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OFFICIAL CABLED SUMMARY OF PEACE TREATY

CONDITIONS OF FALL WHEAT, HAY AND CLOVER

Winter Killing and Condition of Crops is Summed up in Statement Compiled by Bureau of Statistics

SPRING SEEDING LATE

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued the first crop report of the season of 1919 dealing with the winter-killing of fall-sown wheat, the condition of fall wheat and hay and clover meadows, and the progress of spring seeding, the report being compiled from the returns of crop correspondents from all parts of Canada on April 20.

Owing to the exceptionally mild winter, the proportion of fall-sown wheat that was killed is very small, amounting, in fact, for the Dominion only to 5 per cent, representing 42,250 acres out of the 840,000 acres estimated as having been sown last fall. Only in the winter of 1915-16 was the proportion so low, the figure then for the Dominion being also 5 per cent. The proportion this year is in marked contrast to the severe winter of 1917-18, when over half of the area sown to fall wheat was destroyed. In Ontario, where the bulk of winter wheat is grown, the proportion destroyed is 5 per cent, or 39,000 acres; in Alberta it is 7 per cent, or 3,100 acres; and in British Columbia it is 2 per cent, or 150 acres. The area, therefore, under fall wheat in Canada which remains for this year's crop is 797,750 acres, as compared with the harvested area of 416,615 acres in 1918. The total for 1919 comprises 744,000 acres in Ontario, 6,100 acres in Manitoba, 40,600 acres in Alberta, and 7,050 acres in British Columbia. The average condition of fall wheat at the end of April, weighted in proportion to acreage, is for the Dominion 103, or 3 per cent above the average condition at the same date for the eight years 1911-18. In 1918 the corresponding figure was 76, or 24 per cent below average, and in 1917 it was 88, or 12 per cent below average. The condition in Ontario and in Manitoba on April 30, 1919, was 103; in Alberta it was 101 and in British Columbia 100, or exactly equal to the average.

HAY AND CLOVER MEADOWS.

About 6 per cent of the area under hay and clover is reported as winter-killed, as compared with 11 per cent last year and 9 per cent in 1917. The condition of hay and clover meadows on April 30 last is reported as 99, or 1 per cent below the average of the eight years 1911-18. By provinces the condition is as follows: Prince Edward Island, 102; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec, 101; Ontario, 98;

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CHECK OF HOMESTEADS OF ALIENS IN DEFAULT

Lands Cancelled will be opened to Soldiers' entry only.

Dominion Lands held under homestead entry by aliens and others whose duties are in default will be checked by the Dominion Lands Agents and action taken to make them available for soldier settlement, says a statement issued by the Soldiers' Settlement Board.

This action is the result of conferences between the Department of the Interior and the Soldier Settlement Board. It also has been decided to check up land held under temporary reservations which might now be discontinued.

The Soldier Settlement Board will take steps at once to enlist the co-operation of municipalities in ascertaining from local sources information concerning such lands. Where a declaration is received from an officer of the Board corroborated by two neighbours, or from the Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality, corroborated by one neighbour cognizant of the facts, substantiating the claim that the duties are in default, the Dominion Lands Agents will thereupon institute cancellation proceedings. If the entrant puts up a defence the agent will investigate. Lands cancelled in this way will be opened to soldier entry only.

THREE CONCILIATION BOARDS APPLIED FOR

Department of Labour reports Applications during last Month

During April the Department of Labour received reports from three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company, and certain of its employees, being members of Division No. 616, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, (2) the Dominion Power and Transmission Company and certain of its employees, being linemen and operators, members of Local Union No. 105, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and (3) the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission and certain of its employees, being members of Local Division No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The Board established to deal with the dispute between the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, advised with regard to the situation at that point, and eight applications were received for the establishment of Boards.

Saskatchewan Registration.

Saskatchewan has 113,917 foreign-born males 16 years of age and over, 64,996 of whom are naturalized, as shown by the report of the Canada Registration Board.

FIFTEEN SECTIONS AS GIVEN OUT TO GERMAN DELEGATES

They cover every Phase of after-war Problems and define Financial, Economical and Boundary Terms which Germans must accept.

Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, announced in the House of Commons on Wednesday, May 7, that the summary of the Peace Treaty had been received by the Government and been given out to the press. The Minister read the terms of the treaty as furnished in the cabled summary which follows:—

PREAMBLE.

The preamble names as parties of the one part the British Empire, the United States, France, Italy, and Japan, described as the five allied and associated powers, and Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, The Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, Czecho-Slovakia, and Uruguay, who with the above five are described as the allied and associated powers, and on the other part, Germany.

It states that: Bearing in mind that on the request of the then Imperial German Government an armistice was granted on November 11, 1918, by the five allied and associated powers in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded with her, and whereas the allied and associated powers, being equally desirous that the war in which they were successively involved directly or indirectly and which originated in the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on July 28, 1914, against Serbia, the declaration of war by Germany against Russia on August 1, 1914, and against France on August 3, 1914, and in the invasion of Belgium, should be replaced by a firm, just, and durable peace, the plenipotentiaries having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

From the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate. From the moment and subject to the provisions of this treaty official relations with Germany, and with each of the German states, will be resumed by the allied and associated powers.

SECTION 1.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Covenant of the League of Nations constitutes section 1 of the Peace Treaty, which places upon the League many specific, in addition to its general, duties. It may question Germany at any time for a violation of the neutralized zone, east of the Rhine,

as a threat against the world's peace. It will appoint three of the five members of the Saar Commission, oversee its regime and carry out the plebiscite. It will appoint the High Commissioner of Dantzig, guarantee the independence of the free city, and arrange for treaties between Dantzig and Germany and Poland. It will work out the mandatory system to be applied to the former German colonies, and act as a final court in part of the plebiscites of the Belgian-German frontier and in disputes as to the Kiel canal, and decide certain of the economic and financial problems. An international conference on labour is to be held in October under its direction, and another on the international control of ports, waterways, and railways is foreshadowed.

MEMBERSHIP.

The members of the League will be the signatories of the Covenant and other states invited to accede, who must lodge a declaration of accession without reservation within two months. A new state, dominion, or colony may be admitted provided its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly. A state may withdraw upon giving two years' notice, if it has fulfilled all its international obligations.

SECRETARIATE.

A permanent secretariat will be established at the seat of the League, which will be at Geneva. The Assembly will consist of representatives of the members of the League, and will meet at stated intervals. Voting will be by states. Each member will have one vote and not more than three representatives. The Council will consist of representatives of the five great allied powers, together with representatives of four members selected by the Assembly from time to time. It may co-operate with additional states and will meet at least once a year. Members not represented will be invited to send a representative when questions affecting their interests are discussed. Voting will be by states. Each state will have one vote and not more than one representative. A decision taken by the Assembly and Council must be unanimous, except in regard to procedure, and in certain cases specified in the Covenant and in the treaty, where decisions will be by a majority.

The Council will formulate plans for a reduction of armaments for consideration and adoption. These plans will be revised every ten years. Once they are made with any party to the dispute which complies with it, if a member fails to carry out the award, the Council will propose the necessary measures. The Council will formulate plans for the establishment of a per-

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