

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, April 1, 1919.

No. 27.

DELEGATES OF CANADA TO SIGN PEACE TREATY

New step in development of Self-Governing Dominion is announced in House of Commons.

FULL TEXT OF ORDER

An announcement by Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, in the House of Commons on Friday, April 11, that Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster, Hon. C. J. Doherty, and Hon. Arthur Sifton have been appointed plenipotentiaries to sign the peace treaty on behalf of Canada at the conclusion of the peace conference marks a new step in the development of the status of Canada and the other overseas dominions.

The Order in Council which was tabled by the Minister is the recognition of the status of the dominions at the peace conference.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on a report from the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, stating that it is expedient, in connection with the peace congress, to invest fit persons with full powers to treat on the part of His Majesty the King in respect of the Dominion of Canada with persons similarly empowered on the part of other states, is pleased to order and doth hereby order that His Majesty the King be humbly moved to issue letters patent to each of the following named persons:—

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Laird Borden, a member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, G.C.M.G., K.C., M.P., Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada;

The Right Honourable Sir George Eulas Foster, a member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, G.C.M.G., M.P., Minister of Trade and Commerce of the Dominion of Canada;

The Honourable Arthur Lewis Sifton, K.C., M.P., Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue of the Dominion of Canada;

The Honourable Charles Joseph Doherty, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice of the Dominion of Canada;

naming and appointing him as Commissioner and Plenipotentiary in respect of the Dominion of Canada, with full power and authority as from the first day of January, 1919, to conclude with such plenipotentiaries as may be vested with similar power and authority on the

COMMITTEE NAMED ON JOINT CONTROL BY CAPITAL AND LABOUR IN THE DOMINION

Important Statement made on behalf of the Government by Minister of Labour to prepare way for Mutual Control of Industry.

STRONG COMMISSION WILL INVESTIGATE IN ALL PROVINCES

Appointment of a commission, composed of seven men commanding the complete confidence of the nation, including labour and capital, to proceed to all centres of industry in the Dominion, survey the situation in all its aspects, ascertain all the facts and report to the Government before May 15 upon the possibility of the joint control and operation of certain industries by capital and labour, was the announcement made to the Senate on Thursday, April 3, by Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labour.

In leading up to his statement of policy, Senator Robertson gave a comprehensive review of the labour situation in Canada. The situation with which the country was confronted, he said, was an intense and ever-growing desire on the part of workmen that there should be a greater measure of industrial democracy, which was to say that workmen felt that through some means of organized effort they should have some measure of voice in the control and conduct of industries.

[Continued on page 2.]

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

The Canadian Trade Commission has undertaken a campaign to awaken the people of the Dominion to the fact that trade cannot revert to "normal" as understood in 1914. It will be changed in many particulars.

"We cannot expect," the Trade Commission declares in a statement just issued, "that trade will go back to pre-war channels and prices to pre-war levels. The Dominion will have to jolt itself if it does not want the jolt to come from outside. Trade is going to be keener and harder and sterner and more exacting in its demands. Throughout the world it is going to be as never before—a thing of long preparatory effort, of unceasing application, of co-operation where formerly there was competition, of standardized production in field as well as in factory, of quantity output on a scale hitherto undreamed of, and of the co-ordination of all means of transport to re-

duce expenses to the limit. It is the business of the Canadian Trade Commission to make these facts as widely known as possible. How few people in the Dominion realize that our total debts now amount to over \$1,500,000,000, or in other words, that while the per capita debt in 1914 was \$46, it has to-day jumped to \$270. It is to find a partial solution for this condition of things that the Commission is at work."

"Its work does not cease with acting as an agency for the Canadian Mission in London, though that is important. There is the further obligation to do what can be done to rouse the whole people to a realization that we must return to peace time work, but on a war time basis."

REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS.

"Largely through the invitation of the Canadian Mission in London there are now over two hundred re-

[Continued on page 2.]

GRAIN IN STORE AT GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS

Figures from Moosejaw, Saskatoon and Calgary with comparisons.

The western office of the Department of Immigration and Colonization reports on March 25, the following grain situation in the west:

In store Government interior elevators, Moosejaw, 1,594,997 bushels; Saskatoon, 1,661,201 bushels; Calgary, 1,728,741 bushels.

In store C.P. interior elevators, 11-285,400 bushels; 1917, 9,392,112 bushels. In store all elevators at lake front, 39,367,014 bushels.

Inspected since 1st September, 1918:

	Wheat.	Other Grains.	Total.
1918—	104,911,200	31,454,450	136,365,650
1917—	132,001,200	56,600,300	188,601,500

Average number bushels of various kinds of grain per car as shown by out-turns at elevators on C.P. tracks at Fort William during the week:

	1918.	1917.
Wheat	1,332	1,345
Oats	2,008	1,947
Barley	1,561	1,463
Flax	1,111	1,232

Crop Progress in Alberta.

New breaking done in the province of Alberta in connection with the 1919 crop is estimated at 1,750,000 acres, as compared with 245,000 acres for last year's crop.—Department of Immigration and Colonization, Winnipeg.

part of any powers or states, any treaties, conventions, or agreements in connection with the said Peace Congress, and to sign for and in the name of His Majesty the King in respect of the Dominion of Canada everything so agreed upon and concluded and to transact all such other matters as may appertain thereto.

The chief party to the signing of the peace agreement, it is explained, is His Majesty the King, representing the United Kingdom and Ireland, the overseas dominions, and India. The Order in Council is a request to His Majesty to issue a commission to each of the four Canadian delegates, as representatives of Canada, to sign the peace treaty. As the other overseas dominions are on the same footing as Canada, this means that instead of the treaty being signed by one set of plenipotentiaries it will be signed by plenipotentiaries representing the United Kingdom and each of the self-governing dominions of the Empire.