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I began to mend almost at once ; and after using this fruit medicine for 3 or 4 months, I was back to my normal state of health.

I never had such good health for twenty years as I have enjoyed the past six years. We are never without a box of 'Fruit-a-tives' in the house".

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IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

Partisan politics is abolished by another proposal.

Union painters and paperhangers in Memphis, Tenn., have raised their wages to $5.20 a day.

It was somewhat significant that in the recent Wisconsin primary elections the Socialists polled the heaviest vote.

After a week's strike union fur workers at St. Paul, Minn., have won out and increased wages $1 to $5 per week.

The United States Congress has approved increases of from ten to twenty per cent. to virtually all postal employes.

Striking blacksmiths in Wheeling W. Va., have secured a straight union shop agreement and raised wages 5 cents an hour.

It is said that there are 348 more millionaires in the United States to-day than there were in 1914. Where did they get it all?

Union electrical workers in Seattle have succeeded in enforcing a new wage rate that increases wages $1 a day, bringing the minimum up to $7 a day.

The Keene, N.H., local of the Brotherhood of Bookbinders has secured a reduction of four and a half hours a week and increases ranging from $ 2 to $4 a week.

After a short strike forty shops in Boston, Mass., have signed up union shop agreement with the journeymen tailors, providing for higher wages and better working conditions.

Journeymen tailors in Columbus, O., have struck in the five largest shops in the city. The only issue is the union shop. Employers are willing to concede the new scale of wages ranging from $2 to $4 a week.

In the Bethlehem Steel Works electricians are only getting from 35 to 37 cents an hour. Now they are organizing under the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and are going after a living wage.

The only labor shortage is of men who have had an actual experience in ship building, according to a statement issued by the United States Employment Service, which is furnishing labor for all yards. Approximately 30,000 men are now engaged in this industry, and 150,000 more will be needed during the next six months. It is stated that up to the present time the losses from labor turnover have been tremendous.

Iowa employers cannot ignore the provisions of the State Workmen's Compensation Law, which requires the reporting of an accident within 48 hours after it occurs says Industrial Commissioner Funk. Several firms have been fined for their negligence or indifference to this feature of the law.

Universal enforcement of a national wage, democratic control of industry, a revolution in national finance and the surplus wealth for the common good—these are the four cardinal points of the British labor reconstruction policy after the war.

Money and not golden promises buys bread is the point made by the International Steam Engineer which refers to the inducement of promotions held out to union stationary engineers if they will only accept low wages and the long work day.

The Seattle, Wash., Central Labor Union has decided to place the new daily labor paper on a solid basis by incorporating a $100,000 joint stock company, the council to raise and retain 51 per cent. of the stock, the balance being raised by local unions and individuals.

A general strike in St. Louis, Mo., forced F. W. Porter, of the Laundry Owners' Association to arbitrate a strike of laundry workers who could not exist on the wages they received. The federal authorities arranged a settlement. All strikers were reinstated and wages are materially advanced.

The joint legislative committee of the Washington State Federation of Labor state grange direct legislation league and Farmers' Union, has prepared petitions to secure 37,761 signatures that three initiative measures may be submitted to Washington's referendum.

The measure includes a limitation of injunction in strike times similar to the federal Clayton law.

The third measure is intended to permit cities, counties and townships to sell products and fuel on commission for the producers. The people are empowered to own and operate mills, warehouses, elevators, cold storage plants and fuel yards. Provision is made for a complete transportation system and collection of food products from farmers and distributing it to the consumer.

The Illinois State Department of Labor received 86 complaints during February of workers victimized by private employment agencies, and in all but two cases—which are now pending—the agencies were forced to settle claims for money that had been paid under false pretence.

A pending bill in the New York State Assembly and State Senate provides that during the war the wages of all civilian employes of the state who receive $1,000 or less annually shall be increased twenty per cent., and those receiving between $1,000 and $2,000 shall be increased fifteen per cent.

Secretary-treasurer Bechtold, of the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes, reports that during the past month locals have been organized in Fort Wayne, Ind.; Marion, Ind.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Hannibal, Mo.; Bremerton, Wash., and St. Louis, Mo. In the latter city the new local has increased its membership from 28 members to 600 in less than a month.

Contrary to general belief, while the British trades unions have allowed union rules to be temporarily suspended for other rules laid down by the Government in no case have any working rights or working standing been broken down by private employers. Under an agreement with the Government the pre-war conditions must be re-established within one year after the end of the war.

"A few years ago talk of democracy was little more than oratorical flourish, but to-day it means much more, it is the expression of the rights of man," said Prof. Shaller Mathews, of Chicago University, in his address to the Presbyterian Synod of Hamilton at London, Ont.

Some Important Parliaments

THE extraordinary character of the Parliament now assembled, together with the extraordinary circumstances under which it is meeting, are a reminder that it has often been the fate of Governments in this new land to assemble in their legislative halls under strenuous circumstances. In 1791 we see the French-Canadian deputies gathering in Quebec, freed from military rule and granted the right of beginning their own self-government. They must have come forth from their distant parishes with swelling hearts. They were citizens with greater powers than had been known under French kings. At the same time the members of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada were assembling at Newark on the Niagara river. They were United Empire Loyalists and other Britishers, more or less familiar with responsible government. They hailed with delight the promise of the Colonial Secretary that "a perfect image and transcript of the British Government and Constitution was to be set up in the province." But immediately, as the Legislative Council proceeded to be a real House of Commons, the so-called image changed its face. Instead of party government it was to be patriarchal, where the governor took his own advice on critical matters and ruled very much as if the staff was not to pass from his hand. The intention indeed was good but in practice the results were unfortunate. It added another racy chapter to the story of our constitutional history.

Then followed a full half century of turmoil, culminating in the Act of Union in 1841. On June 14th of that year the first Parliament of United Canada met at Kingston. There were forty-two members from each province. Canada East and Canada West were now the official names until they were changed at Confederation to Quebec and Ontario. It was with mingled feelings that so many representatives came together to try the experiment of legislative union. Those from the east were mindful that since the rebellion they had been refused the right of an assembly. They had therefore no voice in making the change. The Council, which was chiefly English, took it upon themselves to vote in favor of the Union.

One of the most important Parliaments was that which assembled in Montreal in the spring of 1848. A hot contest had brought a strong Reform majority to the House. In Canada East the cry was "Give us recompense for the losses of the rebellion as Canada West had been dealt with." Lafontaine carried the bill which provided for rebellion losses. In opposition a furious agitation arose among those who claimed that rebels were to be compensated as well as innocent sufferers. Everywhere pressure was brought to bear upon the governor to get his veto. He saw the dangers of the opposite course but also knew that to override the decision of Parliament was to turn back the hands of the clock to the old days of autocracy. He, therefore, gave his protection to the rule of the people, at the cost of being mobbed himself and seeing the Parliament buildings burned. It was a stormy victory.

In 1854 another shake-up had taken place at the polls. The sessions of Parliament had been held at Toronto and Quebec alternately, with some new and strong members added. There was William Hume Blake, the father of men who later shone in the same arena. George Brown had appeared with the Globe as his personal organ. Francis Hincks, the lifelong friend of Baldwin, had won a leading place. The old ministry had tired of service and the elections had been fought out in a three-cornered contest, Hincks represented the Government, MacNab the Conservative Opposition, and George Brown was the leading spirit in a sort of Protestant-Radical-Reform Party. When the House assembled the third section forsook their former Reform associates and thus felt themselves to be the balance of power.

A notable event happened. Instead of Hincks coming to terms with his disaffected followers, he formed a coalition with his opponents. He gave place, himself, to Sir Allen MacNab and Hon. A. N. Morin, a French-Canadian, succeeded Lafontaine. This was the origin of the famous Liberal-Conservative party. It was composed of moderate men from both parts of the country and had the satisfaction of settling two of the most troublesome questions of the day. The Clergy Reserves were disposed of and Seigniorial Tenure was abolished.

But the greatest of all Parliaments up to this time was that which met in Ottawa, the new capital of the Dominion, after Confederation in 1867. It was another coalition. The union of parties were successful in forming an alliance with the Maritime Provinces and joining all into a federal scheme.

Space forbids reference to other historic Parliaments. But all will agree that they all fade in comparison with that which is now convened as a Coalition, with "Win-the-War" as its chief policy. There are peculiar features about the present session. As in '67 there is a real opposition and it is led by the great, old parliamentarian, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The old bugbear of racial misunderstanding and division is painfully apparent. Never before was the situation more acute. Hence the issues will be carefully followed and the fortunes of statesmen and parties watched with interest.

Instead of using soda for washing clothes, add one teaspoonful of turpentine. This not only saves soda, but also coal, as the clothes take less time to boil.

A Warning—to feel tired before exertion is not laziness—it's a sign that the system lacks vitality, and needs the tonic effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sufferers should not delay. Get rid of that tired feeling by beginning to take Hood's Sarsaparilla to-day.

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"Woe unto you that are full, for ye shall hunger."

Luke 6: 25.

Not spiritually (although even the penalty of remorse may follow your neglect of this national warning) but ye shall hunger in the trying physical sense in which hunger now grips the peoples of Europe.

We know "it is difficult to talk to the belly which hath no ears," and it is just as difficult to persuade a person who has a full dinner before him to-day that he may want for food next month.

But you may as well let this fact sink into your mind—*the last people that Canada and the United States will allow to suffer for want of food are our fighting men*, and if a sufficient exportable surplus of food cannot be raised and saved by voluntary efforts, then very drastic rationing measures will be enforced.

It may astonish you to learn that in 1917 Ontario did not grow enough wheat for its own needs. Consequently every Ontario farmer whose land is suitable, has been urged to sow 5 acres more spring wheat this year so that Ontario's demand for wheat shall not be met at the expense of that portion of the Western crop that should more rightfully be shipped overseas.

For this same reason every householder who has a garden or a piece of vacant land is being urged to grow vegetables, because the more vegetables that are grown and eaten in Ontario, the less wheat and meat there will be consumed, and that being so, the Ontario wheat crop should then be sufficient to feed our own people, and leave more Western wheat and other foods available for export.

If you have not yet decided to plant a vegetable garden make up your mind to do so now. You will not regret it. There is still lots of time. Potatoes and beans may be planted up to June 1st and these are the best substitutes for wheat and meat.

For good, practical advice upon how to lay out and cultivate a Vegetable Garden, write for a free copy of the booklet entitled: "A Vegetable Garden for Every Home." This has been prepared by the Ontario Department of Agriculture for the guidance of citizens who will respond to this call for increased production.

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Organization of Resources Committee, Parliament Buildings, Toronto 5

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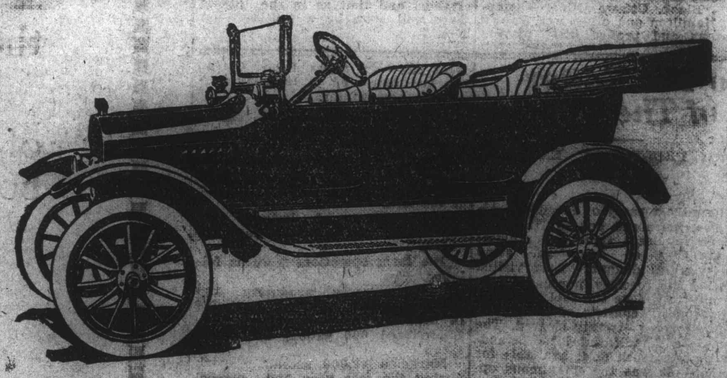

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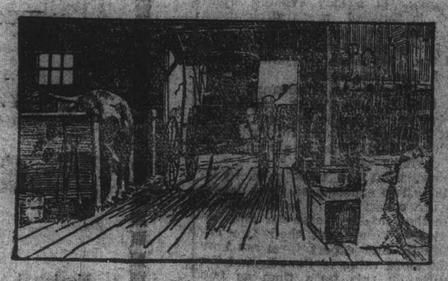
A Ford will save you time, trouble, and money. It is the utility car for the busy farmer and his family.



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