

AS IN A LOOKING GLASS.

CHAPTER XXV. continued.
I had a letter from my mother, she says, and he looks...
"Look here, my child," he says, stroking down my hair...

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on her, my daughter...
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How to Apply for a Loan by Means of a Mortgage

The Biggest Financial Revolution Now Going Forward

Maneuver Ernest Cannon is the proponent of extensive mortgages in the United States

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THE CROSS-COUNTRY. At first sight this seems a little piecemeal proposition...

THE SOUTH AMERICAN. The strike of two thousand men at the Chandler mills in the United States...

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"ANTOINETTE"

Waterproof Without Rubber

(POROUS)

DOLMANS

AND Circular Cloaks

THE GENUINE

Can be had only at

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Sole Agents for Canada

"ANTOINETTE"

Porous Rainproof Cloaks

Are, without doubt, the most desirable and most practical in the market.

containing no rubber, and being thoroughly porous, admits the moisture of the body to pass through, thereby making them healthy, rainproof garments.

"Antoinette Cloak"

To remain there for any length of time, and when poured out the other side of the garment will be found perfectly dry.

"ANTOINETTE"

POROUS RAINPROOF CLOAKS

Which can be had here in all sizes; in handsome large or small checks, and also in plain colors, at less price than you can get for greatly inferior garments elsewhere.

Every "Antoinette" fully guaranteed, and note, "we return your money in full if not satisfactory," no matter whether the cloak has been worn or not.

F. X. COUSINEAU & CO.

Sole Agents for the whole Dominion

7 & 9 KING STREET EAST

TORONTO

WHO CAN EARN A MILLION

How much money can a man earn honestly without working, or expressing some "other man's" money?

Who can earn a million? The answer is: anyone who can find a way to make money without working.

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LABOR ADVOCATE

LABOR ADVOCATE... PUBLISHED WEEKLY... TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 2, 1914

GRIP PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

209-210 EAST BEAVER HILL... TORONTO, CANADA

Unless subscribers on removing notify us of their change of address, we cannot be responsible for failure in the delivery of the paper

THE LABOR ADVOCATE (EASIS)

This is the last issue of the LABOR ADVOCATE. After giving the matter full consideration from every point of view, we have determined to discontinue its publication for the simple reason that it does not pay expenses and there is no prospect that it will be able to do so.

When the publication of the paper was undertaken last winter as a commercial venture, it was at the earnest wish of the representative labor leaders. The family man, the distinct Donald Cameron is an ardent supporter. It is a pity the mortgagee was so much interested in the paper the keepers were interested and would see such an undertaking a liberal support. These promises, we regret to say, have not been kept.

Nothing has been left undone to popularize the paper, and urge its claims upon the working people. But the result has been a lamentable failure, so far as getting a paying constituency among them was concerned. The more active and progressive men of the labor movement have been to their support and used their best endeavors to increase our subscription list, but the great mass of organized workmen have been utterly apathetic and indifferent. Our subscribers are only numbered by hundreds, where judging from the assurance given us at the outset, we had a right to expect thousands, and of these, probably half have been no real constituents of ranks of organized labor.

Many not unenlightened working men, but interested in the social problem, have given us a hearty support; but this class, though a growing one, is as yet too small in Canada to furnish by itself a constituency for a newspaper. Under these circumstances the discontinuance of the LABOR ADVOCATE is the only course open to us.

It is worth to be regretted that the wide owners are so stupidly blind to their own interests that they cannot see the advantages of an honest spoken journal to give them the cause during the past few years, the rights of labor have been so much a degree of satisfaction personally unknown. Owing mainly to the influence of labor journalists, the most exclusive and unenlightened of the bourgeoisie directly on the condition of the wage-earners have been carried. In these matters especially they have been so stupidly blind to their own interests that they cannot see the advantages of an honest spoken journal to give them the cause during the past few years, the rights of labor have been so much a degree of satisfaction personally unknown.

...that permitting a labor paper to do for what it supports, will out of its own business upon the necessity in the near future that the most necessary to have printed it on a permanent basis. Such an evidence of lack of spirit and cohesion, will not be left upon the politicians and the capitalist, nor yet upon the daily press. Workingmen cannot expect that other people will show themselves so generous to save their money when they are so much about them themselves. All that has been gained during the past few years in the recognition of labor's right to fair wages, and even not to be governed by bodies which had added many thousands of dollars to the wages of the bourgeoisie in danger of being lost. And it was a mere trifling to have but a mere trifling. The cause of this is the indifference on the part of workingmen to the different conditions which should be found in the fact that the labor question still lies in a transition stage. There is not yet any real relation to the union power of strikes and petty restrictions is a public labor. If chances of success have been called by a change, the influx of men from the country, and the organization of capital. This will be more successful strikes on a large scale. Large numbers of the workmen know and feel this in a vague way, and while they continue to belong to their unions from pressure or force of habit expect but little from them. The old unionism, the method of which was to fight the employer, is on it last legs. The more intelligent and progressive workmen recognize this, and so that every change for the better must come from organization for radical political reforms and public action against monopoly. But the masses are yet blind to this truth. Stung, prejudiced and selfish, they cling to their fetters of partyism, sectarianism and loyalty, and resent any attempt to prevent broader views. They are so limited to some petty interests of their own, and their ideas of labor are so limited to some petty interests of their own, and their ideas of labor are so limited to some petty interests of their own, and their ideas of labor are so limited to some petty interests of their own.

...to get the value of his work, and individualism, because that is the basis on, and to a great extent created by, the community. The book raises many other interesting points, which we should like to enlarge upon and space permit.

WISER THAN BOODLING

Among the oceans of twaddle and... to which the exposures of Ottawa corruption have given rise is an article of five columns in the London Times, an extract from which is quoted by the Mail of Tuesday. The Times lays the blame on the class of professional politicians, "men solely dependent for political success or party subsistence for the means of living" and holds Canada up as an awful example.

...to those few faithful and energetic members of the labor organizations who have endeavored to carry out their pledges by promoting our circulation, and to the voluntary contributors regular and occasional whose work is purely a labor of love—live and labor interest and variety from education, and lightened the labor of the editor, to our numerous and ever-ready help. Mrs. E. W. Muir, Mrs. J. M. Jones, John G. A. Howell, Miss G. B. Smith, John G. A. Howell, Miss G. B. Smith, John G. A. Howell, Miss G. B. Smith.

A CONCEPT OF POLITICAL JUSTICE

We have received from the Toronto, Ontario Publishing Company a work entitled "A Concept of Political Justice" by J. W. Sullivan, which is a kind of excellent ideas as to the organization of government on a basis of justice to all. The writer expounds his views in a clear and succinct manner, and is keenly alive to the in-

justice of the present... political methods and an urgent need of sweeping away the... the book is that the author argues too much from primitive conditions and does not see that in a highly civilized and artificial state of society like ours, something more is necessary than access to external opportunities... by the means of communication. To make use of a company the only outlet to land would be in matters very little, as it would be very easy for any land monopolist to... by grazing cattle or planting potatoes on the land held for a rise in value. As we suppose this idea to be one who is going to do it, between the host of would-be users who would rush to take possession of the most eligible land as soon as vacant land was produced freely? Mr. Sullivan looks for free land and free competition as the remedy, but free land simply means the acknowledgement of the right of the strongest and most cunning, and competition always in the end leads to a combination of the surviving interests, over the weaker have been crushed out or absorbed.

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GETTING RID OF MONEY.

An opponent of Nationalism was asked which was the most thoroughly unmanly and ungracious of Edward Bellamy's suggestions for getting rid of money. He would probably specify the proposal to abolish money and substitute the national credit. Yet he finds it is precisely the idea that is making more rapidly progress than other features of the program, apparently much more fantastic and unpopular. The great world of finance is making a wonderfully great advance in the direction of dispensing with money, as is shown in the lengthy article we give elsewhere from the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph on the Philadelphians' Enquiry on the Paris. In all the important commercial transactions of a day money is dispensed with and has acquired by adding oil, clopans and dits on different banks against each other. The amount of money of any kind used is limited in amount compared with the volume of business transacted.

Practically, cash is now only used in such retail operations, and the big business is all done on credit represented by cheques and bills of exchange. These documents nominally represent money, but really they do not, for the money is not there, and nobody wants it. What they actually stand for is the credit furnished by the bankers. This of course has to be paid for, and it is by this means that bankers become wealthy; not by furnishing money to carry on business and production, but by supplying credit.

The problem of getting rid of money, which is the great stumbling block, many readers of Bellamy, is thus being worked out. Bankers' credit is superseding currency, and when the system is further perfected, and becomes generally understood, people will soon see that it is folly to go on paying usury for the privilege of doing business on the capital created by the bankers, when they could just as easily substitute national credit for which no usury need be paid.

THE CITY ENGINEERS RESIGNATION.

In the interests of honest civic government it is to be regretted that the self-seeking, wire-pulling element of the City Council should have been able to force the resignation of City Engineer Jennings, by the passage of a by-law depriving him of the power of fixing the salaries of his subordinates. While recognizing the fact that there is room for doubt as to whether, under previously existing legislation, the City Engineer had full control of his department in the matter of salaries, and that, therefore, there was some justification on purely technical grounds for the by-law, the minus of those who promoted it in the hope of crippling the authority of the engineer, is none the less considerable. Whether the City Engineers legally had or had not the power to fix salaries, it is clear that to carry out the principle of holding the heads of departments to full responsibility for all done by their subordinates, they ought to have not merely the power to appoint and dismiss, but the fixing of the salaries. Otherwise the Council might very easily nullify their action by refusing to pay adequate salaries. The passage of the by-law is a retrograde step in the struggle which has for long been going on between the all powerful of administrative interference with every detail of administrative work and the new method of giving the engineer large powers and holding him to strict responsibility. The gang of ward-grabbers and schemers who have always displayed their hostility to Mr. Jennings because he was honest and independent enough to refuse to lend himself to their schemes has at last succeeded in getting rid of him. It is a public misfortune that this has happened, but it is to be regretted that this has not been able to worry a capable and efficient administrator resigning, and temporarily at least, restore the old system of administrative interference with every detail of administrative work and the new method of giving the engineer large powers and holding him to strict responsibility.

from which they should never have been allowed to emerge, and better men put in their place.

A TRUTHFUL OBITUARY.

We are pleased to see a new style of obituary notices coming into fashion with the labor and socialist press. The Montreal Kansas Worker, for instance, thus announces the departure of a well-known capitalist robber to his own place:

Ex-Congressman Wm. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, the wretch who inflicted such untold misery upon the coal miners at Spring Vale, Illinois, is dead. He was one of the wealthiest, wealthiest, wealthiest of villains in America.

Good! It has hitherto been according to conventional newspaper rules for every sort of advanced views to smooth over and pathos the misdeeds of villains of this stamp in writing of their deaths, though they might have done them with all the energy at their command the day or week before. It is a mistake to whitewash such rascals and desperado simply because they are dead. Such misreport as Scott are a good reminder, and it is abundantly reasonable on the part of those who hated them while alive to indulge in the kind of meaty-mouthed, manly punny sentiment which the capitalist press has so plentifully on tap, when such oppressors cease to curse the world with their presence.

To do so places the writer in a false position, and leaves room for the conclusion that the charges made against the man in his lifetime were unfounded. Moreover, it tends to demoralize public sentiment, when men who are known to have acquired their means unjustly, and used them despotically as an instrument of oppression, are spoken of in terms befitting those who have never injured their fellows. If a man is sufficiently prominent for an obituary notice it ought to be a truthful one.

The height of Canadian snobbery and (condemned) has been reached in the prosecution of R. N. O'Brien, the Montreal press correspondent, for circulating the story that the Duke of Wales got into a row with some toughs while doing the alms of that city. The story, whether true or false, did not reflect any particular discredit on George, but rather the reverse. He has never given evidence of having any such pluck as O'Brien credited him with in his report of the supposed encounter. It would be well if all the escapades of the Royal family in Canada had been as comparatively innocent as that reported by O'Brien, which, at all events, did not involve the dishonor of any of the female members of his host's family. A truthful report of the doings of royal princes in Canada would be a vastly more sensational matter than O'Brien's yarn.

The City Council which last spring refused a grant for Technological Schools, on Wednesday last voted \$5,000 of the people's money to enable a lot of concerted popinjays to swagger round in the streets in the fantastic garb of medical cattle-stealers. The vote is perfectly in keeping with the infamous record of the Howitts, Leslies, Jullitts, and that gang. Nothing better can be expected of such. But how can Mayor Clarke, and Aldermen Macdougall and Hallam, whom we look to for better things, justify their action, especially in view of the city's present financial position, and the difficulty of getting funds for necessary and useful institutions?

A Socialist in Dauter, Germany, has been arrested for asserting the obvious truth that King Otto, of Bavaria, is the most useful monarch of Europe because he spends his time in making pretenses. It is a very easy matter to find out of proposition this Socialist, but it would be extremely difficult to satisfy ordinary owners his assertion: and the privileged classes are prudent in shutting his mouth by brute force instead of attempting to disprove his contention.

We have been unable to approve of many of the votes of Aid. J. E. Vered, but he certainly deserves credit for his

steadfast opposition at Wednesday night's Council meeting to the grant of \$3,000 to the so-called Highland Regiment. It takes some courage to oppose a vote of this sort, as the war-brothers and patriots-for-revenue are always ready to raise the cry of "disloyalty," when anyone opposes their raids upon the public treasury.

LOCAL NEWS

At the Harvest Thanksgiving services in the Western Congregational Church, on Sunday evening, Sept. 27th, Rev. John Purton took a course in leading a Christian to draw a sharp contrast between David's gloomy mood for the building of the temple by Solomon his son, and present day politicians and cool states who are keeping up the pretence that they pay for what the present age is enjoying. In his sermon also, on the purpose of God as given in Rom. 1:19, he drew up all things in Christ and from was drawn to the fact that the present day heathen conversion, "Baptism for thyself and thy loved take the husband," was not in accord with the "uniting up of all things in universal joy heretofore and love; nor that expediency with things as they are, because "the poor ye shall always have with you," as our text of God faith in the revelation accepted in the Christian way, and when the wilderness shall be laid low as the rose and mountain hurt or destroy in all the holy mount.

The usual weekly meeting of the Nationalist Association was held on Tuesday evening of last week. President Titus in the chair. There was a large attendance. An address was delivered by Mr. E. Day McIlwain on the subject of "Social Reform and Occultism," in which he expounded very fully and clearly to the number of gentlemen seated, during the previous discussion on the same topic, he explained the relation between Theosophy and the Social Reform movement, and the bearing of the doctrine of Karma and Re-embodiment upon the practical problems of the day. The discussion excited a good deal of interest among the members, and was continued in the following week.

A MEETING of millers was held on Tuesday morning in the Armory Hotel, West Market street, to take measures to secure an increase of wages. The principle advanced of which the men complain, is the loss of time in port, as they are paid for an opening harbor, and lose the time during which the vessel remains here before reaching another trip. So that though the usual wages are 81.25 per day, they do not really receive 81.25 per day. It was resolved to demand 81.50. The vessel owners, as a rule, refuse the advance, and there are some sixty men out. In some cases the increased wages has been given, and the men are content with the increase of grain takes place they will carry their point.

An economic session closed will be conducted during the fall and winter season by Mr. William Houston, Parliamentary Librarian at the Canadian Institute. There will be a systematic programme, and it is intended that all the more interesting and practical subjects will be included for purposes of discussion. No task will be performed, and no treating of the text-books will be expected, but all who wish to do so will have a chance to verify statements on topics that have been treated in class.

W. K. McILWAIN, the well-known undertaker of 471 Queen West, has taken Mr. Dawson into his workshop and will now be located at the corner of Queen and Dundas streets. The new firm have opened a branch at 321 Queen street east, and will conduct an undertaking and embalming business that will be first-class in every respect, orders being taken at either place. At their address, 170 Queen street, they have had a copper, a boiler and driving horse for sale. Telephone 2428. Other particulars in next.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Single Tax Association on Friday last, an open letter, prepared to reply to Rev. Dr. David's sermon of the Single Tax, was read and adopted. Mr. August Jones read an address entitled "What is God's plan?" giving numerous citations from the works of eminent statesmen and speakers in illustration of what he considered the most active principle of reduction. The annual election of officers takes place this evening.

PRE COOL LAMER OIL and Emulsion properly used from it are undoubtedly the best remedies for pulmonary complaints. Many emulsions have been placed on the market, but none seem to have met with the success accorded to the famous EMULSION OF PURE FISH LIVER OIL. It is sold at 140 W. St. Adelaide St., Toronto, and is a naturally good and cheap drug used in the country as supplied with the famous Tombs.

CORRESPONDENCE

MR. PENROSE ON TORONTO. In Mr. Penrose's mad he has his visit in Toronto of longer duration, he might have added something more to his comments on the disposal of vice in the police court as the latest lot of the week. That roadway, with its horrid, obscene and filthy language, poison the sense of hearing, and its fluent expletives of speech on the public streets of this godly city. That drunkenness is such a vice, it seems as if it should be considered a crime, and is looked on (except by a few) as a matter of course. That the social feelings of its citizens partake of the nature of a fever, chilling those who come in contact with it. That, notwithstanding her "boarded school facilities for educative purposes," the mass of her know-all have reached the intellectual attainment of being able to talk gibberish of horse racing, prize fighting, lacrosse playing, and such other diversions of local editors. That, as a result of her "civilized nature," Mr. Penrose might have written her letter, chiding those who come in contact with this city of decadent, saintly, travelling hypocrites in the east.

CO-OPERATION IN ENGLAND. The co-operative movement in England at the present time is apparently established firmly. The figures for 1900, given by Mr. Holyoke, show that there were then 1,111 societies, with 1,054,000 members. The total capital was £1,199,000; the total profit for the year was £1,875,000; the volume of business, however, increases steadily. In his inaugural address to the Education Congress of 1890 Lord Rosebery said that "the co-operative sales of 1889 and 1900 showed an increase at the rate of £1,000,000 a year. In twenty-six years the sales have amounted to the almost incredible sum of nearly £47,000,000, and the profits to nearly £2,000,000.

To give an idea of the magnitude of the movement, the speaker added that the number of members of the Co-operative of Queen Anne, and the co-operative annual income was as great as the income of England during the reign of William the Conqueror. The statistics may be regarded as proving that the co-operative movement in England has come to stay, and yet when one considers the extent of the movement it has already gained, surprise may be felt that they have not been much greater. But the truth is, as Mr. Holyoke freely admits, that the movement has encountered great and constant difficulties, and that many of these difficulties have been created by the very people who had most to hope from co-operation.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MARS AND THE EARTH

A GERMAN person, a lady of Paris, has been awarded the honor of 100,000 francs, to be awarded to the man who, during the next ten years, shall secure a means of communication with a star and receiving an answer therefrom. The designator especially is Mars. The astronomer to whom the savants are already directed. Of all the planets Mars is the one which most resembles the Earth. Mars has our continents, our seas, our islands, our clouds, our rains, our storms, our seasons, our nights and our days. The year there is nearly double that of ours, but the day exceeds ours only by a half hour only. It is natural to believe that this body, like the earth, is inhabited by beings like men, whose science and civilization are developed nearly like ours. Starting with this premise, one must believe also that these

beings busy themselves with astronomy, that, consequently, they have telescopes, and a good that they study the earth as we study Mars. They cannot be lacking in an observatory nor in a lunochobomb to make them a present of instruments of extraordinary power. But to a Canadian I thought to help them with those facilities of vision which belong to nobody but to him—always, he is indifferent, upon the condition that such beings exist. They do exist, however, and this existence is proved by the fact that canals have been traced on the surface of their planet. If the inhabitants have not been seen, the canals have been, and that comes to the same thing, every canal being the work of man's hand. At least, provided the nature of Mars is not more perfect than ours, and that they work here after the manner of our engineers. Moreover signals have been seen there luminous points arranged in symmetrical lines, seen so clearly that it is impossible to doubt that the inhabitants of Mars are trying to put themselves in communication with the earth. These luminous points from a luminous telegraph—something like the wires which are traced, transmitted, from summit to summit, the news of the taking of Paris—until Mars is only 14,000,000 leagues away from the earth. These 14,000,000 leagues are but a league, not 7,000 times as far as it is from Paris to London. Mars is a suburb of the earth, with the moon is a district. At such an insignificant distance making presents our seeing canals, provided only that the canals are large enough and the telescopes sufficiently powerful.

The question is how to answer these signals in such a way that the answers can be seen and understood. *Vindicator* in its Correspondence.

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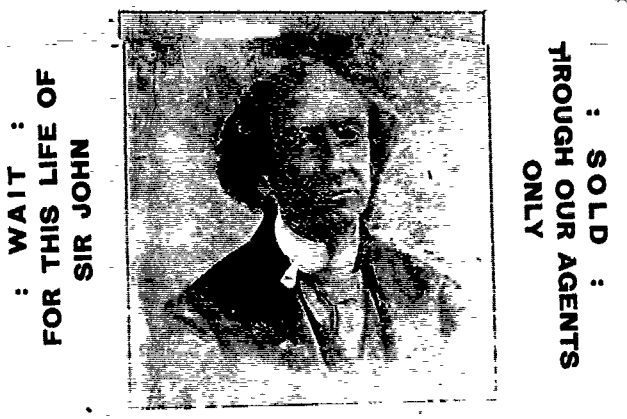
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WOMAN'S WORK. Edited by Mrs. E. Day Matthews.

WOMAN'S WORK. Which were published last week...

Therefore, in considering the "fundamental principles" which have reference strictly to the subject...

We will, therefore, just consider (1) The law controlling the generation of thought...

The first law which has bearing upon our subjects "If a nerve centre in the human brain, or a nerve leading from that centre...

The will power of collective mankind finds its national evolution in public opinion. Public opinion is the parent of law...

Once generated, these thoughts pass into action which is vibratory in character. This vibration is the energy upon the nerves called thoughts...

This vibration extends until it ceases an obstruction. This obstruction is always a latent or active quality of thought...

This is the silver thread upon which it is the opportunity of its guardians to see that nature has placed their hands...

Obedient to the law of human mentality the child finds the food in the mother's brain through its environment. His society is constituted to-day, it is the mother's place to see to it that the outward of home life receives the full benefit of her influence for good...

childhood. It actually follows, therefore, that the budding of a growing child is more moulded by the influence of those influences called thoughts...

We must, alas, confess that in the struggle evil holds no second place. In the exercise of public functions a woman must, therefore, keep herself in touch with all that is vile in mankind...

Here the devotees of reform, in a blind enthusiasm, ignorant of the real nature of the laws which govern the mind...

Passing over other like examples of the folly of striving to cure an evil without first having a thorough knowledge of its secret causes, we come now to the application of the second law...

We find, also, that as the mother lives more constantly with her little children, that the vibrations in their influence on her are more intense...

Her little children will be innocent, but if innocences does not imply freedom from criminal impulses.

If a mother returns to her children with a wild and unbecoming appearance and misery, she will not be able to prevent the contagious influence from attacking the mind of any child in whom it finds an affinity.

The impressions made upon them by the environment of the infant are more moulded in childhood, and the habits which are the normal result of action...

I must ask my readers to pardon my taking the whole space of the "Woman's Column" with this reply...

SLURBERIS AWAKING. This opening address of Professor Cunningham, the President of the Political Economy section at the Congress of the British Association...

CURIOUS SOCIAL REFORM DOCTRINE. "SPECIAL PRIVILEGES, every man who earns a living, no matter at what, from miner to mountebank, is a useful man...

DESTITUTION IN THE WEST. The destitution among the farmers of the West is alarming. "Not to drink or cry out, but to starve and stay at the mill, compared with which slavery is a gentleman..."

It was a three-year-old child who had heard her parents discuss hygiene until her infant mind was saturated with the subject...

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA. Arises from the use of food of an indigestible nature...

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CASUAL COMMENTS.

That we have a lot of enlightened men in our City Council, and to tonight to feel proud of them. They have done many things to entitle them to this reputation, but their latest action is without question, a record-breaker. Imagine a body of men elected to represent a presumably intelligent community like Toronto, referring back a report like that of the Board of Health, and practically deciding that the health of the citizens should continue to be endangered by the accumulative subsidence of privy pits and cesspools. It is an action that any backwoods council might well be ashamed of. Then, to fill up the measure of their foolishness, they passed a by-law said to be in the interest of economy, but in reality intended to force the most capable and trustworthy engineers and architects to have to resign. This is how our Aldermen show their intelligence and I should not Toronto be proud of them, as I have said.

It is altogether likely that this is how the citizens, or at least our influential residents, regard them. Toronto is run by the property owners, and anything that entails upon that specially favored class a slight additional expense, or prevents them from carrying out their little schemes, must be removed or stopped, no matter how much it may benefit the citizens generally. The city is full of vile smelling nuisances polluting the air we breathe, and thus causing the death of hundreds every year, but will cost the people who own the plague-spots something to have them removed, and decent sanitary arrangements substituted, so let them stonay. What difference does it make if a few hundred dollars as the result of it, we, the property-owners, own the town, and what we want will have whether "the people" like it or not. What do we want of an engineer who blocks all our attempts to make money by about the town the city's interests we're not used to that kind of thing, and we want stand it. So say the property-owners, and of course, "it goes." They, I repeat, run the town.

The trouble is we let them, and appear to be satisfied to do so. We practically say that they are the only people fit to be Aldermen, and vote and work enthusiastically for the same lot of questionable proposals, and I have no doubt would oppose to the best of our ability, any proposal to give the right to elect a council to the property-owners, as it is a step towards the giving back of things for as long as we elect men as Aldermen, and although our own men, say to them, but what you can in return for the things you give us, the rights of the town will be sacrificed to those of the interested minority. That this is the case, is shown only too clearly by the recent action of the Council and the organs of the so-called Property-owners' Association.

Just here I would like to call attention to the incongruous position occupied by Mr. Charles Durand, the apostle of reform, when he appeared before the council to speak against the passage of a by-law slating a nuisance that is recognized by all as a menace to the health of the city. His professions on former occasions and his present action scarcely harmonize, and his action is almost as ludicrous as the subject I have been discussing.

In last week's issue, I asked my readers to give me a pointer occasionally as to the subjects they would like me to write about, and I have to say that I have enjoyed writing this column, and have got to look upon my readers as so many friends, but, like many other pleasant things, it came to an end, for this is the last issue of the LABOR ADVOCATE. After a hard, uphill fight, for nearly a year, our paper died for lack of support. The labor union don't care whether it has been spared or not. The Social Reformers who love the paper call enough to support it and work for it are too few in number; and last, and most cogent of all, the Church disappears of it; so the LABOR ADVOCATE ceases to exist. It has been a good paper - too good for many - the best Social Reform paper in America, I think. No pains have been spared by the publishers to make it first-class, and all who know our editor know that he has done his best, and know that that best is; but the people didn't want it. Why was this? One reason was, that there are too many clumps among our labor men, too many who can't see any further than their own noses; but that is not the reason for its failure; but it is not afraid to recognize it - the principal one is that the Church has labelled it dangerous. It is said that the paper is antagonistic to Christianity; that it is not fit for young persons to read; that men with growing

families should not allow it in their houses; and because it was published in Toronto, the ADVOCATE was doomed. What the Church says goes; in this town; and if you want to succeed, want to be respectable, want to be popular, you've got to join one of the Church clubs, and work the pious racket for all you're worth. That is, you must until you can "contribute generously" to the funds. When you can do you need not be so particular, nor does it matter how you make the money, so long as it's made in a legitimate, respectable business, and you believe that it's yours; to give some of it to the Church.

That's how it is in Toronto; and because the LABOR ADVOCATE didn't approve of this sort of thing, and dared to say so, it was classed as atheistic; and people - that is, good people - thought it too vile to come into their homes. The Church, aided by the influence of the Mayor, has crushed the paper; but "it's a long lane with a fence all round it," and we'll have our day later.

HAVE there been reasons for this allegation, the Church, from its point of view, would have been justified in taking the stand it did; but I deny that the LABOR ASSOCIATION was antagonistic to Christianity. Not one utterance can be pointed out that justifies the assertion. That it opposed the Church, when our Editor thought such opposition was called for, is more than possible; but I do not consider that opposition to the Church is antagonistic to Christianity. The trouble was, that the Church didn't approve of the existing order of things, and had its Editor and all its contributors been "members in good standing of Christian Churches," if the result would have been the same. If they dared to express a belief in the equality of men, their equal rights to God's bounties, and the duty of all to see that their brothers got what was their own, the paper would have been "dangerous."

I don't mean to say that any concerted action was taken by the truly good of this good town of ours, or that any church or society considered the question of approving or disapproving of the paper. It wasn't necessary. The sentiment I speak of so thoroughly permeates Toronto's atmosphere, that an environment, hostile to anything but orthodox progress (I always call it so), and the stone wall of religious prejudice is ready and waiting for the unjustifiable treatment "disadvantage" of the LABOR ADVOCATE, etc., to knock the labor man down. This is, in my opinion, why the ADVOCATE dies. I've been trying for a long time to think well of the Church, and to believe that some day it would clear away the rubbish of belief and come down to practical work; but I'm done with such ideas. It's a clear case of fight, and I'm going to be it, and on the opposite side. They may win other battles, as they have won this one; but the right will triumph one day, and, even though we don't live to see it, the victory will be worth fighting for.

I AM glad, for one, that the line is being more clearly drawn. I rather like a fight than otherwise, and it's a good deal more satisfactory to fight a visible enemy than one that keeps under cover. The battle will be a long one, but we are sure to win in the end. Men will believe some day that justice is before everything, and will see that we cannot have it until all men and women have an equal opportunity to share in the wealth that nature so lavishly bestows upon mankind. They will believe that no one has a right to oppress his fellows, to deprive them of the just reward of their labor; that it was never intended that some should work and want, while others pile up money, that action can't for more than selfish; and that character of men who think of men as their own. When this grand contest, the fight will be won, and a larger freedom will have dawned upon our race than even the most hopeful Christian seer ventures to predict; and, though we never see it, we can well afford to fight on in the belief that it will come.

I HOPE that when it gets hotter, I may be able to have a column in a successful Labor paper; but, for the present at least, I say good-by.

ENGLISH LIBERALISM. GREAT CONVENTIONS MADE BY THE LIBERAL PARTY TO THE LABOR ELEMENT. LONDON, 24th Jan, 1891. The report of the Council of the Liberal Federation, to the present date of the Newcastle meeting, has the character of a manifesto. The condition of the rural population is referred to as a subject for serious consideration, and the policy to be pursued on the part of the Liberal Association, in regard to labor candidates, the Council has unhesitatingly urged the Liberal Association to select those whom success is probable. Every labor representative now in Parliament will receive the support of the

party. A number of how laborers have already been approved and negotiations are in progress for the support of others. This recognition promises to result in a substantial addition to the number of labor members of the House of Commons. The Council moves in the bodies to do what it can to reduce the obstacles to an increase of labor representatives in Parliament, by choosing election committees and recognizing the principle of the payment of members. The true policy of the laborist is in an alliance with the party whose motto is "the greatest good of the greatest number." Dealing with the outlook for Home Rule the speaker says: "It is impossible to believe that the country will prefer an incomplete liberal measure from the grudging hands of Tory ministers to the more assured and assured measure with a programme which in a few years they solemnly denounced. When the elections come they will find the Liberal ready to set, confident of victory and strong in the conviction that the final emancipation of England and Ireland has been added to the previous triumphs of Mr. Gladstone's genius and labors."

ALDERMANIC RECORD. At the City Council on Monday evening, in presence of the Mayor, a resolution proposed by a faction of the aldermen who have bitterly antagonized the City Engineer, looking towards the Mayor, was adopted in which they were personally interested, a by-law was introduced declaring that the power of fixing the salaries of his subordinates was not vested in the City Engineer. The by-law was carried by the following vote:—

- FOR: ALLEN, BOYSTEAD, CHURCH, HALL, HILL, MACMATH, MCMURCH, PARK, VERHAAL, GIBSON, BAILEY, FERRIS, GOWLAND, HALLAM. AGAINST: ATKINSON, MACDONALD, SHAW, BURNS.

On Wednesday evening a grant of \$8,000 to the Highways Engineering Association, to the approval of the Provincial Legislature. There were several divisions, following being the final vote on the straight issue:—

- FOR: Macdonald, Ball, Boydston, Hill, Stewart, G. Verrall, 17. AGAINST: MacMath, Parkley, J. E. Verrall, 7. ALLEN, BOYSTEAD, CHURCH, GIBSON, ATKINSON.

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