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ANOTHER VICTORY.

Four Laundries of Los Angeles Unzipped in Every Respect.
Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 18.—Special Correspondence.—There can be no doubt that organized labor is becoming stronger and stronger every day in Los Angeles, where the unions are being fought harder than in any other city in the United States. Under the leadership of the American Los Angeles Times, the Employers' Association is exerting every influence to disrupt the unions, but unionism goes marching on. Two years ago there was not a union laundry in Los Angeles. The girls employed in this class of work were treated in such an outrageous manner that finally patience ceased to be a virtue and they went on strike. A co-operative laundry was started, and the Laundry Workers' Union began to grow. As a direct result of this brave stand, last week four of the largest laundries in this city signed a contract with the Council of Labor Union organizing establishments in every department—laundry workers, engineers, office help, wagon drivers and all. This has proved a severe blow to the notorious Times and its would-be union-breaking hooks.
The fight that is being made against the Times is not alone the fight of the union men and women of Southern California. It has the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor and of the International Typographical Union. Once more every reader of the Toller is requested to write a letter to each of the following advertisers in the unfair Los Angeles Times:
Manvon Remedy Co., 53rd and Jefferson streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
Royal Baking Powder Co., 100 Williams street, New York, N. Y.
Philo-Hay Specialties Co., Newark, N. J.
"Castoria"—The Centaur Co., 77 Murray street, New York, N. Y.
"Cuticura"—Postum Cereal Co., 77 the Creek, Mich.
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Scott's Emulsion—Scott & Bowne, 409 Pearl street, New York, N. Y.
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Co., New York, N. Y.
Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate—D. Ghirardelli, San Francisco, Cal.
Write letters to the above firms, telling them that it is useless to expect working men and women to patronize any advertiser in the union-baiting Los Angeles Times.
SHOW YOUR APPRECIATION OF THE ANIMOSITY OF THE MANUFACTURERS BY MAKING LABOR DAY AT THE ISLAND THE BIGGEST THING ON RECORD.
REMEMBER YOUR DAY AT THE ISLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 7TH.

BIG STRIKE THREATENED

The International Union of Machinists ask other Shipyard Workers to Co-operate

New York is threatened again with a general strike of all the trades in the shipbuilding yards in support of the marine machinists, who have been on strike for several months to enforce the demand for a minimum wage rate of \$3 a day. This strike, unless it can be averted in the meantime, is likely to take place within a week and would involve the boilermakers, blacksmiths, blacksmiths' helpers, patternmakers, copper-smiths' painters, carpenters, and several other trades, and would tie up all the shipbuilding yards in New York and vicinity.
It is said that the threatened strike would call 15,000 or 20,000 men in the yards in and around Manhattan.
The strike of the machinists, who are affiliated with the International Association of Machinists, is directed against the members of the New York Metal Trades Association, and has been fought with an unexpected stubbornness by the employers, as the machinists believed, up to the time the demand was refused, that no strike would be necessary.
James Wilson, delegate of the International Association of Machinists, brought the matter up at a meeting of the Central Federated Union by asking the co-operation of all the trades employed in shipbuilding which are represented in that body.
"All that I want," he said, "is the co-operation of the other trades. If we get that we will win the fight. I believe that we are entitled to the co-operation of the other trades."
To refuse to work with non-union men means to strike. Delegate Wilson in talking on the matter later, said he had the assurance of several of the unions in the shipyards that they were ready to go on a sympathetic strike when called on. He added:
"Of course, we do not want to precipitate such a strike as this, but if it has to come, it will be the fault of the employers, not ours. They have been enjoying non-union men at higher wages than we demand, and it is of the utmost importance to organized labor that this fight be won."

The Star Theatre will be formally opened for the season on Saturday night, and will continue all next week with Robie's Big Show, the Knickerbocker Burlesquers. Matinees will be given daily, as usual, commencing Monday. The Star has been repainted and redecorated, new carpets have been put down, and another large exhaust fan has been installed, so that the coming season this theatre will be one of the most comfortable houses on the continent. The coming season will see larger, cleaner and more pretentious shows on the burlesque wheel than ever before, and Toronto is fortunate in having a theatre connected with this new famous wheel. That burlesque is popular is proved by the enormous success of every theatre devoted to this bright and enterprising amusement, and it may be noted that every attraction which has run through the summer in New York has been of this order of performance.

Just one little act (You'll find it a fact) May rain a promising life, And one little word (I often have heard) Has parted a husband and wife.
REMEMBER YOUR DAY AT THE ISLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 7TH.
There is no use in a bird beating against the bars of its cage. Its little wings get broken and the prisoner is more unhappy than before.

BECOMES HUMAN

Bishop Potter Acknowledges His Inhumanity and says he Has Changed.

The following special despatch to the New York Times in regard to the Metropolitan Police, Bishop Potter of the United States is about the most striking evidence of exclusiveness and uncharity of a professional follower of Jesus Christ it would be possible to imagine.
Paul Smith's, N.Y., Aug. 16.—During his address at the opening exercises of Stony Wold Sanitarium at Lake Kusch aqua yesterday Bishop Potter surprised the members in his reference to his opposition in the past to the establishment of a sanitarium in the Adirondacks for patients suffering from tuberculosis. The sanitarium in question, and that in the course of construction at Raybrook, a State institution.
The site first chosen for this institution was at Lake Clear, but it is said that the influence of campers in the vicinity was exerted, and the Raybrook site was finally selected.
Bishop Potter paid a high tribute to the work of Dr. E. L. Trudeau and to those who have promoted the Stony Wold Sanitarium, and said:
"The architect is a fine genius, and created in these woods a model for an institution of this kind. My congratulations are more particularly, however, for Dr. and Mrs. Newcomb, whose work is something more than architecture, and before which my face is covered with humiliation."
"With other citizens, I wrote letters to the Governor of the State and other State officials against the establishment of such an institution as this at Raybrook seven miles from Lake Placid, where I have a summer place. Dr. and Mrs. Newcomb have set an example by bringing such an institution to their own doors. You can't serve your fellow-men unless you are willing to touch them."
We are glad to see that Bishop Potter has become humanized, and openly confessed his former selfish and heartless attitude, which was on a par with the detested late Duke of Sutherland, who evicted thousands of cottagers from their homes for generations back to make room for a deer preserve.
Christ came to heal the sick, but this hypocrite, who pretended to be his follower, protested against unfortunate-looking for an opportunity to regain their health being permitted to breathe the air of life within seven miles of his summer lodging ground.
Can anything more detestably selfish and inhuman be conceived?
The Bishop is old now, and cannot expect to live long, and the prospect of a change of climate may have caused his "change of heart"—and such a heart.
However, when such a change has occurred in the Bishop, we may look for Rockefeller giving up his robbery and cant, for Carnegie ceasing to profess philanthropy, and for Jim Hill taking up the cause of government ownership of railways.
Yes, we may look for all this—and keep on looking afar off.

WOMEN WAGE WORKERS.

One hundred and sixty thousand women in Chicago every morning marching to work in shop and mill and store and factory is the army of the city's women. They are the army of the city's army in petticoats is an army of 600,000 men in all lines of professional and manual work. But steadily the army in skirts is gaining upon the army in trousers and there is scarcely an employment open to man which has not a woman representative somewhere in it competing with man in his own once exclusive field.

LABOR DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 7TH. PICNIC AND GAMES AT THE ISLAND.

RUSSIA UP-TO-DATE

Her Politicians Play the Same Game as ours, and the Manufacturers Do.

London, Aug. 17.—The Paris correspondent of the Times quotes an article in the European dealing with the Russian labor movement. The writer explains the manner in which M. de Plehve, the Minister of the Interior, through certain agents, tried to seize the guidance of the working class movement by the creation of an "independent labor party," which was to be moved as a means of dividing the masses. One of the first effects of this officially patronized agitation has been to create conflict and confusion between the provincial authorities and M. de Plehve's secret agents, who are strongly supported from St. Petersburg.
In the year 1879 there were manufactured in the United States very nearly 600,000 tons of steel rails. The duty on importation at that time was 25 per cent, which enabled Carnegie to increase their selling price by that figure. Consequently the steel rail manufacturers collected \$25,000,000. The imports amounted to 2,611 tons, on which the Government collected \$7,249. If we divide this latter figure into \$14,900,000 it goes nearly 200 times. Consequently, for every ton that the people paid into the public treasury they had to pay very nearly \$200 into the pockets of the "protected" manufacturers.
At the same time Mr. Carnegie was importing the poorest people he could get from European nations at the lowest figure at which he could hire them. It is only wonder that Carnegie has millions to give away in libraries and parks.
In a recent article Bystander discusses the labor problem. He says: "It is there to be everlasting war between capital and labor? We shrink from such a prospect. But the special evils of our present peace, not one seems to have been found certainly effective."
We would like the professor to think while on the iniquitous manner in which labor is overburdened and punished by taxation. Why should a man in London or New York be allowed to charge his fellow-men upwards of a thousand dollars per day for the occupation of a single acre of land. How is it that this lord of the land can escape his share of the burden of the world and enjoy such a monstrous fortune? A thousand dollars a day for doing nothing, a thousand dollars extracted from the best earnings of industry, while toilers must grind out their lives in sweatshops for the merest pittance.
The expropriation of this iniquity is easy. It is bad taxation. Wherever labor dwells, works, buys goods or does business, there the taxes are concentrated, and the power to collect the taxes is in the hands of a few. The taxes which rise to such enormous heights in the large cities. Cannot the professor see the injustice of always following the Bystander's lead in increasing the taxes on the products as fast as labor can produce them? Would it not be much more just to tax the speculator out of his speculation than to tax the toiler out of his honest, earned income?
Wherever there has been adopted this method of taxation, there the benefit has been felt by the laboring classes.
Bystander further lays down the doctrine that "wages are ultimately fixed, not by the master, but by the consumer of the product, who is the real employer." We would like to be able to give the professor some idea of our degree of estimation of the manner in which the wealth of the world is divided, so that we might gain something like an intelligent idea of the way in which wages are determined. This, however, must be done only by the aid of the imagination. Let us therefore imagine that we have before us the immense pile of good things produced by labor, say in a year. Let us divide it into the shares that go to industry and to monopoly. The owner of the land, who charges ground rent first takes away a large portion, we might say a very large portion, the tax collector then take a large share, and then the remainder is left for labor.
How shall we determine the amount that labor is entitled to his portion? In this way: On the outer margin of settlement there is always some free land. That is labor's chance. Whatever the toiler can secure on such land determines his share of the product. Unfortunately, instead of sending the tax collector to take the taxes out of the ground rent, he is sent all the time in such a way that he encroaches on wages. When we turn his encroachments in the other direction, there more will be left for the enjoyment of industry.
Let us give Bystander his due need of praise for his criticism of the "swagging" policy that prelates about "domination." Evidently Carnegie has been spreading eagles about Anglo-Saxon domination. "What good," says Bystander, "would the farmer in Ontario derive from the realization of this vision of chimerical pride?" Sir H. Campbell-Hanneman says that there are twelve million people in the United Kingdom always in danger of wanting bread. "This is the proper kind of discussion. The weal of the people should be the first consideration. Napoleon led the people of France in a frenzied passion for 'domination.' The 'blessed' and raised fortunes of millions of that nation are the monument to the madness of that policy. Cobden stands as the representative of those men who have responded for the uplifting of the down-trodden, and the blessing that his labors have brought to millions of humble homes stands out as a monument that any of us properly desire for ourselves."

NOTES AND NOTELETS.

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