

## NEWS FROM ABROAD

TRADES UNIONISTS OPPOSE  
BOOTH'S IMMIGRATION  
PLAN.

London.—Regarding General Booth's and Mr. Carlyle's emigration scheme a meeting on the unemployed question convened by the London Trades Labor Council denounced the proposals "to transport for life thousands of the flower of the working classes in pretended relief of the unemployed difficulty."

## BRITISH WAGES DROP.

Less Pay for Workmen is Record for Past Year.

London, Sept. 18.—Published yesterday, the annual report of the Board of Trade on the changes in rates of wages and hours of labor for last year shows that the reduction in wages noted in the three preceding years was continued.

Nearly 80,000 work people in all had their wages changed last year, 16,000 of the number obtaining increases amounting to more than £1,200 per week, while nearly 785,000 sustained decreases amounting to over £40,000. The net result, therefore, is a decrease of £39,200 in weekly wages, compared with £39,200 in 1903, £72,600 in 1902 and £76,600 in 1901. Roughly, the total of the year's wages fell by £938,000, as against £500,000 in 1903, £2,300,000 in 1902 and £1,600,000 in 1901.

The following table shows the number of workpeople affected and the total computed amount of the changes for each of the years 1895-1904:

Year.	Workpeople.	Inc.	Dec.
1895 .....	434,708	.....	£28,125
1896 .....	605,404	£26,519	.....
1897 .....	597,444	31,507	.....
1898 .....	1,012,119	80,713	.....
1899 .....	1,172,069	90,314	.....
1900 .....	1,132,386	208,590	.....
1901 .....	928,826	.....	76,587
1902 .....	887,206	.....	72,595
1903 .....	896,598	.....	38,327
1904 .....	800,658	.....	39,230

The industries principally affected were coal mining, iron mining, iron and steel manufacture, shipbuilding, glass bottle making and building. The preliminary figures for the first half of this week show a decrease of £9,803 per week compared with £13,038 in the same period last year.

Changes in the hours of labor last year were comparatively small, affecting 16,792 workpeople, of whom 16,018 had their hours of labor reduced.

## WORKERS AND TARIFFS.

Trade Unionists and the Effect of Competition.

## OFFICIAL INCONSISTENCY.

The Trade Union Branch of the Tariff Reform League entertained a number of the delegates to the Trade Union Congress at the Victoria Hotel, Hanley. Mr. Thomas Welville, delegate and general secretary of the Pressed Glassworkers' Union, presided.

The object of the branch is (a) "To strengthen the cause of trade unions by employing the tariff to protect the workers of this country against unfair and unjust competition; (b) To advocate the adoption of preferential tariffs, with a view to consolidating the Empire, securing the British markets for British workmen, and thus benefiting the workers of this country by adding to the number of Great Britain and Ireland's best customers."

## A STRONG MINORITY.

The chairman, in proposing "The Trade Union Branch of the Tariff Reform League," said that no doubt their opponents felt that they had scored a great victory on the voting at Wednesday's congress, and, according to the papers, they ought to feel crushed, but in his opinion the vote was one for them to rejoice at. It showed that in spite of misrepresentation and prejudice, 26,000 votes could be given against the existing fiscal system.

The glass trade on the north-east coast had been almost killed through unfair foreign competition. Thirty years ago they had 26 factories, with 52 furnaces, employing over 6,000 hands. To-day they had about 10 factories, with 21 furnaces, employing over 6,000 hands. To-day they doubted whether the majority of the delegates who voted at the congress had really been representing the views of their societies.—("Hear, hear.")

Mr. Markham declared that the Trade Union Branch of the Tariff Reform League were all trade unionists knowing no politics, but he saw danger in the attitude of some prominent trade union leaders. They asked them to limit the hours of labor to 48 per week, and to pass resolutions stopping the employment of Polish miners in Scottish mines. He agreed to that resolution, and should support them if he were in congress, but then he was a protectionist, and did not believe in buying labor in the cheapest market.

To be consistent, they should not support the purchase of commodities in the cheapest market. Trade unionism protected labor, but what was the good of that without protecting at the same time the product of labor?

## SALVATION ARMY EMIGRANTS.

Prominent Officers of Body Confer with Government Official.

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—A delegation of prominent officers of the Salvation Army from Montreal, consisting of Col. Kyle, Col. Bates, Brig. Howell, and Brig. Turner, saw Mr. W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, and discussed plans for bringing a large number of settlers to the West. Until the return of Mr. Oliver, no definite conclusion will be reached.

The officials of the department state that the people brought over by the Salvation Army have proved a valuable acquisition to the population. The Army receives 12 shillings for each agricultural settler, according to the bonus system of the Government to promote immigration.

## A MATTER OF MILLIONS.

"Fancy, no indemnity!" That was the remark heard on all sides when it was first announced that the peace envoys at Portsmouth had come to terms. The Mikado brought the war to an end by waiving the indemnity clause, and the world, though glad, was astonished. But those who imagine that Russia comes out on top and that Japan gets virtually nothing, are decidedly mistaken. As we write the terms of the treaty have not been announced; but so far as money is concerned, the Japanese envoys have succeeded in placing a few millions in their Government's pocket. Russia is to pay, for instance, the sum of about £15,000,000 to China for the Manchurian railway, and in the end this amount, together with the cost of repairing the line and bridges, will be handed over by China to Japan. Also Japan is to be paid, and "paid handsomely," to use M. Witte's own words, for the maintenance of Russian prisoners of war, who total nearly 100,000 souls. It is rumored that the sum for this item alone will be from £12,000,000 to £15,000,000. The "Times" has also hinted the fact that before the outbreak of hostilities Japan made a private treaty with China regarding the Manchurian provinces, and by this treaty will receive a large sum of money the moment they are evacuated by Russia.

An interesting study in longevity is suggested by the experience of the two 300-year-old tortoises, which have just been purchased from the Zoological Society by Mr. Walter Rothschild. Born at a time when the country was ringing with the exploits of Guido Fawkes, these venerable inhabitants of the gardens at Regent's Park have lived through no fewer than thirteen reigns.

Boom the new paper, The Tribune.

Labor councillors in Gateshead-on-Tyne have had a special letter-box placed in a central position in the town, to be used by electors who wish to express opinions and desires to their representatives on the council.

Last month 17,225 aliens arrived from the Continent, compared with 20,230 in August 1904.

Factories for the manufacture of "faked" butter are, according to the secretary of the Manchester and District Grocers' Association, being established in London, Manchester, and elsewhere. The butter will be sold as pure, but it will not be guaranteed.

"Everything points to 1905 being recorded as a good potato crop," says the Irish Farmers' Gazette.

Dundee, which has been without a Sunday tram-car service, has just decided to begin one by 11,625 votes to 7,496.

In a letter to the Freeman's Journal, protesting against the statement that he was recalled from Canada because of a "jingo" speech, Lord Dundonald says that for years he has been an opponent of militarism, and has devoted himself to finding some method by which a nation could adequately defend itself with the least burden of military service.

St. Helens (Lancs) Town Council has made a profit of £2,000 on its electricity works during the last twelve months.

In London 2,372 births and 1,548 deaths were registered last week. The births were 267 and the deaths 59 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the previous ten years.

The New South Wales Parliament has approved a contract with the Clyde Engineering Company for the construction of sixty locomotives at £71 13s. 11d. per ton, delivery to be made within seven and a half years.

## IMPORTANT LABOR DECISION.

Boston Bartenders' Union recently secured a decision of great interest and importance to labor men. A suspended member persisted in wearing the union's blue button after being warned to desist, and a demand for the button had been made by Business Agent English and International Organizer J. K. Robinson.

The union officials summoned the offender into court. Judge Bennett Thursday found for the union, fined the offender \$10, and stated that a man had no right to wear a button proclaiming him a member of an organization or order if he was not a member.

## MAKES IT A MISDEMEANOR.

A bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$100 or three months to one year imprisonment, either to use a union label without authority or to counterfeit the label or have in possession any merchandise marked with a counterfeit label, has been made a law in New York.

## PAINTERS ASK INCREASE.

Must be Conceded Within Ten Days or Strike Follows.

Seven thousand painters connected with the United Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers in New York City, who have presented a demand to the Master Painters' Association for an increase in wages of 50c a day each, threaten a general strike.

In November, 1903, during the Waterbury street railway strike, which was settled by arbitration, several members were arrested and true bills found against them by the grand jury for violence and rioting. The arbitrators decided that these men were to wait the

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result of the trial, and if found not guilty should receive all back pay and be reinstated. The trial of one Thomas Payne has only now been concluded, and he was dismissed, as he proved his innocence. He is now to receive \$800 in back pay and be reinstated as per agreement.

Statistics show us that there are over 10,000 children working for the tobacco trust for the munificent stipend of 34c a day. When you go to buy a scab cigar or tobacco you should remember this item and reflect that perhaps you have relatives that are doomed to this class of slavery.

When demanding the union label on any purchase be sure you get the genuine article. Many bogus labels are in the market, particularly in the clothing line. Beware of imitations!

## STRUCK TO HAVE MULES FED.

Animals Had to be Appeased Before Miners Would Return to Work.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Because mule drivers of Mine No. 6, owned by the Dering Merger Company, thought the mules were not getting enough to eat, there was a strike, and 125 miners were idle until the company's manager took up the case and provided for the hungry mules.

These animals have caused several strikes in Indiana mines, but heretofore the cause was alleged cruelty toward them. On one occasion 700 men were cut two weeks over the discharge of a driver for beating a mule, the question in dispute being what is cruelty to a mule. It was settled only when the mule died and the discharge of the driver was recognized as justifiable.

## Bakers' strike still on.

## MAIL DRIVERS' STRIKE IS OFF.

After Meeting Yesterday Concessions Were Made on Both Sides.

At a conference between the Post-office officials the representatives of the New York Mail Company, which has the contract for transporting the mails in Manhattan between the General Post-office and the sub-stations and ferry and railroad stations, and a committee from the striking drivers, the strike of the men employed by the New York Mail Company was yesterday declared off.

As the result of the fight, which has been going on for about three weeks, the striking drivers will receive an advance of five cents a day for single wagon drivers and fifteen cents a day for double wagon drivers. The teamsters' union is also officially recognized as a part of the agreement.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 28.—The Doukhobor community has contracted for one of the heaviest portions of the Grand Trunk Pacific Transcontinental construction and will put 1,000 men and 100 teams on the job.