

the proposed legislation were laid before the House. It appeared that the Government, either out of deference to hostile Members or in pursuance of a policy of rigid war-economy, had closed its eyes to the tendencies of the times and resolved that the minimum scale of living should be the lot of the civil servant in Ottawa.

It had been fondly hoped that the Government, joining in the movement now so general among all great employers, would take means to restore, in a measure at least, the economic status of a much larger section of the Service than is touched by the new bill. Wages in practically all other callings having been materially increased since 1914, the position of the civil servant in the community has sunk to a marked degree,—and is still sinking.

But regrets are futile. There are some big features of the bill and of the new condition of affairs that it introduces that are worthy of note and remembrance.

1. The old Third Division gets its due.
2. More money is granted where the need is greatest
3. The increased maximums and minimums enlarge the opportunities of a considerable part of the Service.
4. The measure is but an expedient of the hour and does not displace legislation for the general re-organization of the Service.

The Civilian desires, also, to impress its readers with a sense of the debt they owe to Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance. In the face of tasks and troubles of overshadowing importance and in defiance of the inevitable violent opposition of a section of the House of Commons, he prepared and introduced a measure inspired by sympathy and dictated by justice. Sir Thomas might, perhaps, have done more, but few ministers of any Gov-

ernment, under similar circumstances, would have done as much.

JUDGE MORSON.

Honor to Judge Morson! Whether he's fighting for money or principle or just for the love of the contest, he's putting up a grand argument. And he is fighting the battle of every Dominion civil servant in the province of Ontario. Thousands of dollars of Civil Service money, claimed for income tax by the municipalities, is involved. Multiplied by an indefinite number of coming years, the whole sum is enormous. If, at the conclusion of the Morson case, the contention of the municipalities is upheld, the law will carry that interpretation until amended,—a contingency of which there is most remote prospect.

Civil servants suffer in frequent instances from the obscurity of meaning or the apparent mis-interpretation of special laws and regulations governing them. Usually they have to endure in helplessness or accept tardy justice as a Heaven-sent boon. It is rare that a fellow-sufferer with the opportunity, freedom and splendid determination of Judge Morson arises to carry the fight to the court of last resort.

Win or lose, Judge Morson has earned already and will further deserve the grateful remembrances of every Dominion civil servant.

Win the war.

There'll be lots of time for recreation and money-getting after the war is won.

Just now we have no right to waste a day or an hour that may be devoted to the national cause.

Owing to a rush of important matter that overtaxed the capacity of *The Civilian's* pages, several articles were unavoidably held over from last issue and the publication of Dr. Shortt's evidence was temporarily interrupted.