

The Week at OTTAWA

By H. L. JONES
Canadian Press Staff Writer

OTTAWA (CP) — Canadian labor problems held the attention of Parliament as the Commons seeks to wind up its session by mid-December. At the weekend the Ford strike at Windsor still defied the best settlement efforts.

Parliament heard a warning from Labor Minister Mitchell and got a future employment picture from lessor, also from Minister Howe. From the opposition it got some criticism. Social Credit leader Nelson Low told the Commons there was a danger of industrial labor and that there was in the doubt some was reaching for a period of some unemployment.

Labor Minister Mitchell told the House that Canada could not and should not allow her labor force to be placed in a position of mass unemployment and labor walk-outs to the road together. He said that the government would be a million on the wheels of reconstruction. At present 100,000 men are out of work. The government is doing its best to get them back to work. He said that the government had made two weeks ago a statement that it would do its best to get them back to work. He said that the government had made two weeks ago a statement that it would do its best to get them back to work.

When the House adjourned Mitchell left the chamber and the minister said the government's policy was on providing a choice of jobs and a living wage for the worker and employer respectively. He believed the labor movement while necessary in its own right had no place in the Canadian scheme of peace.

The minister added that the Ford strike would be settled. But even as he spoke his negotiation meetings between the union and the company at Windsor broke down.

Post-War Industry

Mr. Howe's reconstruction picture was both interesting and encouraging so far as labor was concerned. He said that at least two-thirds of government-owned war plant capacity could be put to good use in peacetime. Plans had been made for continued operation of government plant capacity with a total value of more than \$200,000,000 or about 90 per cent of the government's wartime plant investment.

The picture so far as private enterprises were concerned was not complete. But indications were for a big expansion involving millions of dollars. In 1941 plants some 170,000 had been employed in 1941 and more than 215,000 in 1944. These companies, the minister said, expected to employ 220,000 persons in 1945, more than they did in 1941 within one year of completing their reconstruction.

Canada has indeed grown with the war. Mr. Howe said that at least 100 major products never before manufactured in this Dominion will be made here in the post-war years — everything from buses to prefabricated houses, from plastics to chemicals.

On future employment the minister gave this picture: reconstruction would cause temporary peaks of unemployment, but it was expected by next spring there would be sufficient jobs to preclude the need for public works. These jobs would not be needed for another year or two.

Meat Rationing

Prime Minister Mackenzie King returned to Canada and to his Commons seat during the week, fresh from his trip abroad and atomic energy conferences with Prime Minister Attlee and President Truman at Washington. He did not immediately report to Parliament on his trip, but his talks had he did not have time to make a new statement on a familiar subject, the meat ration.

Following arrangements with the United States that meat rationing would be raised from 10 to 12 lbs. a week, Mr. King said that Canada would not follow such a rationing system. He said that the government might be reviewed in the U.S. government's meat rationing system. He said that the government might be reviewed in the U.S. government's meat rationing system.

Mr. King said that the government would not follow such a rationing system. He said that the government might be reviewed in the U.S. government's meat rationing system. He said that the government might be reviewed in the U.S. government's meat rationing system.

But for Canada perhaps the most immediate message was that his labors or government's reorganization of British industry and agriculture would prove no obstacle to steady and increasing trade between Canada and Britain which has been her best customer.

His party, he said, stood for an expansionist economy and he hoped never again to see the starvation-aggid-

plenty tragedy of 1931. The Labor government, he said, held it of vital importance that there should be a steadily increasing standard of life for the masses of the people throughout the world.

HIS GARDENER WAS KILLED

A columnist who for many years has publicly championed the drink habit, wrote a sentimental piece when his gardener was killed while drunk. He reported that his efficient gardener spent his evenings in the garden, and that he was killed in the morning by a fall from a tree. He reported that his efficient gardener spent his evenings in the garden, and that he was killed in the morning by a fall from a tree.

He reported that his efficient gardener spent his evenings in the garden, and that he was killed in the morning by a fall from a tree. He reported that his efficient gardener spent his evenings in the garden, and that he was killed in the morning by a fall from a tree.

BLACK DAYS AHEAD

The picture of alcoholism in years to come is foreboding. World conditions are sending people neurotic. There is conflict of race against race and class against class. There is hate, fear, poverty and hopelessness. Amid these conditions thousands of frustrated people are going to turn to drink, not for fun but as an emotional painkiller. They will seek release in alcohol.

The head of a sanatorium caring for alcoholics says that the present should even now be making preparation to care for a deluge of women alcoholics. Eleven years of women's best reasons in Ontario have begun to yield an increasing number of doctors among women. Hospitals refuse to take them, and the jails cannot accommodate them, and their own homes can no longer endure them. Yet the government is selling more drink to get more revenue, heedless of the destruction of health and happiness among the drinkers, both men and women.

RECORD BEER OUTPUT IN UNITED KINGDOM

A wartime record beer production was set by the United Kingdom in 1944, says a report from London. The output was 1,100 million gallons, an increase of 10 per cent over the 1943 production figure.

As a result of the increase, the output of beer in the United Kingdom in 1944 was 1,100 million gallons, an increase of 10 per cent over the 1943 production figure.

RECORD STRIKE

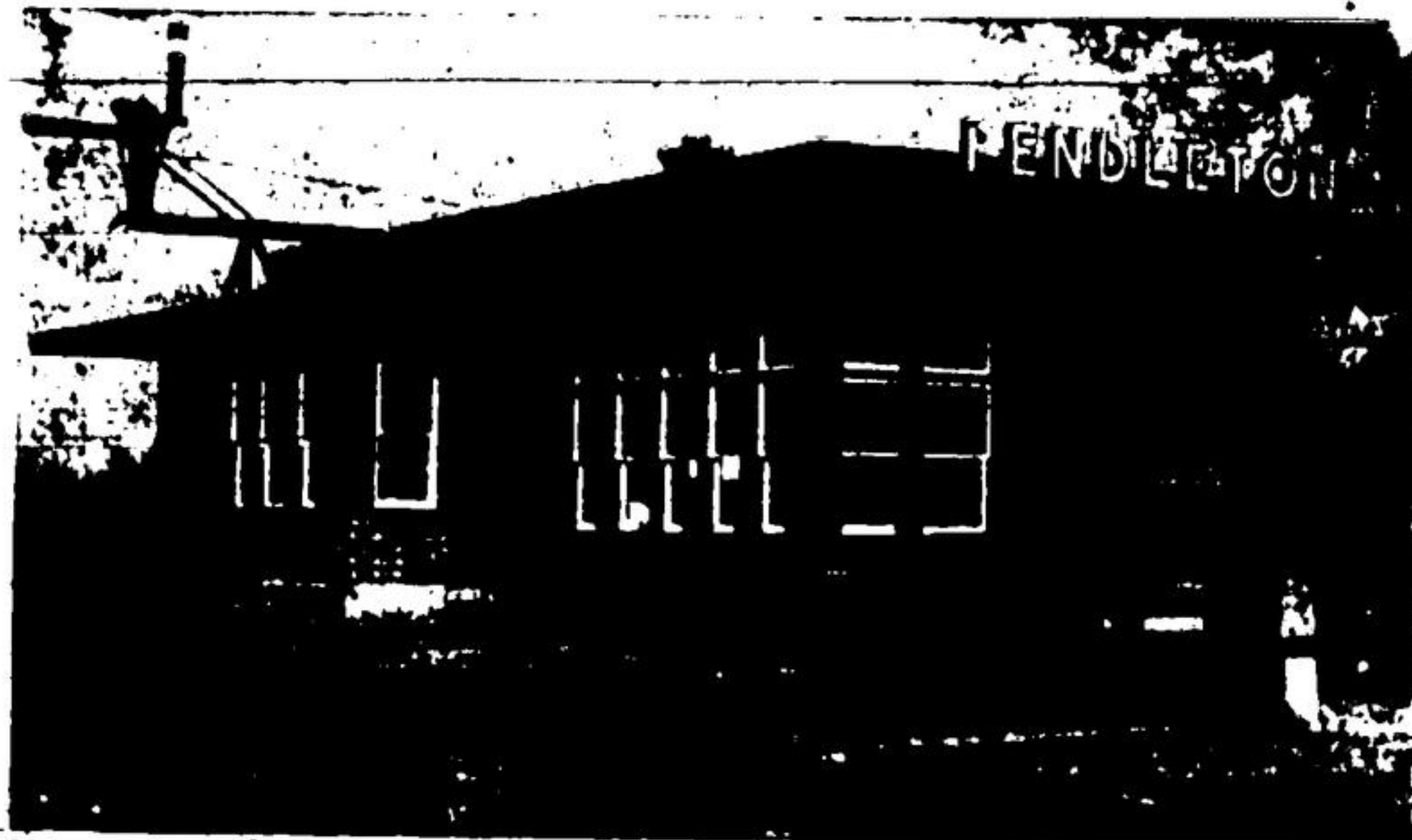
VANCOUVER (CP) — Indians at Bella Bella, B.C., probably have set a world record for strikes. Fifteen years ago they had a dispute with a fishing company over the price of spring salmon. They haven't caught a spring salmon since.

DAMP DELAYS FARMERS

CHARLOTTETOWN (CP) — Operations on farms in the province have been held up by wet, cold weather. Farmers are afraid they will be unable to get their crops in early and forecasts has announced production in 1944 was 30,000,000 board feet.

LUMBER CUT UP

HALIFAX (CP) — Nova Scotia lumber production this year is expected to reach 25,000,000 board feet, the provincial department of lands and forests has announced. Production in 1944 was 30,000,000 board feet.



NEW STREAMLINED STATION: In contrast to the familiar frame buildings of the past, this new station at Pendleton, Ont., straddling modern lines and a bright interior, is a forerunner of what modern stations on the Canadian Pacific Railway may look like when building restrictions are eased. Three other new C.P.R. stations in Ontario — at Leaside, Marathon and Whitby — will also be included in the program of experiment to develop a model as part of an overall improvement plan.

BANK OF MONTREAL Reports

TO A MILLION CANADIANS



More than a million Canadians keep their money with the B of M. Each of its 1,000 branches and 1,000 deposit accounts is an expression of the confidence of the Canadian public in the B of M. The B of M is a bank of the people, and its success is the success of the Canadian people.



Business firms and private citizens from the Atlantic to the Pacific have, during the year, borrowed and repaid more than \$1,000,000,000 from the B of M. Now, standing at \$2,200,000,000, the Bank's loans are the wheels of commerce and industry — speed their expansion, create employment, and help Canadians their personal and family financing.



We have one hundred thousand individual Canadian clients. They have deposited their money and their savings with the B of M. They have borrowed from the B of M. They have used the B of M as a bank of their own.



In business, the needs of the Canadian people are the Bank's business. The Bank shares in the success of the Canadian people. The Bank shares in the success of the Canadian people.



In business, the needs of the Canadian people are the Bank's business. The Bank shares in the success of the Canadian people. The Bank shares in the success of the Canadian people.

RESOURCES WHICH THE B of M HAS TO MEET ITS OBLIGATIONS:

CASH	\$ 101,267,891.42
MONEY	12,406,250.42
INVESTMENTS	1,117,000,000.00
STOCKS	800,000.00
CALL LOANS	60,417,100.51
QUICKLY AVAILABLE RESOURCES	\$1,361,491,242.35
LOANS	70,204,411.15
BANK BUILDINGS	10,714,101.15
OTHER ASSETS	2,272,125.26
TOTAL RESOURCES WHICH THE B of M HAS TO MEET ITS OBLIGATIONS	\$1,444,493,420.29

WHAT THE B of M OWES TO OTHERS:

DEPOSITS	\$1,613,198,705.80
BANK NOTES	6,649,026.50
OTHER LIABILITIES	15,114,000.00
TOTAL OF WHAT THE B of M OWES ITS DEPOSITORS AND OTHERS	\$1,634,961,732.30
TO PAY ALL IT OWES, THE B of M HAS TOTAL RESOURCES AMOUNTING TO \$1,444,493,420.29	
WHICH LEAVES THAT THE B of M HAS RESOURCES OVER AND ABOVE WHAT IT OWES AMOUNTING TO \$209,531,687.99	
PROFITS	\$2,488,000.00

BANK OF MONTREAL

GEORGE W. SPINNEY, President

J. C. GARDNER, General Manager

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817