

Canadian Official Record

Published Weekly by the Director of Public Information, to Record the Activities of Various Departments of the Government, Commissions and Committees organized for War Purposes and Reconstruction under Authority of Order in Council.

Vol. 1.

Ottawa, Tuesday, January 14, 1919.

No. 16.

WORK OF CO-ORDINATING FABRIC OF REHABILITATION DESCRIBED BY CHAIRMAN

Hon. J. A. Calder Gives a Resume of Work Done and to be Done by Repatriation Committee in Address at Toronto.

CO-OPERATION IS ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS, HE DECLARES

Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, addressed a large gathering at the Canadian Club of Toronto on Friday, January 10, in his capacity of Chairman of the Committee on Repatriation and Employment.

The minister pointed out that the reconstruction problem facing Canada was not of the intensity which faced the devastated countries of Europe, although Canada's condition at present was admittedly different to pre-war days.

Most of the changes to be made, he said, were those which would contribute most materially towards bringing the entire scheme of rehabilitation to a satisfactory conclusion. There was no apprehension in official circles that there would be any lapse into Bolshevism or that any serious upheaval would eventuate.

The full text of Hon. Mr. Calder's address was as follows:—

I want to have a plain straightforward talk with you. We have just come through a war. Canada has been at war for over four years. There has been a long, hard struggle. I needn't stop to discuss in detail what has been accomplished. I think I can say for our people that we accomplished in proportion to our population, we contributed according to our population, as much, if not more, than any other belligerent country. Our people, through

these four years of war, have sustained their war effort in a magnificent way. Our army in the field was kept up to full and efficient strength until they finally landed at Mons after some two or three months of the bitterest struggle during the whole war period. Our people sustained their war effort in a magnificent way. And then suddenly came the armistice and overnight the whole situation was changed. During the war period our people put up with almost any privation. Our people grumbled that they were not required to put up with more inconvenience and more regulations and all that sort of thing, and finally the armistice came and then the whole condition changed overnight. I suppose the attitude of the people in Canada to-day could be very well represented by an interrogation mark. Our people are questioning. They are worrying, many of them are very fidgety, shall I say? There is a tendency to grumble to-day, a tendency to kick, such as we did not have before. It is not to be wondered at. It is only natural, it is only human. Among all the belligerent nations you will find the same thing. Our people have grown war-weary and they are anxious to get back to normal conditions just as quickly as possible. To-day in Canada our people are questioning themselves as to whether or not the nation is ready to take hold of this new job that faces us, because after all we have an entirely new set of problems, and the question which you and every person else is asking is whether or not we are ready, whether we are prepared. You see a great deal of criticism in the press, you hear it on the streets, in the street cars, and in the homes, from the plat-

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DEMOBILIZING CANADA'S TROOPS NOW OVERSEAS

Important Statement is Issued by the Overseas Minister of Militia--Provisions made for Return of Dependents.

The office of the Ministry Overseas Military Forces of Canada in London has issued an important statement regarding the demobilization of Canadian troops overseas and the new scheme of substituting the old Post Discharge Pay by the system of War Service gratuities on a sliding scale, in accordance with the length of service.

Provision is also made for the return to their homes in Canada at Government expense all dependents of all officers, N.C.Os., and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force sent to Canada for demobilization.

As the schemes of War Service gratuities and the return of dependents are retroactive, that is that

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NATIONAL INCOME OF CANADA IN 1918
\$2,400,000,000.

According to estimates compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the national income of Canada probably amounted to two billions in 1917 and was likely increased by the rise in wages to \$2,400,000,000 in 1918.

EXPLAINS SCOPE OF MISSION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Memorandum Issued by the Canadian Trade Mission at Ottawa Outlines Plans of London Section.

CO-OPERATION IS INVITED

Information as to the scope and purpose of the organization of the Canadian Mission in London, with which the Canadian Trade Commission will co-operate, and general plan of action, is outlined in a memorandum by the Canadian Trade Commission, Ottawa.

The overseas business which Canada will probably have an opportunity to participate in will naturally fall under two headings:—

First—If Governments negotiate for any specified requirements of manufactured goods or other materials and where such business involves the granting of credits by Canada in order to enable us to furnish such requirements, such business as called for under specified agreements will be negotiated through the Canadian Mission in London (No. 2 Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.), and they in turn would turn this over to the Canadian Trade Commission in Ottawa, who would distribute the same amongst Canadian manufacturers. It is not yet determined how much of this kind of business there may be to participate in, as the tendency seems to be on all sides and by all countries to re-establish business in normal channels as quickly as possible where conditions permit.

Second—The other business to be secured will be done through the

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PARLIAMENT IS CALLED FOR NEXT MONTH

Order in Council was Passed after Consultation by Cable with Sir Robert Borden and Colleagues Overseas.

Parliament has been called for Thursday, February 20. The necessary Order in Council was passed after consultation by cable with Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues overseas.

The following proclamation has been issued:—

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you—Greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to Tuesday, the fourth day of the month of February, 1919, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear. Nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations, We do Will, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, that you and each of you, be as to Us in this matter entirely exonerated, commanding, and by the tenor of these presents enjoining you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on Thursday, the twentieth day of the month of February, 1919, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at Our City of Ottawa, aforesaid personally you be and appear, for the despatch of business, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon these things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may by the favour of God, be ordained.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of

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