

Canadian Official Record.

Published Weekly by the Director
of Public Information.

Offices: Hope Chambers,
Sparks St., Ottawa.

Tel. Queen 4055 and Queen 7711.

Copies of the CANADIAN OFFICIAL RECORD will be mailed free of charge to members of Parliament, members of the Provincial Legislatures, members of the Judiciary, daily and weekly newspapers, army officers, mayors and postmasters of cities and towns, and to all public officials and institutions who are in a position to disseminate official news.



Subscription Rates.

One year \$2.00
Six months 1.00

Cheques, money orders and drafts should be made payable to the CANADIAN OFFICIAL RECORD.

EXTRACT FROM ORDER IN COUNCIL No. 2206.

"The Committee of the Privy Council further observes that as this war is being waged by the whole people of Canada, it is desirable that the whole people should be kept as fully informed as possible as to the acts of the Government which are concerned with the conduct of the war, as well as with the solution of our domestic problems; and for this purpose an Official Record should be instituted to be issued weekly for the purpose of conveying information as to all Government measures in connection with the war and as to the national war activities generally."

COLLECTIONS UNDER INCOME WAR TAX

Figures Tabled in House of Commons in Reply to Question

In reply to questions in the House of Commons:

What was the total amount assessed on incomes under Clause 4 of the Income War Tax Act, 1917?

Of that amount, how much had been collected and paid in prior to December 31, 1918?

The following answers were given:—

Assessments approved by Department of Finance to April 30th, 1919: Number, 42,145; amount assessed, \$10,031,094.28.

Payments received at Department of Finance to 30th April, 1919: Number, 32,715; amount paid, \$6,865,047.10.

Assessments approved by Department of Finance to 31st December, 1918: Number, 22,293; amount assessed, \$4,570,140.77.

Payments received at Department of Finance to 31st December, 1918: Number, 13,009; amount paid, \$1,698,445.37.

Many firms which would otherwise be assessable for income under the Income War Tax Act are not liable to assessment by reason of their paying a larger amount under the Business Profits War Tax Act.

Head of Committee.

As stated in the April number of the *Agricultural Gazette of Canada*, published by the Department of Agriculture, Prof. W. J. Rutherford, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, has accepted the chairmanship of the committee to examine the lands now held under grazing leases in southern Alberta to ascertain what areas will be suitable for mixed farming in connection with the campaign now being carried on by the Soldier Settlement Board.

Manitoba's Male Aliens.

Manitoba has 59,860 males of foreign birth, 16 years of age and over, 29,055 of whom have become naturalized, as stated in the report of the Canada Registration Board.

W.S.S. make saving easy.

CONTROL OF GRAVES OF FALLEN SOLDIERS

Text of Agreement between His Majesty's Government and the Government of France Regarding Care and Collection of British Dead

The full text of the agreement between the United Kingdom and France respecting the British war graves in France has reached Ottawa. The Imperial War Graves Commission is recognized by the French Government as the sole British authority charged with the care of British military graves in France. "British" includes Canadians, and the Dominion has Sir George Perley as a member representing it on the Commission. The agreement is as follows:—

Agreement between His Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of the French Republic relative to the graves of British soldiers in France.

His Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of the French Republic, animated by a common desire to honour the memory of the British soldiers who have fallen on the field of battle in French territory, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Imperial War Graves Commission, incorporated by Royal Charter on the 10th May, 1917, is recognized by the French Government as the sole British authority charged with the care of British military graves in France.

ARTICLE 2.

Isolated graves of British soldiers situated in the regions of former fields of battle may be removed immediately after the cessation of hostilities with a view to the grouping together of the bodies in military cemeteries.

In cases where before the cessation of hostilities, any of these regions are no longer within the zone of the armies, the Imperial War Graves Commission may request authorization from the French Government to remove graves situated in them. The French Government declares its readiness to examine any requests which may be made to it in such cases with an earnest desire to satisfy them as far as circumstances permit.

As soon as the grouping together of isolated graves shall have been authorized, and, at latest, on the termination of hostilities, the French Government undertakes to instruct the prefectural and municipal authorities to grant the necessary permits for the exhumation of the bodies and their transport to military cemeteries.

When the Imperial War Graves Commission shall recognize as necessary the creation of new military cemeteries with a view to the ultimate grouping together of isolated graves, the Commission shall formulate its proposals and shall transmit them to the Minister of War ("Direction du Genie"), who, in agreement with the Commission, shall take the necessary steps to acquire the ground.

ARTICLE 3.

Bodies buried in cemeteries or in military graves shall not be exhumed for transport to the United Kingdom or to another part of the British Empire without the approval of the Imperial War Graves Commission; the French Government undertakes to instruct the prefects to refuse all applications for permission for the removal of bodies unless preferred through the Commission.

ARTICLE 4.

At the request of the British Government, the French Government recognizes the right of the Imperial War Graves Commission to act in France as a properly constituted association to ensure, under the conditions contemplated by Article 6 of the Law of the 29th December, 1915, the upkeep of

British cemeteries and military graves. In compliance with the wishes of the British Government, the French Government further concedes to the Imperial War Graves Commission the right to provide at its own charges for the laying out of British cemeteries and military graves.

The Imperial War Graves Commission is accordingly authorized to close British military cemeteries, to lay them out on a system approved by itself, to erect in them sepulchral monuments or other structures, to make plantations in them, to enact regulations governing visits to the cemeteries, and to select persons to take charge of them.

The Commission is further authorized to provide for the laying out of British military graves in cemeteries belonging to the State which contain the graves of British soldiers as well as the graves of soldiers of the French or of Allied armies. When the Imperial War Graves Commission considers it desirable that a common system of laying out should be adopted for a mixed cemetery, it shall submit its proposals to the French Minister of War, who shall decide.

The Imperial War Graves Commission shall decide, in agreement with the municipal authorities, questions relative to the laying out of graves situated in communal cemeteries, when the French State shall not have acquired the sites of such graves by giving other sites in exchange. In cases where the French State shall have acquired the sites of the military graves, the Imperial War Graves Commission shall have over such sites the same rights as those granted by the two preceding paragraphs.

In the exercise of the rights conferred by the present article, the Imperial War Graves Commission shall conform to the French laws and regulations relating to cemeteries.

ARTICLE 5.

Whenever the intervention of the French Government shall become necessary for the erection of a monument commemorative of a feat of arms of the British Army or of one of its units, application shall be made by the Imperial War Graves Commission. Should a request of this nature be made direct to the French Government, the latter shall refer it to the Commission before giving any decision, and shall consider, in agreement with the Commission, what action shall be taken thereon.

ARTICLE 6.

The Imperial War Graves Commission shall appoint a mixed Anglo-French Committee, to represent the Commission in France in its relations with the French authorities, both military and civil, and especially to exercise in the name of the Commission all or part of the rights reserved to it under the present agreement. This committee shall be competent to perform in the name of the Imperial War Graves Commission and within the limits of the powers delegated to it by the latter, all civil acts necessary to enable it to fulfil its object.

ARTICLE 7.

The mixed committee shall be composed:—

Of four honorary members of whom two shall be British and two French;

Of twelve official members of whom six shall be British and six French.

All the members shall be appointed by the Imperial War Graves Commission. Nevertheless, so far as the French members are concerned, the appointment shall take place on the recommendation of the French Government, which shall be requested and transmitted through the diplomatic channel.

The French honorary members shall be chosen from persons who have won distinction in the army, the navy, in letters, science and art.

The French official members shall be chosen up to a total of five by virtue

of the administrative functions exercised by them and shall be the directors of the engineer, medical, and pensions services of the Ministry of War, the director of departmental and communal administrations in the Ministry of Interior, a general or superior officer attached to general headquarters or to the staff of the army. The sixth member shall be a juriconsult.

The honorary members and the juriconsult shall be appointed for three years; their powers may be renewed.

The official members shall be appointed at the moment they assume office, and shall cease to form part of the committee from the day when they shall be superseded in the posts occupied by them.

The Imperial Commission shall select the secretary-general of the mixed committee.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized to that effect, have drawn up the present agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Paris, in duplicate, the 26th November, 1918.

(L.S.) Derby.

(L.S.) S. Pichon.

TO REDUCE PRODUCTION OF MOLYBDENUM ORES

Cable from Colonial Office London Advises Producers here to Curtail Output

A communication has just been received by the Department of Mines from the Colonial Office, London, announcing a change in policy in regard to the purchase of molybdenum and tungsten ores. The communication states: "During the war the production of these ores throughout the world has increased enormously, while the demand has since the date of the Armistice greatly decreased. The stocks in this country, or on the way will be more than enough to meet the requirements of the United Kingdom for at least eighteen months. If the arrangements by which His Majesty's Government buy the Empire output of these ores are continued, by the end of 1919 there will be in stock in this country enough to meet the requirements of the United Kingdom, home and export trade for no less than two years, and as these stocks will have to be realized at a price not higher than the world's price, which will presumably be much lower than that now paid by His Majesty's Government, there will be for two years no market in this country for Empire ores and the effect will almost certainly be that many mines within the Empire will have to close down, and the result to the future of the industry might be disastrous.

In the circumstances the only satisfactory solution for both His Majesty's Government, and the producers, appears to be an agreement by which the Empire output and shipments to this country will be drastically reduced for the present, thus allowing stocks to be realized and the world's market to settle down so that the industry might resume normal working as soon as possible. Consequently the Minister of Munitions has decided to terminate the existing purchase arrangements at once, and will not accept delivery of any tungsten ore or molybdenite loaded from British overseas ports on ocean steamers after the 30th of April.

In addition the Minister of Munitions hopes producers in their own interests will take immediate steps to reduce the production of these ores."

Registration Figures.

In the Dominion there are 561,650 males of foreign birth, 16 years of age and over, of whom 200,580 have become British subjects by naturalization, as stated in the report of the Canada Registration Board, just issued. Of the latter number, 2,518 were persons born in some part of the British dominions (1,887 of them in Canada) who renounced their British citizenship, only to become repatriated at a later date.

Thrift Stamps make thrifty people.