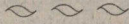


rewards to the organizers of industry, plus the necessary amounts to promote efficiency.



### AN ERRING BROTHER.

The *Ottawa Citizen* has recently begun to take a new interest in the civil service. Indeed it is beginning to play a part resembling that of the *New York Sun* in the service of the United States. The new attitude of the *Citizen*, like a precursory star of Bethlehem, heralds in a new hope; the hope that conditions of public service will be public in reality and not in name only as at present. The *Citizen* devoted its fifth column special article to the service a few days ago and on another day published the following:—

A civil servant, in another column, calls public attention to the fact that his department has not a representative on the civil service association. The association represents only six per cent. of the Public Archives staff: not a matter to proudly advertise to the public. When there is more camaraderie, and evidence of earnest desire for united action to elevate the status of the service, it is possible the public and its representatives may be ready to do their part.

The service will appreciate the wholesome comment made by the *Citizen* on this incident. We have long known that the "man with the hammer" was in our midst — the man who will not pay when the collection plate is passed, nor join in the chorus, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." The *Civilian* received letters protesting in unmeasured terms against these letters to the *Citizen*, asserting that the writer was a "mildewed earblasting his wholesome brother." We begged our correspondents to permit us to refrain from advertising our erring brother.

We have in hand evidence to show that organization of civil services are desirable and have been invoked to aid governments in enacting laws to govern a public service. This is true of the great United States as well as

of the smaller state of New Zealand. To come nearer home we may add, that the bill for superannuation introduced in the Ontario legislature, a copy of which appears in this issue, was drafted by the civil servants of the Ontario government; also that it is understood between the Dominion Government and the federation that the proposed measure for superannuation of federal officials will be at the disposal of that organization for study and for suggestion.

But there is no evidence, we fear, to convince this correspondent, who hammers his fellows of the service in the public press, of the true meaning of the word cooperation. Let us hope that he will "with mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come," and that he may not always consider this most excellent canopy, the air, "a vile and pestilential congregation of vapours."



### WHEN SALARIES GO DOWN!

"Good times" are hard on the salaried man. Conditions of industrial and commercial prosperity send prices soaring and the demand for labour, coupled with the influence of the labour unions, sends wages up in a more or less proportionate scale. But the salary list stands still. Most true is this of the salaries of civil servants. The salaried man in commercial life always has the option of changing his employer when he can better his condition by so doing, for, when "times are good," the experienced men in any line of business are in demand. But the civil servant can't change. There's only one Government in the country. In the service of that Government he has been so long devoted to a special and peculiar line of work that he is largely unfitted for other employment. He must stay where he is. If the Government refuses to recognize changed conditions of life and change salary scales to correspond, the civil servant has to "grin and bear it."