

COMMITTEE IS NAMED TO PROBE JOINT CONTROL

Important Statement made on behalf of Government by Minister of Labour on Mutual Control of Industry.

[Continued from page 1.]

The Government felt that what was required was not so much the settlement of disputes and strikes, but their prevention before they occurred. The policy of the Labour Department was to work in this direction, and with this end in view it had secured last year a conference of labour and capital and this conference, meeting together, surveying all the difficulties, had accepted twelve principles upon which employers and employees could agree.

From that beginning there had grown a condition under which the Government had been receiving a splendid measure of support from both capital and labour, and out of it also there had come a very wide acceptance of the Whitley and Rockefeller plans for industrial councils, which meant the giving to labour of a voice in the control and management of industries. The Imperial Oil Company, the International Harvester Company, the Canadian Shoe Manufacturing Company, and the Toronto Builders' League had all established industrial councils, and other firms were following their example.

Senator Robertson continued that it was decided to hold a conference with captains of industry. "They came to Ottawa—all of them who could—and we discussed matters all day last Friday. I laid before them for consideration a certain course of action, and asked for their views as to its wisdom, and they gave their indorsement, just as it had been given indorsement by many leaders of labour before. And as a result of that conference instead of Parliament or the Government saying to labour and capital, 'Do this,' or 'Do that,' we propose appointing a small commission who will absolutely command the confidence of the public, asking them to proceed to all centres of industry, to survey the situation, to get all the facts, and to let us have their recommendations as to what should be done in the interests of both labour and capital before May 15, and upon that report, upon these recommendations, we propose basing a government policy for the promotion of greater harmony in the industrial and labour world. That inquiry will go so far as to find out what are the possibilities of joint control and operation of certain industries by labour and capital. It may not be as feasible in some industries as in others, but I am convinced as a result of conversation with industrial leaders, that complete democracy in our industrial life is just as feasible and just as necessary as complete democracy in our political life."

On April 9 an Order in Council naming and appointing the Commission was passed as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 8th April, 1919, from the Minister of Labour, submitting that the personnel of the Royal Commission constituted by

Order in Council of 4th April, 1919 (P.C. 670), to investigate industrial relations and submit a report as to how they may be improved, should consist of representatives of the public, as well as representatives of employers and employees.

The Minister further submits that employers and employees should have equal representation upon the Commission, and that the chairman should be a distinguished member of the Canadian judiciary.

The Minister therefore recommends that the following gentlemen be appointed as members of the said Royal Commission, for the purposes above indicated:—

- The Honourable Chief Justice Mathers, of Manitoba, chairman;
- The Honourable Smeaton White, a Member of the Senate, and Managing Director, *Montreal Gazette* Publishing Company, Montreal;
- Charles Harrison, M.P., Railroad Conductor, North Bay, Ont., as representatives of the public.
- Mr. Carl Riordon, President, Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, Montreal, P.Q.;
- Mr. F. Pauze, Lumberman, Montreal, P.Q., as representative of the employers.
- Mr. T. Moore, Ottawa, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada;

Mr. J. W. Bruce, of Toronto, Member of the Labour Appeal Board, as representative of the employees.

The Minister further recommends that Mr. Thomas Bengough, of Toronto, who served as Secretary on the Technical Education Commission, be appointed as Secretary of the Commission.

The Minister further recommends that the Commission proceed with its work as early as possible and render its report by June 1st, 1919, and that the compensation applicable to members of Boards of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act be applicable to this Commission except to the Honourable Mr. White and Mr. Harrison, who shall be paid their travelling expenses only.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

It is announced in the current part of the annual Summary Report of the Geological Survey that following a plan inaugurated by the Survey about two years ago, when an office was established in Alberta, a branch office of the Geological Survey has been opened in Vancouver, British Columbia. "The objects of the British Columbia office," the announcement states, "are to keep more closely in touch with prospecting and mining development throughout the province and the Yukon Territory, to work more closely in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Mines, and to act as a local distribution office for reports, maps, and other geological information."

Tomatoes, canned and fresh.	\$1,224,000
Canned vegetables and baked beans	457,000
Beans	2,593,000
Peas	216,000
Cereal foods, packages	142,000
Breadstuffs	195,000

The Commission's work has grown surprisingly in the last few weeks. Daily inquiries for information on market openings abroad are a feature of the correspondence, showing a healthy readiness among firms to take up a new field of activity made apparent by the Canadian example in munition-making and other war work. Their spirit and enterprise could not be improved. The Commission acts as a clearing house for such information, working hand in hand with the Canadian Mission in London and receiving cable and mail news from several other sources.

A second class of inquiry relates to the changes, complex in their rapidity, in British and foreign restrictions by the war to peace transition regulations. To meet these difficulties a hand-book setting forth existing conditions in over fifty British and foreign countries has been compiled. It is intended primarily for exporters and merchants who request it. Each of the self-governing British dominions and colonies had to be dealt with as a separate country. Many neutral countries come under regulations due to the measures taken by the Allied Governments.

The absence of preparatory work in Canadian schools and colleges for the study of foreign trade service has been brought prominently before the Commission in its investigations into possibilities for increased Dominion export trade. As a first step to bringing before the public the importance of means for the training of younger men to take up foreign trade work, the Trade Commission has written to all the Canadian universities asking if they can give their immediate support by establishing, this summer, short courses for business men and students featuring especially aspects of foreign trade.

Practically the last of the war time import restrictions have been raised in the British West Indies, this particularly applying to the Barbadoes, Trinidad, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, St. Vincent and St. Lucia. Most of the islands had restricted imports, especially of the luxury class.

The Trade Adviser of the Pan-American Union, an international organization maintained by the twenty Latin-American republics and the United States for the development among other things of friendly intercourse, writes to the Canadian Trade Commission as follows:—

I am inclined to think that all parts of Canada could receive thousands of tourists from the United States during the coming summer if special efforts were made by the Dominion to let it be known generally in this country that Canada wants tourists to come. Possibly articles in journals and magazines, calling special attention to the delightful climate of Canada, the fishing possibilities, the scenery and other attractions would induce more than usual thought being given to that country.

Our people who may be a bit more settled than during the war years "wish to go somewhere," and as they cannot go to Europe, or Mexico, and as South America is too far away and passports too difficult to obtain, our own western country and Canada then become more or less Mecca.

France's Timber Loss.

Sixteen billion feet of timber was cut in the forests of France by the allied armies, according to figures submitted to the peace conference by M. Compere-Morel, commissioner of agriculture for France. The Germans cut about five billion feet for their own use from the forests in that part of France they occupied, and shell fire and wanton destruction by the Germans accounted for 3½ billion feet. M. Compere-Morel asked that one of the peace terms be that Germany be required to furnish to France eight billion feet of lumber and timbers to replace that cut for the German armies.

Thrift Stamps make thrifty people.

CANNOT GO BACK TO THE NORMAL TRADE OF 1914

Trade is going to be keener and harder declares Canadian Commission which has undertaken campaign to awaken Dominion to new conditions.

HOW LIAISON IS KEPT WITH LONDON MISSION

[Continued from page 1.]

representatives of branches of Canadian trade there. It is, however, not enough. A communication from London to Ottawa on Wednesday emphasizes the difficulties faced there in promptly securing business for Dominion firms unless represented on the spot by practical men acting for groups of industries or otherwise. Time is of the essence of the contract in all the reconstruction orders now being undertaken in Europe, and the London Mission states that business is invariably lost when they are compelled to cable for prices, descriptions or samples. There is keen competition for all the trade offering, and the Mission points out plainly that firms not prepared to be represented singly or by groups cannot expect to book orders. It would be a benefit to business men forming groups to bid for this export trade if they notify the Canadian Trade Commission.

At home the main lines along which the Commission has decided to work will make for added export trade and the reduction of imports of those things which can be made or grown within our own borders. It has issued the following statement, which sets forth the lines along which reform in this may be looked for:—

"The balance of trade had now swung so that it is becoming adverse to Canada. Before the war it was against us by 300 million dollars annually. Owing to war orders it became a favourable balance by nearly half a billion dollars. Our war debt in the Dominion, however, has mounted up to nearly \$1,500,000,000. Henceforth there must be a largely increased volume of trade to pay our interest charges. This is what exports will do. But we must sell as much of the produce of Canadian fields in Canadian cities as we can. It means we must import less, especially in foodstuffs. If the Canadian city is to be the Canadian farmer's best market, then the farmer must loyally co-operate by buying those things which are made by Canadian industries. The foodstuffs below were all imported from the United States in 1918. The application of the spirit of patriotism shown during the food campaign would solve one problem without further machinery. Canadian women could do it."

	Value.
Green apples	\$1,528,000
Blackberries, etc.	685,000
Cheese	114,000
Lard	288,000
Lard compound, etc.	469,000
Meats (general)	728,000
Beef	1,788,000
Mutton and Lamb	355,000
Pork (barrelled, etc.)	2,167,000