rendered the name of the Socialist Labor party obnoxious to the intelligent working class of America. It is true there had been a revolution inside that party, old leaders had been deposed and repudiated and new men of irreproachable standing had come to the front, But there had been no official renunciation of the tactics and methods which had disgraced the party's history and which had caused primarily the organization of the Social Democratic party. We waited for the Rochester convention, composed of the official representatives of the party, to meet and act before definitely expressing ourselves. We believed any opinion expressed before that convention acted would be a premature one and could not be based on wholly logical grounds. The Rochester convention met and acted. Its actions are known to all Socialists. In that cenvention the Socialist Labor party cut away from the old moorings that had retarded its progress and the progress of Socialism and in unequivocal terms declared to the world its adherence to the tactics and methods which experience had proven to be the best for the advancement of Socialism in this country.

Our opinion of the Rochester convention, its actions, its ticket, its advances for union, were plainly stated in the Haverhill Social Democrat of the week following the convention. From the moment the Rochester convention adjourned, after a session destined to be memorable in the history of American Socialism, we believed the question of the union of the Social Democratic and Socialist Labor parties had become one solely of detail. Union was inevitable. Speaking for what we knew to be the sentiment of the Social Democrats of Massachusetts, we desired that union be accomplished under the name Social Democratic party. It was in no spirit of fetich worshipping we wished this, but simply because we believed the intersts of the movement would be best subserved. This was the position taken by the Indianapolis convention. That union would have, by this time, been an accomplished fact, under the name Social Democratic party, had not the manifesto of April 7 been issued, there can be no doubt whatever. That today there is a division in the ranks of the Social Democratic party over the question of "Socialist unity" is a reflection upon the intelligence of the membership. The situation is ridiculous, and being ridiculous, it has no reason for existence. Division because there might be unity!

Many reasons have been offered why there should be no union of the two Socialist parties. Among them are so called "broken pledges" on the part of bertain members of the Socialist Labor party as to the name Social Democratic being retained; failure of the S. D. P. committee to fulfill instructions; and a lack of a proper "spirit" on the part of the Socialist Labor party. In answer to the first it is only necessary to point out that latest re ports show that smost 90 per cent of the Socialist Labor party members have voted for the name Social Democratic. To the second, that the charges against the S. D. P. committee have been proven utterly baseless; and to the third, that most of those who have declaimed against the "spirit" of the Socialist Labor party have themselves exhibited a spirit that would have done credit to Daniel DeLeon in his palmy days.

Even were the reasons cited rational ones, yet singly 'or collectively, they present no argument why Socialists should not

Another assertion made is that the Socialist Labor party members wish to destroy the Social Democratic party, that they want to abolish our national organ, the Herald, and that they desire to depose the National Executive Board. This all sounds very tragic and despicable to the loyal Social Democratic member, but those who stop to think will see that union of the two Socialist parties means the obliteration of each party as such and the formation of a new party with such rules of government as its members may see fit to select. If the Social Democratic as such, goes out of existence, so also does the Socialist Labor party, as such, disappear. Isn't this perfectly clear and plain to everybody? Either this or there must be two Socialist parties continue in the field, two Socialist parties with principles the same, employing the same tactics and methods of propaganda and agitation to bring those principles into effect. There has been no good reason why this latter alternative should prevail. In fact, there can be no good, logical reason why two Socialist parties identical in everything should not unite into one organization. Common sense dictates it, reason demands it, fealty to Socialism will consummate it.

The Indianapolis convention voiced the sentiment of the bership of the Social Democratic party. That convention appointed a committee to effect union with the Socialist Labor party. When the convention adjourned, the highest authority in the Social Democratic party was that committee on union; the highest authority in the Socialist movement was the joint committees on union of the Social Democratic and Socialist Labor parties. As we have said before, the issuance of the "manifesto" of April 7th by the National Executive Board of the S. D. P. was an usurpation of power, and the "manifesto" was illegal. Taken by surprise, prevented, through lack of time and other things, from getting their side of the controversy before the membership of the party, those members in favor of union were obliged to

vote or be bludgeoned into submission by what would surely be a majority. Even then the question submitted to the membership was purely a tentative one; it only asked if union was "desirable." The committee on union selected by the Indianapolis convention was not discharged; instead its existence and perpetuity became more imperative than ever. It was appointed to effect union and the conference held at New York on May 20 was perfectly in order. When the minority members of the committee refused to act with the joint committee at that conference, they simply violated their instructions and bolted the action of the Indianapolis convention.

Let every member of the Social Democratic party be re-minded of this fact: That the National Executive Board of the Social Democratic party was elected by the Indianapolis conven-tion to act only "until union was effected." After the appoint-ment of the committee on union, every act of the convention was made subsidiary to the actions of that committee. The present National Executive Board is therefore only a temporary board to serve "until union is effected"; the constitution submitted to the membership of the S. D. P. in the Herald of May 26 was adopted by the convention and then referred to the committee on union. Under these conditions what right had the Board to issue a manifesto against union, and solicit a vote, tentative or otherwise, on union? Why does not the National Executive Board submit the complete acts of the convention, instead of the constitution alone, to the membership?

A careful, dispassionate view of the situation shows the National Executive Board have acted entirely outside their jurisdiction, and, we repeat, have laid themselves open to the charge of bossism, something which Socialists will no longer tolerate, be the bossess who they may.

In considering this most important question we have refrained absolutely from personalities, or from indulging in absurd by-play that has nothing to do with the main point at issue. It may be that in effecting union certain members may be subjected to change from their present positions in both parties. Union will mean a peaceful revolution in the movement and some members may be relegated to the rear, while others may be pushed to the front. All this is unavoidable. As Socialists we should be prepared to take our places where circumstances make them for us and to do our duty as consistently and as honorably as we can to the movement and to ourselves.

As to Comrade Eugene V. Debs, let us say here what our known association with him in the past should make it unnecessary for us to say, that for him personally no man living has had more of our love and admiration. We loved him for his absolute incorruptibility, his warm heartedness, his whole-souled devotion to the working class, his fearless advocacy of their cause. That he has taken his stand against union of the Socialist forces at this time, has not diminished our love for him. Instead, our regret is all the keener, because we believe him to be in the wrong, and because we believe the future will concede those who advocate union to have been in the right.

It is unfortunate, but it is nevertheless true, however harsh it may sound, that Comrade Debs' attitude has, in our opinion, permitted a few individuals opposed to union to use his name to bolster up their cause. They are using Comrade Debs' name and influence to rally the members of the Social Democratic party to their side, a side which otherwise would be utterly devoid of support. Not only this, but there seems to be a studied effort to make the Social Democrats of the country believe that because Haverhill is for union, Haverhill is attempting to "boss" the Social Democratic party and that Comrades Chase and Carey, who were chosen to act on the committee on union by the Indianapolis convention, are trying to combine the two parties in order to depose Comrade Debs (see the daily press). Propositions of this character are utterly absurd, and palpably false on their face. Everybody recognizes that Comrade Debs occupies a unique position in the labor movement of America, a position cut out for him by the events in which he has been a prominent figure during the past seven years. His position is his by right, and no other man in the country can fill it, because no other man, at this writing, could consistently aspire to fill it.

If Haverhill had not elected several Socialists to office, if these "office holders" had not been men whose abilities were such as to warrant recognition from the national convention of the party, if Haverhill had been against union instead of for it, then the motives of the Social Democrats of Haverhill would probably not have been questioned. As it is, Haverhill was actually the first city in America to commit the crime, according to some people, of electing Socialists to office, and men of ability at that, and Haverhill is for union, and Haverhill therefore is unwerthy of trust and unfit to be given credit for honesty of purpose or

intention Union of the Socialist forces in America is as inevitable as the formation of the trusts Socialists point to as an evidence of evolution and as examples of human progress. Those who attempt to delay or defeat Socialist unity are placing themselves in the same position that Mr. Bryan is doing when he declares against the trust and threatens to keep industry from concentrating and capitalists from organizing. The Socialist movement has reached the stage where concentration is required, if the movement has to occupy that position in the political world commensurate with the industrial and political development of the United States.

United, the Socialist parties illustrate the principle they presume to teach; divided, and they will be the sport and ridicule of a scornful world.

Yes, the Haverhill Social Democrat is still for union and will continue to be for union until the Socialists of America face united Capitalism with a solidified and unconquerable front. CLOSE UP RANKS FOR SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME!

While you are deploring the street car riots in St. Louis, don't forget that the street car employes only ask for the right to organise, as the capitalists themselves do, and that the transit company refuses to arbitrate and will not act is conjunction with the state authorities to secure arbitration. The employes, on the contrary, have expressed themselves willing to submit their case to arbitration and are acting accordingly. Place the blame where it rightly belongs. The greatest enemies to law and order are the capitalists who make the laws. The street railway magnates in St. Louis depend upon aid from the national gov-ernment to "protect the mail cars," and which they will probably get. You see the workers are bemmed in on every side. If they want to organize they must strike to do so; if they strike all the ruling powers are used against them, while their antagonists get all the assistance desired. If the workers submit and don't strike them, they are doomed to slavery to their masters-unless they strike at the ballot box by voting the Socialist ticket-the ticket that stands for their class. Strike or no strike, this is the only way out for them.

The Gazette says the enactment of a national eight-hour law "would drive an army of agitators out of business." On the contrary, a national eight-hour law, were it enforced, would strengthen the labor organizations as nothing else would. The Gazette does not know that where labor is best paid and works shorter hours, there labor is best organized and there can be found more agitators have anywhere else. Long hours and low wages tend to debase labor and organization is almost impossible where such conditions prevail. Once the workers become aroused sufficiently in any locality to recognize that they have certain rights of their own, there is hope for them; then they begin their journey from darkness into light, from slavery and serfdom into liberty and freedom. This is the reason why we advocate the organization of the workers into trade unions, so that they can secure shorter hours and better conditions as speedily as possible. Organization inspires confidence. Association breeds strength. Unity inculcates fraternity. Education kindles hope. Thought sows discontent. Enlightenment dispels despair. Emancipation begins where ignorance ends.

"It does not necessarily follow that, because the two Socialist bodies have thus failed to agree upon a basis upon which harmony of political action may be brought about, they will not eventually fuse and work along the same general lines. War among our Socialist friends means more rather than fewer Socialists."—Haverhill Ga-

The Gazette, in this instance, speaks truly. Sooner or later, the Socialists of the land will be united in one grand organization, even though this much desired consummation may be retarded by the acts of sundry individuals, will continue to grow, as it has grown in the past few years, in spite of contention and obstacles arising in and out of the ranks of the Socialist parties. Irresistibly, inexorably moves, for all that."

Comrade Albert L. Gillen entered upon his duties as mayor's clerk on Monday last. That he will make an efficient and faithful official is the firm belief of all who know him. His appointment meets with the approval of the Social Democrats and their sym-pathizers. His predecessors, Brackett W. Davis, was not a Social Democrat, but he was an impartial and conscien-tious official during his four years in office and merits the good wishes of everybody.

If the aldermanic meeting last week is any criterion, the anti-Socialist aidermen are beginning to behave themselves since the two policemen were prohibited from attending the sessions.

Salesmen of Findiay, O., have organ-ized a union. Nearly all the clerks in the city are members, it is said.

Collar cutiers at Troy, N. Y., organ-ised and will apply for A. F. of L. charter.

The strike in the building trades in Chicago continues to be as bitterly contested today as it was at its beginning. The daily press are a unit against the strikers, the political bosses are working hand in glove with the industrial bosses, and the police are making good by clubbing the strikers whenever the There has been much comment upon opportunity presents. The grand jury the attempt to raise the license of Cook county was expected to make junk peddiers to 226 a year. Just why investigation into infractions of the mistion in this manner is not so far all inquiries from the laborers quite clear. The peddiers are hard have met with a cold and genteel working and the income from their in-bor is not large by any means. The dioted some laborers, and the present one is determined not to be caught in-dicting any contractors. Only laboras great as reported. It is hoped the proposed order increasing the Bosness the capitalist writers and lackeys are presenting statistics to and lackeys are presenting statistics. ting to point out that the contractors





AN ADVECTICEMENT IN THE HAVERHILL BOGAL DEMOCRAT IS A PAYING INVESTMENT. E MEN OF HAVERHILL KNOW IT.

Book Leaves.

THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE: By Karl Marx, with an introduction by F. Engels. Translated from the German by E. Belfort Pax. Inter-national Library Publishing Co., 23 Duane St., New York. Price 25 cts.)

In these times, when the arraying of class against class is the most remark-able process of now existing society, when already the first murmurs of the mighty revolution begin to be heard, a study of the class conflicts of our clos-ing century, is a study fraught with deep interest to the students of social

evolution.

Our system of industry, which has grown steadily during the past hundred and twenty-five years, since the latrodustion of improved machinery, has developed, in the masses of humanity, classes, between whom no harmony can ever be established: the bourgetise, wish to retain private owne in the means of production, and the proletariat, whose mission is to convert these means of production into public or common property. Since the first revolt against bourgeois government took place, all manifestations which have arisen between working men and the representatives of the powers entant are but phases, conscious or un-conscious, of the great-class war, whose last and final conflict will be the tri-umph of the oppressed of today, the in-auguration of Socialism as the next step in the onward progress of the

Several battles have been fought already. In all countries ominous mur-murs from below have been heard, but again revolutionary France has stood foremost in the struggle for social jus-tice. It is in Paris that the first con-scious struggle between workingmen and bourgeois took place. After the war of 1870, when the bourgeois mis-management had iaid low the country before victorious Germany, the prole-taires of Paris made the first organized attempt to wrest governmental power from the hands of their masters and place to the fore the real producers of wealth. This remarkable conflict is the subject of our pamphlet. Marx calls it "The Civil War in France." Bourgeois historians have chronicied it as a "rebellion," a "riot," that was quelled by the heavy hand of "legal power," but Mark calls it a war, a war between two hostile powers, who can never be reconciled, a war which is but begun and shall never be ended antil the triumph of the proletariat is stairs which made this informal consomplete.

Nothing is more inspiring to read han those pages where the steady enlies or, the dogged heroism, and the steady enlies or, the dogged heroism, and the steady enlies or, the dogged heroism, and the steady enlies or th until the triumph of the proletariat is

Nothing is more inspiring to read than those pages where the steady endeavor, the dogged heroism, and the astounding ability of the Parisian "Communists" are depicted by the powerful pen of Karl Marx, the great scholar who made his own the cause of the working class. It is said that historians should be impartial; if this betrue it would be difficult to award the nalm to the author of our pamphlet. paim to the author of our pamphiet. The facts, it is true, are in no way disguised; they tally point by point with the bare truth, but every line, every word throbs with love and commiseration for the men whose trials and sufferings he portrays in words of flame. It is difficult to imagine in reading this vivid historical drama, that the words before us on the page are written; the voice of the relator can almost be heard, as he tells us of the astounding feats of the communists, how they seized power, the great reforms they sought to establish, their wondrous disinterestedness. Among their first decrees was an order that "no public" official should receive a salary of more than 6000 francs." This is equal to sal and an outrage.

Nor did these comrades take part for a moment in the "conference" in the princely revenues of bourgeois office a moment in the "conference" in the a moment in the "conference" in the princely revenues of bourgeois office a moment in the "conference" in the With what pride does the historian recount the sacrifice and courage of the "communists" when driven to their last defenses by the

IF IT'S CORRECT IN STYLE IT CAME FROM CARTER'S.



FANCY HALF HOSE.

FASHION AGAIN CALLS for Fancy Hose this season. We have antici-pated your wants and today you can find a complete assortment of any-thing that's pew in half-hose-Good Weather for-

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CORRECTIONS

****************** OF UNITY CONFERENCE REPORT

BY MARGARET HAILE.

Editor Haverhill Social Democrat: In the interests of truth and fairness

In the interests of truth and fairness will you kindly give place in your columns to a correction of the report of the so-called unity conference in New York on May 26, which appears in your issue of May 26th.

The report has it that it was after Chase was elected chairman of the conference that Stedman made his protest; and that after the S. D. P. members had adjourned upstairs it was voted that they meet as the committee on union of the S. D. P. These two statements are incorrect.

The fact is, and it is an important one, that never for a single instant during the proceedings of that day, either confessedly or tacitly, did Comrades Berger, Stedman, Halle, and Debs recognize the existence of any committee on union, or take any part in any conference of any body of men claiming to be such a committee. The moment the conference was called to order, and before a chairman was elected Stedman cot the floor and said: "Beder, and before a chairman was elected Stedman got the floor and said; "Before we proceed to organize the meeting I want to have it clearly understood posed of the question of organic union, and discharged the committee. I shall not get here as a member of a present existing committee, but merely as an individual. It may be an informal conference, but that is as far as I am willing to the conference of the confe ference, but that is as far as I am willing to go. I will not consent to act as
a member of a committee which has
been discharged by the majority of our
party. Carey's motion that the S. D.
P. committee on union meet here and
now, made under protest from Stedman
was carried by 4 to 3, and Stedman immediately called for an informal con-terence of the S. D. P. members who did not recognize the present existence of such a committee. Berger, Sted-man, Debs and Halle withdrew to meet informally as individual members of the S. D. P.; and when Butscher, Carey, Chase and Hoehn came into this informal conference they came into it up-on the terms upon which it was called When we went upstairs, no motion was made or carried that the meeting should be one of the committee on union of the S. D. P. It was the carrythat the meeting

would simply have found another room in which to meet in the only way they had any right to meet, i. e., informally. But it was not renewed. Chase was elected chairman of the informal conference. No secretary was elected. motion was put before the house for discussion, The whole forenoon's dis-cussion was entirely informal. Just before adjournment, however, Butscher tried to commit the meeting to a recognition of the continued existence of a committee which had been discharged by the majority of the party by putting a motion in the form that "this committee on union, elected by

the Indianapolis convention, do now adjourn, to meet with the S. L. P. committee at 2 P. M. and proceed with negotiations for union." This was the first attempt made during that informal conference to have it called a meeting of the S. D. P. commistee on union, and it was promptly protested against by Berger, Stedman and Haile, as illeaply appeared bewere willing as individuals to confer with others present as individuals in

fore it and made a proposition that they

courage of the "communists" when driven to their last defenses by the armies of the bourgeois government. As well might a ripple combat a wave as the handful of brave workingmen of Paris resist the coloris of the republic. In spite of the vigor of the foregoing scenes, they yield in beauty and pathos to the clasing pages wherein the author sadly recounts the disaster of the "communists" and the terrible revenge taken by Thiers and his bourgeois followers upon the workingmen who dared rise up in arms to demand their inheritance.

Few revolutions can compare in horrible detail with this. It is difficult to imagine that such atrocities could have taken place at the end of a century, whose watchword should be: Humanity and Progress.

The French communists were crushed—their leaders were murdered or transported to prisons to linger until death's release; their followers were suppressed; their reforms obliterated; their very name turned into a curse and an insult; but their spirit still lives, their cause is not dead, and the war which they began shall never end until the goal they sought shall be attained, and the marityrs of the past be the heroes of the morrow.

ALIQUIS.

IF IT'S CORRECT IN STYLE

WILLIAM MAILLY

WILLIAM MAILLY

WILLIAM MAILLY

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Emily F. Sherman and Smith L. Sherman of Haverhill, Bradford District, Essex County, Massachusetts, to the Pentucket Savings Bank dated October Es, 1856, and recorded with Essex South Dist. Deeds, Book 1460, Page 460, which mortgage has been duly assigned to Abby F. Cram by deed dated May first 1991, for breach of condition of said mortgage deed and for the purpose of foreclosing same, will be sold by public auction on the premises on Monday the 18th day of June, 1900, at 3 o'clock in the morning all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed and therein described as follows:

A certain parcel of land situated in said Haverhill, Bradford District, and bounded on the west by Williams Street (a private way running south from Salem street) 522 feet, on the north by the lot No. 48 1-5 on a plan of the Carleton Farm duly recorded, 156 feet; on the East by the lots numbered 52 to 55 inclusive on said plan, 447 1-2 feet, and on the south by Park Ave., a private way, 155 feet more or less, being the lots numbered 41 to 65 inclusive on said plan.

Also a certain parcel of land situated in said Haverhill, Bradford District, and bounded on the west by Park street, and Fart Ave., (a private way) on the north by the lots numbered 116 on the said plan, and on the south by Summit Ave., (a private way) 150 feet, being lots numbered 111 and 115 on said plan.

With the rights to me all the ways shown on said plan in common with

A MASS MEETING OF UNION FORCES IN NEW YORK.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AROUSED BY STIRRING SPEECHES FROM

HARRIMAN AND HILLQUIT.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the comrades of Greater New York was held in Manhattan Lyceum on Saturday evening last.

The chair was taken by William Butscher, secretary of the S. D. P. unity committee, who declared that the meeting had been called by the friends tofore, we had hoped that the action of or Socialist union, for the purpose of the Rochester and Indianapolis conven-discussing the present situation and tions providing for the union of the S. taking action for the future.

from the first the national executive board of the S. D. P. hell been opposed to union and had done all in their power to prevent it. Nevertheliess, they would fail in their attempt to disrupt the movement. All the best forces were working for union, and union was already actually achieved in many important states and cities. Hilliquit considered the proposition of the favorable action of our matter same somewhat is prompted by the same spirit of unity which inspired our national conventions, and surprised by their same spirit of unity which inspired our national conventions, and surprised by the same spirit of unity which inspired our national conventions, and surprised by the same spirit of unity which inspired our national conventions, and surprised by the same spirit of unity which inspired our national conventions, and surprised by their same spirit of unity which inspired our national conventions, and surprised by their same spirit of unity which inspired our national conventions, and surprised by their same spirit of unity which inspired our national conventions, and surprised by their same spirit of unity which inspired our national conventions, and surprised by their same spirit of unity which inspired our national conventions, and surprised by their same spirit of unity which inspired our national conventions, and surprised by their same spirit of unity which inspired our national conventions, and surprised by their same spirit of unity which inspired our national conventions, and surprised by their same spirit of unity which inspired our national conventions, and surprised by their same spirit of unity which inspired our national conventions, and surprised by the same spirit of unity which inspired our national conventions, and surprised by the same spirit of unity which inspired our national conventions, and surprised by the same spirit of unity which inspired our national conventions, and surprised by the same spirit of unity which inspired our national conventions, and surprised by the same spirit in many important states and cities, ties. Your official refusal of this re-Hillquit considered the proposition of quest we received with regret, and we "political co-operation" under the S. D. are unable to see a sufficient reason in

Leonard D. Abbott briefly discussed the unity question from the S. D. P. Notwithstanding your very unfavorable that they had with them at this time union of Socialist forces in this state the starm control of the matter of the warmers the warm control of the matter of the warmers the warmers the starm control of the matter of the warmers the warmers the starm control of the matter of the warmers the warmers the warmers the start of the warmers the warmers the start of the warmers the warmers the start of the warmers the storm centre of the movement, the city of noble comrades whose name ought to be written in letters of fire across the history of America, because it had been the first to elect an avowed Socialist and revolutionist to its high-est place of honor—the city of Haver-hill.

Job Harriman made a long speech which aroused the audience to the highest sitch of enthusiasf. It was a splendid oratorical effort—stirring, strong, logical. In the presence of the great audience Comrade Harriman reat audience Comrade Harriman dealt with the monstrous charge made against him of having "broken his pledge." Before the tribunal of honest and unprejudiced opinion he made his And the lengthy applause of the comrades of both parties left no doubt as to their verdict in this matter, and as to their opinion of those who had trumped up against him this odious In conclusion, Harriman made an ele-

quent plea for active work and new enthusiasm. He told of his trip through New York state and how the harvest was ripe for reaping. Five new branches had been organized at Schenectady, Rome, Frankfort, Utics and Schuylersville, and all made it a condition that they should be admitted "under the United Party." At some "under the United Party." At some towns visited by him the members of the S. D. P. were so incensed by the action of the N. E. B. that they were on the point of joining the S. L. P. "When the truth is known in this matter," said Harriman, "we shall rally to our banner al! the best elements in American Socialism. The future ours!

Strong speeches in favor of union were also made by Alexander Jonas, M. Winchevsky, Benjamin Hanford, I. Phillips and many more. Over sixty dollars were collected to further the campaign of education, and the meeting adjourned with rousing cheers for

*************** To the Officers of the S. D. P. of Illinois, Greeting

We have received and considered a report of the action of your recent convention, and the resolutions it adopted and ordered sent to this committee. The substance of your conventional proceedings and resolutions require the S. L. P. to retire from the political field in this city, county and state or to assume an attitude of political an-tagenism as an opposition party. The consideration you offer for the political effacement of the S L. P. is the substitution of a few names of S. L. P. members for S. D. P. members on your state ticket. While such considerations are good in capitalist politics they have not as yet been adopted in the Socialist movement. As to the alternative of nominating an S. I. P. ticket as here-D. P. and S. L. P had made our separ Morris Hillquit, the first speaker, ate conventions unnecessary and a made an able and clear summing up of the whole unity issue. He showed how from the first the national executive board of the S. D. P. hell been opposed to union and had done all in their physics to present the same tonal conventions. And surprised by their physics to present the same tonal conventions.

P. name an insulting one, for the reason that it would meen political sul-son that it would meen political sul-cide for the S. L. P. some dele-cide for the S. L. P.

we still express the hope therefor, and shall strive for its accomplishment. And though your proceedings may force us to nominate full state and county tickets, we believe our conven tions will provide for the prompt withdrawal of all nominations as soon as united convention and ticket is made possible by the fraternal action of the MEMBERSHIP OF BOTH PARTIES. The favorable action of the members of the S. L. P. is already assured for the union of Socialist forces under the name of the Social Democratic party, and ratification of Debs and Harriman as presidential candidates. In view of this, and the possible concurrence of the members of the S D. P. we frate nally suggest that a conference be held at the earliest possible moment for a union state and county convention and the nomination of a united ticket, and this way encourage and re-enforce the 5000 citizens who in this city last April voted the Socialist Labor party ticket. Otherwise we shall be reluctantly compelled to maintain our separate existence and agitation and nominate. in our usual way, and contend with all

the forces which are arrayed against us. Yours for Socialist Unity, The Illinois State Committee, S. L. P. R. A. Morris, Rec. Sec.

************ WITH THE AGITATORS.

Brockton Social Democrats will have open air meetings in Perkins Park, the same as last year.

Social Democrats of Washington in state convention declared for union of the S. D. P. and S. L. P.

Outdoor meetings of Chicago Socialists are better attended and attention than ever before.

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Ask to see our assortment of GLASS-WARE at the above price; the articles are all fine looking as well as useful.

SHELF PAPER, assorted colors

I cents per dos.

BRASS EXTENSION RODS, that will fit any window; with fixtures all the above cut? If not, et us show them to you. After you have seen them you wouldn't want to look at the cheap you wouldn't want to look at the cheap are grown FLOWER SEEDS at a very stower than the property of the second stoves the Mystic is so much nicer, low price. made stronger, has square top and many other points superior to other stoves. Our price 98c

OIL STOVE OVENS -

If you are looking for a god oven, ask to see the Mystic: it is made so well you could not help but! the it-full lined and a perfect bake. Our price ---- 85c Get your SCREEN DOOR of us. We will use you right and give you the ad- Hardwood vantage of large stock to select from.

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Ask to see our assortment of GLASS



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THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW

CLEAR SOCIALISM.

Editorially the Review will be strictly in accord with the princi-ples of the International Socialist

FREE DISCUSSION. SOME OF THE WRITERS.

Editor, A. M. Smons. Editor, A. M. Smeone.
France — Paul Infargue, Jean
Junces, Jean Longue!
Beiginn — Emile Vanderveide,
Henri Lafontaine, Emile Vinch,
Mme. Lalla Kufferath.
England—H. M. Hyndman, Walter Crane, Samuel Hobson, H.
Quelch, Keir Hardis, J. E. MoDonmark—D. Gosses Res. Burope has many ably edited reviews expounding the principles of Socialism, and enabling students of eachs! problems to exchange their ideas. America needs such a twiew, and to this end h. M. Smows, lately editor of the Workers' Call, and now vice-president of the Chicago publishing house of Casallas H. Ersz & Conrany, has in a recent journey arranged with the leading European socialists to assist insulablishing The international Socialist Review, the first another of which appears July 2, type. Every civilized country will be represented by its ablest socialist writers, and some forty-eight of the sixty-four pages of the Ruyuw will be given to the interchange of opinion. The following departments will be regular features:

1. Review of the svants of the month from the socialist

News of the socialist movement in America.
 Review of aconomic developments and labor trouble with special reference to the trade union movement.
 Fereign correspondence: News of the socialist momentum world over.

socialism, will find that he needs to read Tax larger Socialism Raview. By special arrangement with Charles H. Kerr & Company we offer THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW and this

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Damask that you can't match at 50c regular 87 1-2c vd 59-inch heavy three-quarter Bleached Damasks, absolutely pure all linen ...

65-inch extra heavy three-quarter Bleached Damasks, all pure linen handsome designs, almost double reight, a 75c quality 49c yd
Extra heavy Cream Damasks, two
ards wide, a good \$1.90 quality, at only

DAMASK TABLE COVERS-Heavy and extra beavy all-linen Cream Damask Fringed Table Covers. 8-4 and 10-4 sizes, plain with colored borders, slightly soiled, would be cheap

at \$1.29 and \$1.75; for this sale-10-4 size \$1.25

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60-inch Bleached Irish Damasks, fine splendid German weaves, 2 yards wide, sold at 75c, for only 50c

Extra heavy Bleached Damasks yards wide, in newest styles, with beautiful borders and centers, all pure linen, would be heap at 89c, for 69c

Just one piece of extra heavy 68-inch Full Bleached Irish Linen Damasks, best \$1.00 quality, at only 79c yd

72-inch Ble ached Damasks, heavy gods, very fine and all linen, woven in handsome handsome designs and new borders, a \$1.39 quality \$1.90 yd

Heavy Double Damasks, 2 yards wide of extra heavy weight and absolutely pure linen, satin bleahed, a good \$1.69 8-4 size, at only \$8c quality, for N4NN44N4N4..... \$1.25 yd

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AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT BRINGS GOOD RESULTS. SNION DIRECTORY.

sters' Union, every Priday night.
rickinyers' Union, every Monday
it, 501 Washington street.
orse Shoers' Union, every other
see Council, every Thursday,
satral Labor Union, every other

LOCAL NOTES.

Memorial day was observed in a 6t-ting manner in this city. Delegates from the local post visited the cemeter-ies in the morning and exercises and decorating took place at the soldiers' monument in the afternoon and public services at the Academy of Music in the evening. In all 560 graves were decorated, seven deaths having occur-red in the post during the year. A street parade was held by the post be-fore the exercises in the afternoon, in which the members of the city govern-ment took part. Ex-Mayor E. Hayes of Lynn was the speaker of the evening

INTERNATIONAL NOTES.

The strike of the street railway ployes at Dayton, O., was settled at the close of the second day, the men securing a number of concessions. Another strike that came to an end in two days was that of the street railway employes at Berlin, Germany, not without bloodshed, however, resulting from the discontinuous control of the street railway employes at Berlin, Germany, not without bloodshed, however, resulting from the discontinuous control of the street railway employes. shed, however, resulting from the dis-persing of a mob that interfered with the running of the cars, twenty mount-ed policemen and seventy afoot charg-ing upon the unarmed mass with drawn sabres, severely wounding fifty-two, among whom were many women and children. Two workmen died of sabre-cuts received. The chief mayor was instrumental in arranging a confer-ence between the men and employers, ending in concession of increased wages.

Social corruption in Tokio, Japan, is to deep and so wide lately, brutal rapes and sodomy practiced in unbridled pas-tion by the students so frequent that it sion by the students so frequent that it is unsafe for young women to go out in the evening. Which prompts the Labor World to say: The police authority that is so scrutinizing about the healthy labor movement seems careless at these immoral acts of the students. Even the heads of these schools engage in fights and street brawls, to which the police are utterly blind.

The French chamber of deputies has decreed the enforcement of the ten-hour law of 1882 by a vote of 468 to 50. About 1,112,225 men, 633,135 women and 432,637 children, employed in 138,000 es-tablishments, will be affected. Those bad Socialists in the French legislative body are constantly because the body are constantly harassing the cap-italist class by clamoring for enforceitalist class by clamoring for enforce-ment of labor laws and if they persist ernicious efforts the eventually drive capital out of France

There are said to be 6,000,000 working people in the German empire, 800,000 of whom are connected with trades unions. Socialists have 57 representa-tives in the Reichstag, agitating labor

Prof. Murai of Tokio is doing the United States. The gentleman is quite a student and has written a book on Socialism, which proved to be a good contribution for the cause in Japan.

114.626 children under 14 years work from 72 to 87 hours per week in Eng-land. Thus capitalism recruits its ad-herents because the ignorant rejoice in carrying their masters upon their

711 strikes occurred in Great Britain, during the past year.

The following subjects will be discussed at the International Socialist Congress at Paris in September: 1, International legislation to limit the hours of labor, with discussion as to the advisability of securing a minimum wage; 2, discussion as to the advisability of forming a labor party of the bourgeoiste, and socialization of the means of production: 2, international peace, militarism, suppression of standing armiles; 4, colonial policy; 5, organization of seamen, fishermen, etc.; 6, universal suffrage and direct government by the people; 7, communal socialism: 5, conquest of political power and alliance with existing parties; 5, May day; 16, trusts. May day; 16, trusts.

CITY OF HAVERHILL



CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given that hearings will be held before the Beard of Aldermen at their rooms City Hall building. Thursday, June I, 1800, at 7.30 o'clock P. M. on the following:

Bec. sin. Postponed hearing in the matter of constructing a sewer from the Pumping station on Renous avenue to connect with the Mill street sewer at a point near Summer street, a distance of about 850 feet.

Bec. Sil. Petition of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company for a location for poles with wires thereon in Doans street, Bradford, bestween Williams and Pine streets.

Doc. 56. Petition of Samuel D. Williams and Pine streets.

Doc. 56. Petition of Samuel D. Williams and Samuel D. Williams and Pine streets.

Doc. 56. Petition of Samuel D. Williams and Samuel D. Williams and Pine streets.

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Doc. 56. Processed research of the Samuel D. Williams and Re-asstablished.

THE DUTY OF TRADE UNIONISTS the organizations in better condition today than ever before in their history, more members, more of them employed and larger treasury than at any pre-

What is the duty of tradeunionists in the coming great political battle?

Is it to quietly swallow the "issues" that are promulgated by the Hannas and silver barons to divide the workers, and to throw up their hats and how themselves hoarse for the demagogical office seekers they put forward?

Is it the duty of organized men to demounce each other and to pull each other's hair out, so to speak, over the question of whether a McKinley or Bryan or Dewey or Smith or Jones is "the best man," and as to whether there should be a silver or gold standard, imperialism, tariff or a canal built ard, imperialism, tariff or a canal in Central America?

trade unionists possess common sense, and that they understand the historic mission of organised labor, or are will-ing to learn the same, that they are open to reason and that they are loyal to the declaration of principles of the to the declaration of principles of the great combined economic movement. What is that mission? The abolition of the ware system. Why? Because under its operation a new slavery has been introduced, and from its prolific womb spring all the social ills of which

been introduced, and from its prolific womb spring all the social ills of which we complain.

Under the capitalistic wage system labor is so successfully robbed of the fruits of its toll that an insignificant percentage of the population of this country has succeeded in getting control of all the natural opportunities and the wealth produced by the workers for generations until today we have the sharp contrast of an arrogant, cruel and despotic plutocracy on the one side, and plundered and oppressed army of tollers on the other side.

When we organise the capitalists apily the blackest knout to our active workers; when we strike, the policeman's club and the militiaman's bayonet are used against us without the slightest compunction; when we boycott abrutal labor-crushing concern, the courts are ready with their injunctions; when we demand labor legislation, the politicians sneer at us, pigeonhole our bills, or even if they pass the most important ones, the courts deciare them unconstitutional.

Has not the time come to act? It has if we are deserving of the name of American citizens and intelligent human beings. Today it is notl onger possible for wage workers to become

man beings. Today it is notl onger possible for wage workers to become rich and independent, which was their ambition in the west. The tools of proand which our forefathers owned, and which ownership was a guarantee of independence, have developed into vast, scientific labor-saving machinery controlled by the capitalist class, which arbitrarily, by means of combinations, trusts managed to five our ways. trusts, monopolies, etc., fixes our wages upon one side and prices upon the other side. They catch us coming and going. During the present generation nearly every trade has been or is being revolutionized by the introduction of labored by the introduction of laborsaving devices. This is truly the ma-

with the continuous introduction of labor-saying appliances production of wealth is increased at a geometric ratio abor-saving appliances production of wealth is increased at a geometric ratio and proportionately to that production the workers now receive less than at any period in the world's history. As a matter of fact, the labor army is en-gaged in piling up wealth for others to enjoy for little more than mere rations. The labor class, according to the census reports, is propertyless, and therefore, it can never hope to compete with the capitalist class and gain control of the industrial situation through eco-

nomic error. That is settled beyond the peradventure of a doubt. This is so, because as already stated, the employers already possess the tools of production, the labor-saving machinthey are now entrenching themselves in capitalistic unions knows as trusts and monopolies. There are today no less than 600 trusts and motoday no less than 600 trusts and mo-nopolies in existence in this country, capitalized at upwards of \$3,000,000,000, or over a billion dollars more than was invested in production in the census year of 1890. In other words, all the live capital of the nation has become trustified or monopolized. It is now-being used co-operatively by the many for the few.

trustified or monopolized. It is now being used co-operatively by the many for the few.

We are already well along in the final stage of the evolution of capitalism, namely, the combination or trustification of trusts. The rallways of the country are controlled by thirteen great syndicates, which are more or less closely connected with manufacturing and mining combines, and they have the power, and use it, too, to crush independent concerns. We are informed that after election the twelve great iron and steel trusts will combine, and the coal trusts are making a similar move. The Standard Oil trust, for example, already controls over thirty subsidiary trusts, and with their immense income each year the Rockefeller are able to gobble up the choicest "industrials" on the market and each new trust added to their string means still greater profit and power. Thus the Rockefellers dominate largely in oil, leather, lead, copper, rubber, to-bacco, whisky, cotton oil, sugar, gas and electric lighting and power, steam-ships and railroad transportation, iron mining, natural gas, barbed wire, fertilizer, sait, glucose, bricks, linseed oil, silver mining, automobiles etc., etc. Thus it is not difficult to see what the end will be.

Owing to the fact that wage workers of this country, who are the consumers of this country, who are the consumers.

Thus it is not difficult to see what the end will be.

Owing to the fact that wage workers of this country, who are the consumers as well as the producers, receive less than one-fifth of the wealth they produce, consumption cannot keep pace with production, and so the warehouses are again filling up with surplus products for which there are no buyers. Signs point to another industrial stagnation and panic in the near future. It will be welcomed with joy by the great capitalists. They can then squeese the wind and water out of many of the trusts, dump the owners of "common" stock—the middle class—overboard (and at the same time reduce wages), and own everything themselves. The trust of trusts will be complete. The holders of preferred stock and hands will be in clover and can fratering blackfully. Meanwhile what will be labor's position in this great game of life? Will it weakly continue to follow the Bodases and betraying politicians of the capitalistic parties? Labor will do no such thing if it is intelligent enough to understand its own class interests. The fracts phoogists are now pensture the tagitalist class upon the legitartial field and hence forth it becomes the duty of the trusteunoniests to likewise resist the same class upon the political field, and become leaders in the labor army. In a word, they must be LOTAL to the fundamental principles of their organizations?

At the last cenvention of the Ameri-

MAX S. HAYES DEFINES WHAT
THEY SHOULD DO IN THE
COMING ELECTION.

was likewise declared that the trusts and monopolies cannot be destroyed by demagogical politicians, but, on the contrary, were the logical evolution of the capitalist system. The Federation thereupon clearly pointed the way out of the wilderness of capitalism as follows:

"And furthermore, that this conven-tion call upon the trade unionists of the United States, and workingmen generally, to study the development of

Here is the solution of the labor problem. The nationalization or so-cialization of trusts and monopolies is now the battle cry of the loyal trade unionists of the United States (as in other countries as well, by the way).

The time has come to bury past prejudices and unimosities and to rally to the standard carried by Debs and Harriman.

"Turn from the past; it is lonely, And barren and bleak to the view, Its fires are cold, its stories are old, Turn, turn from the past to the new Today leads you up to the hill-tops, That are kissed by the radiant sun, Today has no tomb, life's hopes are in And today has a prize to be won.

And that prize is the Co-operative commonwealth. Socialism in our time!

The Cleveland Citizen.

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

**************** Brewery workers at Fall River gained

Boston pavers working for private firms and contractors demand eight hours and 50 cents an hour, beginning

The May number of the bulletin of the labor department at Washington con-tains an interesting article on "Volun-Conciliation and Arbitration in Britain." Court decisions affect Great Britain." ing labor show, as usual, that another "labor" law has been knocked out, the supreme court of Kansas having declared invalid the law providing for the wages in lawful money wage workers should request to be placed on the subscription list of the Bulletin, which is sent free of charge by applying to Carroll D. Wright, labor commissioner, Washington, D. C.

The first Philadelphia branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has adopted a resolution. the object of which is to establish a new and modern preamble for the body. The resolution embodies a declaration or political class organization against capitalism, and will come before the convention at Manchester, England, next year. The cash balance of the Amaigamated society amounts to \$1,004.695, and the membership now em-braces 62,452 craftmen, a gain of over 400 during the past month.

Harberger, Homan & Co.'s Philadelphia cigarmakers, 400 strong, went out on strike in sympathy with the firm's New York employes. The employers who have pooled their interests to sup-port Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer are sorely disappointed over the solidarity displayed in behalf of the locked-out cigarmakers of New York

The Municipal Gas Co. of Albany, N. Y., is contesting the decision of General Atorney Davies, which decreed that

Boxmakers of Bay City, Mich., have won their strike for a ten per cent ad-vance. Efforts are being made to se-cure greater recognition for the label of this craft, and the breweries are se-lected for the purpose of introducing lected for the purpose of introducing the label on boxes in which botled beer

W. B. Wilson of Blossburg, Pa., has been appointed secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, to fill the unexpired term of W. C. Pearce, who has resigned. Wilson is an old and tried Socialist and one of the brightest miners in the country.

At the quadrennial convention of the At the quadrennial convention of the United Hatters of North America the old officers were re-elected. Secretary John Phillips has served his organization twenty years in that capacity. Conventions will be held triennially bereafter.

Funds for the support of the strik-ing cigar makers in New York are con-tinuing to flow in, and while the work-ers are becoming more hopeful at this manifestation of solidarity, the bosses are beginning to weaken.

The strike in the copper district of Michigan has been settled. An increase of ten per cent has been granted and underground employes will receive full time for half shifts on Saturdays.

The National Brickmakers' Alliance and the Illinois Brick Company have reached an agreement, whereby union labor shall be exclusively used in the brick company's yards.

Davenport, Iowa. Times has union-

Peru Ind., printers secured nine-hour day in all but one newspaper of-ized and secured the nine-boar day without friction.

Seventy-nine firms are now using the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' Cnon. Users of tobacco have no occasion to excuse themselves by claiming that union label tobacco is not in the market.

Cincinnati carpenters will secure the eight hour day and and \$2.60 per day from June I on. The shorter workday agitation has been going on for years and finally culminated with above re-

Three hundred carpenters in Fall River struck on Monday for an eight-hour day. Three firms immediately conceded. Tinners also struck in sym-

At the convention of the Western Pederation of Miners at Denver reso-lutions denouncing President McKin-ley and Governor, Steumenberg of Idah-were adopted.

Plumbers at Seattle, Wash., com-promised their demands. Until June 15 14 per day will be paid, thereafter 14.56, the original demand.

I. T. U. issued six charters during April, balancing the suspension of five unions for non-paymet of dues and disbanding of one.

Blacksmiths and horseshoers of South Bend, Ind., secured an advance of from 25 to 50 cents a day, and reduction in hours of labor. Although the vote for officials of the I. T. U. has not yet been canvassed, it is conceded that Sam B. Donnelly has

een defeated by James M. Lynch. In the mines around Nevada City,

Cal., Japanese are being introduced The strike at the Westerley, R. I., granite works has been settled, the met securing the eight hour day and \$3.60.

ty, Cal., will hereafter bear the union label, by order of the supervisors.

A Sheboygan soap factory has adopt-ed the union label to find readier sale for its wares.

Montclair, N. J., bricklayers secured eight hours and \$3.50 per day without

Terra Haute tailors are thoroughly Carpenters are requested to stay way from Florence, Colo. Trouble on.

At Portland, Ore., a protective laborers' union has been organized. The American Federation of Musi-

Toronto unionists have declared for ndependent political action

lce men and carriage workers at Seattle, Wash., organized.

Boston bartenders are fighting a quor dealer who refuses to employ nly union help. Locomotive firemen have gained over

700 members during the past fiscal Switchmen convened at Detroit this

Tacema musicians organized.

Brewers organized unions at Macon, Coal miners issued 308 charters dur-

Barbers of South Boston are agitatng for early closing.

A team drivers' union has been organized at Akron. Machinists organized 14 new lodges

Broommakers of Paris, Ill., unionized

Curb stone cutters of Toledo have or-

Pianomakers of Toronto organized.

WOMEN'S S. D. CLUB Holds Regular Weekly Meeting.

all companies furnishing municipalities with gas, could not compel their emplayes to work longer than eight hours per day. This is a test case and the gas companies of the state are back of the action.

The Women's Social Democratic Club held its regular weekly meeting on Tuesday at 76 Merrimac street. There was a good attendance present. There was some discussion as to the advisability of the club giving a picnic during the

ing the summer.
The bicycle raffled off by Mrs. Chas Fraser was drawn by the club and the wheel will be disposed of for the ben-

wheel will be disposed of for the benefit of the cause.

It was decided that meetings of the
club be held only twice a month, instead of weekly as heretofore. The
meetings will be held on the first and
third Tuesdays of the month. The
next meeting is on Tuesday next at
Beals' Dye House, 76 Merrimac Street,
and a full attendance is desired.

- THE -Dewey's Best Flour

Meets every want of the most exacting customer. The dough gathers strength as it is worked and when the heat strikes it in the oven, it springs up into a light, large, beautiful, rounded loaf.

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

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H. BELANGER MILLER'S AGENT

AN ADVERTISEMENT

IN THE

HAVERHILL DEMOCRAT

- IB A --

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Merrimack St.

NOTICE TO READE

OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The social democratic party of America declares that life, liberty and hap-piness depend upon equal political and economic rights.

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

is the to appropriate to himself a large share of the product of his jabor.

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

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

Independent political action and the trade union movement are the chief emancipating factors of the working class, the one representing its political, the other its economic wing, and both must co-operate to abolish the capitalist system.

Therefore the social democratic party of America declares its obtact to

Therefore the social democratic party of America declares its object to be:

First—The organisation of the working class into a political party to concurr the public powers now controlled by capitalists.

Second—The abolition of wage slaw.

by capitalists.

Second—The abolition of wage slavery by the establishment of a national system of co-operative industry, based upon the social or common ownership of the means of production and distribution, to be administered by the society in the common interest of all its members, and the complete emancipation of the socially useful classes from the domination of capitalism.

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

The control of political power by the social democratic party will be tantamount to the abolition of all class rule. The solidarity of labor connecting the millions of class conscious fellow workers throughout the civilized world will lead to international socialism, the brotherhood of man.

As steps in that direction we make ond-The abolition of wage slav

brotherhood of man.

brotherhood of man.

As steps in that direction we make the following demands:

First—Revision of our federal constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to complete control of government by the people irrespective of sex.

Second—The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.

Third—The public ownership of all railroads, telegraphs and telephones;

railroads, telegraphs and telephones; all means of transportation, and com-munication; all water-works, gas and electric plants, and other public utili-Fourth—The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and other mines, and all oil and gas wells.

Fifth—The reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.

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

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

Elirhth—Labor legislation to be national, instead of local, and international when possible.

Ninth—National insurance of work—needle against accidents, lack of

Ninth-National insurance of work-ing people against accidents, lack of employment and want in old age. Tenth-Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against

women.
Eleventh—The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by the voters.
Twelfth—Abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitra-

ATTITUDE TOWARD TRADE UNIONS.

In accordance with our declaration of principles we declare that the trades union movement and independent postical action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-ed-ning class. We recommend to the members of the mocial democratic party the following general rules:

First—Join the union of your respective trade.

ive trade.

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

orafts.

Fourth-Educate your fellow-unionistation the question of socialism and the
labor movement, on economic and pelitical lines.

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

Sixth-Educate the members of the
unions in the principles of socialism
and induce them, individually, to affil-