

THE CIVILIAN

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No. 14

Railway Mail Service of Canada and Its Relation to the War

While it is well known that members of the Civil Service are making certain contributions in men and money for patriotic purposes, the records of such are bound to be incomplete and unorganized for the reason that many of the funds contributed to are of a local nature. The Railway Mail Clerks, however, have done no nobly in the dual respect of men and money that an attempt has been made to list and tabulate the results as fully as possible. The details and summary of the efforts of these fine public servants follow:

HALIFAX.—Three members of the staff are on the Postal Detail with the Expeditionary Forces, either in England or at the base offices somewhere in Europe. In addition to the fund raised to purchase the machine gun, clerks are volunteering to go as a unit manning it.

ST. JOHN.—The members of the staff of this district are raising a substantial sum of money, nearly eight hundred dollars, which will eventually be divided between various of the funds, such as Red Cross or Disablement Fund.

MONTREAL.—One member of the staff who had enlisted was accidentally killed; another is with the Sixth Stationary Hospital in England.

OTTAWA.—Of the three men who have gone from Ottawa, one is with the Winnipeg Highlanders, overseas; one with Postal Detail, overseas, and one with the 38th Regimental Band.

NORTH BAY.—This district was not opened until February 16, 1915. In addition to the amounts in above table, the clerks are raising a sub-

stantial fund for such purposes as future conditions may warrant.

TORONTO.—Besides the above amounts, a sum of \$197 was contributed by the staff to the Toronto and York County Fund before the list for the Canadian Patriotic Fund was formally opened. Of the twenty-three men who have enlisted, thirteen are already on active service abroad and the others are in training in local military camps.

LONDON.—One member of the staff has been killed while on active service in South Africa, five are on active service overseas and three are in training in Canada.

WINNIPEG.—Twenty-nine men having offered their services for overseas, the remaining one hundred and forty subscribed ten dollars each, one thousand dollars towards the purchase of a machine gun, which was manned by eight of their confreres, and the balance, four hundred dollars, was turned over to the Disablement Fund.

MOOSE JAW.—Before the formal appeal to the Railway Mail Service had been made, the members of this staff had already given one hundred and twenty dollars to the Moose Jaw Patriotic Fund, as well as liberal subscriptions to other funds for war purposes. They have also given two hundred and fifty dollars for a field kitchen, two hundred dollars to the Saskatchewan Field Hospital in France, and one and one-half per cent of their salaries per month to the Patriotic Fund during the continuance of the war. The men have suffered to the extent of two dead, two wounded and one missing.

SASKATOON.—This district was not opened until November, 1914.

CALGARY.—Besides their liberal contributions to the Patriotic Fund, the members of the staff have decided that, beginning September, 1915, they will contribute one day's pay per month for six months. This will amount to about \$238.40 per month, or a total of \$1,430.40. One hero has died from wounds received in action, another was wounded at Ypres and a third is in an English hospital suffering from wounds received at St. Julien.

VANCOUVER.—The twelve men who have enlisted here are on active

service; one has been wounded. Seventy-eight men are contributing one day's pay each per month, while the war lasts, to the Disablement Fund. This will amount to about \$188.39 per month.

Total contributions to date, Oct. 15, 1915.	\$11,148.41
Men on active military service	134
Number reported officially as wounded.	6
Number reported officially as killed	5

SUMMARY OF MEN AND MONEY GIVEN BY RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS TO THE IMPERIAL CAUSE.

District.	Staff.	Men Enlisted.	Patriotic Fund.	Red Cross.	Belgian Relief.	Machine Guns, Ambulances, Field Kitchens, etc.
			\$	\$	\$	
Halifax	72	3	301.00	.....	.....	\$1,000.00 Machine Gun.
P. E. Island.	11	..	60.00	10.00	5.00	\$60.00 not designated.
St. John	80	8	182.00	50.00	.....	\$800.00 nearly, not disposed of.
Quebec	167	2	148.00	.....	.....
Montreal	104	2	268.25	.....	.....
Ottawa	78	3	241.55	8.00	.....
North Bay . . .	64	1	195.25	178.50	25.00	
Toronto	219	23	158.80	.....	.....	\$1,000.00 Machine Gun. \$1,239.35 Disablement Fund.
London	135	10	318.81	.....	.....	\$1,000.00 Disablement Fund.
Winnipeg . . .	169	29	386.35	.....	.....	\$1,000.00 Machine Gun. \$400.00 Disablement Fund.
Moose Jaw . . .	72	17	284.75	.....	.....	See note.
Saskatoon . . .	75	9	.....	.....	.....	\$700.00 Saskatoon Field Hospital.
Calgary	121	16	349.80	.....	.....	See note.
Vancouver . . .	94	12	240.50	.....	20.00	

The Roll of Honour.

THIRTY-SECOND LIST.

J. W. Latham, Letter Carrier, Winnipeg.
 John Cessford, Letter Carrier, Winnipeg.
 Alfred Owen, Letter Carrier, Winnipeg.
 H. L. W. Hartwell, Letter Carrier, Winnipeg.
 Tim Flaherty, Letter Carrier, Winnipeg.
 James Wright, Letter Carrier, Winnipeg.
 J. F. Lawson, Post Office, Winnipeg.
 Owen McGough, Post Office, Winnipeg.
 W. M. Neill, Post Office, Winnipeg.
 R. La Haye, Post Office, Winnipeg.
 Samuel Rae, Post Office, Winnipeg.
 D. H. McCormack, Post Office, Winnipeg.
 Wm. Duguid, Letter Carrier, Winnipeg.
 W. L. Broughton, Post Office, Woodstock.
 A. G. Gronow, Railway Mail Clerk, Saskatoon.
 H. Gregory, Letter Carrier, Brandon.
 D. McKenzie, Letter Carrier, Brandon.
 W. G. Raymond, Post Office, Brantford.
 L. Mears, Letter Carrier, Brantford.
 A. Goodhew, Post Office, Brantford.
 E. Miller, Letter Carrier, Calgary.
 W. J. Kelly, Letter Carrier, Calgary.
 G. E. Collett, Letter Carrier, Calgary.
 E. H. Lewis, Post Office, Calgary.
 George King, Letter Carrier, Calgary.
 G. E. Relf, Letter Carrier, Calgary.
 H. S. White, Letter Carrier, Calgary.
 F. C. A. Clark, Letter Carrier, Calgary.
 D. MacKinnon, Letter Carrier, Calgary.
 Jas. McCann, Letter Carrier, Calgary.
 H. Jones, Letter Carrier, Calgary.
 E. C. Cooper, Letter Carrier, Calgary.
 J. H. Johnstone, Letter Carrier, Calgary.
 W. H. T. Morgan, Letter Carrier, Calgary.
 J. Bradley, Letter Carrier, Calgary.
 D. A. McMillan, Post Office, Cornwall.
 T. A. Kinnaird, Post Office, Edmonton.
 H. W. O'Brien, Letter Carrier, Fort William.
 D. McNab, Letter Carrier, Fort William.
 J. H. Reid, Letter Carrier, Guelph.
 J. E. Rance, Post Office, Guelph.
 A. L. Hyland, Post Office, Halifax.
 Howard McKay, Post Office, Hamilton.
 James Wilson, Letter Carrier, Hamilton.
 R. Hempstock, Letter Carrier, Hamilton.
 H. G. Voelker, Post Office, Hamilton.
 Edgar Hiscock, Post Office, Kingston.
 A. S. Lashbrook, Letter Carrier, London.
 G. W. Calhoun, Letter Carrier, London.
 Geo. V. Jardine, Letter Carrier, Medicine Hat.
 L. Barnwell, M. O. Exchange, Post Office Dept.
 Paul Senecal, Post Office, Montreal.
 W. Hanley, Letter Carrier, Montreal.
 Eug. Mantel, Post Office, Montreal.
 G. S. Cleghorn, Letter Carrier, Moose Jaw.

MESSAGES FROM READERS.

The reproduction of some of the messages the editors receive from different parts of Canada may be of interest to readers of *The Civilian*. From Sidney, B.C., in the Pacific Ocean, comes the following written by Mr. John Macoun, a gentleman whom all civil servants delight to honour. Mr. Macoun is 83 years of age:

"Your note came last night and I reply at once. I am more than pleased with *The Civilian* and find it very interesting out here. Please find enclosure."

From Grand Harbour, Grand Manan, in the Atlantic, comes the following inspiring greeting penned by D. J. W. McLaughlin, of the Customs service:

"I take great pleasure in remitting my subscription to *The Civilian* and find it one of the best publications that come to my table, and think and know that every civil servant should patronize it for the valuable services it has already rendered and will in future render civil servants as a body. And then it keeps us in touch with all that concerns us at the Capital as well as all the brave fellows that have left all grades of the Service and gone to the front to fight the battles of our Empire. Long life to it and sincere wishes for success and prosperity to its able and efficient staff."

And from Renfrew, in the great inland province of Ontario, Mr. G. F. Macnab, sub-collector of Customs, says:

"I enclose one dollar (\$1.00) amount due you. Sorry to have obliged you to remind me of it. I think we all appreciate the work you are doing in the interests of civil servants and we certainly owe it to you that we do our part in the support of *The Civilian*. More power to you!"

PRESENTATION.

A presentation of not a little interest took place at the St. John Customs house last month in connection with the marriage of S. W. Wilkins, surveyor of customs. Mr. Wilkins is highly popular with the staff and it was felt that the esteem in which he is held could be well expressed in a presentation now. He was called into the collector's office and surprised by the presentation of a solid silver service and a case of cutlery from the collector and the staff. Mr. Dunn made the presentation, speaking of the many years that Mr. Wilkins had been in the Service, and wishing him on behalf of the staff many years of happiness and prosperity. Mr. Wilkins responded and was evidently much touched by the manifestation of good will.

NUMBERS.

I'm a jolly little Number and I know my place,

I came after Number Twenty as the King comes after Ace.

It's a very bright idea for to number all the clerks,

It's a custom of the Customs to get off such brilliant sparks.

If isn't every numbskull who is such a brainy man

As to dig from his numbskullery such a highly useful plan.

Just think how plain and simple to report upon the staff

Without bulky foolish names which are really so much chaff.

"Twenty-three's been drunk again, Ten, a day has missed,"

Will carry no disgrace unless checked upon the list.

"Number Nine's away on leave," so report will run,

"Reason, Mrs. Number Nine has had a little one."

The daily papers now can write such notices as these:

"To Mrs. Six of Customs, a little pair of Threes."

Tell me, tell me Clerk of Customs, how do the Numbers run—

1, 2, 3, 4, up to X or from X to none?

Are big men numbered big, and small ones numbered small,

Or do numbers go by weight or as you're short or tall?

Can a man go up a number if he's very very good,

Or if he's good for nothing, lose his number as he should?

Congratulations Customs on the wisdom of the plan

To make a man a Number and a Number of a man.

What difference in the end to Tom or Dick or Ted

Whether numbered One or Ninety, all are Zeros when they're dead.

H. McD. W.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

Splendid house on corner lot for sale, with lawn, garden, on high elevation, best locality in the city; contains seven rooms and unfinished attic, hardwood floors, open fireplace. \$300 cash (includes coal and wood); terms to suit. Must sell at a sacrifice, owner going west. Can be rented at \$35 per month. Apply 241 Centre street (between 6 and 7 p.m.)

ODE TO POET LOW-RATE AND "THE MOTE AND THE BEAM."

Oh thou critic lend an ear
To a girl that has no fear
Of the darts that leave a bow so faultly
strung;
Of thy criticism, raged,
Of thy witticism, aged,
In a mind that will remain forever young.

If thou would'st a poet sing,
Tie thee with an apron string
To a muse whose vision wider has become;
Tune thy throat to reach the skies,
Strike a note that never dies,
Let the voice of little fancies perish dumb.

When the year had but began,
Who resolved (like many a man)
Not to criticize the ladies or their dress?
Who that scrap of paper tore?
Like a Hun his oath unswore,
And attacks us with a sad forgetfulness.

Leave the path where thou hast
strayed,
Many others there have brayed,
And we feel, the man that thus his fail-
ings shun,
Whom by others would excuse,
Does himself the more accuse
And forgets the noble work he has begun.

C. P. L.

OUR DEAD AND WOUNDED.

WM. H. SMITH.

Official news is received that William Hammond Smith, formerly a letter carrier on the staff of Toronto post office, died in a military hospital on May 15th, as the result of wounds received in action. Deceased enlisted at the outbreak of the war and belongs to the First Division of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He was thirty-six years of age and joined the postal force two years ago.

WM. A. HAWKINS.

Corporal William A. Hawkins, of the 19th Battalion, C.E.F., a Toronto Customs man, returned as wounded in a recent casualty list, is best known throughout the Empire as the winner of the King's Prize at Bisley in 1913. "Billy" Hawkins is a 48th Highlanders man of ten years standing. In peace-times he punctured targets with his unerring rifle. In war-time he has been sniping Germans "somewhere in France." How he was wounded, when and where is not yet known, but it was since October 3rd, on which date he wrote the last letter received by his wife.

F. POSTLETHWAITE.

A shell which broke a foot and a shoulder put F. Postlethwaite, of the 7th Battalion, C.E.F., out of action and into hospital in England. But Postlethwaite will not "stay put." He is now out of hospital and attached to the casualty company of the 30th Battalion and will go back to the front as soon as fit. He is an employee of the Department of Public Works in New Westminster.

T. BRIDGE.

Details are not to hand regarding the wounding of T. Bridge, a Public Works employee of Medicine Hat, who went to the front with the First Division, C.E.F. He has been discharged from the army as unfit for further service because of his injuries and has returned to Medicine Hat.

MURDOCH MATHESON.

Official news is received that Private Murdoch Matheson, 28th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, was killed in action with the enemy on October 9th. Private Matheson was connected with the Dominion Public Works establishment at Victoria, B.C., and enrolled for overseas service on February 28th.

OSCAR A. VANASSE.

Private Oscar Antoine Vanasse, 2nd Battalion, C.E.F., was admitted to No. 24 General Hospital, Etretat, on October 14th, suffering from a wound in the leg. Private Vanasse is an Ottawa employee of the Department of Public Works, is twenty-five years old and unmarried. He was a recruit from the 43rd Regiment.

CAPT. RENE DE SALABERRY.

Captain Rene de Salaberry, 2nd Battalion, C.E.F., has been wounded by shrapnel when in action near Ypres and is in hospital at Dieppe. His wound is in the leg and he is rapidly recovering. Further reference to him will be found elsewhere in this issue. Before the war Capt. de Salaberry was in the Department of Justice and was an officer of the Governor-General's Foot Guards.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Commission is requesting applications for the position of "Secretary of the Reporting Branch of the House of Commons, Division 2A, \$1,600 per annum." Applications may be filed not later than the 15th November. For further information apply to

WM. FORAN,
Secretary.

THE CIVILIAN

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THE CIVILIAN, P. O. Box 484, Ottawa.

Ottawa, Oct. 29, 1915.

THE NATIONAL DUTY.

Message from His Majesty the King.

To My People.—At this grave moment in the struggle between my people and a highly organized enemy who has transgressed the laws of nations and changed the ordinance that binds civilized Europe together, I appeal to you.

I rejoice in my Empire's effort and I feel pride in the voluntary response from my subjects all over the world who have sacrificed home and fortune and life itself in order that another may not inherit the free Empire which their ancestors and mine have built.

I ask you to make good these sacrifices. The end is not in sight. More men and yet more are wanted to keep my armies in the field and through them to secure victory and enduring peace. In ancient days the darkest moment has ever produced in men of our race the sternest resolve. I ask you men of all classes to come forward voluntarily and take your share in the fight. In freely responding to my appeal you will be giving your support to our brothers who for long months have nobly upheld Britain's past traditions and the glory of her arms.

GEORGE, R.I.

OUR BOYS

Previously reported:

Dead	32
Wounded	49
Prisoners	4

DEAD.

WM. HAMMOND SMITH.
MURDOCH MATHESON.

WOUNDED.

T. BRIDGE.
F. POSTLETHWAITE.
WILLIAM A. HAWKINS.
OSCAR A. VANASSE.
RENE DE SALABERRY.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

Germany with its National Civil Service of 3,000,000 men and women is able readily to organize its latent energies and vast resources. For this reason there are, we may believe, few idle hands in Germany to-day. Vast undertakings may be initiated by the pressing of a button. Now observe the large *but* on our side. *But* the British system of individual, instead of national, initiative, leaves it to the will of each person whether service shall be rendered or not. Our system may be beautiful as an ideal, but it may be carried to an extreme, and in the present state of our affairs, if adhered to, may bring us close to the verge. There are hundreds of thousands of Canadians desirous of rendering up their energies to the cause, but there is no directing genius, no organized national mind. Germany by the pressing of a button conserves its nut crop for the sake of the oil. In Canada we have millions of horse power of human endeavour pursuing its old peace pastimes, though perhaps willing to give body and soul to the

state. We can lose this war and let butchery triumph, because we will not realize that we are up against the real thing, and will not organize our forces by the imposition of compulsory duties. A year hence, when it may be too late, we may discover our error as the Imperial Parliament discovered after a year of war, the necessity of organizing a Munition Department.

PATRIOTISM OF THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Elsewhere in this issue appears a statement that should gladden the heart and stir the pride of any Minister and Departmental head. Reference is made to "The Railway Mail Service and its Relation to the War"; and we extend our congratulations to Postmaster General Casgrain and Controller Armstrong on having such a splendid body of men who have so nobly responded to the call to service. They are fighting and paying.

Of the fourteen hundred and sixty-one on the staff, over fifty are female clerks and over four hundred of the men were born in eighteen hundred and eighty-seven or previous years, so that in round numbers about one thousand may be considered of military age. One hundred and thirty-four, or thirteen and one-half per cent are serving King and Country. The remainder have been, and are, contributing from meagre salaries at a per capita rate which, if general in all Canada, would swell patriotic and other funds to meet every possible call. An analysis of the various items of the article in question shows the same comparative ratio of men and money as is shown by statements in the press of recent date giving the enlistments and contributions of the general public, with this exception, that in the Railway Mail Service the West takes the palm in giving both of men and money. These givings are wonderfully spontaneous. We are told

of one clerk in the West, who is absent on special leave without salary, yet when he saw in the papers of what was being done, sent a ten dollar bill to the Controller, asking that he be not left out.

All honour and praise to those whose duties are probably the most arduous and disagreeable of any large body of the public service, yet who have shown themselves capable of making the supreme sacrifice, or failing that, have done so much towards assisting those who have gone, loved ones left behind, the wounded and dying, Belgium's needy, and lastly, yet most important, our returned disabled heroes.

PATRIOTIC GIVING.

It has been estimated that the Civil Service "day's pay" of a year ago represents only a small proportion of the total amount contributed by the Service to the Patriotic Funds. The larger proportion has been contributed to local funds and the record cannot be ascertained. Still more difficult is it to learn the amount of individual Civil Service giving to the cause of home and country. The distribution of the members all over the Dominion in the uttermost outposts of settlement has made the task of a Civil Service contribution as a credit to the Service as a whole extremely difficult, and it cannot be stated how much the total results exceed the estimated \$100,000.

The amount credited to the Service by the trustees of the central fund is, according to the latest report, \$90,000, including the Inside Service contribution which was paid into the City of Ottawa and reached the central fund through that source. The mistake made in our plan of a year ago consisted in not providing machinery for those who desired to give more than one day's pay.

From time to time in *The Civilian*

we have published such evidence as our inadequate correspondent system furnishes, of Civil Service contributions to local funds, notably in the case of the Vancouver Post Office from whence we hear monthly through Mr. Robert Wight of that staff. In our last issue we reported a gift from the Toronto Post Office of a motor ambulance to the Red Cross. In the present issue the outstanding feature is the wonderful work of the Railway Mail Clerks of whose co-operation Mr. Casgrain has expressed the greatest admiration. Besides the men enlisted, this branch of the Post Office has given in cash over \$11,000 up to the present time. Attention is also drawn to the Patriotic report in this issue from the Yukon civil servants, the Customs staffs in St. John and Regina (the latter with its \$1,023 from a staff of 23 men). Vancouver post office also shows up again with \$537 for the month of September. It is worthy of note that of this \$537, \$267 was paid by the postal carriers, the lowest paid men in the Service. These are some items indicative of the interest our people are taking in the Imperial cause. Other items will be found in our news column to-day.

There is to be a formal appeal in the near future from the Central Committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The lesson to be learned from past experience is to endeavour to concentrate our giving into the one channel so that the Public Service may be credited with a larger proportion of its public spirit than has heretofore been the case. It is desirable that all who have not pledged themselves in other directions will make their payments to the Central Committee and see that all such amounts are labeled "Public Service."

Your King and Country need you,
—now!

* * *

The Civilian contends for the rights and independence of the civil servants

as a distinct body of persons in the community. The surest—and only sure—way of conserving such dignity is to prove worthy of it. In the Roll of Honour, proof has been, and is still being given of the worthiness of the civil servants in one respect. More particularly does this honour belong to the Outside Service. In gifts of money as in gifts of men, the Outside Division also leads. The Inside Service has done good work in both respects, but, in the opinion of many, the efforts put forth a year ago have not been increased—nor even fully kept up—during recent months. Of course, much Civil Service aid to patriotic undertakings is dissipated through outside channels and the credit lost to the Service as a body. United effort alone can serve the desired end. The civil servants of Ottawa must again pull all together in accomplishing something creditable and really worth while for the country's cause.

* * *

The Civilian is informed that the Civil Service Savings and Loan Society has closed another year of successful business and that the statements which will be laid before the members at the annual meeting will be of the most gratifying character. When it is taken into account that this society was formed for a philanthropic purpose, which it has splendidly achieved, and that it has never been run on a mere money-making plan, the success that has crowned its efforts seems doubly a reason for congratulation.

* * *

Patience, brothers of the Postal Service! The war editor craves your indulgence. Such lists of names of men enlisted to fight for the Empire are coming in from your Department that the Roll of Honour temporarily lags behind. All "honour" indeed to the splendid contingent of soldiers recruited from the Postal Service! Every name will be publicly enrolled in due course.

The glorious inspiration of promising the destruction of merit and efficiency in the Civil Service in order to stimulate recruiting for active service overseas is hailed with joy in certain quarters. The *Telegraph* newspaper, of Welland, Ont., says:

"They (returned soldiers) must be given the inside track, the right of way, as regards all available posts in the public services. . . . Everyone else must stand aside."

It happens that the editor of the *Telegraph* is a leading spouter at "patriotic" gatherings in the vicinity of Welland and rumour has him in line for candidature for Parliament some day. This situation renders very apropos the rejoinder of a contemporary which met the *Telegraph's* declaration with this poser:

"Will this theory stand the test of political importunities more successfully than the theory that ability and merit should govern the choice of officials for the public service?"

SPENDING THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

Not a little comment has been heard, in Ottawa at least, as to the administration of the Patriotic Fund, both as regards the withholding of relief from deserving cases and undue and extravagant allowances in other cases. The Executive of the Inside Association were favoured with an oral accounting of the local fund by the kindness of Sir Henry Egan, who attended a meeting of the Executive for this express purpose. This explanation was most satisfactory and was supplemented by the information given out by the Central Executive of the fund that while local committees deal with cases up to the rank of sergeant only, there are only seventy cases of officers above that rank being assisted all over Canada. These are all lieutenants with the exception of a few

with the rank of captain. The families of no officers above the rank of captain have received assistance in any part of Canada and this statement should dissipate the rumours that have arisen regarding the families of high officials being assisted.

In this connection it will be of interest to learn that the Ottawa branch of the fund have written Mr. Walter Todd, president of the Inside Association, notifying him that he has been appointed to membership on the local Executive. Mr. Todd's name has been added to the sub-committee on relief so that, so far as Ottawa is concerned, any doubts as to the dispersion of the fund may be satisfied on application to Mr. Todd or his Executive.

NORMAN MILLAR'S STORY.

After serving six months in the firing line with the British forces, being shot by a bullet, nearly buried alive by a "Jack Johnson" shell, and having a narrow escape from death when the liner *Hesperian* was torpedoed by a German submarine, Corporal Norman Millar, a former mail clerk on the Vancouver-Calgary run, is back home again in good spirits, although he has received his honorable discharge from the army on account of injuries which have impaired his hearing, says the Vancouver Province. His main regret at the present time is that he is not still at the front to take part in the "big push" now on the west front.

Corporal Millar left Vancouver on August 23 of last year to rejoin his old regiment, the 1st Battalion of the Hampshires, commonly known as the "Hants." He was a reservist of the British army. His regiment went to the front early in October, taking up a position near Lille. The 1st Hants was one of the units of the British division that relieved the Canadians after the memorable battle of St. Julien.

Corporal Millar served through many of the fierce engagements which characterized the winter fighting. It was a gruel-

ling, trying business, he says, with death in so many forms confronting the defenders in the trenches. The men suffered terrible hardships on account of the water in the earthworks. Although pumps were kept working all the time it seeped through the ground almost as quickly as it was ejected.

For months there was little to break the monotony of the trenches. The main activities were confined to sniping. The average loss in his company, Corporal Millar says, was about eight men a day, the casualties being due to sharpshooters.

Corp. Millar recalls, with pleasurable remembrance, last Christmas, when on the portion of the front held by his regiment, Britishers and Huns observed a truce and ceased their strife for a brief period. He has a kind word for the Saxons, whom he regards in a more friendly light than the Prussians on account of their strict observance of the cessation of hostilities arranged by mutual consent to mark that period of the year.

There was no firing for nearly a week, he says. The Saxons made merry and recklessly exposed themselves on the parapets and after a while the Hampshires did the same. The dead which littered the ground in the "No Man's Land," between the opposing trenches were sorted out and buried, and the men of both sides met and exchanged greetings.

Many of the Saxons were under the impression that England had first invaded Germany; they had seen no papers for months. There were some men in the ranks of the enemy who were waiters in London. Soon after Christmas the quondam foes shouted out that they were being relieved and were going to Russia, and wished them farewell.

"It was funny to hear the men you had been trying to kill shouting out friendly greetings," Corp. Millar remarked, "and we were sorry to see them go. They were relieved by Prussians and the grim game of war was resumed again on the old stern footing."

Corp. Millar in April received the injuries which incapacitated him from further service. Asked to describe his sensations, he said that the only thing to which he could liken the terrible concussion of the shell was the feeling one undergoes while taking chloroform. First there was a terrible numbing shock, which seemed to take away one's sense of feeling. The Jack Johnson shells land with terrible force and explode after striking the earth. There is a terrible upheaval as the projectiles burst. The effect is felt over a large area.

After the first shock his mind became a blank, although he has a faint recollec-

tion of being hurled into the air amid the whizzing of scraps of steel and debris, and being landed and nearly buried in the earth sent flying in dense showers. He was dug out by his comrades, half suffocated, and sent to hospital. The hearing of his left ear is gone.

A bullet wound in his thigh was also discovered. He does not know whether he got this before the shell struck, while he was on the ground or while he was being conveyed to the clearing station.

After several months in England recovering from his hurts, Corp. Millar left for Canada and Vancouver again on the ill-fated Hesperian. He thought his troubles were about over as he saw England's shores fade away in the distance, but they were about to start again. He confirms the story about the Canadian soldier on board who had his eyesight partially restored by the shock of the vessel being torpedoed, and vividly recalls the horrible moments which succeeded the impact and the launching of the boats. The sailors on board did their best in the emergency, but as the majority were inexperienced, there was some difficulty in getting the boats out.

CORP. B. W. HARMON'S OWN ACCOUNT.

On July 23 *The Civilian* published a letter from Leonard Allen, of the Canadian Engineers with the First Division, C.E.F., in which was described the splendid heroism of Corporal Burdette W. Harmon, of the Department of the Naval Service, serving in the same company, who continued to fight on after being wounded five times. The following press story throws more light on one of the finest records of civil servants' doings in the war.

Harmon is now in the Duchess of Connaught's hospital at Cliveden. It is said that he had eight wounds instead of five, as at first reported. The Montreal Star says that Harmon now writes for publication in order to divert from himself some of the credit which he received but which, he urges, belongs equally as much to his comrades.

Describing the preliminary bombardment of the German trenches 150 feet away, he says:

That gun began to speak. We were right under the muzzle—what a noise! It was sure ear-splitting. I stood and watched the gunner. Without hat, shirt only, and sleeves rolled up, he flung those shells into the breach with marvellous skill. Crouched on bended knees, with sweat rolling down his face, he looked to me like a warrior king of old. He truly was a hero. He fired twenty shots and was then blown to pieces by a shell that exploded backwards when he opened the breach. Our grim giant, of whom we were proud, was stark and cold.

Lieutenant James spoke calmly, "Boys, in a minute the mine goes up." I climbed on the firing platform to be ready for a quick spring up the three-step ladder. I called Corporal Talbot, in charge of the bombing infantry, to come up near me, in order that the men might better follow, having his familiar figure as a guide.

And now the explosion! Can you imagine it? An explosive as powerful as nitroglycerine. Lumps of earth as big as barrels went hundreds of feet in the air. I watched it with childish curiosity. . . . At last the sky ceased to rain lumps of earth. We leap for the parapet. I notice that Talbot is beside me, and we rush forward. As quick as we were, others were much quicker. The short space between the trenches is already filled with charging Canadians. A few fall as we rush forward.

I stop for a second beside the yawning crater and try to estimate its extent. I conjectured it was 60 feet deep and 200 feet across. I ran on and the first German I ran across was a little fellow, about twenty, with his leg shattered. He was in the edge of the crater, high up on the mound. Horror and fear were painted on his face. With a broken leg he could not move, and he piteously moved his hand to surrender. I thought of all the vows I had sworn, and I knelt to shoot him. Thank God, I did not do it, but ran on.

The next sight almost made me laugh. About twenty hands seemed to move from the earth. They did not have time to run down their trench, and they waited for our rush with hands up. We stopped to shoot a few who were running through the grass towards their second line. Talbot and I did not bother with the prisoners. Our job was to bomb down the front-line trench as far as possible. We ran down the trench for about fifty yards and came across a group of about six infantry with another engineer named Boyle. Boyle was boss and he told us that the lieutenant had told them to stay there. Some of us were chagrined. Our orders were to go down the trench to "hell—". Col. Hill's orders were surely more reliable than the com-

mands of a lieutenant. A big, splendid looking sergeant says, "Come on, who will follow me?" I ran after him, followed by the bunch, Boyle included—he didn't lack spunk. He thought the word of a lieutenant was a command from God. We ran down the trench for about one hundred yards.

We came across two huge cables about one inch in diameter, made of many small wires, and the whole insulated. Boyle asks how we are to cut these; mine clippers were no good. I told him to get a shovel and put it under the cable. We hammer with another shovel until the mine is almost cut. He goes ahead with that job, and the sergeant, aided by myself and others, builds a barricade. Boyle had the cables almost cut by this time, and I asked him to go back for reinforcements. He started back and in a few minutes about ten men came along. We climbed over our barricade and advanced. We must have gone over one hundred yards when I noticed that the sergeant and myself were alone. He was ahead, and one would think he was hunting deer.

We passed dead and dying Germans, but did not stop to look in dug-outs. It is risky to pass such places, but we thought them empty and chanced it. The sergeant stopped and seized me by the shoulder. "Do you see them opposite?" he said. The trench was built like a snake fence, and they were in the opposite angle.

I saw several heads and one fellow out of the trench. The sergeant and I started to shoot, shoulder to shoulder. He fired about four rounds when I felt a pull and heard a thud. I turned my eyes and saw the sergeant bent forward on his rifle, with his head blown off just above the eyes.

I was alone, and down the German trench. It did not take me long to decide what to do. I "beat" it back over dead Germans and around corners farther than any Germans would dare come, until I met three or four of our fellows behind our barricade. We wanted to see what would happen. In a few minutes about ten men came along. They said, "Come on, boys; we have orders to advance." I started ahead with the leader. By the time we reached the dead body of the sergeant, German shrapnel and snipers had thinned the bunch to four.

I told the fellow with me how the sergeant had died. He lifted his face from the butt of his rifle and laid him tenderly in the bottom of the trench. He cut his wire clippers from his neck and handed them to me. The three of us then started to build a barricade. As we worked two awful explosions seemed to lift us from our feet. I mentally figured that shrapnel could not forever continue to fall at that

particular spot. A second report almost split my ear drums. My rifle is torn from my hands and I feel a sharp pain in my right hand and side. Someone shouts, "They are bombing us." That is warning enough.

We have no bombs and are as helpless as children. We run back along the trench and at last come to where our infantry form a continuous line. What an encouragement! I stop to rest, nearly reeling with exhaustion. The strain had been great and that bomb had hit me in eight places—many merely scratches, though. I felt that I had a right to have a rest. I asked the fellows if it would discourage them if I retired. I said I was wounded and exhausted. They told me to go back, so I retired a few yards down the trench and crawled into a dug-out.

I dwell on this point because my conscience troubles me. I should not have left those fellows—as a matter of life or death I could have used my rifle with a measure—though shall I admit—of efficiency. I am minutely truthful in this letter and I wish to point out to anyone who finds anything praiseworthy in my conduct, that when I retired to that dug-out, while yet able to hold a rifle, I nullified any credit due to me. In that were two wounded—I must be honest with all—no any worse off than I was.

The order now came to retire. How hard it was to leave our wounded Canadians in the trench. Most probably the Germans bayoneted them as their bombing party made headway. Our bombs were exhausted. The 7th division had not gained ground on the left and we were being caught on three sides. Hence the order to retire.

BRAVO, YUKON!

Far away north near the Arctic Circle, there is a little band of civil servants (quite a number of them by the way are *Civilian* readers) who are doing their little bit in helping on the Empire's cause. They are too far away for many of them to get into the actual fighting, although three at least have gone to the front, but in the matter of giving they are setting a record. Last January, in common with the rest of the Service, every civil servant in the Yukon contributed a full day's pay to the Patriotic Fund. In February a Yukon Branch of the Patriotic Fund Association was formed, and the Yukon civil servants began making monthly contributions. These have been more than generous, in many cases exceeding a day's pay. For instance, thirty-five officers of the Interior and Justice Departments have been con-

tributing \$293.50 monthly since February. The other branches of the Service have been equally generous but the figures are not available. In addition to this there have been liberal contributions to other funds and in one day the seventy civil servants in Dawson subscribed \$1,070 for the purchase of a machine gun.

OUR OWN GENERAL.

The public service of Canada has considerably more than a thousand of its men in the ranks of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, in which they hold every rank from plain private right up to brigadier-general. The distinction of having a man of the Civil Service in the high position of a general officer came a short time ago when former Colonel Garnet B. Hughes was promoted. Brigadier-General Hughes is a member of the engineering staff of the Department of Public Works and was stationed in British Columbia until the war broke out.

CIVIL SERVANTS AID PATRIOTIC FUNDS.

Civil Service aid to all the funds of a patriotic character is continuous and substantial. The Trafalgar Day collection for the British Red Cross was well supported by the Service in Ottawa. In the public acknowledgments some departments were credited with the donations of their staffs while in the case of other departments the amounts were split up among the individual subscribers. A careful estimate places the total of the gifts of the Ottawa Service at about \$3,000. Among department and branch totals available are the following: Printing Bureau, \$46; Auditor-General, \$210; Finance, \$200; Justice, \$37; Mines, \$273; Marine, \$197; Indian Affairs, \$97; Library of Parliament, \$54; Immigration, \$46; Customs Statistics, \$81; Labour, \$46; Inland Revenue, \$74; Conservation, \$23; Post Office, \$110; Naval and Fisheries, \$183; Trade and Commerce, \$305. This list is, of course, neither complete nor exactly correct in amounts in some cases. It is published merely that *The Civilian* may give credit where credit is due as far as is possible.

Government employees at Port Nelson have given \$3,600 for machine guns.

Ottawa civil servants aided the collection by Magdalene de Vercheres Chapter, I.O.D.E., for an ambulance purchase to the amount of \$726.

The Printing Bureau men gave \$25 to a newspaper's tobacco fund for the soldiers.

John W. Lethaby, Marine Dept., Victoria, records payment to a local fund in a letter received last March. "Every man Jack is giving a day's pay a month until the war ends. Up to the end of March, this agency with the Marine Depot at Prince Rupert have handed in to the local Patriotic Fund—

\$2,103.10.

"We are most of us hard up, but the above figure is not bad."

Other offices giving a day's pay a month during the war to local funds are: Gretna Customs and Dawson City Post Office. The Marine Outside Service give \$3,125 to local funds and \$8,852 in all from Inside and Outside Service.

OTTAWA P. O. GIVES MOTOR AMBULANCE.

An interesting aftermath of the Trafalgar Day collection in Ottawa was the donation of a motor ambulance to the Red Cross Society by the employees of the city post office. It was the intention to make the presentation on Trafalgar Day but delay in transportation made this impossible, as the ambulance did not reach the city until Saturday morning. The postal officials have every reason to feel proud of their donation, representing an expenditure of \$2,300, following as it does a very recent contribution of \$500 to be expended in purchasing comforts for the soldiers at the front. The committee who were responsible for executing the wishes of the donors consisted of J. A. Gouin, postmaster; W. O. Mercer, assistant postmaster; W. E. B. Mann, W. J. Cantwell, A. d'Auray, T. A. Ledoux and Geo. Dixon. The presentation was made on Tuesday last.

DOING "TWO BITS."

One member of the Civil Service who is on active service has come to a full realization of the momentous struggle in which we are involved. This member is R. Oscar Spreckley, of the Topographical Surveys Branch, Interior Department. Mr. Spreckley, who is a corporal in the Field Ambulance, 1st Division, has written to Ottawa requesting that, "in view of the fact that it is very indefinite when I will be able to resume my duties at the office, all salary cheques from November, 1915 and until I return to duty, be deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General, so that they may thus contribute to a small extent to the heavy expense entailed by the Government at the present time." Corporal Spreckley is glad to do "two bits" and is an example to those who have not yet done "one bit."

CAN THIS BE BEATEN?

Seventy-one per cent of all the male employees of the post office in Lethbridge, Alta., have enlisted for overseas service.

WAR PERSONALS.

Dine Harrison, son of the Assistant Postmaster of Vancouver, who went overseas with the 29th Battalion, C.E.F., is now a motor-cycle despatch rider attached to Sixth Brigade headquarters.

Capt. René de Salaberry, legal officer in the Justice Department, attached to the 2nd Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, is at present convalescing in a hospital at Dieppe, France. He was wounded in the leg by a piece of shrapnel shell, near Ypres. Mrs. de Salaberry, who left Ottawa a month ago to join her husband in France, writes to her brother, Mr. E. R. Faribault, of the Department of Mines, that Capt. de Salaberry is rapidly recovering and will soon be fit to return to the front. While at the Dieppe hospital, Mrs. de Salaberry has been assisting in the nursing department and when she wrote was relieving the lady-superintendent, who was temporarily incapacitated.

C. S. ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

Regular meetings of the Executive were held on the 5th and on the 19th of October.

Final reports were received from several of the standing sub-committees to serve as the basis for the Annual Report. This report will be considered at a special meeting to be called shortly, as it must be presented at the Annual Convention on November 16th.

The Executive is awaiting the appeal to be made soon by the National Executive of the Patriotic Fund before proceeding with its appeal to the Service. The question is, however, kept before the Executive and was discussed at both of these meetings. The local committee of the Patriotic Fund have requested our

president, Mr. Walter Todd, to act on their committee and have assigned him to the distribution committee. This action will certainly commend itself to the Service as it has to the Executive.

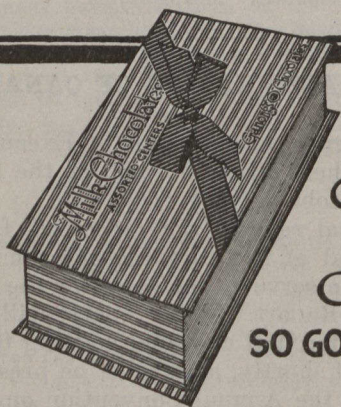
Mr. Paré presented the report of the delegates to the Board of Trade Municipal Committee which has already appeared in the daily papers. As the Executive felt it unnecessary to discuss the report in detail it was disposed of by approving action taken by the City Council in submitting the report to the people. The delegates, Messrs. Paré and Drake, were heartily thanked for the course they had pursued.

The regular meetings of the Executive are now concluded for the year. The report of the year's work will be placed before the members in the course of a few weeks for their approval or criticism, and it will be the duty of the new Executive to carry on the good work as it shall think best.

MANITOBA RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Association was held on Oct. 9th. In the absence of the president, Mr. Hunt was elected chairman. The minutes of the special meeting were read and approved, but the minutes of the last regular meeting of August 7th were read and approved, with the exception of the following motion: Moved by T. A. Sadd, and seconded by D. J. McNabb, "That two separate lists be made of the Roll of Honour, one for Railway Mail Clerks on active service, and one for Railway Mail Clerks with the Postal Corps." J. MacPherson moved, and G. Dennehy seconded, "That the above motion be reconsidered at the next regular meeting." Carried.

The secretary read and explained several letters received from Mr. Beausoleil of Montreal, regarding the proposed Benevolent Association,



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and while the meeting was opposed to annual contributions to the reserve fund, as proposed in the amended by-laws, the opinion of the meeting was to await the inauguration of the association in the East and a possible visit from Mr. Beausoleil. The secretary read a letter from Hon. J. A. Loughheed, president of the Military Hospitals Commission, acknowledging receipt of our contribution to the Soldiers' Disablement Fund.

DOMINION POLICE NEWS.

Albert J. Cawdron, of the Justice Department, Ottawa, has been, by Order-in-Council, appointed a Commissioner of Police, with authority in the absence of the Chief Commissioner to appoint any fit and proper person to serve as police constable under his jurisdiction.

The members of the Dominion Police at their headquarters, East Block, Ottawa, are to be provided with a full equipment of gymnasia and also shooting gallery for rifle and revolver practice.

HALIFAX CUSTOMS ITEMS.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, October 6th, the Customs staff, numbering about forty, assembled in the City Council chamber to witness the presentation of long service medals to two gentlemen, namely, Harry Trider and Robert Charlton. Both of these gentlemen were superannuated a year ago. Mr. Trider had served forty years in the Department, while Mr. Charlton has seen thirty-four years' service.

The Collector of Customs, Mr. A. S. Mitchell, read an address congratulatory of the men's services and making known the qualities of head and heart possessed by each. His Worship Mayor Martin in presenting the medals took occasion to say that the recipients ought to esteem it an honour to receive such tokens from the King of Great Britain. To be honoured by the Sovereign of the British Empire while it was engaged in a war for the rights of Democracy and maintenance of the plighted word was surely an honour of which one should be proud.

Both gentlemen expressed their thanks in well chosen language and the event was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

* * *

John Ware, a member of the locker department, has enlisted in the siege battery for overseas service. John was "watched" by the staff as a token of their esteem.

Percy Hills and M. C. Boutelier, of the waterfront brigade, joined the 88th Battalion, October 20th. This regiment is recruiting at St. John, N.B.

The staff has made quite a respectable contribution to the Red Cross Fund. They all contributed with the proper spirit. The Customs staff always assists all movements calculated to do good.

T. S. Sperry, familiarly known as "Steve," has recently been appointed clerk of supplies. This post was formerly filled by Thos. Maunley, now bandmaster of the 40th Battalion at Valcartier.

DEEP WATER.

VANCOUVER POSTAL CLERKS.

For the month of September the Vancouver Post Office "War Fund" contributions amounted to \$537, as follows Clerks, \$214; carriers, \$267; parcel post porters, \$14; Station B, \$42. The balance on hand Sept. 30th was \$426.85.

PRESENTATION TO MR. T. R. LEGAULT.

War's alarms appear to have no terrors for that subtle archer Cupid whose darts fly here and there piercing hearts at will. On Friday, the 22nd instant, the members of the Postage Stamp Branch, Post Office Department, having learned that one of their number in the person of Mr. T. R. Legault, was about to join the ranks of the benedicts, gathered in the office of Mr. E. J. Lemaire, the superintendent, in order that they might collectively wish Mr. Legault bon voyage and at the same time express their esteem for him in a small but tangible way. In presenting Mr. Legault with an exquisite cabinet of pearl handled knives and forks, Mr. Lemaire voiced the good wishes of all, and extended to the recipient hearty congratulations upon the event. Miss Florence Farrell, with a grace and charm so characteristic of her on all occasions, tendered the gift on behalf of the Branch. Mr. Legault replied in brief but sincere words of thanks, assuring his fellow-members that he prized very much the token of their esteem.

Mr. Legault was married to Miss Rose Landreville, of Ottawa, on the 26th instant, and left for Toronto and western cities on the evening train, where they will spend their honeymoon.

PROMOTIONS AND INCREASES.

It is understood that the Government has adopted a policy for the future and until the termination of the war in regard to promotions and statutory increases. This policy is said to be that there shall be no further promotions, except under extraordinary circumstances, but that statutory increases shall proceed as usual. It is reported also that no promotion or statutory increase shall take effect as regards those who have gone or who may go to the front, but the status of all such shall be maintained.

THE FORESTRY BRANCH.

An Example in Co-ordination.

At the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, a plan has been put into practice of gathering the technical staff from time to time and having one of the number address them or read a paper on some topic connected with the work. The object is to keep those engaged on different parts of the work in touch with one another, so that all will be informed of the aims and work of the other sections, in order that work may be related and move forward with the greatest efficiency. At one of these meetings recently, Mr. H. Claughton Wallin, Chief of Surveys, read a paper on "Reconnaissance Surveys" in which he described the objects of these surveys, the dangers of ill-directed settlement, the endeavor to in-

crease agricultural prosperity, and the general policy of the Dominion Government in having them carried out. In the course of his paper Mr. Wallin stated that since 1909 the Forestry Branch had made reconnaissance surveys of more than 100,000 square miles in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Railway Belt in British Columbia at an average cost of 60 to 65 cents per square mile. Other meetings of a similar character are held at the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada under this Branch, which are located at McGill University, Montreal.

OBSERVATORY TENNIS.

During the summer months the regular series of games have been carried out in connection with the awarding of the cups which have been donated to the Observatory for annual competition. The winners of the various groups are as follows:

The King-Klotz cup, for senior singles, won by R. K. Young.

The Wilmot cup, for junior singles, won by J. R. O'Connell.

The Grant-Holden-Graham cup, for senior doubles, won by E. A. King and W. B. Fairbairn.

The Birks cup, for junior doubles, won by A. Steadworthy and N. W. Champagne.

A provincial clergyman recently announced that in the course of the week he expected to go on a mission to the heathen. "Why, my dear sir," one of his parishioners exclaimed, "you have never told us one word of this before; it leaves us unprepared! What shall we do?" "Brother," said the minister solemnly, "I shall not leave the town!"

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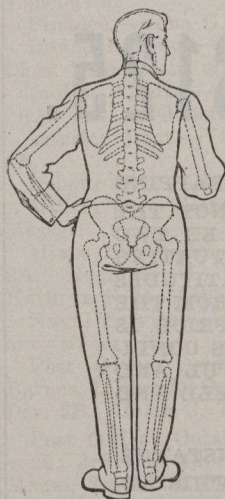
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CHEATING.

The United States Civil Service Commission recently proceeded, at Washington, against an applicant who made a false affidavit in a civil service application. The commission submitted the point that since the applicant's false statement was made under oath in a proceeding required by law, his offense was perjury. The court so held and the guilty applicant was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary.

In taking this aggressive action and in issuing a statement explaining it, the Federal Civil Service Commission has shown commendable zeal. Its action in this case should serve as a warning to anyone tempted to make a dishonest statement at any point in the process of securing a civil service position.—Civil Service News.



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Personals.

The following list includes changes in the personnel of the Service during the month of September, 1915, as far as obtainable. Division (Div.) refers to Inside Service only:

Appointments.

Agriculture.—Ezra W. Savage, Div. 2B.; Harry B. Sifton, Div. 2B.; Henry P. Desjardins, Div. 3B.; Laura A. McKinnon, Div. 3B.

Customs.—Raymond E. Lawrence, Messgr.; David W. Gibbons, Prev. Officer, Vancouver.

Finance.—Edna G. Moulds, Div. 3B.

Inland Revenue.—Fred. V. Granger, Jos. Chas. Dean, third class officers, London.

Indian Affairs.—Thos. H. Ogilvie, Div. 2B.; Chas. A. O'Reilly, Div. 3B.

Interior Dept.—Victor F. Murray, Div. 2B.

Labour Dept.—Hazel O. Davis, Div. 3B.

Militia and Defence.—Robt. H. Dart, Messgr.

Mines Dept.—Launcelet L. Bolton, Div. 2A.; Reginald T. Elworthy, Div. 2A.; Kathryn F. MacGibbon, Div. 3B.

Naval Service.—J. A. Motherwell, Fishery Officer, B.C.

Post Office Dept. (Inside)—Flora A. Barnes, Lillian D. Orr, Miss K. H. Davison, Div. 3B.; Helen G. Trumpour, Sorter.

Post Office (Outside).—Jos. O. F. Darveau; 3rd Clas Clerk, Quebec; Jos. J. Masse, 3rd Class Clerk, London; Eugene Nantel, 3rd Class Clerk, Montreal; Miss I. R. D. Lorsche, 3rd Class Clerk, Montreal; Hyacinthe Beaulieu, 3rd Class Clerk, Montreal; N. J. O. Gray, 3rd Class Clerk, Toronto; W. H. A. Eckhardt, Chife Clerk, Montreal; Clement Germain, Chief Clerk, Montreal.

Public Works—Clyde E. Turner, Div. 2B.

Trade and Commerce—Wilbert H. Frise, Div. 3B.

Promotions.

Post Office Dept.—A. M. Ward, to Class 1B., Moose Jaw; Miss Bessie W. Power, Miss Arleen E. Funnell, T. E. Bennett, to Class 3A., Kingston; Ernest A. Battram, Arthur L. McFarland, to Class 3A., Hamilton; Miss J. S. Orr, to Class 2B., Vancouver; A. Zenon Morin, to Class 1B., Montreal; H. J. Hartlye, to Class 2A., Brantford; E. C. Hiscock, W. J. White, to Class 2A., Kingston; J. Beveridge, to Class 3A., Ottawa; Clifton H. Drew, Albert E. Arnot, to Class 3A., London; Benjamin Kirk, to Class 3A., Toronto.

Inland Revenue—Antoine P. Cartier, to Collector, St. Hyacinthe.

Interior Dept.—J. P. MacMillan, to Div. 2A.; Godfrey P. Pereira, to Div. 1B.

Public Works.—G. Rene Barthe, to Div. 2A.

Resignations.

Agriculture.—John Francis Mackey.

Customs.—S. S. Lechtzier, Winnipeg; H. M. Moonye, Winnipeg; John S. Bassett, Rainy River; Thos. J. Emery, Niagara Falls; Chas. Summer, Aldergrove; Arthur T. Essery, Vancouver.

Finance.—Florence Bates.

Interior.—J. E. Laflamme.

Marine.—Jessie Gordon.

Mines.—A. J. Purcell.

Post Office (Inside)—Marie Robillard, V. E. Wood.

Post Office (Outside).—Alex. S. Davidson, Toronto; Ubald Bergeron, Emile Ladouceur, Montreal.

Transfers.

Louis Victor Benoit, Collector, St. Hyacinthe to Montreal; Ed. Jos. Chartrand, from Interior Dept. to Ottawa P. O.

Superannuations.

Richard Wilkinson, Quebec P. O.

General.

Mr. Thos. Richardson of the Customs staff, Chatham, Ont., is retiring after fifteen years of service.

The names of a number of civil servants appear in the report of the annual meeting of the Ottawa Branch of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. Three of the five retiring officers are: Messrs. A. St. Laurent, Asst. Deputy, Dpet. Public Works; W. J. Dick, of the Conservation Commission, and A. B. Lambe, of the Inland Revenue. Elected for the coming year are: Mr. John Murphy, Dept. Railways and Canals, to be chairman; J. B. Challies, Chief of Water Powers Branch, to be secretary-treasurer; A. T. Phillips, Superintendent of Rideau Canal, and R. de B. Coriveau, Dept. Public Works.

The poet "Low Rate," for several years a contributor to *The Civilian*, has completed a course of training at the Aviation School, Toronto, and is now a lieutenant in the Flying Corps.

Robert Fowler, private secretary to the Postmaster-General, has been promoted to the office of Assistant Deputy Postmaster-General.

J. C. Henderson, of the Post Office Inspector's Office, St. John, enjoyed a trip to Detroit and Washington in September.

Marriages.

On Wednesday, 6th October, Miss L. Penfold, of Vancouver, was united in marriage to Mr. J. A. Weart, Customs landing waiter, employed at the C. P. R. wharf. Mr. and Mrs. Weart made their honeymoon to Seattle and Portland, and on their re-

turn took up their residence at the Manhattan Apartments, Vancouver.

The wedding was solemnized in St. Mary's church, Ottawa, recently of Miss Beatrice Purcell, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Purcell, and Mr. Charles Ryan of the Militia Department. Rev. Father Fitzgerald conducted the ceremony.

The marriage took place on Monday, Oct. 18, in Westmount, of Miss Denise Gallimard, daughter of Mr. Paul Gallimard, C.E., Westmount, to Mr. Charles Edward Duckett, of Ottawa, translator of the House of Commons.

In Trinity church, St. John, N.B., on Sept. 1st, the wedding of Samuel Watt Wilkins to Miss Sophia E. B. Bayard was solemnized. The bride, who was unattended, was given in marriage by her cousin, Judge E. T. C. Knowles. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins left for Upper Canada for a wedding trip.

Mr. Thomas A. Smart, Customs Appraiser, Edmonton, was married to Miss Elizabeth Florence Driscoll on Sept. 18th at Edmonton. The honeymoon was spent in the Pacific Coast cities. Both were formerly of Ottawa.

Obituary.

There was an unusually large attendance at the funeral of Mr. Wm. M. Wallace, of the Customs service, St. John, recently deceased, from his late residence, Haymarket Square. The City Cornet Band, of which he was long a valued member, preceded the hearse, and the Customs service was largely represented. There was a great wealth of flowers, including a wreath from the Custom House staff.

The death occurred at St. John, N.B., a few weeks ago of Mr. Thomas H. Adams, in his sixty-ninth year. For the last thirty years he had been in the Civil Service, a valued member of the Dominion Public Works Department in St. John.

CUSTOMS DOING THEIR SHARE.

The Collector of Customs and staff at the port of St. John have pledged themselves to give a certain sum each month to the Patriotic Fund. The amount of \$80 for the month of September was handed over to the secretary of the Patriotic Fund, with the request that \$20 of this sum be given to the Red Cross.

The Regina Customs staff of 23 members have subscribed over \$1,000 to the Patriotic Fund during the first year of the war. They will continue to subscribe a day's pay a month until the end of the war.

Women's Column.

Statement of Red Cross Committee.

The last report of the Red Cross Committee of the Women's Branch of the C. S. Association of Ottawa appeared in *The Civilian* of May 14th, 1915.

The rooms in the Birks building have been open all summer and the following report will show that the women of the Civil Service have not been idle during the warmer weather.

Since the first of May, over 6,000 articles have been made and handed in to the Central Headquarters here, and the work is increasing every week.

A number of women come to the rooms each day from five to six to roll bandages, prepare work to be distributed and to make sheets, as the sheets are somewhat heavy to carry home.

The following is a list of the work done since the last report: 1,353 towels; 769 pillowslips, of which 6 were donated; 35 sheets; 224 pairs socks, of which 14 pairs were donated; 48 surgical shirts; 112 hospital shirts; 9 pairs pyjamas; 1,951 bandages, of which 378 were donated; 1,331 sponges, of which 49 were donated; 2 pairs wristlets; 7 scarfs; 50 mouth cloths; 25 wash cloths; 14 packages dressing pads, handkerchiefs, swabs, old cotton, cigarettes, etc., donated.

STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO RED CROSS.

Miss Helen Gould	\$ 5.00
Miss Ethel Dewar	1.00
Miss Helen Beard	5.00
Mr. Ross	4.00
Through Miss Dewar .....	.50
From sale of R. C. buttons	11.05
Cheque from Treas. W.B., C.S.A....	10.00
	<hr/>
	\$36.55

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cheque to Red Cross Headquarters (sale of buttons)	\$10.00
Mrs. Boehmer, cutting out at rooms	16.25
R. M. McMorran	4.25
Murphy-Gamble .....	.70
Garland & Co. ....	.70
Basket to carry supplies	1.00
	<hr/>
	\$32.90
On hand	\$3.65

This is a splendid record for the summer months, but we want to do better for the winter when comforts are even more necessary. Every woman in the Civil Service should be able to say, "I have done my little bit towards helping our men at the Front."

Lady Borden kindly gave her consent to speak to the women of the Civil Service on Red Cross work on Thursday evening, the 28th instant, in the Assembly Hall of the Y. W. C. A., and it is hoped a large number of the women of the Service will attend this meeting which takes place after *The Civilian* will have gone to press.

M. D. DOYLE,
Convener, Red Cross Committee.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed under this heading.

Latent Energy.

Editors of *The Civilian*:

Why is it that the Civil Service always lags behind in inaugurating its own collections for public charities? In recent editorials reference has been made to the desirability of having Civil Service contributions made as distinct units. Since your last issue two more failures to do this have been recorded.

The first was the appeal of the Association for the Blind. This appeal was made to all citizens a considerable time before it was especially directed to civil servants. Some civil servants made contributions in response to the general appeal before lists were opened in the Departments. Consequently the amount which will appear as the donation of the Civil Service body will be less than the actual amount contributed by it.

The second example of mismanagement was in connection with the Trafalgar Day benefit for the British Red Cross. On the morning of October 19th hundreds of civil servants received the circular from the central Ottawa committee. There was no expectation that a Civil Service collection would be made and a number of civil servants mailed cheques for substantial amounts to the treasurer of the Ottawa fund. From twenty-four to forty-eight hours later (varying in different Departments) the special appeal of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa was circulated. I presume it received a gratifying response, but it missed getting many (and those the largest) subscriptions because they had already been sent elsewhere.

Why is our own organization always lagging behind?

DISAPPOINTED.

Re Sunday Overtime Pay for Customs Officers.

Editors of *The Civilian*:

Just a word to utter a protest re the pay

for Sunday overtime to Customs officers. This money which is paid by steamship and railway corporations, amounting to 30 cents per hour, is, to say the least, wretched compensation for an hour's work on the Sabbath. This pay for Sunday work has remained unchanged for nearly a decade. During that period the pay for all work has been increased, even the salaries, but the pay for overtime (especially Sunday time) has remained stationary.

It is generally considered wrong to make a demand without having reasonable grounds for your contention. In support of this appeal I submit in evidence the fact that steamship and railway checkers receive 55 cents per hour for Sundays, while Customs officers receive but 30 cents for the same time. Even porters, whose chief work is pushing trunks, receive 50 cents per hour for Sunday work. My object in drawing attention to this matter is not actuated by the lure of more dollars, but to make the Department acquainted with the circumstances as they exist today. After the Department weigh the facts with the common sense that characterizes their work, I think they will become imbued with the idea that the remuneration is entirely inadequate for the purpose. Just imagine standing on the side of a dock in the winter time with the mercury hovering around zero, checking freight on Sunday for the munificent sum of 30 cents per hour!

I trust the readers of your journal, who are affected by this argument, will consider this and give it their moral support, and also (if necessary) to sign a memorial asking the Government to have the pay for Sunday increased.

In concluding this short epistle I venture the prediction that any tribunal composed of business men could render but one verdict, in face of the conditions existing, that is the pay does not compensate one for an hour's work on Sunday.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for trespassing on your space,

M. S. REGAN.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 18, 1915.

WHY CHAUFFEURS NEVER SMILE.

As omnibus and hansom drivers, London cabbies were once a round, rubicund, jolly, smiling lot, but as chauffeurs of motor omnibuses and taxicabs they are gloomy, grim, silent, taciturn, with stern, set faces. At least 80 per cent of these long-faced persons were once drivers of horses. The motor-car with its increased speed is to blame for it all.—Dumb Animals, Boston.

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THE POSTAL JOURNAL

VOL. I.

OCTOBER 29, 1915

No. 2

*Edited under the auspices of
The Postal Clerks' Association of the Dominion of Canada.*

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The Association Aims.

1. To obtain for all Post Office clerks one day in each week for a day of rest.
2. To impress upon the Government our desire that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, such eight hours to be completed within twelve hours and to consist of not more than two attendances.
3. That seven hours constitute a day's work between the hours of 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.
4. To obtain time off for all overtime worked or payment in lieu thereof.
5. To secure equal conditions for all Post Office clerks, whether employed in semi-staff or city offices.
6. To abolish, by any and every means in its power, the patronage system, at the same time bringing all possible pressure to bear upon the Government in order to obtain the adoption of the merit system throughout the entire Civil Service.
7. To secure, as a reward for merit and long and faithful service, the higher positions in the Postal Service, knowing that such positions can be filled more advantageously from the rank and file of the service than by the appointment of individuals having no knowledge of Postal work.
8. To stimulate and foster organization among Post Office clerks, believing, as we do, that by this method only is it possible to obtain justice at the hands of the Department and equal rights for all.

OUR CREED.

This convention desires to go on record as being unanimously in favour of the extension of the merit system to cover all clerks in the Postal Service. The convention considers that it is most desirable, in the interests of the Post Office Department, its employees and the general public, that promotions be given for merit only, thereby eliminating the baneful influence of the patronage system, so much in evidence in this Department. Further, in the opinion of the convention, it is considered to be of the utmost importance in the interests of the Dominion that appointments to the service be placed immediately under the jurisdiction of a commission. The system of appointment under the patronage system is entirely wrong and debars many desirable applicants from entry into the Service, at the same time throwing open the door to any person, desirable or otherwise, who possesses the necessary influence to pull the party strings.—(Resolution passed at annual convention at Vancouver, July, 1915.)

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE.

Many of the conditions at present prevailing, under which postal clerks labour, are anything but just, healthy, or satisfactory. Who are responsible for the conditions under which Civil Servants work?

If you are a postal clerk, you may say your Postmaster, but he is controlled by the Post Office Department, which Department is in turn responsible to the Government. But we must go a step further—the Government is controlled by the public at large. If, then, we desire to remedy those conditions that we consider unsatisfactory, we must start at the proper place,—the beginning, and, by every available means at our command, enlighten the public as to those conditions. Once we have public opinion and the public's sympathy with us, we shall find that we shall obtain the objects that we have in view in a very short time compared to the time it will take us battling on alone. We cannot expect, nor should we wish the general public to give us any great amount of attention during the present national crisis, but we should ever be prepared to use every opportunity offered us to further our aims and demands. In such a matter as this every member has an opportunity of helping on our association.

TRANSFERS.

One of the most important topics taken up by the Postal Clerks' Association in convention this year, is the question of transfers and reinstatements. As our worthy secretary, in his letter to the Postmaster-General on the subject, so truly said, these questions have always been very sore points with the rank and file of the city post offices. So far as the matter of transfers is concerned it must be understood that we are not referring to legitimate transfers which should be exchanges rather than transfers. Item nine of the convention's report asks that such transfers be allowed, which is a good thing, for in some cases, sickness, for example, it is imperative that a man have a climatic change. No, if it is the "political transfers" that cause the trouble and dissatisfaction, and this affects the West to a much greater extent than it does our Eastern brothers, as, in the past, the transfers have in nearly all cases been westward. In many of these cases there has been no justice at all.

When a new city office is established, there is naturally a need for experienced hands and it is only good business to appoint such men to the responsible positions.

But in the other cases this is the effect. For example, suppose an office has one first class clerk, No. 2A class, but several men in Class 2B. The day is coming when another one or two first class clerks can be appointed in that office. In the meantime from some other office there comes a second class clerk, grade A, thus compelling local second class men to mark time still longer than they otherwise would have had to do. What is to prevent the Department, under existing conditions, from shipping several such men to one office, if they so wished, in which case the local men, men who had risen from \$600 a year, would find their progress suddenly stopped dead. If there is no justice in the above, there appears to be still less in the cases of many reinstatements. In the past, during good business times, clerks have quit because they thought they saw better prospects ahead in the outside business world, real estate booms and so on. These men go out and reap the benefit of the good times and then when the outlook appears dark and threatening they turn round for shelter, endeavouring to obtain their old status in the Post Office. Other clerks get suspended for various reasons, some of whom apparently have the power to get reinstated in the same position as they were previously in. This sort of thing does not give the well behaved clerks much encouragement.

UNITY.

The following is an extract from an editorial in the "Union Postal Clerk," and surely fits the case of numerous Canadian postal organizations, as much as those to whom it is meant to apply, viz,—the two postal organizations in the United States:

"That amalgamation of the two post office clerks' organizations is now an imperative necessity should appeal to all thinking members of either organization. That eventually carriers, as well as railway mail clerks will find it most expedient to join hands with the post office clerks for the formation of one great, solid organization of postal employes for the then more effective furtherance of their identical interests, is plainly evident in view of present intolerable conditions from both service and organization viewpoint. . . . This unfortunate animosity of the Department is no doubt aggravated by the existence of too many organizations, the consolidation of which into one big body would be more practicable and more beneficial to all concerned and would also tend to stifle the reactionary cry of the Department that there is too much organization.

“From an organization viewpoint the division of the army of post office clerks, particularly factions whose interests are identical with the membership of either one clamouring for amelioration of working conditions, is detrimental to every clerk in the service. The Congress, as well as the Department, is, of course, aware of this division in the ranks, and this is one of the paramount reasons why Congress views with calm indifference—at least in most instances—the most vital issues brought to their attention.”

THE BALANCE SHEET.

Balance Sheet of the Postal Clerks' Association of Western Canada for the Year 1914-1915.

RECEIPTS.

Balance brought forward—	
Cash in bank	\$294.91
Cash on hand	2.33
Per capita tax—	
Vancouver, balance	\$26.50
Winnipeg, balance	80.00
Regina	41.25
Prince Albert	6.50
Port Arthur	5.50
New Westminster	9.00
Moose Jaw	19.50
Saskatoon	28.50
Calgary	53.25
Moose Jaw .....	.75
Brandon	11.25
Victoria	39.00
Edmonton	30.00
	351.00
Sale of stationery to branches ...	10.50
Sale of buttons and Constitutions.	13.50
Donation from Calgary Branch ..	10.00
Interest on Bank account	5.80
	\$688.04

EXPENSES.

Convention expenses—	
President	\$22.00
Vice-President	65.70
Secretary	67.30
Treasurer	83.45
	\$238.45
Stationery	22.95
General	15.69
Postage	9.42
Balance on hand—	
Secretary	\$ 71.30
Treasurer	4.22
In Bank	326.01
	\$401.53
	\$688.04

PATRIOTISM.

The following figures, from nine branches to date, show that postal clerks are making a very creditable showing in Canada's overseas army. Around 22½ per cent of our association is surely a record of which we can justly be proud:

Office.	Members.	On Active Service.
Brandon	16	3
Calgary	75	21
Edmonton.	50	14
Lethbridge	18	4
New Westminster..	12	1
Prince Albert .. .	16	5
Regina	61	11
Vancouver	114	23
Winnipeg.	178	33

The figures of the other branches have not been received up to the present.

SYMPATHY.

The sympathy of the association is extended to the Postmaster-General, whose brother, Lt.-Col. H. R. Casgrain, is seriously ill. Lt.-Col. Casgrain has for some time been in charge of one of the base hospitals in connection with the campaign in the Dardanelles.

BRANCH NOTES.

Secretaries please note: If this feature of *The Civilian* is to be a success the editor must have more news than he is at present getting. Calgary and Vancouver are not the only branches, nor is this column meant only for their use.

Owing to the fact that this copy had to be ready before the first issue was circulated, nothing very great was expected in the way of contributions, but now we're under way there must be a continual supply or we shall not be able to give the new Postal clerk subscribers to *The Civilian* the same amount of "Postal items" as we hoped to do.

Calgary.

The October monthly meeting of this branch was a great deal better attended than any during the past few months. Among other things the meeting transacted the following business: Elected a committee, composed of Messrs. Speechly, Hives and Brown, to look after all social events in connection with our association; decided to meet at 7.30 p.m. in future instead of at 8 o'clock; instructed the secretary to take up the question of overdue second-class clerkships; referred the question of uniformity of working hours in

the local office to the Executive Committee to deal with; appointed Mr. R. Strange agent for *The Civilian*.

As we haven't all gone to the front, not yet anyway, it may be of interest to tell something of what the stay-at-homes are doing. The clerks in this office decided to contribute monthly, so long as the war lasts, to what is known as the Calgary Postal Clerks' Patriotic Fund. The energetic committee in charge of this fund is composed of Messrs. Scott, Boothman, Boode, Holden, Cunningham and Venables, *ex-officio*. Also there is another way in which we try to do our part. We have a tobacco fund the object of which is to provide a quantity of smokes, etc., every week for all local clerks in the firing line, so that our comrades-in-arms, although so far from us, may know that our thoughts are with them continually.

At a recent meeting of the Sick Benefit Society, Mr. F. M. Davies tendered his resignation as secretary, owing to the fact that he expects soon to be on active service. Mr. Davies has passed his medical examination for the Army Medical Corps and is only waiting permission to absent himself from the despatch staff. Too much cannot be said for the painstaking way Mr. Davies has handled this benefit scheme and no discredit will be passed on his successor if we say that he will be greatly missed. There would have been no such society in existence in this office were it not for the late secretary, who originally suggested the idea and did all the necessary hard work in connection with the formation of this affair. Good luck to you, Fred! and may you never need sick benefit on the firing line. Mr. F. Paekman was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the above resignation.

Any who suffer from sleeplessness may possibly find that an arm-chair and the Postal Laws and Regulations may do the trick. For further particulars apply to the clerk in charge of the Stamp Branch.

A certain clerk, well known in association circles, is experiencing great difficulty these days in seeing his feet from an upright position. Any suggestions in the way of a remedy should be sent to the enquiry wicket.

Vancouver Branch.

The question of making meetings of the different branches of the Association sufficiently attractive to the members to ensure a good attendance is one which has doubtless given the various branch committees much thought. Many plans have been tried, with varying success, but the Vancouver committee seem to have solved the difficulty in their new venture. Meet-

ings were formerly held in a room, the use of which was kindly granted by the superintendent R. M. Service, but it was thought advisable to secure a meeting place with better facilities in the way of seating accommodation, etc., and by way of an experiment the Lesser Hall in the Oddfellows' Building was engaged for the October meeting. It was announced that in addition to the business to be transacted, a concert would be held, and the response to this invitation astonished even the committee. The attendance was quadrupled, and with the concert in view, the business was transacted in record time. Then the members settled down to enjoy the treat in store, and—well, we never knew before what talent there was in the Vancouver office. Several of our regular artists contributed their quota, and then the chairman, "Doc" Allen, our worthy president, announced that everyone called on would be required to do his bit,—and they did it in no uncertain way. The contributors to the programme were Messrs. Holden, Nash, Eve, MacCullough, Haworth, Walker, Middlemiss, Black, Allen, Hargreaves, Davidson, and Renwick, and Mr. J. E. Holden acted in an able and efficient manner as accompanist. The evening was voted a complete success and it is the intention of the committee to run a series of these social evenings throughout the winter months, the programme being varied each time to include music, debates, whist drive, etc. By so doing it is hoped to make the meetings attractive to all members and with the larger attendance assured, the decisions come to by the meetings will be more representative of the Branch as a whole than has previously been the case.

Another of our members, Mr. J. S. Shaw, has proceeded on active service. He goes with the 72nd Regiment, Seaforth Highlanders of Canada. The "Kilties" seem to find great favour amongst our boys.

Another enterprise which has engaged the attention of several members of the Vancouver Branch has been the establishment, under the auspices of the Board of School Trustees, of an evening class for the study of subjects required for the qualifying examination. About 30 members having signified their desire to attend such a class, the School Board were approached in the matter and all arrangements have now been completed. The class meets on Tuesday and Thursday nights from October to March, and the fees are nominal. In fact all fees are returned to students making 80 per cent of attendances, so that an excellent opportunity is being given our members to qualify for this examination without expense.

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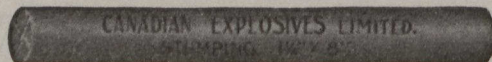
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