

### Nordheimer Piano

THE REPRESENTATIVE PIANO OF CANADA  
"Health and vigor depend upon the quality and quantity of the blood."—HUMBERTIAN

The liver is the great secret organ of the body, and when it fails to perform its office, bile accumulates, and the blood becomes poisoned, causing many unpleasant symptoms, such as indigestion, headache, constipation, nervousness, and a general feeling of depression. Nordheimer's Purely Vegetable Tonic and Blood Purifier, Price 50 cents per Bottle

### Dr. Carson's Tonic

Stomach and Constipation Bitters  
have long been recognized as the sovereign treatment. These are made from the formula of an eminent Canadian physician, who has used the prescription his practice for many years with most satisfactory results.

### The Carson Medicine Co'y

TORONTO

### A Wealthy Labor Man

Simon Burns of the Glass Workers' Accumulated \$500,000.  
Simon Burns, president of the local window glass workers, has a private fortune of \$500,000.

This assertion was made one night recently when a number of local labor leaders were standing on Fifth avenue, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch.  
"And he made it all as a laboring man or a union worker," the first spokesman continued. "The plant was not made more than \$5 in his pocket and even as an officer of a labor union never made more than would keep him in money enough to buy a man cigar."  
"Burns, though," the first speaker said, "has been very lucky. He has been the luckiest man I ever heard of. You have heard about men who put their hands of something that became money immediately. Well, that's Burns."  
"Starting as snapper in a glass factory, he has saved his money; his investments did the rest. Once he went to Illinois. A glass plant built at an outlay of \$200,000 was to be worked by natural gas. When the plant was finished the voluminous flow of natural gas ceased entirely. The plant was abandoned and when Burns came around and offered something like \$10,000 for it everybody was afraid to take for fear he would wake up and refuse to buy.

"But Burns bought. Then what do you think happened? The natural gas started to flow again.  
"If I was to buy a lot of land, I would not buy before I could see the land, that no one before him could see. The government soon wanted it for an arsenal or something like that. He said, 'I came to Pittsburgh and bought a store that the bank could not sell. He had needed a room for the widening of an alley."  
"Burns sold his glass plant, sold his marsh ground, sold his store in Pittsburgh. He made a tremendous profit on each deal. If that isn't luck—but what's the use?"

### Buncoed Steel Workers

Some months ago the daily papers were full of praise for the generosity of the steel trust magnates, who "reserved" several millions of stock for their employees, which the latter were privileged to buy at \$2.75 per \$100 share.

Here was the "solution of the labor question," the "partnership of capital and labor," etc., all nonsense. Now that the employees have taken up a large amount of the stock, the generosity of the employers does not loom up so large, for the stock is now quoted at \$70, and the workers' first payment on the stock has been more than eaten up by the decline in values, and they would be better off to throw up their bargain pocket their losses, and buy stock, if they want any, in the open market.

"Beware the Greeks bearing gifts" is a motto steel trust employees would better remember. When the market trust could sell no more, they began to look for more verdant fields, and hit upon the benevolent scheme of roping in their employees, with the result that several thousands were induced to invest their savings. When they had caught all the suckers the net would hold, the artificial stimulus was removed from the market, and prices of the stock started down the toboggan slide.

It would seem that the trust is not satisfied with exploiting the workers to pay dividends on millions of water securities, but must sell them the water as well. Their experience is likely to make temperance fanatics of the workers.

If the desire to acquire a partnership in the steel trust and all the other trusts, there is an easier method than that of playing the game of the thimble-rigging trust magnates. They have not yet voted for socialism and the Uncle Sam as president of the industrial organization.—The Exponent.

### Attend Your Meetings

Organized labor has made wonderful progress during the last twenty years and has obtained recognition as a factor in the industrial world, but since it has so far advanced, its needs, too, have grown. Its greatest need is in discipline from within. This need can be supplied by its having the good will and assistance of its individual members, the average union man, after having made all hard and sacrificed much to uphold his union, is very apt to forget that the union needs him just as much, if not more so, after it has been well started on its way. The union is not solely created to benefit you, but you must be a benefit to the union. It is not enough that you should pay your dues promptly, but you should also make it a point to attend meetings regularly and to participate in its deliberations.

### Union Men

See that the LABEL on the BREAD you use. Lawrence's Bread, which is pure and wholesome, bears this label.

### LAWRENCE BROS.

Phone Main 2937  
38-40-42-44 DENISON AVENUE

### REED & HYNES

Tel. Main 457

### SIGNS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
See that you get the Union Label on your Signs and Banners

46 Adelaide Street East

What is the good of calling men "scabs" and then voting for the system that breeds them?

SHOW YOUR APPRECIATION OF THE ANIMOSITY OF THE MANUFACTURERS BY MAKING LABOR DAY AT THE ISLAND THE BIGGEST THING ON RECORD.

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### TENNIS BALLS

Running Shoes and Canvas Bals in all sizes in Men's, Women's and Children's, from  
40c up to \$1.50

Call and see our fine selection.  
J. J. NIGHTINGALE & CO. 266 Queen Street West.

### KEEP KOOL! HOW?

By wearing a pair of Canvas Shoes Every Style and Price.

Try a Pair.  
The Big 88' 88 QUEEN ST. WEST.

Phone Main 748

### Blacksmiths' Tools

Drills, Forges and General Supplies. Our "Champion" Blower is the best.

Call or write.  
AIKENHEAD HARDWARE Limited  
Phone Main 260 6 Adelaide St. East

### A STRIKE IN 1809.

The antiquity of trades unions or of their ancient and medieval equivalents is a well established fact, but that the history of the struggle between labor and capital through which we are now passing is paralleled in other times is not so generally known. Says Burton J. Hendrick in a New York paper: "The history of the strike of 1809, however, could probably be compared to a prolonged 'stand out' of journeymen cordwainers on Manhattan Island in the year of grace 1809. It is evident from the interesting records bearing upon this notable war of employers and employed that not only are the methods of trades unions particularly new but that there is no great novelty in their terminology. 'To strike' was the favorite word to describe the drastic pressure brought to bear upon the masters, and when we find that one of the charges was 'to strike' against the recalcitrant cordwainers that they applied the 'opprobrious term of scab' to such of their members as refused to join their association, we seem to be standing on modern ground."

The word "scab" was used not only as a noun, but as a verb. Thus a back-sliding union man who had been expelled from the organization was said to have been "scabbed." The sympathetic strike, the organization of employers to meet the exactions of workmen, the prosecution of the leaders on the charge of conspiracy, all these were successive steps in the labor struggle which excited the little city of New York a hundred years ago.

It was some time in the year 1805 that the journeymen cordwainers of the city organized themselves into a "society" or "club" for the purpose of mutual benefit and for mutual protection against the "cranny of capitalism." The constitution drawn up on this occasion is a formidable document. The initiation fee was fixed at "43 1/2 cents" and the monthly dues at "6 1/4 cents." The money thus raised was deposited in the United States Bank, to be kept as a munition of war in case of a "stand out." The secretary's salary was the modest sum of a dollar a month. Penalties were attached to those who failed to attend meetings regularly, upon members of the craft from other towns who did not promptly join the association, and upon those who were backward in pledging their allegiance. Another rule was that providing a schedule of fines against members who used abusive language to their brothers in the society.

The constitution of the society, however, is found in the eighth article of the constitution, which is worth quoting in full:  
"No member of this society shall work for an employer that has any journeyman cordwainer in his employ, or in any employment that do not belong to this society, unless the journeyman come and join the same, and should any member work for such an employer, or for any persons that have not joined this society, and do not report the same to the president the first meeting after it comes to his knowledge he shall pay a fine of one dollar."

By a rule of the society it was provided that no master cordwainer should have more than two apprentices. A schedule of "society wages" was also drawn up. For the four years following their organization on these lines the journeyman cordwainers kept comparatively quiet. Whether they had everything their own way, history does not relate, but it is not till the fall of 1809 that they felt called upon to put their elaborate machinery in motion. About the latter part of October in that year, however, their troubles accumulated thick and fast. Their first grievance was directed against one James Corwin and one Charles Aimes, master cordwainers, who had in their employ a certain Edward Whittes. The latter had formerly been a union man, but had forsaken the union in good standing, but had broken one of the rules of the organization and been fined \$2. Whittes refused to pay this fine, and was promptly dismissed, or, in the language of the day, he was "scabbed." Again it was discovered that certain employers had more than two apprentices in their shops, which was in direct violation of one of the most sacred principles of early nineteenth century trades unionism. The wages paid by several of the masters were also not in accordance with the scale, and there were numerous minor grievances of a familiar character. Here, therefore, were sufficient grounds for labor strikes and the cordwainers of that day decided to force the issue. The first demonstration was against the employers of Whittes. Messrs. Aimes & Corwin, the employers in question, were notified to discharge the scab.

They did so, but the latter, leaving his fine and thus being reinstated, was re-employed. He was evidently an old offender, however, for he was soon in arrears again, and was again thrust from the sacred circle. This time Aimes refused to dismiss him. His punishment was what was known as a "strike against the shop"—that is, it was Mr. Aimes' establishment alone which was affected. Messrs. Corwin & Aimes, however, went on the quiet to other shops

and had their work privately done. This was not the only grievance against the master cordwainers. It was alleged that they, following the very good example of the journeymen, had formed a union of their own for the purpose of lowering wages and mutually protecting themselves.

The Cordwainers' Society met solemnly on the 18th day of October, 1809, and ordered a general strike against all the master cordwainers in town. The cordwainers in New York were pretty evenly divided between the union and the non-union men. There were about one in all of whom 150 belonged to the society. The latter, however, comprised practically all the best workmen in town, so that their refusal to work was a serious matter to the masters. Whether the city of New York went bootless for the succeeding six months or was compelled to have recourse to the output of the less skillful men is not set down in the history books.

According to the modern notions of trades unions these recalcitrant cordwainers were well within their legal rights. It is an illustration of the progress made in public support of lowering wages and mutually protecting themselves that the New York of 1809 took no such charitable view. The striking cordwainers were regarded as enemies to be "scabbed" or to make "scabs" with "French eyes" except on their own terms was looked upon as a grave infraction of law. The great legal jurisconsults of the day pronounced a general strike to be "to find some ground for their indictment. They burned the midnight oil over Edward III's statutes of laborers in their eagerness to apply them to the rebellious members of free America's trade union. Elizabethan statutes regulating the wages of workmen to apply to the present instance; sought elusive precedents in the English common law. They worked so hard that they persuaded a grand jury that indictments should be made, and the day therefore twenty-four journeymen cordwainers found themselves up before the sessions of the peace in the county courts of New York. The defendants were Messrs. Griffin and Emmet for the state. The case dragged along for six months, not in July, 1810, all the accused were found guilty by the jury. The presiding judge, however, decided that the rebellious shoemakers had suffered enough. In finding them he referred to the novelty of the case and to the fact that the jury by its verdict did not mean to inflict punishment as a warning. He therefore gave some fatherly advice as to their future behavior and let them off with a merely nominal fine of a dollar each.

The actual proceedings of the trial are not especially interesting. The facts themselves were not in dispute. None of the defendants denied that they had not worked for the masters. They simply maintained that the refusal to work except on their own terms did not constitute an act of conspiracy. The larger part of the proceedings was taken up by the counsel for the defendants. Mr. Sampson, as soon as the court convened, moved the dismissal of the indictment, and his argument upon this point was the following: "The principle of the law is that a conspiracy is a meeting of the minds of two or more persons to do an unlawful act. The law is that a conspiracy is a meeting of the minds of two or more persons to do an unlawful act. The law is that a conspiracy is a meeting of the minds of two or more persons to do an unlawful act."

It was clear enough, therefore, continuing his argument, that there was no warrant in statutory law for the present prosecution. The state, therefore, fell back upon the common law, which it was asserted, clearly forbade confederacies of any kind. The state, therefore, fell back upon the common law, which it was asserted, clearly forbade confederacies of any kind. The state, therefore, fell back upon the common law, which it was asserted, clearly forbade confederacies of any kind.

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### DOMINION EXHIBITION

1903 - TORONTO - 1903  
AUG. 27th to SEPT. 12th

The Agricultural, Manufacturing and Natural resources of Canada will be exhibited on a scale never before attempted.

DAILY PARADES OF LIVE STOCK

THE JUBILEE PRESENTS

THE DUFFERIN PRESENTS

OF IRISH MANUFACTURE

A CARNIVAL IN VENICE

under the personal direction of Colonel Kilduff, will be on a scale never before attempted at an annual fair in any part of the world.

Reduced rates by land and water from everywhere. Consult your status quo agent.

W. K. MCNAUGHT, President  
J. O. ORR, Manager and Secretary

### UNION MEN Chew the BEST

BRITISH NAVY

STRICTLY UNION MADE

McALPINE TOBACCO CO., TORONTO, CAN.

52 WEEKS  
50 CENTS

### THE TOILER TELLS THE TRUTH

FAIR FEARLESS FORCEFUL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF ORGANIZED LABOR

THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA

When you are buying a FUR HAT, either soft or stiff, see to it that the genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If a retailer has no label in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, do not purchase him. He has no right to have loose labels in his store. The genuine Union Label is performed on the four sides exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three of the sides only. Keep a sharp look out for the counterfeits. Unprincipled manufacturers are using them in order to get their scab-made hats. The John H. Steiner & Co., and Henry H. Roscoe & Co., both of Philadelphia, Pa., are non-union concerns.

JOHN A. MOFFETT, President, Orange, N.J.  
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary, 72 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

DEMAND THIS LABEL ON ALL YOUR PRINTING

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION COUNCIL TORONTO

Chas. Roddy, 40 Lombard St.  
Davis & Henderson, 54 Bay St.  
Horne Tomkins, 14 Adelaide West  
The Canadian Printing Co., 44 Richmond West  
Douglas Bros., 48 Adelaide West  
The Star Printing Co., 25 Adelaide West  
Warwick Bros. & Butler, 68 Front West

out of use for the purpose of speculation. The separation and publication of land assessments would tend to a more equitable assessment, and to throw vacant lands onto the market for building sites.

Then for the franchise values of public service corporations, from railroads down, should be determined. This could be easily done by subtracting the cost of duplicating the plants of such corporations from the market value of their stocks and bonds. The remainder—the franchise value—would probably yield sufficient revenue to sustain the state government, thus rendering it possible to separate state from local taxation. Then unequal assessments as between counties would be no concern of the state.

If the States of Texas or Georgia or any other states desire a just system of taxation, the above plan would pass the way for it. Governor Sayers' so-called "tax reform" proposal should have been entitled, "An act to enable the privileged classes to further exploit the producing masses."

A. Free-nd.  
Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., July 11, 1903.

VISITORS FROM ALL PARTS AT THE ISLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 7th

THE NINETY AND NINE.

There are ninety and nine that live and die.  
In want and hunger and cold.  
That one may revel in luxury  
And be wrapped in its stolen fold.  
The ninety and nine in their hovels bare.

They toil in the fields, the ninety and nine.  
For the fruits of our mother earth;  
They dig and delve in the dusty mine,  
To bring her hidden treasures forth,  
And the wealth released by sturdy brows  
To the hands of one forever dross.

From the sweat of their brows the desert blooms.  
For the forests before them fall;  
Their labors have built their humble homes,  
And cities with lofty halls;  
But one owns cities and homes and halls,  
And the ninety and nine have empty hands.

Dear God! how long will their wrongs be dumb?  
How long the hopeless strife,  
How long the hearts that die and the souls benumbed  
And the empty hands that toil from birth  
Be clasped in a hand that spans the earth;

Erre the nights so dreary and dark and long.  
Shall that glorious morning bring,  
When over the world the victor's song  
Of the ninety and nine shall ring;  
And the echo afar from zone to zone  
Rejoice for labor shall have its own?

—E. W. Gillett.

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