

ment will grow in Congress. I hope the time will come when, freed from greater responsibilities, some President of the United States may recognize the burning importance of this question and bring to these faithful employees and all of the employees of the Government a pensionable status by which they can be retired on a sufficient allowance to bless their declining days. That will make room for the younger blood down below, and for it will make a better and more efficient public service. Congress should not hesitate to follow in the path blazed out by the great corporations of the country. It is only right and proper that we should compensate these men for what they are doing and then hold out to them the promise of some better thing when old age comes than to be kicked into the street. There is no better way for the Government to progress, there is no better way for the people to go ahead in this world, than to give consideration to those who perform the daily tasks faithfully and well. I am glad I have had the opportunity to be here to add my word encouragement to men who are seeking merely their rights under the Constitution."

"The Chief," the Government weekly organ of the Civil Service employees of the United States, had this to say:

No more indefensible attack on the Post Office organizations was ever made than that of which Representative Sisson was guilty of, as told in "The Chief" last week. If he had had the slightest excuse or basis for his tirade he might be forgiven, but his whole broadside was based on the false premise that the men are seeking to so surround themselves with their self-made rules that inefficiency and insubordination will be in the saddle. It is astonishing that a Member of Congress should get such ideas into his head. With all the power of investigating at his command, he made no effort to find

out just what the Postal employees were doing, but he quoted from a circular letter sent out by them to show that they were "bringing pressure to bear" on Congress to obtain certain things.

Now that part of the indictment is admitted. The associations were bringing "pressure to bear." Wherein is the offense? Did Mr. Sisson expect that when his constituents sent him to Washington he was thereafter expected to pass his two years strolling along Pennsylvania avenue admiring and admired? Did he believe that during his term of office he was not to be bothered by such things as the public business? Or mayhap he is under the impression that he is so well aware of the needs of every one in the country that it is not necessary to bring anything to his attention and to do so is presumptuous and impertinent.

Where would the Postal employees be to-day if they had not brought "pressure to bear" and had enacted the Reilly Compensation Act, the eight-hour in ten law, and a dozen other statutes that give them a chance to live? The gentleman from Mississippi has much to learn and "The Chief" hopes he will take to heart the rebuke given to his sentiment by Representatives Madden and O'Shaughnessy. Brilliant and forcible was their defence. It should be read and treasured by every man—be he Clerk or Carrier—as the sincere tribute to a great service by men who have studied it and know its trials and tribulations.

TO AVENGE BROTHERS.

Two brothers of A. H. Butlin, of the Printing Bureau, have fallen in the war and now "Teddy" is going to the front to avenge them and to aid the cause for which they died. When he left to join the 146th Battalion his friends at the Bureau gave him a wrist watch.