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WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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VOL. X. NO. 37

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1900.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

DEBATE ON TRADE UNIONISM

Held at the Grand Opera House, New Haven, Connecticut, November 25, 1900,

BETWEEN DANIEL DE LEON,

REPRESENTING THE SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE,

AND JOB HARRIMAN,

REPRESENTING OLD STYLE OR PURE AND SIMPLE TRADE UNIONISM.

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On taking the chair, Mr. Wm. E. Clegg, of Yale University, announced the subject and distribution of time as follows:

The question is, **RESOLVED, THAT THE TACTICS OF THE SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE AGAINST THE PURE AND SIMPLE TRADES UNION IS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WORKING CLASS AND FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIALISM IN AMERICA.** The time of the debate will be divided as follows: for the presentation of their arguments the gentlemen will have thirty minutes each; for rebuttal, Mr. Daniel De Leon of the Socialist Labor Party, will have twenty minutes, Mr. Harriman of the Social Democratic Party, thirty minutes; Mr. De Leon closing the speech in a ten minute period. At the five minutes before the expiration of the thirty and twenty minute periods one stroke of the gavel will signify that the gentlemen have five minutes to complete their periods. At the end of nine minutes, during the ten minute period one stroke of the gavel will be given. The first speaker of the evening will be Mr. Daniel De Leon.

DE LEON: Working men and working women of New Haven: The question that is to be presented to you here to-night is, in my opinion, a pivotal question—the trades union question—a question that is blocking the way to progress, and the correct solution of which is essential to the interests of the working class and of the Socialist movement of the land. It is a question that has to be approached deliberately and calmly. I come not to win a victory. There is no such question here in my mind as to whether I or any one else wins a snap victory at this meeting. I propose to speak to you deliberately. It is a question of facts and close reasoning. It is a question, the facts concerning which you will have to take home with you and consider there. It is not a question as to what man wins, but a question whether our common country shall win, and whether this vexed labor question can be at all solved.

The trades union policy of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance involves the trade union policy of the Socialists organized in the Socialist Labor Party. That policy was not evolved out of the inner consciousness of any one man or set of men. It is a policy that is based upon certain facts, certain historic facts, certain undeniable facts, and established upon conclusions that are not escapable from. In choosing these facts, I have been careful to take only such as are over and above dispute. Only children wrangle over facts; men agree upon them. Now, I do not suppose that this meeting has come here to witness a "washing of dirty linen" with mutual criminations and recriminations. The facts I shall present to you are facts known to be facts, or, if they are not known to be such by my audience, my audience can easily verify them, because they are all taken from the official organs of the very organizations against whom we stand arrayed.

away my time. That is the second principle. We must have an economic organization and we must have a political organization. We see in Germany a magnificent political movement, substantially a workingmen's movement, and yet the condition of the workingmen declines steadily. Why? Because there is no economic organization worth mentioning. In the United States we see a big, substantially big, trades union movement, and yet the condition of the workingmen goes down steadily. Why? Because here the political movement is insignificant. In France, where the political movement is strong and the trades union, intelligent trades union, is strong, there we can with justice say that large areas of the workingmen have been improved, while the struggle is going on. We need an economic organization accordingly, that moves under the protecting wings of a labor political party.

Now then, arrived so far, the question is, Are there such trade unions in existence? If you want a thing and you find something in the way that calls itself what you are looking for, you are not going to build over; you will try to get along with it, if possible. Working in this direction, the Socialists, organized in the Socialist Labor Party, came across a movement that was said to be a trades union movement. It came across organizations of working men. Now the present policy of the Socialists in the Socialist Labor Party is dictated by these two principles that I have just mentioned, plus the experience made with the existing unions that we found, and right here a short sketch of those unions will be necessary.

We found organizations of workmen, but we found that they were marked with exactly the reverse of the central characteristic that was necessary for a workingmen's organization. Instead of being class-conscious, they built upon the principle of the brotherhood of the workingman and the capitalist. As a result of that, they moved for higher wages, and right after that they gave up whatever they had gained. They were torn apart themselves by the interests of the capitalist class. At that time these trade unions, guided by a natural instinct, and yet by an untutored instinct, moved in a peculiar way. The giant was blind. He stroked in the air, and sometimes his blows fell upon individual capitalists. The capitalist class then proceeded to endeavor to control the trade union, and a struggle took place within the unions. On the one side were the Socialists; the other the capitalists. Socialists and representatives of the capitalists found themselves within the trade unions, struggling each of them to get control of that organization—the Socialists trying to get control of that organization for the working men; the representatives of the capitalists trying to get control of that organization for the capitalist class. The result of it was that the Socialists were beaten.

In that struggle, the Socialist movement being weak, the Socialists went under, and presently the trades union movement became in the country an engine of the capitalist, controlled by the capitalist through what Mark Hanna has just called the "labor lieutenants" of the capitalist class. These men, who are the officers of the unions, and whom we have termed labor fakirs, or the Organized Scabbard of the union—these labor fakirs, this Organized Scabbard, these labor lieutenants of the capitalists in the unions have controlled the union absolutely in the economic interests of the capitalist class, and obedient to the dictates of the capitalists.

We have seen for instance in New York, it is an open secret, that the recent trolley strike was a stock exchange strike, dictated by the magnates who wanted to force down the price of stock so as to buy in cheaply, and that strike was ordered by these men, and carried out by their labor lieutenants. We saw the strike of the miners in Pennsylvania ordered by the United Mine Workers against De Armit, and the rank and file were forced into that battle and sacrificed as food for cannon, not obedient to the interests of the working men, but obedient to the interests of the capitalists, who gave the orders to their labor lieutenants, the labor fakirs in the unions.

makers, a German organization, said to be a Socialist organization par excellence. It goes into the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and it is barely in there, when articles begin to reach in that journal of theirs denouncing the Socialist movement, denouncing Socialism and throwing obliquely upon Karl Marx. Whenever I feel that I am clamorated, I think of those articles. Why, they have not begun to say about me what they said about Marx in that journal. Did any one ever hear an answer, a protest to that from the borers from within? The journal is clear of that.

Take this other instance of the cigarmakers. When their employers wanted a tariff reduction, they passed resolutions in the interest of their employers for a tariff reduction, and thereby put themselves diametrically opposed to the employees of those employers who needed rather a high tariff. While that was going on, did any one ever hear a single voice against that on the part of the borers from within in their own journal? Never!

"Boring from within" was but a blind for the theory of "dropping" the union. Boring from within meant to throw up the sponge, sheathe the sword, and become a traitor to the working class. Boring from within meant that you had to keep quiet, and get the applause of the labor fakir, so that he might do what he wanted to.

Take two instances that are palpating now in the United States. It is a well known fact that the Cuban cigarmakers get the highest wages among the cigar makers. That fact is not agreeable to the employers. It is a well known fact that the employers have always endeavored to get those Cuban cigarmakers to join the International Union, so that while they would still be paying "union wages," they would, in the point of fact, pay the Cubans lower wages. A bloody conflict is now on in Tampa, Fla. With the connivance of the capitalists, the local branch of the International Union of Cigarmakers has fired shots into the Cuban organization of cigar makers. That strike is obedient to the interests of the employers. Their labor lieutenants are managing it so as to compel these men of the La Resistencia organization to come into the International Union, and when they get into the International Union, then the employers can pay them "union wages," and yet pay them less than they get now. Have you heard a single one of those who claim that "boring from within" is the right thing raise the voice of indignation against that crime against the workers, against that obsequious obedience to the dictates of the capitalists? I have not heard it.

Take the instance of the machinists. The machinists wanted shorter hours, and agitated for that. The employers finally found that they could not pretend not to hear, and said: "We grant you two hours a week,"—and thereupon posted notices whereby they take off five minutes here and ten minutes yonder, five minutes in this place and ten minutes in the other place, so that after all, out of the two hours alleged to be granted, fully one hour and a half are taken away, and you know what that means—that the other half hour has to go with them. But for the labor lieutenants in the International Machinists' Union that thing could not go on. The rank and file of the machinists would have discovered it. The capitalists needed these labor lieutenants to pull the wool over the eyes of the working men. The capitalists themselves could no do it, consequently they call upon the O'Connells and Warners and the rest of their labor lieutenants and officers of that union, the Organized Scabbard of that union, and these call meetings, and advise the men to accept the proposition as a "victory," claiming that "the two hours have been granted." In the midst of that what did the men who wanted to bore from within say? Not a word. If they attempted to rise, the labor lieutenants and their sub-lieutenants would jump at them, would call them scabs, and they are afraid of being called names, so consequently they keep quiet.

one moment further—but fortunately for the working class there is another kind of trades unionism. That is, he is opposed to it, or to pure and simple trades unionism,—he wants the other kind—he is opposed, not necessarily to the fakirs, but to trade unionism. All right, let's follow it up. I will go just one moment further, and before I do, I will mention—(Applause)—after I come a little further—(Applause)—will mention only one of the unions to which he has referred. (Great Applause.)

In the national convention of the S. L. P. one of the speakers made this remark in a discussion, in a page article—and another page article is filled with the same proposition and similar arguments—(Applause)—he says: "We ought not to attempt to keep in existence that thing which we are fighting to keep out of existence. No, we call upon the Socialists of the United States to get out of the pure and simple organizations, and to smash them to pieces." Mark you, it is a "smash" of the old line trade unionism "to pieces." (Laughter.) Now, those are the tactics against it—"to smash it to pieces."

Now let us see if their actions corroborate their words. Let us see if that is theory or practice. The gentleman has spoken of a number of trade unions—the coal miners in Pennsylvania, the miners in Tennessee, the wood workers of Wisconsin, the furniture makers of New York, the cigarmakers of New York, and others. I will not go into all of them. I will take one. One is sufficient. I would be willing to go into all if there were time to do it. One is enough. I will take the Cigarmakers, for instance. (Laughter, applause and yells.) Hold on there. He says the facts concerning the Davis cigar factory are these: that Honest and Molest, both of the International Union, called the shop to a meeting and had the question of strike discussed, whereupon, by an overwhelming vote, the shop decided not to strike. First the meeting was not called by Honest. He was not present, and Mr. De Leon knows he was not present. He won't deny this. (Applause.) Furthermore, when, on the second meeting these men were present, there was no vote taken. Why was there no vote taken? The gentleman says, whenever hunger or needs or similar motives prompted the need, the gentlemen in the strike committee business would make a raid upon the workers in some cigar factory, ordering them out on strike. He never clamorates, does he? (Laughter and yells.) "The upshot was always the same. Initiation and other dues were scooped in, strike committee salaries were made and the workers were sold out." Now let me look at that just for a minute. First, the strike was called in order to sell the men out and take in the dues. That was the purpose. The International Cigarmaker's constitution provides that no reduction of wages shall be permitted, unless the facts are submitted to the entire union the country over, and when they get their assent, then that local union or shop may accept the reduction, and not until then. He will not deny that fact when he takes the platform after me. Mr. Davis, in his petition for an injunction against the union, said that he was compelled to reduce the bill of prices—the wages—in order to continue his business. Then they submitted the matter to the union, and the petition for a strike came back, and in those court papers, which I am sure Mr. De Leon knows of, Mr. Davis spoke of the strike permission given to them. He will not deny this. Now, since he was compelled to reduce the wages, according to his own allegation; since the men submitted the matter to the unions, and since the unions by a vote ordered the strike—I ask you, what becomes of the statement that they did it simply to sell out the strike and take in dues? They were compelled to do it or they would have been expelled from the union for not ordering the strike. And when the second meeting came up, they went in there and told those 200 men that there would be a strike because the shop had not the control over the lowering of wages; the entire craft was interested in the lowering of wages and that the union at large had ordered the strike and they commanded them out. What happened? 200 men walked out and about sixty men went back to scab it. (Snickers.) The large majority came out. Now Mr. De Leon says that they organized the shop from top to bottom. (De Leon: I said nothing of the sort.) In your paper, yes, of course, yes. Yes. All right. (Laughter and applause.) It was lucky I had the paper. (Laughter.) He says that they organized it from top to bottom. Now, mark you, about twenty-five of them went back and those twenty-five—a portion of them—were Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance men. A portion of them signed an affidavit and joined with Davis asking the court to grant an injunction against the union, and upon the affidavit of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance men and Mr. Davis jointly, they granted the injunction against the working class, the cigarmakers of New York. He will not deny that. He will not deny that. (De Leon: Yes I will.) He will not deny that. Furthermore, now, why I brought this case up is this: to show to you men that in this cigarmakers' strike, Mr. De Leon had united with Davis to scab it on the union; they united with Davis in order to make the affidavit and get the injunction against the union. Immediately, he organized those scabs, they went back, and Mr. Davis alleges that they were willing to work for the reduction in wages, and in the injunction he alleges this, and they joined with him asking for the injunction. Immediately after the organization of this, the following advertisement appears in the papers.

"Wanted on handwork, jobs from \$9.25 to \$14. Pioneer Cigarmakers' Alliance of S. T. & L. A." (Voice from a left hand box: "Mention the paper!") (Harriman continues: "Samuel I. Davis, 520-522 E. Eighty-first street. (Voice again: "Mention the paper.") Harriman hesitatingly examines paper.) It is the N. Y. "Journal" of March 3, (Hisses: a voice: "a capitalist paper." applause.) Hold on there. It was your advertisement. What does it mean? He said to you here this evening that whenever the working class, whether in the S. T. & L. A. or not, whether organized or whether members of the old unions, were in a struggle, that if they were justified, they united with those men in battle, and I say that here was a case where they were justified, because the Cigarmakers' Union, according to their constitution, called the strike. The vast majority walked out and the S. T. & L. A. with the minority, scabbed upon that union and endeavored to break it. (Applause.) This—hold on—this is consistent. This is the effort first, on the part of Davis to lower wages; on the part of your friends to keep pace with your theory of smashing the union in practice and in theory. The practice and the theory tally.

Now what is trades unionism? Is it fakism? Not a bit of it. There may be fakirs in it. You find those things, men, in every organization. How does trade unionism develop? This is the capitalist endeavor to make money by employing the worker, and wages means that the capitalist pays the worker less than the worker produces. Now the less the capitalist pays the worker, the more easily he can gratify his desires by the energy he gets from him, from products that he gets from him. The higher the rate of wages the less the capitalist takes. But when the capitalist decreases the wages until there is so much pain that the working class cannot endure it any longer, they bunch together, and your union is born. There is your union. Now the struggle is on between the two organizations. The union struggles to force its wages up with strike and boycott. Yes. That is pure and simple trades unionism. That is all. It has not yet progressed to political action, but the great mass of men are within the organization struggling to raise the wages, to increase their material interests by the strike and boycott. All Socialists say this is not enough, but all Socialists say that so far as it goes, that is the only method in the capitalist system—so far, I say, as it goes. But when two great organizations, the working class on one hand, the capitalist class on the other, meet in their struggle, they represent great power, and where power develops there the opportunity to a greater or less degree for corruption to develop; but, because some men come and fasten themselves upon a union like a barnacle, they do not necessarily, that is their actions are not necessarily a part of the union, their actions are only brought to bear upon the union, and it would be no more a part of trade unionism than Mr. De Leon's tactics towards them is a part of Socialism. (Applause.) Hold on, not a bit—so that it would be just as foolish to fight the trade union because of peculiar tactics. It is not a part of trades unionism. It is a part of the rogue's constitution of working his desires at the expense of his class—not a part of the principles of the movement at all. (Laughter.)

Now just watch it develop a little further. I say the great mass of the working class do not know what Socialism is; they are unacquainted with our philosophy, and that being true, and since Socialism or since trades unionism, is born by the lowering of wages or by economic pressure—if we were to wipe out every trade union on the face of the earth to-day, to-morrow your economic pressure would breed them again and develop them again. You cannot stop them. They are children of your system, born to stay as long as capitalism stays. Now mark you; to fight them means what? They do not know what Socialism is, I say. They come there to benefit themselves, gather together to raise their wages. Being ignorant of your philosophy, the very moment you attack trade unions and say you are going to smash them to pieces, that moment you attack their means of gaining their

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

National Executive Committee. The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People Building, Monday evening, December 3, 1900.

Ward Two, Christian Beck. Ward Three, Gustave A. Bläsche. COMMON COUNCIL. Ward Two, Oscar A. Blänquist.

Woburn S. L. P. Nominations. WOBURN, Mass., Nov. 29.—The Socialist Labor Party of Woburn, at its Municipal convention...

S. L. P. Nominations in Lynn. LYNN, Mass., Nov. 29.—Lynn Section, S. L. P., has nominated the following ticket for the Municipal election...

Section Lynn's Officers for Next Term. LYNN, Mass., Dec. 3.—Section Lynn, S. L. P., at its regular meeting on the above date elected the following officers for the first six months of 1901...

Official Notice. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 29.—Section Cleveland of the Socialist Labor Party will hold a convention on Sunday, Dec. 9th, 2:30 p. m., at Party Headquarters...

Donations to the Daily People. (Week ending Nov. 24.) Previously acknowledged \$2,533.85. Milwaukee, Wis., Huber 40c.

Massachusetts State Committee. The members elected to the Socialist Labor Party State Committee of 1901 are hereby called to meet...

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man, 50c.; Petersen, 50c.; Leiminger, 50c. 6.50 234 A. D. Rubin, \$1; Tzemakh, \$1; Plamondon, 50c.; Koffman, 50c.; Busson, 25c.; Larsen, 50c.; Westerberg, 50c.; Pollock, 50c.; Hana, 20c. 4.95 30th A. D., Gillhaus, 50c.; Moran, 50c.; Samuels, \$1; Heyman, 50c.; Klein, 50c.; Barthel, 50c. 3.50 32nd and 33rd A. D., D. M. Swenson \$2; J. W. \$1. 3.00 34th and 35th A. D., H. Hermansen, 50c.; Hodas, 25c.; Johansen, 50c.; Gajewski, 50c.; Kinneally, 50c.; Crawford, 50c.

Total \$2,651.15. HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

Daily People General Fund. Previously acknowledged \$14,810.64. Received for Minor Fund from E. J. Moran, Duluth, Minn., 25c; collection at general meeting of Section New York, less rent of hall, \$35.01; Geo. F. Spettel, St. Paul, Minn., \$3; Coudersport, Pa., Causain, \$1; Francois, \$1; Weibel, \$1; Daniel Law, Lynn, Mass., \$1; E. W. White, Polk, Pa., 25c; from dissolved Liedertafel, Buffalo, N. Y., \$5. 47.51

Total \$14,858.15. HENRY KUHN, Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Daily People Committee.

General Agitation Fund. Previously acknowledged \$1,283.04. Minnesota State Committee, on list, 2.50 Section Clinton, Iowa, per J. R. Popin, 3.00 Theo. Zollner, Little Falls, Minn., per J. R. Popin, 1.00 Section Baltimore, Md., per C. H. Corregan, 6.00 Virginia State Committee, per C. H. Corregan, 23.00 Section Altoona, Pa., per C. H. Corregan, 4.00 Section Patton, Pa., per C. H. Corregan, 6.00 Section Houtzdale, Pa., per C. H. Corregan, 10.00 Section Dubois, Pa., per C. H. Corregan, 3.00 23d A. D., N. Y.: one-half on list 608, 6.00

Total \$1,347.54. NOTE.—Sections and State Committees are urged to return lists for this fund without delay; sections in organized States to make returns to their respective State Committees, isolated sections to report to the undersigned.

Know What They Want. Votes may come and votes may go but principles live on forever. It is far better to have ten men who know what they want and how to get it than to have a hundred who do not know what they want, nor how to avoid getting what they do not want but yet vote for, viz., lenden bread bot and heavy when on strike.

When the campaign started the 1st, 3d and 5th Assembly Districts had only two active members, now we have eight, and expect to more than double that before next year's campaign is started. We have changed from 261 Hudson street to 407 Canal street, where we meet every Monday night in the large hall. All comrades and sympathizers living or knowing any one living in any of the three districts should send their names and addresses to the secretary, J. Cules, 107 4th avenue, City. We expect before many months have passed to establish a club in one of the districts. Though our vote may fall our membership increases and that is the best sign of a healthy growth that we can wish for. Fraternally yours THE SECRETARY. New York, December 3.

A. S. A. LINCOLN, NER.—It depends upon the extension or restriction given to the word "external". The merchandise labor-power is so closely woven and interwoven in the very tissues of the working-man's mind that to separate them is to separate the man from himself.

P. F. COLUMBUS, O.—Can't make out your complaint. You send two pages. The second contains only six lines giving no idea of what was meant to proceed.

E. D. E. HOBOKEN, N. J.—If, so soon after having divided, you want to unite again, the conclusion justified that you now want to unite only in order again to divide?

N. A. G. CLEVELAND, O.—Your argument, basing itself on the number of votes, leaves us unaffected. It only photographs you, spindly-legged and shallow-chested you. Spindly-legged and shallow-chested they have not to be despised; they are not to be despised; they are not to be despised.

A. K. ELIZABETH, N. J.—A letter addressed to Somerville, Mass., will reach either.

N. E. PUEBLO, COLO.—H. B. Fay's opinion letter was correct as published in these columns. The personal attacks and quotations of that letter which you cite are only a few instances of kangaroo verification.

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REPUBLICANS CARRY HAVERHILL.

As we go to press we receive the following telegram from Haverhill regarding the Municipal election held there Tuesday, December 4: Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 4. Republicans make clean sweep. Debates up the creek. M. T. BERRY.

Dalton to Speak in Boston. W. S. Dalton, of Seattle, Wash., will lecture in Caledonia Hall, 45 Elliot street, Boston, Sunday, December 10th, 1900, at 3 p. m. Subject: The Social Democratic Party. The Socialist Labor Party; Which party truly represents the interests of the Working Class? Tickets 10c.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin. There will be a meeting of Section Milwaukee, Saturday evening, December 8, at Kaiser's Hall, 300 Fourth street. Every comrade should be present as there are several committees that have reports and recommendations ready for this meeting. FRANK L. WILKE, Org.

Chicago, Ill. Section Chicago will hold a mass convention Friday, December 7, at 8 p. m., at 48 West Randolph street, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the different offices to be held at the municipal election to be held next April. Every comrade is earnestly requested to be present.

Somerville S. L. P. Ticket. SOMERVILLE, Mass., Dec. 4.—The candidates of the Socialist Labor Party at the city election to be held December 11 are: For Mayor, T. C. Brophy; Alderman-at-Large, Augustus F. Pecheur, of Ward 2; Harold Hellberg of Ward 6; Ward Alderman, Ward 2, Charles A. Johnson; School Committee, Ward 2, Louis H. Pecheur.

Notice to S. L. P. & S. T. & L. A. Secretaries. Secretaries of S. L. P. sections and of local and district alliances connected with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, are requested to communicate matters of general and special industrial interest, such as reports of strikes, boycotts, lock-outs, etc., to the Editor Field of Labor, DAILY PEOPLE, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents. [No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

R. P. NEWARK, N. J.—Let's first see if we can agree upon the facts. Here is one: In the 12th Worcester, Mass., Representative District, the Social Democracy fused with the Democrats. The candidate was John C. Smith.

A. S. A. LINCOLN, NER.—It depends upon the extension or restriction given to the word "external". The merchandise labor-power is so closely woven and interwoven in the very tissues of the working-man's mind that to separate them is to separate the man from himself.

A. K. ELIZABETH, N. J.—A letter addressed to Somerville, Mass., will reach either.

etc. etc. etc. Throw your bread upon the waters and never look for the return. Never send any poem, whether with stanzas for return or not, if you want it back, or that not patiently abide your return to the head of this page the statement stands printed that rejected communications will be returned—AS FAR AS POSSIBLE. It is, however, impossible to do this in our kind poets. They are too numerous.

B. D. B. NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Yes; these sick and death-benefit "unions" more properly called "comin associations," are very bitter. But you should not wonder. Their horizon is bounded with a coffin. Whoever attacks their cobwebs concern attacks their coffin. They look upon him as the desecrator of a graveyard. No wonder the dry bones clatter.

"A WAGE SLAVE." SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Dr. Ross Malthusianism is no better than any other Malthusianism. Malthusianism is a theory of population which is a natural, unavoidable law for population to increase beyond the means of subsistence. That "natural," "unavoidable" law has been known into a "social" law. It is "natural" and "unavoidable" only in the sense that it is "natural" and "unavoidable" for people who have not learned not to read, to be illiterate.

P. M. CINCINNATI, O.—Many are the recurring reasons why James O'Connell, organ of the Inter-Continental, a social association of Machinists has been recurring to called a fakir in these columns. The interest reason is his present conduct. He is doing the work of a fakir in these columns. The machinists by making them believe that they have won a victory, whereas their efforts for improved economic conditions have again been thwarted.

J. S. NEW YORK.—Economic is the science that teaches the laws that underlie production and distribution in society. Political economy covers about the same ground but somewhat extends into the domain of sociology.

S. D. G. MERIDIAN, TEX.—Granted that Hanna bought the voters wholesale; what would prevent him from buying guns wholesale?

L. K. Y. TRENTON, N. J.—Peace with the "Kangaroos" that their policies were beaten within the Party, and would be dusted on a election day, that they did not dare to stand upon their own merits and have noses counted by the S. L. P. did, but joined another party, that they all along protested their hostility to, and did the joining with a good deal of "humbug" eating.

T. R. BUFFALO, N. Y.—Granted all that for the sake of argument, it only would show that the S. L. P. is indispensible; that its hard blows are needed to batter Socialism into the hands of the victors. But we can accept your premises only for the sake of argument. They are false.

L. GOLDMANN'S PRINTING OFFICE. Cor. New Chambers & William Sts. works with Type Setting Machine German and English. BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES. New and Second Hand. BILLIARD SUPPLIES. PRICES LOW. LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT. F. Brunner & Son, 671-673 Communipaw Av. JERSEY CITY, N. J.

The Daily People.

The attention of the readers of the Weekly People is called to the following:

IT IS NECESSARY TO USE ALL OUR ENERGY IN PUSHING THE AGITATION. IN ORDER TO DO THIS WE MUST WORK EVERY DAY.

THE DAILY PEOPLE, the only English Socialist paper in the world, can perform the work.

ITS EDITORIALS MAKE SOCIALISTS. ITS SPECIAL ARTICLES BUILD UP THE MOVEMENT. ITS NEWS COLUMNS ARE REPLETIVE WITH THE LATEST AND MOST RELIABLE INFORMATION. ITS EFFICIENCY IS OF A NATURE THAT CANNOT BE DUPLICATED ANYWHERE.

HELP THE WORK ALONG BY PUSHING THE MAILING LIST OF THE DAILY PEOPLE.

IT TAKES THE PLACE OF SPEAKERS. IT CAN GO WHERE SPEAKERS CANNOT GO. IT APPEARS EVERY DAY. ITS WORK CANNOT BE SIDE-TRACKED.

In order to assist the Sections in this matter, we have arranged for the following: We shall make a speciality, during the Winter of one month's subscribers. The Party members, readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, sympathizers and all who are interested in the welfare of the working class should send in at least enough names to send the DAILY PEOPLE into every town and city of the country.

BEGIN YOUR WORK TO-NIGHT. CONTINUE IT TO-MORROW. IT WILL BOOM THE VOTE OF MALLONEY AND REMMEL. IT WILL BUILD SECTIONS AS NOTHING ELSE CAN.

Remember that we shall send the Daily People for One Month for FORTY CENTS.

Rush in the subscriptions, and circulate the DAILY PEOPLE everywhere. THE PRICE IS ONLY: 1 Month, 40 Cents; 3 Months, \$1.00; 6 Months, \$2.00; 1 Year, \$3.50.

Sunday Edition, with Special Features, \$1.00 a Year; 50 Cents for Six Months. IF YOU CANNOT GET A MAN FOR A YEAR, GET HIM FOR SIX MONTHS. IF SIX MONTHS ARE TOO MUCH, SEND IN THREE MONTHS, IF THREE MONTHS ARE TOO MUCH, GET HIM FOR A MONTH. AFTER THAT HE WILL WANT THE PAPER.

Trades' & Societies' Directory. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS OF BOSTON, No. 45 Elliot street. Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

