

eralism, there are principles of natural and civil right to which I should seem to myself utterly disloyal if I failed heartily to deprecate the use of violence, insult, persecution, or annoyance of any kind for the purpose of deterring any man from making his bread and that of his family by such honest calling as he may think fit, and under any employer that he may choose, or from making for that purpose a perfectly free use of all his powers. Persuasion is, in all its forms, of course, open to the promoters of Unionism, and it surely has a good text in the advantages of union, which are by no means confined to the mere question of wages, but may extend to all the common rights and general relations of the members. Refusal to work with non-union men is undeniably lawful, though far from kind. One man's labour is worth more than that of another in the same craft, and every man has a right to work for the wage, be it high or low, that his labour is worth. To fix a rate of wage and say that no man shall be allowed to work for less, thus debarring from work all the value of those whose labour is not up to that arbitrary mark, would