...at outset give the new exponent of the principles of Nationalism a great position among social reformation and a large constituency of readers It is full of instructive matter and its articles are ably written and deal with practical questions from the most advanced standpoint A feature which will be appreciated by the increasing number of those who look to the state organization of industry as the ultimate solution of the social problem is the publication of full reports of the movement in different countries The *New Nation* is entitled to the hearty support of all interested in Nationalism.

Mr. Eustace G Edwards, of Kingston, has taken the field as an independent candidate for the Dominion Parliament, having resigned his position in the Military College for that purpose The Major's platform is a thoroughly sound one, comprising Free Trade, the Single Tax, railways and other industrial monopolies to be under state provincial, or municipal management, the abolition of the contract system, and no special privileges to individuals or corporations. The Major, during the comparatively short time he has lived in Canada, has made his influence felt as an advocate of the Single Tax and other reforms, and whether he is elected or not, his candidature will help to force these questions to the front. We hope that all friends of the labor movement in Kingston will use their best efforts to return Major Edwards.

We understand that the Ontario Government have directed the strict enforcement of the provisions of the Factories' Act, securing to women and children a full hour at noon for meals, and that Factory Inspector Barber who took it upon himself to permit a large firm in this city to curtail the time in violation of the law, has been very distinctly told that his business is to enforce laws and not to change them, in the interests of friends or relatives. The Trades and Labor Council were fully justified in making the delinquent Inspector conduct the subject of censure—in fact, they would have been neglecting a plain duty had they failed to do so. The violent personal onslaught made by the *Canadian Manufacturer* upon Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, simply because he drew attention to the matter, plainly exposes the animus of some employers, and shows how bitterly opposed they are to laws for the protection of factory employees. All true Labor Reformers will, under such circumstances, uphold the Trades and Labor Council in opposing the insidiuous attempts of manufacturers to set the plain letter of the law at defiance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOREST SERFS.

Editor Labor Advocate.

We frequently see newspaper advertisements for cordwood choppers, and doubtless many readers of your valuable paper cannot understand why wood dealers are unable to procure men while thousands are in enforced idleness and lack the necessaries of life. Cordwood chopping is a healthful but dangerous calling, and the winter seems to pass more quickly while engaged in the bush, than at any other laborious work. Unfortunately, through the devilish individualist and sweating systems predominating everywhere, it is difficult for the bushman to earn more than his board. Fifteen years ago cordwood choppers often worked alone, having only to buy an axe, two iron wedges, and two iron beetle rings, generally earned one and a quarter dollars a day and got good board for $2 50 per week. But now a men must work together, buy axes, saws to fit saws, iron wedges, iron beetle rings, saw sets and sharpening files and can save every four foot log (chopping which was a quicker way, not being allowed in the good old times of fifteen years ago), consequently, men can only pile one cord each a day. The forest cormorants are sucking the life blood of their victims. The choppers get the starvation wages of twenty-five or seventy-five cents per cord and pay from $2.75 to $3 00 a week for board, which produces poverty, misery, drunkenness and crime. Some ex-choppers who have become city paupers, some boast of chopping, splitting and piling two cords of hardwood a day, but experience has taught me not to believe such untruthful assertions. The best choppers, when axes only were used, generally averaged one and a half cords a day and but no time except in stormy weather inexperienced men that cannot earn their board, get disheartened, leave the bush, beg food from farmers, sleep in straw stacks and barns, and tramp or beat their way on freight trains to cities

The following are the costs of railway fares and tools for two bushmen

Two railway tickets for 100 miles	$6 00
One 6 foot lance tooth saw	6 00
Two double steeled axes	3 00
Two iron wedges	1 00
Two iron beetle rings	75
One saw set	25
One sharpening file	25
Total	$17 25

Toronto, E Amey.

THE LEGAL PARASITE

Editor Labor Advocate:

The appearance of your paper is most opportune, and surely if the strong articles which appear in your columns do not induce the working part of our community to arrive at the conclusion that the wages they receive for their labor are not in proportionate value to the result of the same the following may perhaps turn the undecided to my way of thinking

The old adage, "One man is as good as another," seems to be totally wrong Why should S. H. Blake, Q.C., Christopher Robinson, Q.C., Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., Charles Moss, Q.C., be worth $100 a day; Judge Senkler, Charles Ritchie, S. Baker, $75 per day, for say seven hours a day in the Street Railway Arbitration business, when the best of our mechanics, working hard ten hours, using both mental and physical strength (for no man can be a first-class mechanic to get the best wages without he has good mental faculties about him), can earn at the most $3 per day!

Why should one class of wage-earners —for I conclude the $100 a day gentlemen imagine they earn their wages—be so highly rated above those who really support them!

By the way, I was under the impression that Judge Senkler was a Judge appointed and paid to do justice—between the people —by the people—through the agency of the Government. If he can spare sixty-seven days to earn $5,025 for himself besides his official salary, surely his lot has fallen in pleasant places.

It seems a second edition of the Central Bank business. The poor farmers, widows, etc., might lose *their* money, but the hard worked (*sic*) liquidators were bound to have their's and all they could get—not all they wanted.

Mechanic.

Toronto, *Feb. 3, 1891.*

STREET RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Editor Labor Advocate.

An incident and accident of a painful nature came under my notice a few days ago that appears to me to call for more than a passing notice.

A street car on a considerable up grade and moving at an ordinary rate of speed on Church street ran down and cut off a leg of a little boy. Up to the time of writing the company have made no offer of assistance or noticed the accident in any way. A suit for damages will be probably defended on the ground that the rate of speed was not greater than that prescribed by law, that the driver did what he could to avoid the accident by putting on the brakes, and that they had the right of way.

Supposing all this to be true, who, with any feeling of humanity, could think that a few thousand dollars, nay—the whole street car service, equipment and revenues for the next thirty years, could repay that boy for the loss of his leg? Suppose the father of that boy had carelessly driven into a street car and caused any considerable damage, what would be done about it? A policeman would take his address and a specially be required to appear before the Police Magistrate and be condemned to pay the damages and cost or be sent to gaol if unable to pay.

A poor man cannot fight a company, should there not be some way provided to secure him justice by the curtic power that grants and therefore creates the street car monopoly? Could not the council also compel the company to put guards on all cars so that who ever might be knocked down, no accident could be run over. Hoping you will ventilate the matter,

D. S. McCorquodale.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND WAGE WORKERS.

Editor Labor Advocate:

As a confederation of some of the industrial organizations in the United States has taken place, in view of their demand for a greater volume of currency than exists at present, it might be well to consider briefly whether producers could not effect an exchange of products upon a more equitable basis, by the adoption of a labor value. At present, when a farmer has to exchange his products, he has to accept what is termed the market value, which is represented by bank notes; but whether the notes are an equivalent for his products he cannot tell. The notes he receives represent the assets of the bank, which consist of gold, land, buildings, etc. The farmer has no voice in determining the value of his products. "The great mission of commerce is to distribute to every man according to his due." (Hon. Mr. Foster, at Board of Trade banquet.) Hitherto the farmer has accepted the distribution, although it may be so as to its justice. But he is beginning to see that the money value of his products is inadequate to supply his wants, and with an ever-increasing productive power of his labor, he is not deriving the advantage to which he is entitled. He sees that the more he produces the less in proportion does he receive for his product. When that terrible condition, known as a glut of any commodity exists, as a punishment for producing too much the price is decreased. The distributors are the valuators at present, and so difficult is it to adjust values that special training is necessary in order that the distributors may not be defrauded of *their* due. Can producers agree upon a value which shall benefit them more equitably: Suppose notes are issued, based on the products themselves, and that the unit of exchange value shall be one hours labor As gold seldom or never is used in the exchange of products, and as money is national, not international, so long as the notes based on products facilitate the exchange of products, their function would be accomplished. And as bank notes would not be in so much demand, they would be available for the use of non-producers, the "*inexorable*" law of supply and demand would reduce the price to be paid for their use.

With labor as the measure of value, monopoly would be impossible. And it would be in the interest of producers to get as many to work as possible as the more workers the less hours of work would be necessary. Child labor would not be necessary, as no advantage would be derived from employing children. Industrial co-operation would be necessary; but no one need be compelled to exchange on a labor basis; when they were convinced of its justice, they would not require compulsion. Professional men and geniuses could exchange amongst themselves Christianity would be practicable; and the brotherhood of man would be accomplished. The demands of labor for a just share of the wealth produced would be possible of fulfilment. No one would want to hold any more land than he could use, land values could not exist. True, it will be said that it is a crank's notion, but nevertheless its adoption will result in the regeneration of the world: and selfishness alone can prevent its adoption

"Then let us pray that come it may,
As come it will, for a that.
When man tae man the world o'er
Shall brithers be for a that."

Tyro.

THE ROCHESTER SHOE-MAKER'S STRIKE.

Editor Labor Advocate.

I wish to contradict the reports that have been published in the papers to the effect "that the boot and shoe worker's strike in Rochester is settled and that the men have been defeated." The strike is settled and the men have won it. Every demand that the men made has been granted, even to the re-instating of the men that were cut out on strike nine months ago. Every known power was resorted to to force our International Union at that place out of existence.

The United States Government itself, through the Supreme Court, was called upon to break us down in the shape of injunctions, restricting our members from paying money to the strikers. Then the manufacturers, as a last resort, locked out their employees for about two months ago, all in the effect they quickly withdrew their demands and circulated a request among the shoe-makers that they return to work on the old terms, and at the same time P. Cox agreed to pay the bill of wages demanded last May and to reinstate all the old employees.

This was the longest, the bitterest and the most victorious light the shoe-makers ever engaged in, and the outcome of it will be the organization of the shoe-makers throughout the entire West. Already our General Secretary is in the Western States at the request of the shoe-makers there who wish to join the B. and S. Worker's International Union.

James Cumming,
President Local Union No. 77.

FINANCIAL POSSIBILITIES.

Suppose the city of New York should pay its employees in money like this:—

This is
One Dollar.
It will be received by
the city of New York in payment of taxes.

Does anyone suppose that this money would not circulate within the limits of New York on a par with Government money?

Suppose the corporation that owns the elevated railroads in New York should pay its employees in money like this:—

This is
Five Cents.
It will be received on any
elevated railroad in New York
in payment for one fare.

Does any one suppose that this money would not circulate within the city of New York on a par with Government nickels!

Suppose that R. H. Macy & Co. should issue money like this:—

This is
One Dollar.
It will be received by
R. H. Macy & Co. in payment
for goods.

Does any one suppose that this money would not circulate to a limited extent in New York city?—*Twentieth Century.*

CLERICAL OPPRESSORS

REPRINTED FOR THE SPECIAL BENEFIT OF REV. HUGH JOHNSTON.

Jesus Christ—and those are they
Who minister at Thine altar, God of Right!
Men who their hands with prayer and blessing lay
On Israel's Ark of light!

What! preach and kidnap men,
Olive thanks—and rob Thy own afflicted poor,
Talk of Thy glorious liberty, and then
Bolt hard the captive's door.

What! servants of Thy own,
Merciful son, who came to seek and save
The homeless and the outcast—fettering down
The tasked and plundered slave.

Pilate and Herod friends,
Chief priests and rulers as of old combine
Just God and holy! is that Church which lends
Strength to the spoiler, Thine?

Paid hypocrites who turn
Judgment aside, and rule the Holy Book
Of those high words of truth which search and burn
In warning and rebuke;

Feed fat, ye locusts, feed!
And in your tasselled pulpits thank the Lord
That, from the toiling bondman's utter need,
Ye pile your own full board.

How long, O Lord! how long
Shall such a priesthood barter truth away,
And in Thy name, for robbery and wrong
At Thine own altars pray?

Is not Thy hand stretched forth
Visibly in the heavens to awe and smite!
Shall not the living God of all the earth,
And heaven above, do right.

Woe then to all who grand
Their brethren of a common Father down!
To all who plunder from the immortal mind
Its bright and glorious crown.

Woe to the priesthood! woe
To those whose hire is with the price of blood,—
Perverting, darkening, changing as they go,
The searching truths of God.

Their glory and their might
Shall perish, and their very names shall be
Vile before all the people, in the light
Of a world's liberty.

O speed the moment on,
When Wrong shall cease, and Liberty and Love
And Truth and Right throughout the earth be known
As in their home above.

—*J. G. Whittier.*

A HEARTLESS EMPLOYER.

Edward Brabrook, 603 Gerrard street east, writes as follows:—"Allow me through your columns to inform my fellow-citizens of what some of us poor workingmen have to put up with. I am an ex-British soldier, having been through several engagements with the Inniskillen Dragoons, and have always borne an irreproachable character, as my discharge paper will show, but it has been my lot for the last nine months to work as groom and coachman for a well-known gentleman on Bay street, in this city. Everything went on very well for that week, when I had the misfortune to lose my little child. It is but natural I should follow my child to the grave. To be as inhuman as he could, my employer ordered me to have his dog cart washed and clean to his office at five o'clock in the afternoon of the funeral, which he knew it was impossible for me to do. I told him, I could not do it. He said, "All right, I will see you in the morning about it." The same night there was an advertisement in the papers for a man to take my place."—*Mail.*

[Why does not the *Mail* publish the name of this heartless and tyrannical employer? The Labor Advocate will do so if Edward Brabrook will furnish it over his own signature.—Ed.]

The latest fad among equestriennes is to ride one day to the left side, the next to the right. Since Mrs. Jenness-Miller sounded a trumpet and informed women they were in danger of growing lopsided by not riding man fashion, there has been much anxiety felt over the situation of affairs. The physicians and the foreign barons who run our riding academies have evolved this panacea for one-sidedness.

Established by A. Piddington.

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