

## ADVOCATE A LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Niagara Peace Committee inaugurates peace campaign among nations of the world.

The executive committee of the Niagara Peace Society is inaugurating a peace campaign among the nations of the world.

The object of this campaign will be, not the ending of the present war, but the prevention of future wars through the establishment of a league of nations, backed by a powerful treasury and a powerful police force.

An early tentative date for the coming conference has been suggested, owing to the possibility of an early ending of the war.

A joint resolution will be introduced in Congress at an early date, requesting the President to call the conference.

The committee has issued the following declaration which citizens of the American continent are asked to endorse.

We, the citizens of the American continent, and peoples of every race and tongue, affording a true demonstration of the brotherhood of man, being united to commemorate the one hundredth year of unbroken peace along three thousand miles of unfortified boundary, do hereby solemnly publish and declare that the time has come for the peace-loving powers of the world to unite in a league of nations, founded on such principles, and organized in such form, as shall conduce to the preservation of life, liberty and happiness throughout every quarter of the world.

We hold these truths to be self-evident:

That this is assuredly the opportunity for which a people and a government like ours were raised up, the opportunity not only to speak, but actually to embody an example of counsel of peace and amity.

That the great masses of citizens of one nation have no real hatred for the people of any other nation.

That there is no dispute that can arise between nations which cannot be satisfactorily settled by arbitration or by the Hague Court of Arbitral Justice.

That while it should be our constant policy to make provision for national peace and safety, it is essential, in so far as possible, to secure the co-operation of all other nations.

That the foremost efforts of the American people should now be directed to the task of preventing the recurrence of war rather than to preparations for war.

That the union of the peace-loving nations in a league of peace should create the greatest possible strength for defense—far greater than any one nation could create alone.

That the two most dangerous factors to be eliminated from future international affairs are: 1st, the "Competition of Armaments" which cannot be superceded by union and co-operation of military forces; 2nd, Secrecy in the conduct of diplomatic negotiations.

That neither any nation as a whole, nor any class of persons, save manufacturers of armaments and munitions, derive any benefits from the ravages of war.

That the agents of armament builders are continually perpetrating international disputes and assisting for greater armaments which, in turn, are bound to result in successive disasters if allowed to continue.

That with the world unorganized as at present and practical anarchy existing in international affairs, the armament ring holds governments under absolute despotism. These persons are striving for unlimited military and naval expenditures, and go on inventing war scares to terrify the public and to terrify government officials.

That the most pressing duty of civilization at this moment is to make itself stable and permanent by substituting unity of action through a league of nations for the present distressing chaos upon which the armament ring thrives.

That the nations of the league should mutually agree to respect the neutrality and sovereignty of each other.

That in order to provide for the common defense and to insure permanency, the nations of the league should create a powerful exchequer to be known as the Hague Treasury, which shall hold a large guaranty fund.

That the nations of the league should bind themselves to abide by the conventions of the league, each nation depositing with the Hague Treasury a sum equal to one-third of its appropriations for armament expenditure.

## Danger Signals Warn You of Approaching Paralysis

Slowly and Surely Exhaustion Goes on Until Collapse of the Nerves is the Natural Result.

You may be restless, nervous, irritable and sleepless, but you think there is nothing to be alarmed at. You have no appetite, digestion is poor, and, and there is weakness and irregularity of other bodily organs. You feel tired in body and mind, and you lack the energy to attend to the daily task.

You may not realize that these are the symptoms of nervous prostration and the danger signals which warn you that some form of paralysis is the next step of development.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most successful restorative for the nerves that has ever been offered to the public.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

## IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FEELS OFF 6 PER CT.

Total for 1914, 168,623, as compared with 250,215 for previous year.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—The total immigration to Canada in 1914 was 168,623, as compared with 250,215 in 1913, a decrease of 25.21 per cent.

The number from Great Britain was 49,831 as compared with 156,984 in 1913, from United States 68,600 as compared with 115,751 the year before, and 50,183 from other countries as compared with 146,103.

Homebound entries for the eleven months ended November 30, 1914, amounted to 24,142 as compared with 29,075 during the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of 4,933. There was an increase in Manitoba and a falling in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

## IF CHILD IS CROSS, FEVERISH AND SICK

Look, Mother! If tongue is coated give "California Syrup of Figs."

Children love this "fruit laxative," and nothing else cleanses the tender stomach, liver and bowels so nicely.

A child simply will not stop playing to empty the bowels, and the result is, they become listless, cross, irritable, and sickish, stomach sour, then your little one becomes cross, half-sick, feverish, don't eat, sleep, or act naturally, breath is bad, and in a few hours all the constipated food passes out of the system, and you have a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers give "California Syrup of Figs" because it is perfectly harmless; children love it, and it never fails to act on the stomach, liver and bowels.

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Beware of counterfeiters sold here. Get the genuine made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.

ended in the year 1913; and in succeeding years, beginning with 1916, the Treasury should pay into the Hague Treasury a sum equal to one-third of its appropriation for armament during the year.

That the nations of the league should perpetuate the Hague Conference as its legislative assembly, meeting periodically to make all rules of agreement, and by depositing with the Hague Treasury the stipulated guaranty fund amounting to one-third of its average annual appropriation for armament in the three years immediately preceding the year of its application for membership.—Niagara Executive Peace Committee.

It is reported that the Belgian refugees in England, owing to the scarcity of English hands, are being employed in the Lancashire woolen mills, while others are teaching Lancashire girls the art of fine lace making, in which they are so expert. This is expected to give a needed impetus to English lace making.

That the nations of the league should mutually agree to respect the neutrality and sovereignty of each other.

That in order to provide for the common defense and to insure permanency, the nations of the league should create a powerful exchequer to be known as the Hague Treasury, which shall hold a large guaranty fund.

That the nations of the league should bind themselves to abide by the conventions of the league, each nation depositing with the Hague Treasury a sum equal to one-third of its appropriations for armament expenditure.

That the nations of the league should mutually agree to respect the neutrality and sovereignty of each other.

That in order to provide for the common defense and to insure permanency, the nations of the league should create a powerful exchequer to be known as the Hague Treasury, which shall hold a large guaranty fund.

That the nations of the league should bind themselves to abide by the conventions of the league, each nation depositing with the Hague Treasury a sum equal to one-third of its appropriations for armament expenditure.

That the nations of the league should mutually agree to respect the neutrality and sovereignty of each other.

That in order to provide for the common defense and to insure permanency, the nations of the league should create a powerful exchequer to be known as the Hague Treasury, which shall hold a large guaranty fund.

That the nations of the league should bind themselves to abide by the conventions of the league, each nation depositing with the Hague Treasury a sum equal to one-third of its appropriations for armament expenditure.

That the nations of the league should mutually agree to respect the neutrality and sovereignty of each other.

That in order to provide for the common defense and to insure permanency, the nations of the league should create a powerful exchequer to be known as the Hague Treasury, which shall hold a large guaranty fund.

That the nations of the league should bind themselves to abide by the conventions of the league, each nation depositing with the Hague Treasury a sum equal to one-third of its appropriations for armament expenditure.

That the nations of the league should mutually agree to respect the neutrality and sovereignty of each other.

That in order to provide for the common defense and to insure permanency, the nations of the league should create a powerful exchequer to be known as the Hague Treasury, which shall hold a large guaranty fund.

That the nations of the league should bind themselves to abide by the conventions of the league, each nation depositing with the Hague Treasury a sum equal to one-third of its appropriations for armament expenditure.

That the nations of the league should mutually agree to respect the neutrality and sovereignty of each other.

That in order to provide for the common defense and to insure permanency, the nations of the league should create a powerful exchequer to be known as the Hague Treasury, which shall hold a large guaranty fund.

## FEWER LABOR DISPUTES LAST YEAR

Only 44 strikes and lock-outs and amount of time lost by men greatly below that of 1913.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—There were only 44 strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1914 as compared with 113 for the year before. The number of workers affected was 8,678 as compared with 39,536 during 1913. The number of working days lost was 430,429 which was 856,249 less than the year previous.

Of the 40 disputes which commenced last year six were in Quebec, 20 in Ontario, 8 in the west and 6 in the Maritime Provinces. At the close of the year only 4 disputes were in existence and affected only 155 employees.

Of the 40 disputes which commenced last year six were in Quebec, 20 in Ontario, 8 in the west and 6 in the Maritime Provinces. At the close of the year only 4 disputes were in existence and affected only 155 employees.

## PREMIER CLARKE TAKEN ILL AT ST. ANDREWS

Seized with attack similar to one suffered last winter—Much better last night, expected to be out again today.

Special to The Standard.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

St. Stephen, Jan. 26.—Premier Clarke, who has been spending a few days at his home in town was seized with sudden and severe illness during last night and was unable to attend a banquet that was to have been tendered him in his native town, St. Andrews, this evening. His condition has much improved during the day and it is expected that he will be able to be out on Wednesday. The attack was similar to one that Hon. Mr. Clarke suffered in Fredericton last winter.

## FIFTY OF THE BLECHER'S CREW SAVED

Landed at Leith, Scot., as war prisoners—Many of them terribly injured.

Edinburgh via London, Jan. 26.—

Fifty survivors of the German armored cruiser Blecher, sunk in the North Sea on Sunday's naval engagement were landed from two British torpedo boats today at Leith.

A contingent of the Red Cross Corps was at the dock with ambulances to receive twenty-three men who had been wounded in the fight. One of the wounded Germans had died while on the way to this port, but the body was landed. Several of the wounded were terribly injured.

The prisoners of war were taken in automobiles to Edinburgh Castle. The men who had escaped unscathed looked fit and were not downcast. They watched interestingly the soldiers drilling on the parade grounds. The survivors were dressed mostly in the blue of the navy. Some still wore sea boots, and a few were in their stocking feet.

## WAGE REDUCTION IN CANADA OWING TO BUSINESS DEPRESSION

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—Reports to the labor department show that many wage reductions took place all over the country in the last three months of 1914, due to the business depression resulting from the war. At Ottawa the plasterers were reduced from 55 to 45 cents per hour. At Orillia, Ont., the laborers at Berlin were cut from \$2.00 and \$2.25 to \$1.50 and \$1.75. Day labor at Leithbridge was paid \$1.00 a day less than before. Hamilton teamsters were reduced 5 cents an hour and laborers at Berlin were cut from 20 to 18 cents an hour. Victoria, B. C., reduced day laborers from \$3.00 to \$2.00 and teamsters from \$7 to \$5. An Ottawa lumber company reduced the hours of 150 men from 54 to 48 per week. Scares of Winnipeg stenographers were cut 20 per cent in some cases. Domestic in Calgary were reduced from \$25 and \$30 to \$10 and \$15 per month. Printers at Medicine Hat were reduced 20 per cent. A cotton company at Three Rivers reduced the wages of 500 employees 15 per cent.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—Reports to the labor department show that many wage reductions took place all over the country in the last three months of 1914, due to the business depression resulting from the war. At Ottawa the plasterers were reduced from 55 to 45 cents per hour. At Orillia, Ont., the laborers at Berlin were cut from \$2.00 and \$2.25 to \$1.50 and \$1.75. Day labor at Leithbridge was paid \$1.00 a day less than before. Hamilton teamsters were reduced 5 cents an hour and laborers at Berlin were cut from 20 to 18 cents an hour. Victoria, B. C., reduced day laborers from \$3.00 to \$2.00 and teamsters from \$7 to \$5. An Ottawa lumber company reduced the hours of 150 men from 54 to 48 per week. Scares of Winnipeg stenographers were cut 20 per cent in some cases. Domestic in Calgary were reduced from \$25 and \$30 to \$10 and \$15 per month. Printers at Medicine Hat were reduced 20 per cent. A cotton company at Three Rivers reduced the wages of 500 employees 15 per cent.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—Reports to the labor department show that many wage reductions took place all over the country in the last three months of 1914, due to the business depression resulting from the war. At Ottawa the plasterers were reduced from 55 to 45 cents per hour. At Orillia, Ont., the laborers at Berlin were cut from \$2.00 and \$2.25 to \$1.50 and \$1.75. Day labor at Leithbridge was paid \$1.00 a day less than before. Hamilton teamsters were reduced 5 cents an hour and laborers at Berlin were cut from 20 to 18 cents an hour. Victoria, B. C., reduced day laborers from \$3.00 to \$2.00 and teamsters from \$7 to \$5. An Ottawa lumber company reduced the hours of 150 men from 54 to 48 per week. Scares of Winnipeg stenographers were cut 20 per cent in some cases. Domestic in Calgary were reduced from \$25 and \$30 to \$10 and \$15 per month. Printers at Medicine Hat were reduced 20 per cent. A cotton company at Three Rivers reduced the wages of 500 employees 15 per cent.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—Reports to the labor department show that many wage reductions took place all over the country in the last three months of 1914, due to the business depression resulting from the war. At Ottawa the plasterers were reduced from 55 to 45 cents per hour. At Orillia, Ont., the laborers at Berlin were cut from \$2.00 and \$2.25 to \$1.50 and \$1.75. Day labor at Leithbridge was paid \$1.00 a day less than before. Hamilton teamsters were reduced 5 cents an hour and laborers at Berlin were cut from 20 to 18 cents an hour. Victoria, B. C., reduced day laborers from \$3.00 to \$2.00 and teamsters from \$7 to \$5. An Ottawa lumber company reduced the hours of 150 men from 54 to 48 per week. Scares of Winnipeg stenographers were cut 20 per cent in some cases. Domestic in Calgary were reduced from \$25 and \$30 to \$10 and \$15 per month. Printers at Medicine Hat were reduced 20 per cent. A cotton company at Three Rivers reduced the wages of 500 employees 15 per cent.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—Reports to the labor department show that many wage reductions took place all over the country in the last three months of 1914, due to the business depression resulting from the war. At Ottawa the plasterers were reduced from 55 to 45 cents per hour. At Orillia, Ont., the laborers at Berlin were cut from \$2.00 and \$2.25 to \$1.50 and \$1.75. Day labor at Leithbridge was paid \$1.00 a day less than before. Hamilton teamsters were reduced 5 cents an hour and laborers at Berlin were cut from 20 to 18 cents an hour. Victoria, B. C., reduced day laborers from \$3.00 to \$2.00 and teamsters from \$7 to \$5. An Ottawa lumber company reduced the hours of 150 men from 54 to 48 per week. Scares of Winnipeg stenographers were cut 20 per cent in some cases. Domestic in Calgary were reduced from \$25 and \$30 to \$10 and \$15 per month. Printers at Medicine Hat were reduced 20 per cent. A cotton company at Three Rivers reduced the wages of 500 employees 15 per cent.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—Reports to the labor department show that many wage reductions took place all over the country in the last three months of 1914, due to the business depression resulting from the war. At Ottawa the plasterers were reduced from 55 to 45 cents per hour. At Orillia, Ont., the laborers at Berlin were cut from \$2.00 and \$2.25 to \$1.50 and \$1.75. Day labor at Leithbridge was paid \$1.00 a day less than before. Hamilton teamsters were reduced 5 cents an hour and laborers at Berlin were cut from 20 to 18 cents an hour. Victoria, B. C., reduced day laborers from \$3.00 to \$2.00 and teamsters from \$7 to \$5. An Ottawa lumber company reduced the hours of 150 men from 54 to 48 per week. Scares of Winnipeg stenographers were cut 20 per cent in some cases. Domestic in Calgary were reduced from \$25 and \$30 to \$10 and \$15 per month. Printers at Medicine Hat were reduced 20 per cent. A cotton company at Three Rivers reduced the wages of 500 employees 15 per cent.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—Reports to the labor department show that many wage reductions took place all over the country in the last three months of 1914, due to the business depression resulting from the war. At Ottawa the plasterers were reduced from 55 to 45 cents per hour. At Orillia, Ont., the laborers at Berlin were cut from \$2.00 and \$2.25 to \$1.50 and \$1.75. Day labor at Leithbridge was paid \$1.00 a day less than before. Hamilton teamsters were reduced 5 cents an hour and laborers at Berlin were cut from 20 to 18 cents an hour. Victoria, B. C., reduced day laborers from \$3.00 to \$2.00 and teamsters from \$7 to \$5. An Ottawa lumber company reduced the hours of 150 men from 54 to 48 per week. Scares of Winnipeg stenographers were cut 20 per cent in some cases. Domestic in Calgary were reduced from \$25 and \$30 to \$10 and \$15 per month. Printers at Medicine Hat were reduced 20 per cent. A cotton company at Three Rivers reduced the wages of 500 employees 15 per cent.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—Reports to the labor department show that many wage reductions took place all over the country in the last three months of 1914, due to the business depression resulting from the war. At Ottawa the plasterers were reduced from 55 to 45 cents per hour. At Orillia, Ont., the laborers at Berlin were cut from \$2.00 and \$2.25 to \$1.50 and \$1.75. Day labor at Leithbridge was paid \$1.00 a day less than before. Hamilton teamsters were reduced 5 cents an hour and laborers at Berlin were cut from 20 to 18 cents an hour. Victoria, B. C., reduced day laborers from \$3.00 to \$2.00 and teamsters from \$7 to \$5. An Ottawa lumber company reduced the hours of 150 men from 54 to 48 per week. Scares of Winnipeg stenographers were cut 20 per cent in some cases. Domestic in Calgary were reduced from \$25 and \$30 to \$10 and \$15 per month. Printers at Medicine Hat were reduced 20 per cent. A cotton company at Three Rivers reduced the wages of 500 employees 15 per cent.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—Reports to the labor department show that many wage reductions took place all over the country in the last three months of 1914, due to the business depression resulting from the war. At Ottawa the plasterers were reduced from 55 to 45 cents per hour. At Orillia, Ont., the laborers at Berlin were cut from \$2.00 and \$2.25 to \$1.50 and \$1.75. Day labor at Leithbridge was paid \$1.00 a day less than before. Hamilton teamsters were reduced 5 cents an hour and laborers at Berlin were cut from 20 to 18 cents an hour. Victoria, B. C., reduced day laborers from \$3.00 to \$2.00 and teamsters from \$7 to \$5. An Ottawa lumber company reduced the hours of 150 men from 54 to 48 per week. Scares of Winnipeg stenographers were cut 20 per cent in some cases. Domestic in Calgary were reduced from \$25 and \$30 to \$10 and \$15 per month. Printers at Medicine Hat were reduced 20 per cent. A cotton company at Three Rivers reduced the wages of 500 employees 15 per cent.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—Reports to the labor department show that many wage reductions took place all over the country in the last three