

TEXT OF SPEECH FROM THRONE AT SESSION'S CLOSE

Mentions Status of Nation Given Canada at Peace Conference and Dominion's Participation in Signing Treaty.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION

The Second Session of the Thirteenth Parliament of Canada was prorogued on Monday, July 7.

When the House of Commons met at three o'clock in the afternoon they were summoned without delay to the Senate Chamber, where the Duke of Devonshire read the Speech from the Throne, as follows:—

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The Peace Conference at Paris is approaching the conclusion of its labours, which have already resulted in the acceptance by Germany of the treaty signed at Versailles on the 28th June last. Terms of peace have been presented to the plenipotentiaries of Austria and are in course of preparation for presentation to the representatives of the other nations with which we have been at war.

Authentic copies of all these treaties will be received by my advisers in due course, after which they will be presented to both Houses of Parliament at a session specially convened for the purpose.

The status of the British dominions at the Peace Conference was adequately recognized in the place accorded to their representatives in its proceedings. The Peace Conference was attended by the Prime Minister and others of my advisers, and the treaty of peace with Germany was signed by two Canadian plenipotentiaries to whom, in accordance with recent developments in constitutional relations, powers necessary for that purpose were issued by His Majesty upon the recommendation of my advisers.

The effects of the terrible and disastrous conflict in which the world has been involved during the past five years are manifest in the disturbance of normal conditions and in the widespread unrest which have been so marked in many countries. While our own Dominion has not been wholly free from those tendencies, we are fortunate in finding them less serious than in any other country. It is hoped that the final conclusion of peace will do much to quiet unrest and to lead the people of the world once more into the path of orderly pursuits and peaceful purpose.

Having regard to the necessity of avoiding industrial disturbance and with a view to ensuring more stable relations and a better understanding between employers and employed, my advisers intend to summon in the early future a representative conference for friendly and intimate discussion of such questions, and for the consideration of the report of the industrial relations committee and of the proposals therein set forth.

Almost the entire Canadian Expeditionary Force has now returned to our shores, and the task of demobilization has proceeded with much greater expedition than was at first believed to be possible. The work of assisting the returned men in vocational training and in settling upon the land has made rapid advances, and it is believed that in this respect Canada stands second to no country in the world.

The volume of legislation enacted at the present session has been both com-

FORMATION OF HUGE TRADE POOL CREDIT IS FAVOURED

Chairman of Canadian Trade Mission Thinks Banking and Financial Interests of Dominion Should Assist in Getting Foreign Business.

The Canadian Trade Commission at Ottawa issues the following regarding trade with European countries which are now undergoing periods of reconstruction:—

"Canadian banks and financial interests should now undertake to finance those European countries which have heavy reconstruction problems, and the Canadian public should give whole-hearted support to this new enterprise. That is the message of Mr. Lloyd Harris, Chairman of the Canadian Mission in London, on his departure for England at the close of his six-week visit.

"I have had a strenuous time," he said in an interview, "in which I have been more and more convinced that our public requires educating in the tremendous possibilities of trade with Europe. I am not in favour of granting further Government credits, as I think our banking or financial interests with Government co-operation could do the work more efficiently. These have the machinery and need only employ. I believe a central organization could be formed which would make the necessary advances for rebuilding these countries. They would take in return the securities from foreign

Governments. In this way the public would participate. Such a matter of procedure would have the direct effect of stimulating Canadian exports through the natural interest which would be aroused there, and, secondly, through interesting our producers in markets to which our banks had extended credits. Such a union of banking and financial interests is being formed on a huge scale in the United States.

"I consider that a capital of \$300,000,000, if raised in this manner in Canada, would enable us to do trade up to perhaps five times this amount, if it were used as a kind of circulating credit. Some of these European countries are bare of the necessities of life and must have credit. It is for the bankers, producers and manufacturers to get together. There are other things which Canada must do, especially the keeping up of the war-time standard, if possible, in export of raw materials and foodstuffs, and I want to urge on the Canadian people non-Government credit as the most urgent thing to be taken in hand, if we are to retain our facilities for international trade on which the Dominion's future prosperity must largely depend."

prehensive and important. The measures, respecting soldiers' settlement, pensions, combines and monopolies, technical education, construction and improvement of highways and public health are especially noteworthy. Equally important are the Bankruptcy Act, the measure authorizing the establishment of an air board for the control of aeronautics and the Act providing for the operation of the Canadian National Railways. I trust that these and other important measures which you have considered and approved will be attended with marked advantage to the public interest.

Gentlemen of the House:

In the name of His Majesty I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the needs of the public service and for demobilization and other necessary purposes connected with the war.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

From the terrible struggle in which our country has borne so notable a part, Canada emerges with the proud consciousness that in fulfilling her duty to civilization and humanity she has taken a high place among the world's nations. The burdens imposed by her effort in the war are serious, but not overwhelming. Indeed, they are insignificant compared with her enormous and varied resources. Endowed with a vast heritage, we face the future with just confidence, firm in our determination to upbuild within our borders a great and prosperous nation.

Homesteads in June.

During the period ending June 24 there were 272 homesteads entered in the West, including 110 soldier grants, against 94 last year. The nationality of those who made entry was: British, 73; Canadian, 62; American, 30; French, 2; Scandinavian, 14; other European, 6; not stated, 85.

Save by the W.S.S. method.

RAILWAY SUPPLIES NEEDED IN SIBERIA

Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Vladivostok, Siberia, writes that Lt.-Col. MacFeat, the British representative on the Inter-Allied Purchasing Committee recently formed for the purpose of obtaining the supplies required for the Siberian railway systems now under control of the Inter-Allied Railway Committee, has requested that Canadian manufacturers of railway materials send catalogues.

Canadian manufacturers in a position to supply rolling stock, rails or other railway supplies should send catalogues addressed to Lt.-Col. MacFeat, care L. D. Wilgress, Esq., Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Suifunskaya street 10, Vladivostok, Siberia.

Waterton Lake Park.

Waterton Lake Park, Alberta, is the smallest of the Canadian scenic reservations, comprising an area of 16 square miles. It is situated in southern Alberta, and originally extended to the international boundary, but was reduced by the Forest Reserves and Parks Act of 1911 to a little less than one-third its former area. The chief feature is the chain of lakes that give their name to the park. The mountains which surround the lakes rise in picturesque formation to over 8,000 feet in height. The slopes are covered with pine, spruce, balsam, and Douglas fir. Black- and white-tailed deer, the Rocky Mountain sheep, or Bighorn, and black and grizzly bear are comparatively plentiful. The fishing is exceptionally good. Several varieties of trout are found in the lakes and streams, including namaycush, specimens of which weighing 30 pounds have been taken. Pike and grayling are numerous, as stated in the report of the Commissioner of Dominion Parks, issued by the Parks Branch, Department of the Interior.

LUMBER TRADE OF B.C. SHOULD BE 250 000,000

Only Sustained Effort Required to Keep Market Up to Record.

During the year 1918 the fluctuating demand caused by the emergency nature of all business was reflected in the lumber business of British Columbia; but the province during the last two or three years has obtained a footing which requires only sustained effort to secure for British Columbia timber a market for at least 250,000,000 feet a year. The year 1918 saw the province most prominent in connection with the war, the total shipment and production of aeroplane spruce and fir from January to November, 1918, totalling 26,124,000 and 9,224,000 feet respectively. The aggregate estimated value of timber production for 1918 was \$54,162,523, against \$48,300,469 in 1917 and \$29,150,000 in 1915.

The water-borne export of lumber from the province totalled 88,069,029 feet, or more than 100 per cent over 1917 or 1916; 17,024,536 feet went to China and 19,803,335 feet to Japan, as against 1,572,871 feet and 1,590,246 feet in 1917.—*Trade and Commerce Bulletin.*

FRANCE RESCINDS SOME IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The French *Journal Officiel* of Wednesday, June 18, contains a Presidential Decree, dated June 13, which abrogates, as from the 20th June, the existing prohibitions on imports into France and Algeria, except in respect of certain goods which are specified in a schedule annexed to the present decree. The goods specified in the schedule, which remain temporarily subject to import prohibition, are few in number, the most important classes being:—

- Coal tar products and dyes.
- Perfumery, other than soap.
- Yarns and thread.
- Tissues.
- Worked and made-up furs.
- Jewellery and watches, etc.
- Musical instruments.

It should be noted that the raising of the import prohibition referred to above does not apply to goods originating in or imported from European countries subject to the French "General" Tariff rates of duty.

Tenders for Coal.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal for the Dominion Buildings, Ontario and Quebec," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, July 25, 1919, for the supply of coal for the Dominion buildings throughout the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained at this office and from the caretakers of the different Dominion buildings.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or War Bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

By order.

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, July 3, 1919.

Gasolene Production.

The new gasolene absorption plant at Dingman Well, Calgary, is a complete success, and is now producing a high grade of gasolene at the rate of 13 to 15 barrels a day from only a portion of the wet gas in No. 1 well, says a report from the Immigration and Colonization Commissioner at Winnipeg.