

THE CIVILIAN

VOL. VII.

NOVEMBER 27, 1914.

No. 16

"Pull," and Its Influence.

Success and Power Comes from Motors, Not from Trailers—Self-respect Vanishes as Soon as "Pulls" Are Accepted—Condemnation Finally Comes.

(By Janet Brooks.)

There is nothing in this world that is worth so much as "a pull," but it is the kind of pull that is located in the one who would advance rather than in his friends. It is the kind of pull that develops into a push when necessity arises. There is nothing in this world more disgusting and at the same time more pitiable than a man or woman, young or old, who believes in pulls that exist outside of their own selves and who are not averse to using these means of self-advancement.

The world at large thoroughly hates a "climber," no matter along what line his ambition leads him. No matter what the seeming success of the climber may be, the same end awaits him that is meted out to the traitor among men and the drone among bees. The climber is both traitor and drone. He fawns on those who seem in a position to advance his own interests, and he gives nothing for the favours received.

Perhaps the sturdy oak attracts the mistletoe; perhaps the live oak attracts, by its very power and perfection, the fragile Spanish moss which eventually saps every particle of strength from the giant. There seems to be throughout nature a pairing off of parasites and workers, and in this way it comes about possibly that the climber is a dispensation of Providence. But no one is compelled to be a climber in the parasitic sense; there is a chance for every one to pull his own load instead of being pulled, and every one who wishes to become master of his own soul must not be above hardship and struggle. If the goal is not worthy the effort, it is an easy matter to change the goal.

But, as in nature, everyone must "keep-a-movin'." Success comes from the motor and not from the trailer; self-respect comes from individual effort, not from borrowed or begged advantageous positions. No favour that cannot be repaid in value is of any use whatever to the recipient. The one who receives a dollar in charity must repay the dollar in an energetic attempt to mend his broken fortunes or he is no more than a certain amount of avoirdupois instead of so much dynamic energy. The man who is waiting to utilize a "pull" is worse than useless.

THE FIRST TO FALL.

Louis DeNoailles, translator on the staff of the House of Commons, was killed in battle on the River Ypres.

M. DeNoailles is the first Civil Servant to lose his life in the present war. When hostilities commenced he was summoned home to France to take his place as an officer in the army of his native land. After noble service in that part of the theatre of war where the fighting has been most desperate, he received the soldier's crown of martyrdom, falling at the head of his men, shot through the head.

News of M. DeNoailles' death came to friends in Ottawa via Bordeaux, and caused a profound sensation and deep grief in the circles of his acquaintance.

Deceased was but thirty-eight years of age and belonged to a family of aristocratic standing in France. On coming to Canada he became naturalized as a British subject, and for four years had been connected with the translation staff of the House of Commons. His marriage to a French lady had been arranged to take place at an early date when the outbreak of war caused its postponement.

COATS SUCCEEDS PARÉ.

R. H. Coats, editor of the "Labour Gazette," was unanimously selected to succeed Arthur Paré as President of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa at the annual convention on the evening of the 17th.

When the business of electing officers came before the meeting the name of Mr. Paré, who had most acceptably filled the chief office for two years, was promptly placed in nomination. The Secretary then read a letter from Mr. Paré, in which he stated that, because of serious illness in his family, it would be impossible for him to longer hold the presidency, and he declined re-election should his name be mentioned in that connection.

Secretary Walter Todd then paid a warm personal tribute to Mr. Paré, and later the meeting adopted a resolution ex-

pressing appreciation of his excellent services.

Mr. Todd placed in nomination the name of Mr. Coats, and seconders sprang up in all parts of the hall. No other name was heard, and Mr. Coates was declared elected with enthusiastic acclamation.

In accepting office, the new President recalled that he had attended the first meeting of the organization of the Association, had been elected to office then, prophesied a year of hard work for the



R. H. COATS,

Elected President Civil Service Association of Ottawa.

Association and its officers, and appealed for hearty and undivided support.

and had been in some office ever since. He When nominations for Vice-presidents were called for it was announced that W. J. Lynch, I.S.O., declined re-election, he being determined to devote himself to the advancement of the Civil Service Mutual

Benefit Association. This left both positions open, and Messrs. Walter Todd and E. F. Drake (Interior) were chosen to fill them without division.

Mr. Todd's promotion was followed by the unanimous advancement of J. C. O'Connor from the treasurership to the secretaryship, this being declared another demonstration of the merit system.

Messrs. Dechene, W. A. Code, Lindsay, Marion and Miss Tremblay were nominated for treasurer. The three latter withdrew,



ARTHUR PARE,

Retired President Civil Service Association
of Ottawa.

and, after a ballot, Mr. Dechene (Assistant Accountant, Department of Railways and Canals) was declared elected.

Consideration of the annual reports of the officers and Executive Committee (which are printed in full in this issue) occupied the meeting for some time. All were adopted without objection.

Section 28 of the Constitution was

amended so that the fee collectable from an affiliated society shall hereafter be \$5 per annum, instead of 5 cents per member per annum.

There was some discussion on the financial relations between the Government and temporary Civil Servants who had gone to the war. The matter was referred to the new Executive.

Similar action was taken in regard to further organized effort on behalf of the Patriotic Fund. Several speakers advocated a further contribution by the Inside Service, expressing a preference for the monthly plan. In an informal announcement regarding the collection already made, Secretary Todd said that 3,235 signatures had been recorded and \$7,500 in cash received. Several thousand dollars is yet to come in.

THE REFUGE.

(By Kenneth Proctor Littauer.)

When you're down and out, and your light
burns low,

And you'd sell your soul for a scrap of
hope;

When the world is grey and your blood
runs slow

And you've reached the end of your
ragged rope;

When you look back over the dreary years,

In search of one that has borne fruit,

With eyes that have lost the gift of tears

In the sterile dust of the weary route:

Get out where the winds from the ocean
sweep,

Where the sea-gulls scream and the
waves leap free;

Where the big woods echo the sounding
deep,

The boom of the rollers' harmony;

Go forth bare-headed beneath the sky,

When night has come and the stars blink
down;

Where, safe from the city's sooty cry,

From the dirty clutch of the man-made
town,

You can tear the load from your inner
heart,

And cast away all the self-made sin,

And stiffen your back for a clean new
start,

And smiling at Fate go back—to win!

The Roll of Honour.

With the date of departure of the Canadian army division from England for the seat of war growing nearer, it appears that all the names of Civil Servants who are with the various units of the division have not yet been sent in for the Roll of Honour. Several lists have come to hand since the last issue of *The Civilian*, and it is believed that others are being prepared. In the West, Civil Servants' organizations are taking active interest in making the Roll complete. The example is a good one to follow. Before very long publication of the names of Civil Servants who have enlisted for the second contingent will be commenced, and correspondents are requested to prepare lists of these and forward them at an early date. Names of first contingent men received since last issue form our

Eighth List.

- Lieut. Maurice Brook, formerly of Egyptian army, Post Office clerk, Moose Jaw, 60th Rifles.
- Sergt. James Boyle, letter carrier, Moose Jaw, 60th Rifles.
- Fred Farmer, letter carrier, Moose Jaw, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.
- W. M. Holmes, Post Office clerk, Moose Jaw, 27th Light Horse.
- Leon R. deCrozet, Post Office clerk, Moose Jaw, French Reservist.
- W. L. McLaren, Militia Department, Ottawa, 3rd Field Co., Canadian Engineers.
- Lieut. R. D. Thexton, Militia Dept., Ottawa, 3rd Field Co., Canadian Engineers.
- L. A. Lamplough, Militia Dept., Ottawa, 23rd Battery, C. F. A.
- Lieut. J. S. B. Macpherson, Militia Dept., Ottawa, 8th Brigade, C.F.A.
- A. V. Burton, Railway Mail clerk, Saskatchewan, 60th Rifles.
- S. Walker, Railway Mail clerk, Saskatchewan, 20th Border Horse.
- H. J. Reynolds, Railway Mail clerk, Saskatchewan, 95th Rifles.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

In the two weeks which have elapsed since the compilation of the last article on Civil Service contributions to the Patriotic Fund a new file of correspondence has accumulated. A few extracts from the letters serve to continue the story of the good work going on all over the Dominion. Again the isolated and poorly-paid employees are putting their more favoured brethren to the blush, for their small contributions necessarily represent a greater self-sacrifice than do the larger gifts of well-paid officials.

D. L. Daigle, of Point Sapin, N.B., sends his order for a day's pay, which amounts to \$1.25.

H. F. Burke, light-keeper at Clapperton Island, Ont., send \$10 from himself and \$5 from his family, and adds: "If further contributions are required, let me know."

The Collector of Customs of the Port of Montreal reports that his staff has subscribed and paid in \$1,700.

The Collector of Customs at North Portal, Sask., reports for the staff at that place and for Estevan and Marienthal. At North Portal each man contributes, during

September, October and November, amounts varying from \$2 to \$5 per month. Eleven men, in the three ports, give \$82 in all.

At Vancouver practically every man on the Customs staff is contributing every month.

The "British Columbia Dredging Fleet War Fund" has been organized, with Supt. J. L. Nelson as President, and E. A. Burns as Secretary-Treasurer. There are 254 members, and they pay in about \$800 per month to the Fund.

At Maple Creek, Sask., the Dominion Lands Office staff and inspectors contribute a day's pay each month.

Branches of the Department of Public Works at Victoria, B.C., are giving a day's pay per month, beginning with September.

Men of the Dominion Public Works Agency at Edmonton are contributing \$181.76 per month to the Patriotic Fund.

Every man of the Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Office staff at Calgary, also the Ranch, Homestead and Timber inspectors, gave a day's pay and many gave more. A plan of monthly contributions is being arranged. The first payment from this staff was \$140.

The Royal Northwest Mounted Police contribution amounts to \$865.98 per month.

The Collector of Inland Revenue at Brantford reports that all officers in his division have contributed liberally and will continue to contribute during the continuation of the war.

Employees of the Department of Public Works at the Temiskaming dam have sent in \$50.

Ottawa Post Office staff paid in \$50.

The staff of the Post Office Inspector's office, Ottawa, subscribed and paid \$83.51.

St. John, N.B., Post Office staff is contributing \$54.22 every month.

In Ottawa, as in many other cities and towns, some little temporary confusion has arisen through contributions being paid to treasurers of different sections of the fund. Some cheques have gone to local treasurers and some to the Minister of Finance. These little difficulties will eventually be straightened out. They arose from the eager enthusiasm of the contributors, who organized, raised funds and sent them in before a complete Dominion-wide plan could be perfected and instructions sent to everyone concerned. In any case, the money has gone to aid the noble work for which it was intended. *The Civilian* is glad to receive and publish authentic information of all contributions by individual or organizations of Civil Servants, no matter to whom the money was paid.

At the annual convention of the Ottawa Association the matter of a further contribution to the Fund was considered and referred to the new Executive Committee for action. There is a strong feeling in the Ottawa Service that something more should be done. When the one day's pay was collected in October many Civil Servants felt that they wanted to do more for the cause and individual subscriptions to the Fund, for which the Service as a whole gets no credit, totalled thousands of dollars. Many of these subscriptions are to be paid in installments, and, of course, such contributors could not be expected to immediately start paying into another Civil Service fund. For this reason a second collection in the Ottawa Service would not realize nearly as much money as the first did.

INSIDE SERVICE CONTRIBUTION TO THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Statement of Signatures reported since date of previous Statement, Oct. 27th, 1914.

No.	Department.	Perma- nents.	Tempor- aries.	Total.
1	House of Commons Staff.....	97	10	107
2	Archives Department.....	30	19	49
3	Labour Department.....	27	4	31
4	Library of Parliament.....	14	2	16
5	Mines Department:—			
	Mines Branch, additional.....	3	.....	3
	Geological Survey, “.....	31	6	37
6	Railways Department, “.....	4	.....	4
7	Marine “.....	5	.....	5
8	Public Works “.....	19	.....	19
9	Interior “.....	429	.....	429
10	Naval Service “.....	4	10	14
11	Militia “.....	.....	1	1
12	Post Office “.....	28	2	30
13	Finance “.....	1	.....	1
14	Trade and Commerce “.....	1	.....	1
15	Comm. of Conservation “.....	.....	12	12
16	Senate Staff “.....	2	.....	2
		695	66	761
	Less transferred to Outside Service List....	.....	9	9
		695	57	752
	Previously reported.....	2828	138	2966
	Totals reported to Nov. 21st, 1914.....	3523	195	3718

WALTER TODD,

For Secretary Civil Service Association
of Ottawa

Ottawa, November 23rd, 1914.

POSITIONS VACANT.

The Civil Service Commission will receive applications for filling two positions as draughtsmen in the Survey Division of the Department of Militia and Defence, sub-division 2B, initial salary \$1,200.

2. One mining engineer, Statistical Division, Mines Branch, Department of Mines, 2A, \$1,600.

3. Female clerk, Department of Mines, 2B, \$800.

4. Six temporary technical clerks, Topographical Surveys, \$100 per month, the most satisfactory to be permanently employed after six months.

STILL AT LARGE.

There was an old guy called the Kaiser,
Who tried to get over the Yser;

As he fell in the drink,
Said I, from the brink,

“I’d sooner ’twere you, sir, than I, sir.”

The Department of Trade and Commerce has been flooded with demands for its recipe book, “Apple Delights,” and fruit growers say that the Department’s advertising campaign has greatly stimulated the home market.

INSIDE SERVICE CONTRIBUTION TO THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Statement of further Subscriptions received since October 27th, 1914.

Department.	Amount Received.												
Archives.....	174 43												
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Commisson of Conservation.....	50 83												
Customs	1,152 50												
Finance—Additional	1 88												
House of Commons Staff.....	593 28												
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Mines—Mines Branch	246 61												
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Naval Service — Additional.....	25 69												
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	25 69												
Public Works	94 43												
Railways and Canals	21 09												
Railway Commission Staff.....	299 27												
Senate Staff.....	172 43												
Trade and Commerce	235 81												
	\$5,752 65												
Previously remitted.....	4,482 10												
	\$10,234 75												

WALTER TODD,
For Secretary Civil Service Association
of Ottawa.

Ottawa, November 23rd, 1914.

NOTES.

Farmers in the western peninsula of Ontario were alarmed by the actions of mysterious strangers who erected high wooden towers in lonely places and exchanged signals at night by means of lights. The "suspects" proved to be field men of the Geodetic Survey of Canada.

The Hudson Bay Railway will be 420 miles long. Grading has been finished on over three hundred miles and steel has been laid 180 miles out from LePas.

J. H. Grisdale, Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, estimates that there is a fifty per cent. increase in the area prepared for cultivation in the Prairie Provinces.

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

Ottawa, Nov. 27, 1914

SIR ROBERT BORDEN IN HALIFAX PLATFORM.

A thorough and complete reformation of the laws relating to the Civil Service should be put into effect, so that future appointments shall be made by an independent commission acting upon the report of examiners after competitive examination. I am convinced that we shall perform a great public duty by establishing in this country that system which prevails in Great Britain, under which a member of Parliament has practically no voice in or control over any appointment to the Civil Service.

To use the power of filling positions in the public service as a reward for party service and without regard to the character and capacity of the individual selected is a gross breach of a solemn public trust. A private trustee so dishonouring his office would be subject to punishment by the criminal law.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

The privilege of free speech is one of the inalienable legacies bequeathed to British peoples as one of the results of the struggle for a free democracy. Rarely is this privilege denied the people by the authorities. During the Boer war the justice of the British cause became a subject of political controversy. Events may occur, however, which are destined to upset both law and tradition. With all due allowance for the fine spirit of toleration which distinguishes British institutions, such a time would appear to have arrived with the present war. With the imminent downfall of civilization and religion, and the threatened loss of nationality, most of us have grown intolerant of those who eat at our table and yet sympathize with the ogre who may kill our children in their beds.

The Civilian does not "always see eye to eye" (as the politicians put it) with Canadian governments, especially in their administration of the patronage system. But *The Civilian* heartily approves of an act of administration as reported in the Welland "Tribune," as follows:—

Deputy Inspector of Immigration Jonas House, of Bridgeburg, has been notified by the Department at Ottawa that his services have been dispensed with, as a result of charges filed against him several weeks ago, alleging that he was disloyal to Canada and the British Government.

The Government's decision is the result of an investigation conducted by Traveling Inspector of Immigration J. D. Reynolds, who was here recently and heard both sides of the story. It was alleged that House upheld the Teutonic side of the great European struggle in an argument in the Canadian Customs office in the Michigan Central station, and that in other arguments he expressed sentiments deeply marked with favour for the cause of the German war lord.

The Civilian has been at war since August 4th, and has become intolerant of those who offer aid or sympathy to the powers against which our Empire is contending. A man finds himself besieged in his mother's house. The enemy, besides hurling shells at the house, casts reflections and imprecations against the mother's good name. Within the house is a lukewarm brother, who says: "Hold! not so fast! Perhaps these 'Germans' are right and mother deserves all they say about her." The law of heredity will overrule the bye-law of free speech. The brother who is not with us in this particular visitation had much better be listed in the opposing column.

* * *

No more thoroughly appropriate action has been taken by any civil service association in a long time than that of the Ottawa organization in electing R. H. Coats its president. What Mr. Coats has done for that association, for the Federation, and for the Civil Service upward movement in Canada only those who have been closely associated with him in his long and arduous labours can understand. That the honour of the chief office has been so long deferred was no fault of the members of the association, for Mr. Coats has been frequently pressed to accept the presidency, but, heretofore, always persisted in declining. For a number of years Mr. Coats was Secretary of both the Ottawa Association and the Federation, and to the heavy responsibilities of those offices added to chief editorship of *The Civilian*. His successors in each of these offices have had cause to marvel at the success with which he had dis-

charged the duties of all. Mr. Coats is a hard worker, and, as he gently intimated in his inauguration remarks, he intends to keep the Executive and the whole Ottawa Association hustling during the coming year.

* * *

The Ottawa Association has a very strong staff of officers this year. As Secretary, Vice-President Walter Todd did grand work. He is a cool and well-informed counsellor, and a man who gets things done. His successor in the secretaryship, J. C. O'Connor, has been, for two years, the best treasurer the association ever had. He not only kept the finances safe and straight, but he spent weeks of his own time each year in drumming up the membership. The splendid increase of enrollment is more largely due to Mr. O'Connor's efforts than to any other cause. E. F. Drake, elected Vice-President, has been a valuable member of the Executive and of its sub-committees. His advancement is well-deserved. A. M. Dechene should make an active and efficient treasurer and work well with the strong company in which he is placed. Given a good executive committee, the Ottawa Association should make marked advances this year.

* * *

The Civil Service of Canada has lost its first member in the present war. Particulars of the heroic death of M. de Noailles, of the House of Commons staff, will be found elsewhere in this issue. His name will stand first in a new "Roll of Honour," our pride in which will be mingled with sadness. Hundreds of gallant young men of the Service will

soon be facing the foe, and, doubtless, there will be news again and again of those who will return no more. Our men at the front will do their duty bravely, and make the sacrifices demanded of them as willingly as do those nearest and dearest to them at home who have bidden them go forth in freedom's cause.

* * *

The annual financial statement of the Civil Service Savings and Loan Association, to be found in this issue, is worthy of careful perusal. It shows a steady advance along all the lines of the society's business. Approximately there are a hundred and thirty more shares of stock held by members now than there were a year ago,—ample testimony of the confidence and satisfaction of the members. Despite the long strain of hard times, deposits remain normal. An apparent decline in this account, shown by the statement, was due to a heavy temporary withdrawal just at the end of the year. The amount withdrawn by the depositor will be re-deposited in a short time. Shareholders have received the usual five per cent. dividend, ample sums have been transferred to the reserve and provident funds, certain liabilities carried over from former years have been paid, and there is still a balance undivided. Verily, a fine record for a conservative organization!

* * *

The present would seem an opportune time for Civil Service organizations to take up seriously the question of reducing the cost of living to themselves by co-operation.

The co-operative movement in Great

Britain was started both in Scotland and England by weavers, and it has thriven best among trades union people, probably because of class solidarity. Since the Rochdale pioneers opened their little store in 1844 the movement has grown by leaps and bounds, until its trade, in 1912 (the oldest statistics available), amounted to the enormous sum of £122,885,411, and £13,289,306 in dividends were returned to its 2,876,892 members and others who traded at the various societies. It has, in Great Britain, two stupendous wholesale societies, the largest in the world, and owns mills and factories almost too numerous to mention. Besides, it has established its own bank, with all the power that control of its own finances gives to a great institution.

Are Civil Servants less intelligent and far-sighted than the trades unionists of Great Britain? Would it not be splendid if they could do for themselves and their fellow-citizens what other Britons have done? There are twenty-six co-operative enterprises in the Dominion at present affiliated with the Co-operative Union of Canada. Ten of these are to be found among iron and steel workers and coal miners; nine are in factory and railroad centres, while the remaining seven are in large centres, like Winnipeg, New Westminster, London and Ottawa, and in a few smaller places in the Western Provinces.

Every co-operative enterprise successfully established is a step towards a better distributive system than at present prevails, a more advantageous purchasing power, and the greater control of manufacture both in qual-

ity and price. For example, the Civil Service Store in Ottawa sold, this season, nearly a thousand tons of coal to its members, at a saving of one dollar per ton for early deliveries. If the Canadian co-operative movement had a thousand outlets instead of only twenty-six, and had a central purchasing agency or wholesale society, it could buy and distribute goods to far greater advantage than at present.

Outside of Ottawa co-operative activities in the Service have been reported only from Winnipeg and Toronto. Montreal was to appoint a committee to look into the matter, but no news of its findings has yet come to hand. *The Civilian* will be glad to hear from associations desiring to study the question.

THE LOAN SOCIETY.

The usual unanimity characterized the annual meeting of the Civil Service Savings and Loan Society on Tuesday evening. All the retiring officers and members of boards were re-elected except those who, for private reasons, asked to be relieved of their offices. Among the latter are P. A. Gay, who is managing another splendidly successful co-operative society, and E. E. Stockton, whose business keeps him out of the city for a good part of the year.

The officers elected were:—

President—Wm. Mackenzie.

Vice-President—Nap. Desjardins.

Manager—F. S. James.

Board of Supervision—G. D. Finlayson, A. H. Brown, P. Marchand.

Board of Administration—H. LeB. Ross.

Board of Credit—J. S. Willoughby, J. C. O'Connor, E. S. Johnson.

The reports of officers and boards were received and adopted. The usual 5 per cent. dividend was declared.

Among those who participated in the evening's business were Dr. T. B. Flint,

Collingwood Schrieber, John Burns, A. D. Watson, Ernest Green, Thos. Smith, J. A. Ethier, S. J. Waggoner, G. A. Lindsay and T. J. Doyle. All the speakers agreed that the Society's affairs are on an amply safe footing, and that its business was never so satisfactory as it is now.

The financial statement appears elsewhere in this issue of *The Civilian*.

MANITOBA RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Association was held on November 7th, the President, W. McPherson, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

On the motion of F. Swinford, seconded by J. McPherson, the Secretary was instructed to write the late Postmaster General, the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, thanking him for what he had done for us while in office, and expressing our sympathy with him in his illness, and wishing him a speedy recovery.

On the motion of Mr. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. Hunt, the Secretary was instructed to write a letter congratulating A. Ferguson, one of our clerks, on his appointment to Inspector of Rural Mail Delivery at Saskatoon.

J. Barbour proposed, and H. Templeton seconded, "That this Association respectfully wishes to bring to the attention of the Postmaster General, that as the postal corps attached to the first Canadian contingent was wholly recruited from Eastern Canada, we respectfully ask that the next postal corps selected to go to the front be recruited from Western Canada."—Carried.

On the motion of Mr. Swinford, seconded by J. McPherson, it was decided to keep all members on military service in good standing.

A. Book moved, and Mr. Lappin seconded, "That the Executive be empowered to send Christmas gifts to all mail clerks serving with the allied forces, and that they use their own judgment as to what to send."

It was moved by J. Bourke, and seconded by A. Gorman, "That the Secretary be

instructed to write and ask each division to bring up, at their next meeting, the matter of how mail clerks serving at the front would stand regarding their case examinations. Each Association is asked to make known its decision to the Secretary of the Western Federation, so that this matter can be discussed at their next meeting. This Association does not think it fair that these clerks should lose their case exams., if same are held whilst they are on military service."—Carried.

J. McPherson gave notice of motion that at the next regular meeting of this Association he would bring up the matter of getting a new design of button.

A nominating committee, consisting of Messrs. F. Swinford, I. Glasgow and A. G. McDonald, were appointed, same committee to meet at once and get out ballot papers for election of officers for the year 1915, and mail one ballot to each clerk, same to be returned, properly made out, to the Secretary on or before the 25th inst. The eight men declared elected would then meet and elect their own officers. The offices are: Representative to Western Federation, President, Vice-President, Sec.-Treas., Asst. Sec.-Treas., and three of an executive.

Mr. Hunt proposed, and Mr. Gorman seconded, that a vote of thanks be tendered the Alberta Association for courtesies shown our representative whilst in Calgary attending the meeting of the Western Federation.

The Secretary read correspondence from F. Grierson, Ottawa, dealing with Civil Service Federation and *Civilian* matters.

The Secretary read letters from the British Columbia and Alberta Associations and the Western Federation, dealing with Federation matters.

The Secretary read a detailed account of the Western Federation meeting held in Calgary on November 3rd, and our representative, W. McPherson, answered questions and gave explanations wherever needed.

Mr. Armstrong proposed, and Mr. McDonald seconded, "That a vote of thanks from this Association be accorded our representative for the able manner in which

he presented our case at the Calgary meeting."—Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

WESTERN RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS.

The Western Railway Mail Clerks' Federation held their semi-annual meeting in Calgary on Nov. 3, at which the four Western Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, were fully represented. Many important matters were discussed regarding the improvement of working conditions, insurance for mail clerks, affiliating with the Civil Service Federation of Canada, and the creating of a fund to furnish legal advice to any clerk injured on duty.

It was agreed by the delegates that with better and more sanitary cars that mails could be handled a good deal better and to the better satisfaction of the Department. It was also felt that it would be to the benefit of all concerned to provide rooms in Federal buildings for transient mail clerks. This plan has worked out very satisfactorily in the United States.

The delegates recommended that all clerks should carry a policy in the Civil Service insurance and a uniform sick and accident policy with a sound company.

After a discussion of the Civil Service Bill of 1914 it was felt that in common with other branches of the Postal Department, Railway Mail Clerks should come under this Act. This would tend to remove the affairs of the Railway Mail Service from association with contentious legislation, as has occurred under the Post Office Act.

In dealing with the Superannuation Act, it was pointed out that on account of the more arduous duties pertaining to work in a mail car and the greater physical stress and strain of railroading as compared with office work, that the period of service should be less than thirty-five years.

It was unanimously decided that the Provincial Associations of the West should affiliate as soon as possible with the Civil Service Federation of Canada, and should use their efforts to induce other departments of the Postal Service to join also.

A resolution was passed regretting that the Hon. L. P. Pelletier had relinquished his position on account of ill-health, and complimenting the Hon. T. Chase Casgrain on his appointment as Postmaster General, trusting that cordial relations would prevail between the various branches of the Department and their new head.

A pleasing feature of the meeting was the banquet provided by the Alberta Association for the entertainment of the delegates, at which R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P., was present and gave the Federation some good advice and encouragement in an excellent address.

The annual meeting of the Federation will be held in Moose Jaw on January 20, 1915.

House of Commons—Representative on Executive, G. H. Boivin; Advisory Board, 1A, W. C. Bowles; 1B, N. Robidoux; 2A, C. A. Matthews; 2B, Arthur Glasier; 3A, W. F. A. Lalonde; Messenger, Geo. A. Boudreault.

Post Office Dept.—Advisory Board, 1A, W. J. Glover; 1B, H. McGuire; 2A, Austin Bill; 2B, J. H. Ryan; 3A, Geo. Moore; 3B, Norman Barry; Messenger, Hugh Platt.

Customs—Advisory Board, 1A, J. A. Watson; 1B, M. H. Goodspeed; 2A, J. M. Peaker; 2B, H. O. McCurry; 3A, C. J. Mullin.

Inland Revenue — Representative on Executive, C. J. Evans.

CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF OTTAWA.

Further Departmental Elections.

Dept. of Public Printing and Stationery—Representative on Executive, C. S. A. Renaud; Advisory Board, 1A, J. A. Frigon; 1B, P. M. Draper; 2A, A. T. Snow; 2B, L. A. Grison; 3A, Geo. Randall; Messenger, J. A. D. P. Marien.

Dept. of Justice—Advisory Board, 1A, J. E. Narraway; 1B, J. D. Clarke; 2A, A. J. McGillivray; 2B, R. F. Harris; 3A, J. J. O'Leary; Messenger, Thomas Picken.

Dept. of Railways and Canals—Advisory Board, 1A, E. V. Johnson; 1B, H. LeB. Ross; 2A, A. M. Dechene; 2B, R. Dorman; 3A, C. E. Bleakney; 3B, Miss A. F. Grant; Messenger, E. B. Black.

Dept. of Indian Affairs—Representative on Executive, T. R. L. McInnes; Advisory Board, 1A, F. H. Paget; 1B, A. S. Williams; 2A, J. W. Shore; 2B, Philip Shelan; 3A, Chas. Cooke; 3B, Miss A. E. Sluth; Messenger, Fred. Munro.

Library of Parliament—Representative on Executive, M. C. MacCormac.

Interior—Representatives on Executive, N. B. Sheppard, A. T. McFarlane, C. F. Spence; Advisory Board, 1A, E. F. Drake; 1B, F. W. C. Cuming; 2A, W. M. Bailey; 2B, J. M. Caldwell; 3A, T. A. Browne; 3B, R. K. Edey; Messenger, Wm. Fagan.

HOW THE BRITISH CONSUMER IS PROTECTED.

The effective steps taken by the British Government to protect the people of the isles from extortion during the war is well illustrated by the following notice which appeared in an English paper under a large heading,—“DON'T PAY MORE”:

“Sugar has at length been reduced in price by the Royal Commission on its supply. The reduction is 2s. 6d. per cwt. on the present gross wholesale price of 30s. per cwt. for good granulated, and this will allow a corresponding reduction in the maximum retail prices of sugar, which will now stand at 3½d. per lb. for good granulated, and 4d. a lb. for cubes. The following are the Board of Trade's maximum retail cash prices for food:—

	Per lb.	
	s.	d.
Bacon, coloured	0	11
Bacon, British (by the side)	1	0
Butter, first quality	1	6
Cheese, Colonial	0	10
Lard, American	0	8
Margarine	0	9
Sugar, granulated	0	3½
Sugar, lump	0	4

NOTICE TO HOUSEWIVES.

If any tradesman is charging you panic prices for food send his name and address and the prices he is charging to “Commercial Department, Board of Trade Offices, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.” Instead of a stamp print “O. H. M. S.” in the corner of the envelope. That is all. The Government will do the rest.

Tramping To Gotham.

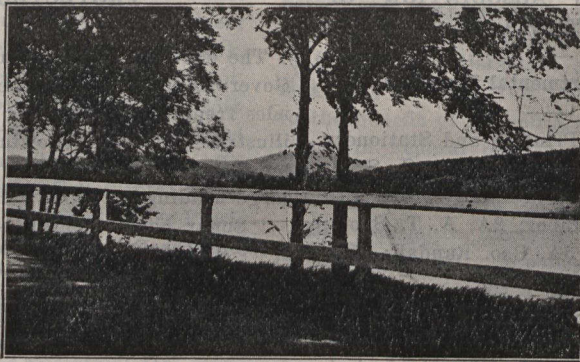
(By "Vagrant.")

IV.

(Author's Note.—The previous articles, having been written while "on the road," were entitled "Tramping *Toward* Gotham," as I was not sure that I would "arrive." Having reached New York, I have entitled this one "Tramping *To* Gotham.")

Albany, the Capital of the Empire State, has about the same population as Ottawa, and is really a fine city. In one respect, however, we are ahead of them,

—was the plethora of automobiles. The roads, while so fine, are somewhat narrow, and we were dodging the autos all the way. When we turned out to the right to avoid one we had to look sharply behind for those following us. Many of the "imates" of these machines had apparently never met any persons on foot in their lives, judging by the way they turned and gazed at us—sometimes with annoyance stamped on their faces.



View of Hudson River.

and that is in our street cars. Theirs are much smaller, and have the old-fashioned parallel seats. Fancy seeing a motor man on duty in his shirt sleeves! This is what I saw there, and also on the outskirts of New York, but within the city limits.

From Albany to New York we took the route on the east side of the Hudson. This is the oldest settled part of the United States. The historic city of Poughkeepsie (or as they call it "Po'kippsie") is half way between the termini, and as most persons know, is the seat of the well known ladies' school, Vassar.

During the whole walk of 150 miles, between Albany and New York, the roads are at their zenith of excellence, and the only drawback—if such it could be called

However, we made the trip safely. When one arrives within 30 miles of New York there are sidewalks all the way, so that the concluding part of the trip—and that where the autos were thickest—was negotiated in comfort. Never will we forget the last day of our trip, Sunday, when we made the short trip from Ossining (Sing Sing) to Yonkers, 17 miles. The autos! I have been in Paris, where it is said they are thicker than anywhere in the world, but it had nothing on this. Of course, the fact that it was Sunday made a great difference, but I feel confident that on that day we saw 10,000 machines of every size, shape and description. But our real "bété noir" was the auto-cycle. It is far more nerve-racking than the larger "craft."

And the speed! One day a man passed us on a long level stretch, who, to my certain conviction, was going 100 miles an hour! He appeared in the distance, and tooted his horn. Almost before we could step aside he flashed past. All I could see was a pair of goggles and a valise strapped on behind. Frequently a lady sits behind—sitting sideways and strapped to her cavalier. One auto-cycle, with side attachment, contained a man, his wife (both large), two children and a large valise! The man told me that, with the above load, he made the run of 25 miles in 54 minutes!

At Poughkeepsie I received an express money order and the clerk asked for identification. I knew no one in the city, so I



On the Last Lap.

produced my letter received from our American consul at Ottawa. The clerk scanned it a minute and then said: "O.K., sir. How'll you have it?" Such is the power of a letter from the right person!

At Rhinebeck we saw the beautiful estate of young Vincent Astor, and adjoining it that of his wife's father, Mr. Huntington. We halted for the night at the village and stopped at an hotel the sign of which bore the legend "Erected 1740." As usual, we asked for a bath. I

found the bath room, but the taps would not turn. They had no handles. I rang for an attendant. He said he would get the "wrench." After waiting for about 15 minutes the proprietress, two maids, a clerk and a porter arrived and a conference began. The lady informed me that the wrench was missing. I suggested that they might look in the safe for it. Eventually it came to light, and after a good deal of labour the faucets were induced to "disgorge."

We passed through Tarrytown on Sunday, and there we were fortunate enough to get a snapshot photo of the great John D. Rockefeller's carriage coming from church. "J. D." was not in it, however. I learned that he was "playing for safety" about that time, and the close season was on. Bomb artists were prowling around! However, some miles further on I met a peddler, who informed me (in answer to my question as to whose house we were passing) that we were at J. D.'s gate. So we stopped and my companion "took" me, standing like a suppliant at the gate of the "Standard Oil."

I will not "knock" any of the hotels we stopped at. All I say is that if you happen to be staying at Sing Sing (I mean as a "transient") you had better "pass up" the Wescora House. That is the prize "bunk" of the state. And they charged us \$7.00 to sleep there (\$3.50 each) for one cheerless room, without *any meals!* I think they must draw their clientele from the relatives who come to visit those who have "got the money."

From Yonkers to the city hall is about 17 miles. We walked it all. One strikes the city limits at 272nd street, and it is quite a "grind" down Broadway. I think I know Manhattan Island pretty well, for on a subsequent day I walked to the South Ferry, and again to Brooklyn.

At about 189th street I thought a shave would be advisable, so I halted at a little place. Everything looked new. When the artist got through with me and I had paid him he informed me that it was the first money he had taken. He had just opened the shop that morning, and I was his first customer. I wished him luck and departed.

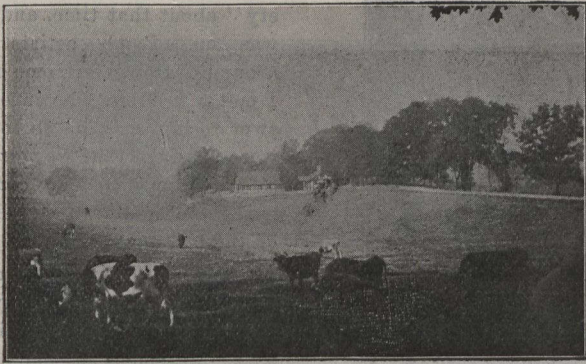
As I did so I turned and looked at the sign on the door. Shades of Kitchener! The sign read "Heinrich Lautmann" (I trust that I will at least be "paroled" by the authorities).

But I must draw this article to a close. I found New York considerably changed since my previous visit. The subway had come into existence, and very useful I found it. The Hudson tubes also were new and the splendid Pennsylvania Railway station. Also that lofty pile, the Woolworth building.

I visited the United States Immigration Station at Ellis Island, where the Canadian Government have an office also. Everything is quiet on account of the war,

way train was full of men going to work. Arriving at the wharf, I found that the tug would not sail for two hours, so I proceeded to look round. I noticed a horse car dashing along a side street. It was some 25 years since I had ridden in one, so I hailed the next and hoisted myself on board. It was the same old thing. Driver shouting and swearing at his horses and applying the whip, the poor brutes straining at their collars on the grades, &c. One would have thought that scarcely any persons would patronize these ancient vehicles, but, to my surprise, they were crowded with people going to work.

We duly sighted the "Lusitania" and ranged alongside. How she towered above



Misty Morning on Astor Estate.

which gave our officials time to show me everything, which they very kindly did.

Crossing on the ferry, I met an old gentleman who informed me that his great grandfather had been offered the whole of Manhattan Island for \$12 cash, and declined the offer!

In my mail I received a letter informing me that a sister in the old country and her husband were arriving on the "Lusitania." I determined to surprise them by going down the harbour with the customs officials (if I could secure permission), and boarding the ocean greyhound. The Canadian Government official, Dr. Rutherford, kindly secured me a permit from the collector of customs. The captain of the revenue cutter told me I had better be on hand at 5 a.m. This necessitated my getting up at 4. Even at that hour the sub-

us! A large iron door in the side, at the water's edge, was opened, and we walked the plank. Another novel experience was felt in being whisked upstairs, several flights, in an elevator on shipboard. A boy in buttons shouted "Going up?" in the conventional style, at each stop.

In my 10 days in New York I do not think I overlooked much. To show the mildness of the weather I may say that on Sunday, October 11th, I visited Coney Island, and there saw at least 200 people bathing in the Atlantic surf.

To conclude, we arrived at our hotel in New York at 1.30 p.m. on Oct. 5th—three days behind our schedule. We had covered 486 miles in 19 walking days, an average of 25½ miles per day. (We counted it a full day if the walking extended beyond lunch time—even a half hour). We

lost a day intentionally at Ellenburg; another half day on account of rain; another half day owing to error in Guide Book, and a full day in order to stop over night at Saratoga, Schenectady and Albany.

I am not a fast walker. I'm not built that way. Besides, I'm not in the first flush of youth. Good walkers could have cut nearly one-third off our time. My

pace is a mile in 18 minutes—or 10 miles in 3 hours. Nevertheless, it has been my experience that these "4 mile an hour" men are met with chiefly in offices and clubs, &c., but not on the road.

The following is a copy of a certificate which we got signed at each stopping place. The names given are, of course, substituted for our own:—

Certificate.

We, the undersigned, proprietors, managers or clerks of the various hotels set opposite our signatures, hereby certify that the bearers, Messrs. John Doe and Richard Roe, arrived at said hotels—ON FOOT—on the respective days and dates to which we have subscribed:—

(Left Ottawa noon, Tuesday, September 15.)

Day of week.	Year & month.	Place.	Hotel.	Signature of prop. or mgr.	Miles from Ottawa.
Tuesday	1914	15 Edwards, Ont.	Scharf's	Mrs. E. Scharf	14
Wednesday		16 Finch, Ont.	Gregory	E. S. Gregory	44
Thursday		17 Cornwall, Ont.	King George	J. R. Duquette	70
Friday		18 Malone, N.Y.	Flanagan	T. G. Scanlon	100
Saturday		19 Ellenburg, N.Y.	Fairview	Geo. H. McKinney	128
Sunday		20	(Rested up at Ellenburg)		
Monday		21 Plattsburg, N.Y.	Cumberland	R. J. Clark	155
Tuesday		22 Willsboro', N.Y.	Home	J. B. Lesperance	183
Wednesday		23 Port Henry, N.Y.	Lee	Harry Cloyston	209
Thursday		24 Ticonderoga, N.Y.	Burleigh	J. F. Guing	225
Friday		25 Bolton Landing, N.Y.	Wilson	C. E. Ingraham	255
Saturday		26 Luzerne, N.Y.	Rockwell	Mich. E. Linehan	277
Sunday		27 Saratoga Springs, N.Y.	Worden	C. A. Cummings	297
Monday		28 Schenectady, N.Y.	Mohawk	W. M. Sanford	320
Tuesday		29 Albany, N.Y.	Ten Eyck	W. J. Murray	337
Wednesday		30 Hudson, N.Y.	Worth	H. P. Miller	369
		Oct.			
Thursday		1 Rhinebeck, N.Y.	Rhinebeck	W. Scrien	395
Friday		2 Fishkill, N.Y.	Holland	Wm. Leith	426
Saturday		3 Ossining, N.Y.	Wescora	Edw. Seymour	456
Sunday		4 Yonkers, N.Y.	Getty	J. R. Widerholt	472
Monday		5 New York City, N.Y.	Longacre	D. R. Rudd	486

A word as to the cost of the trip may interest some readers. My companion was very methodical, and kept the following account. (Figures represent each person):

Hotels and meals (20 days), \$57.60; average, \$2.88 per day; express charges, \$5.49; phone messages, \$3.10; tips, \$8.80. Total, \$74.99; average, \$3.75 per day.

N.B.—In every case but one we had room with board.

I think we may claim to have been the first persons who have walked the whole distance between Ottawa and New York, although some years ago I heard a rumour of an aide at Rideau Hall who did it in 8 days!

“VAGRANT.”

P.S.—I was almost forgetting one of the pleasantest sights I met with in New York. From Ellis Island—which is on the

New Jersey shore—I had a long and earnest look at the largest ship in the world, the German liner “Vaterland,” which is safely interned there until the war is over. “V.”

CIVIL SERVICE SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

Financial Statement, 1913-14.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Interest on deposits	\$124 42	By Balance, Oct. 31st, 1913..	\$112 91
Expenses	294 60	Interest earned	805 76
Dividends to shareholders	261 80		
Transferred to Reserve Fund	77 35		
Transferred to Provident Fund	38 67		
Surplus, Oct. 31st, 1914.	121 83		
	<u>\$918 67</u>		<u>\$918 67</u>

BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31ST, 1914.

ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
Loans	Shares
Interest due and accrued	Deposits
Cash in Bank	Dividend No. 6
	Reserve Fund
	Provident Fund
	Salary payable
	Surplus, Oct. 31st, 1914.
<u>\$10,578 65</u>	<u>\$10,578 65</u>

CASH STATEMENT.

INCOME.	EXPENDITURE.
Cash bal., Oct. 31st, 1913.	Shares withdrawn
Received for shares	Deposits withdrawn
Received on deposit	Loans made
Loans repaid	Expenses
Interest on loans	Cash bal., Oct. 31st, 1914.
<u>\$17,935 48</u>	<u>\$17,935 48</u>

DETAILS OF EXPENSES.

Printing and Stationery	\$ 9 60
Guarantee Bond	5 00
Rent of Vault	5 00
Salary—F. S. James	200 00
Interest on overdraft	1 50
	<u>\$ 221 10</u>

Audited.

A. H. BROWN.
G. D. FINLAYSON.
P. A. GAY.

Civil Service Association of Ottawa.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE, 1913-14.

To the Members of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa:—

On behalf of the Executive of the Association, the undersigned beg leave to present to the membership the following report of their proceedings during the Association year 1913-14:—

Twenty-five meetings of your Executive have been held, as against fourteen last year, of which twelve were regular monthly meetings, and thirteen were special meetings.

The average attendance at these meetings has been twenty-one.

The following table shews the attendance of the Officers and Departmental Representatives in person or by proxy:—

Name.	Department.	In Person.	By Proxy
Mr. Paré	President	23	—
Mr. Coats	Vice-President	4	—
Mr. Lynch	Vice-President	10	—
Mr. Todd	Secretary	23	2
Mr. O'Connor	Treasurer	25	—
Mr. Acland (broken period)	Finance	6	—
Mr. Beaubien	Public Works	9	—
Mr. Boag	Militia and Defence	8	4
Mr. Bolton	Labour	15	1
Mr. Burke	Privy Council	6	—
Mr. Code	Post Office Department ..	20	—
Mr. Conley	Indian Affairs	13	4
Mr. Cooch (broken period)	Post Office Department ..	1	—
Miss Darcey (broken period)	Women's Branch	17	—
Mr. Dick	Com. of Conservation ..	4	3
Mr. Dorman	Railways and Canals	9	1
Mr. Dougan	Trade and Commerce	19	—
Mr. Drake	Interior	10	3
Mr. Foisy	R.N.W.M. Police	1	—
Mr. Fowler	Post Office Department ..	3	1
Mr. Goodspeed	Customs	13	2
Mr. Grierson (broken period)	Finance	8	—
Mr. Hewitt	Public Works	14	—
Mr. Hutchingame (broken period)	Agriculture	1	—
Miss Jukes (broken period)	Women's Branch	8	—
Mr. Jones (broken period)	Senate	9	—
Mr. Lindsay	Auditor General's	18	3
Mr. Lisle (broken period)	Naval Service	14	—
Mr. MacCormac	Library of Parliament ..	18	—
Mr. McClenaghan (broken period)	Marine and Fisheries	11	2
Mr. McFarlane	Interior	14	—
Mr. McGillivray	Justice	15	1
Mr. McNeill	Customs	14	1
Mr. McVeigh (broken period)	Naval Service	7	—
Mr. Renaud	Public Printing	20	1
Mr. Sheppard	Interior	14	2
Mr. Shutt	Agriculture	10	3
Mr. Troop	House of Commons	3	—
Miss Tremblay (broken period)	Women's Branch	15	3
Mr. Watson	Insurance	5	3
Mr. Way	Inland Revenue	11	3

Ten standing sub-committees were appointed at the beginning of the year to consider and report upon the following subjects, viz.:—Audit; Third Division Question; Superannuation; Salaries, Organization and Promotion; Satisfaction; Insurance; Co-operation; Membership and Representation; Publicity,

The membership of the Association now stands at 2,636 the highest in its history and shows the very gratifying increase of 717 over that of last year and 986 over the year 1912. As one result of this increase two Departments were enabled to increase their representation on the Executive, viz.: the Agriculture Department, from 1 to 2, with 218 members, and the Post Office Department, from 2 to 3, with 500 members.

Four Departments were represented this year on the Executive which were not so represented last year, viz., the Commission of Conservation, the Privy Council Office, Railways and Canals and the Senate. The only Departments not so represented were the Archives, Civil Service Commission, External Affairs, Mines and Secretary of State; it is hoped that arrangements may be made to secure the representation of these Departments on the Executive during the incoming year, so that a united front may be shown by the Service in that respect.

A new and interesting feature in this year's representation was the addition of three new members through the formation of the Women's Branch Association. The zeal and energy manifested by the ladies in the formation and management of their Branch Association constitutes a notable example which if followed by the men would undoubtedly result in very decided advantages to the parent association.

The most important event of the year just closing was undoubtedly the bringing down of the three Bills affecting the Civil Service, viz., the Bill respecting the Civil Service, the Bill respecting Civil Service Superannuation and the Bill respecting Civil Service Insurance; the latter, which increases the maximum of insurance policies from \$2,000 to \$5,000 and admits female employees to the benefits of the Act, has since become law; both these benefits were strongly urged upon the Government in the Association's memorials, and it is gratifying to note that their representations have prevailed to that extent; the removal of the additional one per cent. levied upon policy holders, who are also under the Superannuation Fund No. 1, was likewise asked for, but the Government felt unable to accede to that request. The Civil Service and Superannuation Bills have received long and earnest consideration by the Executive, as is testified by the number of meetings held during the year. Their conclusions upon the Superannuation Bill have already been submitted to the Advisory Boards in printed form, and will presumably be submitted to a general meeting of the Association at a later period. The consideration of the Civil Service Bill is not yet complete, but considerable progress has been made, and the incoming Executive will in all probability be able to complete the work on that Bill before the end of the calendar year. Several of the new features contained in this Bill will be found to be in accord with the representations made to the Government by the Executive, either in their memorials or otherwise.

During the long period of last session while these Bills were pending the officers experienced great anxiety and felt deeply the responsibility resting upon them; in the exercise of their best judgment they eventually took such steps as they deemed to be wise, and believe that the result will prove to be for the best interests of the Service.

Two matters associated with these Bills will be recalled, viz.: the memorandum of the Executive forwarded, at his request, to the Minister of Finance on the 21st March last, and the circular letter distributed to the members of the Senate and House of Commons by the Civil Service Federation, in both of which the most important requirements of the Service were clearly and concisely set forth.

Another event of the year worth recording was the general meeting of the Inside Service held after the declaration of war, at which it was unanimously resolved to contribute one day's pay to the Canadian Patriotic Fund as a slight evidence of the interest and sympathy of the Service as a whole, as well as an expression of their readiness to extend any necessary assistance to the dependants of those who have gone to the front for the protection of the Empire. As requested and authorized by the meeting, the Executive have undertaken the necessary work in connection with this contribution. While the final results are not yet known the indications are, from reports already received, that about 90 or 95 per cent. of the Service will contribute, and that the contribution will amount to about \$12,000. An accurate statement will be published as soon as all returns have been received. In this connection the opinion has been expressed by many that something further in that

way should have been undertaken by the Service, either by the contribution of a larger sum, or by a monthly contribution extending over a considerable period or even for the whole duration of the war. The Executive take this opportunity of stating that should any representative number of Civil Servants express their desire that any action of that kind should be taken they are sure that the incoming Executive will be only too ready to extend the use of their organization for the purpose.

The Executive desire to take advantage of this opportunity to express their appreciation of the interest shewn in the Public Service of Canada by the Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, as evidenced by the introduction last session of the three Bills respecting the Service, as well as by the immense amount of time and labour which he must have bestowed upon their preparation; and while they are fully aware that the Service cannot endorse all the details of these Bills, they nevertheless feel sure that it will be freely admitted that the proposed measures, taken as a whole, constitute a very decided advance in the right direction, and manifest a genuine effort on the part of the Minister and of the Government to improve the status of the Service.

SUPERANNUATION.

The campaign which has been continuously under way ever since the formation of our association in 1907 for the enactment of a superannuation measure has been crowned during the past year with its first definite success. The Service is familiar with the various steps in that campaign. From the beginning, the position of the Service has been that the Government should adopt the principle of superannuation, and bring down a measure for discussion. It was felt that in a problem so complex, matters of detail could not be dealt with except in reference to a comprehensive scheme. In this we have been at last successful. Through the Honourable Mr. White the Government is now pledged to the principle of Superannuation, and a draft Bill has been presented to Parliament, having been held over in order that an opportunity might be given to the Service of presenting its views in detail prior to its enactment into law.

As soon as the Bill was published the standing sub-committee of the Executive on Superannuation, which had interviewed the Minister of Finance during the convention of the Civil Service Federation, was enlarged and strengthened, and has since given careful study to the measure, the results having been embodied in three reports to the Executive.

The labours of this Committee and of the Executive, in connection with this Bill, have been long and arduous, as may readily be appreciated when the technical character of the measure is considered, as well as the work involved in a careful study of the effect of its provisions upon the interests and claims of the various classes and conditions now existing in the Service. A condensed report of their conclusions has been printed and sent to the Departmental Advisory Boards for their confidential consideration, the publication of the Report at the present time not being considered advisable; but doubtless an opportunity of discussing the recommendations contained therein will be afforded to the Service, before they are presented to the Minister.

INSURANCE.

During the past year a considerable increase has been made in the number of Civil Service Insurance policies issued, for which, in great part, the Association and Federation may justly take credit. The number of policies at present in force is over 1,130, being an increase of 300 during the year. A considerable number of these are no doubt due to policy holders having increased the amount of insurance since the passing of the new Act, and it may be said in passing that the new Act itself is directly the result of numerous representations made to the Government by the Association and Federation. The total amount of insurance now in force is approximately \$2,250,000.

During the year the Civil Service Association in conjunction with the Federation undertook a publicity campaign in regard to Civil Service Insurance, the underlying idea being to deliver directly to all Civil Servants permanently appointed since 1910 a folder setting out concisely the advantages of Civil Service Insurance. The campaign was so recently set on foot that little

or none of the effects can be shown in the number of policies issued during the year but the indications are that a very large increase must necessarily follow next year. Although the programme has not been nearly completed, a large number of inquiries are being received every day which will doubtless result in many new policies being issued. The Committee on insurance have taken steps for the final completion of the work at an early date and it is recommended that a similar campaign be carried on next year in respect at least to all persons permanently appointed during the year.

SALARIES.

While the scale of salaries proposed in the Civil Service Bill is disappointing in many respects it will be noted that substantial increases are proposed in the maximum of the Third and Fourth Classes, as well as in the minimum salaries of the Second and Third Classes. It is also gratifying to observe that the annual increments in all Classes have been increased from \$50 to \$100 and also that an increase in salary is provided for immediately upon promotion instead of being delayed for a whole year as under the present Act. The assumption is warranted that these concessions are the result of the representations made by the officers. When it became apparent that this Bill could not be further proceeded with, the Officers made the request that the Minister embody the Salary Schedules and the Section providing for the increase of the annual increment to \$100, in a special Bill, and have it passed forthwith, so that the Service would receive at least a measure of immediate financial relief; he stated however that it was not possible to introduce any further legislation at that time, but promised that the Government would consider the question of making the Bill retroactive from 1st April, 1914.

PROMOTIONS.

The provisions of the new Bill regarding promotions do not appear to make any very radical change from the existing system which has proved so unsatisfactory in the past and in some respects seem to be even less favourable.

The paragraph referring to Promotions in last year's Report was referred back to the Executive as being too indefinite and inconclusive; for several weeks the whole subject was gone into thoroughly by the new Executive, resulting in the adoption of a definite scheme, which was subsequently submitted to, and unanimously endorsed by a special convention of the Advisory Boards, held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, on the evening of February 20th last. The underlying principles of this scheme are supervision of all promotions by a properly constituted Promotion Board, and Publicity.

It will become the duty of the incoming Executive to urge upon the Government the adoption of this system.

THIRD DIVISION.

The Third Division Question occupied much of the time and attention of the Executive in the early part of the year, following which on January 30th, 1914, a Mass Meeting was held at the Y.M.C.A. Hall. At this gathering, which was composed of those members of the Third Division who were adversely affected by the Act of 1908, a memorial was adopted, setting forth the injustices operating against them. The position taken upon this question, and consistently maintained by the Association was reaffirmed, and it was asked that some steps be taken to allow of the promotion to the Second Division of those clerks who were in the Service prior to 1908, by examination, if deemed necessary, in duties of Office only; clerks holding certificates for the old Promotion Examination, however, to be exempt.

This document was transmitted, through the Executive Committee to the Hon. the Minister of Finance, in the hope that it would have its effect on the new Civil Service Act. We find no evidence, however, that it was seriously considered by the Government when framing the new Bill, as there is no change in the Section from which the Commission's regulation derives its power. There is a new salary scale; and the increased salary to be received by those who are fortunate enough to be promoted to the new Sub-Division "A" will, of course, be beneficial. At the same time, nothing appears to have

been done towards removing that feeling of dissatisfaction which has existed throughout a large part of the Service for so many years.

SANITATION.

During the year just closed the important subject of sanitation has not been completely overshadowed by the larger matters dealt with. Complaints have been received from the Langevin Block, Woods Building, Canadian Building and West Block regarding defective lights and toilets, and improvements have been effected in most of these cases. Members of the Association are urged to bring to the attention of their representatives on the Executive any defects in, or needed improvements to sanitary arrangements or conditions, when attention will be given to them by the standing Committee on sanitation.

CONSTITUTION.

No changes were made in the Constitution last year. An Amendment of a minor character respecting the fees of Branch Associations under Section 28, will be proposed at the coming convention.

CIVIL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS.

As in previous years, your Executive have watched with interest the growth of sister organizations and think it not inappropriate to make some reference here to these activities.

The Civil Service Co-Operative Supply Association reports a considerable increase in business over that of the preceding year. The members have again received a dividend of two per cent. on the amount of their purchases. The Directors have engaged Mr. Geo. Bracewell, who has had many years' experience in co-operative work in England, to take charge of the organization and co-operative educational work. A branch store has been opened in the Glebe, in which meats as well as groceries are sold. The further purchase of debentures, as well as increased membership among Civil Servants, is urged in order that the work of the Co-operative Association may be developed still further.

The Civil Service Savings and Loan Society has had a very successful year, there being a considerable increase in deposits. A most gratifying feature was the increase in the number of members who make monthly additions to their deposits so as to accumulate amounts for payments on homes, or for other forms of permanent investment.

The Civil Service Mutual Benefit Association organized in 1872 came under its new constitution on April 1st. The amount payable at death was increased from \$200 to \$250. The premiums payable monthly for this sum are 27c at the age of twenty, 35c at thirty, 49c at forty, and 73c at fifty. A gratifying increase in membership was reported and it is proposed to increase the amount of insurance to \$500 when the membership has increased sufficiently. The special feature of this association is that the insurance is paid immediately on the death of the member when the money is most needed and the small payments deducted monthly from the salary cheque are not felt.

The Post Office Department Mutual Benefit Association, organized in January, 1879, has at present a membership of 337, and pays on the death of a member a benefit of \$250.00; during the year it was placed on an actuarial basis, as against the system previously in vogue of assessments according to salaries. The new plan, which is somewhat similar in its operation to that of the Civil Service Mutual Benefit Society, is giving every satisfaction. To Mr. A. D. Watson, B.A., of the Insurance Branch of the Finance Department, who did the actuarial work in connection with the change, the best thanks of the membership is due for his unselfish and able assistance.

The Civil Service Club has moved to more commodious and more central quarters where it has been found possible to contribute in greater degree to the convenience of a larger number of its members.

The Civilian has been of great value to the Association as well as to the Service at large during the past year, as in preceding years, in furnishing information as to the progress of matters of vital interest as well as in discussing principles and points at issue from time to time.

In concluding the Executive cannot too strongly urge upon the Departments the necessity of not only maintaining the membership of the Association at its present high figure but of putting forth every effort to so increase it

that it may practically embrace the whole Inside Service. If the representations of the Executive are to be as effective as desired they must be backed up by the moral support of the Service as evidenced by a full membership and a thoroughly representative Executive.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR PARE,
President.

WALTER TODD,
Secretary.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF OTTAWA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1914.

Receipts.

Balance from 1912-13:—Cash in Bank.....		\$143 71	
Civil Service Savings and Loan Society acct.		674 93	
Arrears of fees 1912-13			75
Fees, 1913-14—Agriculture.....218 members	\$54 50		
Archives	2 "	50	
Auditor General	79 "	19 75	
Commission of Conservation ..	19 "	4 75	
Customs	257 "	64 25	
Finance	35 "	8 75	
House of Commons	33 "	8 25	
Indian Affairs	73 "	18 25	
Inland Revenue	51 "	12 75	
Insurance	15 "	3 75	
Interior	647 "	161 75	
Justice	19 "	4 75	
Labour	22 "	5 50	
Library of Parliament	13 "	3 25	
Marine and Fisheries	92 "	23 00	
Militia and Defence	83 "	20 75	
Mines	33 "	8 25	
Naval Service	50 "	12 50	
Post Office	500 "	125 00	
Privy Council	8 "	2 00	
Public Printing and Stationery	39 "	9 75	
Public Works	201 "	50 25	
Railways and Canals	56 "	14 00	
R. N. W. M. Police	7 "	1 75	
Secretary of State	5 "	1 25	
Senate	28 "	7 00	
Trade and Commerce	51 "	12 75	
	2636 "	659 00	659 00
Per capita tax, Women's Branch Association.....			25 80
Interest, Civil Service Savings and Loan Society.....			33 00
			<hr/>
			\$1537 19

Expenditures.

Arrears, accounts of 1912-13		\$72 50	
Honorarium to Secretary (1913).....		200 00	
Honorarium to Secretary (1914).....	\$200 00		
Clerical Assistance		50 00	
Civil Service Club, Rent of Rooms		75 00	
Civil Service Federation, per capita tax.....		52 36	
Bulletins		28 00	
Printing		33 50	
Red Cross		15 00	
Sundry Expenses		29 00	
		<hr/>	
		483 06	483 06

Balance:—Cash in Bank	23 70
Civil Service Savings and Loan Society Account	757 93
	\$1537 19

J. C. O'CONNOR,
Treasurer.

Examined and certified correct
G. A. LINDSAY. }
D. McNEILL. } Auditors.

Oct. 30th, 1914.

Ottawa, Oct. 30th, 1914.

We beg to report that we have examined the books of the Treasurer of the Association, the vouchers of receipts and expenditure and found them well and correctly kept. The amount at the credit of the Association is correctly stated in his report.

G. A. LINDSAY,
D. McNEILL.
Audit Com.
C. S. A.

CO-OPERATIVE NOTES.

Each for all and all for each.

The *Civilian* recorded instances in last issue of pseudo co-operative concerns which came to grief through failure to practice recognized co-operative principles.

The "Canadian Co-operator," in its October issue, contains the following regarding the Householders' Co-operative Stores, Limited, of Toronto:—

"This is a 'company-promoted' concern which was recently organized with a registered capital of four hundred thousand dollars, as an ordinary capitalistic joint stock company. As the result of voluminous correspondence between the company and the Co-operative Union of Canada, it has changed its plan, and now proposes to imitate the Rochdale system of capitalization and distribution of profits. The company's change of business methods . . . does not, as international co-operators understand it, make this a co-operative society. Our objection is limited to the use of the word 'co-operative' in its title. As a capitalistic concern it is probably as respectably organized and conducted as any other.

"The promoters of the concern, who have so far put up the capital, do not, however, appreciate that a genuine co-operative society is the best expression of democratic self-government extant, and not a case where a number of capitalists set out for their own financial advantage to organize the people into trading concerns. Genuine co-operators themselves

co-operate. They are not 'co-operated' by outsiders."

* * *

A U. S. Federal inspector estimates that the misuse of the word "co-operation" has cost Chicago fifty million dollars in the past ten years, and another expert estimates that it has cost the whole United States one billion dollars. Attempts to imitate orthodox co-operation in Great Britain between 1868 and 1893, according to the famous co-operative historian, George Holyoake, have caused a loss of five hundred million dollars.

* * *

"The co-operative movement has performed a great national service in steady-ing prices."—Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, President of the British Local Government Board.

* * *

The Ottawa Store.

Attention is called to the appreciative paragraph in the report of the retiring executive of the Ottawa Civil Service Association regarding the Civil Service Co-operative Supply Association. Quite a number of Civil Servants are not yet giving their store the patronage it needs and desires. A little reflection will indicate how much loyalty means to such an institution, especially in its pioneer days.

Women's Column.

In the absence, through illness, of Dorothy Day, the contributions for this column have fallen into our hands, and we are surprised to see that here is no original matter at hand. This is really too bad, because there are in the Service so many brainy women who could contribute charming sketches and impressions, thereby helping Dorothy Day, who has been very successful in making this page of *The Civilian* most interesting to us all. Please do not take fright at this word "brainy"; we all have different ideas on this subject.

Amongst the contributions is a very interesting account of the Red Cross work done by the women of the Post Office Department.

The women of the Civil Service have willingly and most enthusiastically worked for the various organizations formed to help, in every way possible, the needs arising through the present war. Our own Canadian contingent, the Red Cross Association, the Belgian Relief Fund, etc., have all been remembered. A great many voluntary donations have been given, besides the work done on material supplied by the Red Cross Association. Amongst others, the women of the Post Office Department gave a special donation to the Red Cross Association of articles supplied and worked by themselves, consisting of 58 scarfs, 13 Balaclava caps, 14 pairs of socks, and 63 pairs of wristlets. This work, when completed and each article labelled "Post Office Department, Good Luck," was arranged on a table in one of the rooms and the Deputy Postmaster General and Chief Clerks invited to inspect and pronounce on the work, which they did, of course, to the satisfaction of the workers.

The women of the Civil Service take a just pride in seeing that the work done by them is up to a high standard.

The following suggestions sent in to Dorothy Day will, no doubt, be of interest to the women of the Civil Service. What

a boon it would be to some of us to have some nice little girl from across the way to look after our wardrobes, one of those girls with nimble fingers and artistic instincts. We all know such girls, and in many cases the additional pocket money would be most welcome to them if we could only get the right one.

Two young women, living across the street from each other, have formed a combination which adds considerably to the comfort and happiness of both. One is a business woman, who has more spending money than time; the other is a girl at home, who has more time than spending money. One day they discovered that each had something the other needed. The girl at home agreed, for a regular weekly sum, to keep the business girl's wardrobe in as good repair as her own. Every week, when the laundry came home, she inspected, mended and folded the garments away. Blouses were repaired and touched up with bits of handwork; suits taken to the tailor when necessary; ready-made purchases refitted, made all the difference in the world with the appearance and wearing qualities of a garment. When shopping she watched as carefully for bargains for her charge as for herself, and at the end of the year the business girl declared that she had been saved the amount she had paid for the service in actual money, besides having been better dressed than ever before. The girl at home earned a modest sum for spending money, and next year will have the care of half a dozen wardrobes, if she likes.

Few women seem to know the relief that results from changing the shoes as soon as one goes indoors. There are two reasons for the resting power produced by the change. One is that in the street are worn heavier shoes than are required in the house; the other is that a slight difference in shaping permits the pedal cords and muscles to relax.

To most busy girls the problem of the making of shirtwaists seems never ending. A good plan is to buy some plain material

and a perfectly plain shirtwaist pattern. After carefully cutting, basting and fitting it rip the seams and cut the original pattern so that it is exactly like the waist, carefully marking the lines of sewing, the belt line and the centre front and back,

Hereafter all you have to do will be to cut your waist by the fitted pattern and sew them together. For tucked waists put in the tucks first and then do the cutting.

DOROTHY DAY'S ASSISTANT.

P.S.—Contributions to this column will be gladly received. Address "Dorothy Day," Box 484, Ottawa.

CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF OTTAWA.

Notice.

(Dated November 19.)

To the Members of the Executive of 1913-14:

Dear Sir,—The first meeting of the Executive Committee of 1914-15 will be held at the Civil Service Club on Friday evening, November 27th.

The meeting is for the purpose of organizing the standing committees for the year, taking over reports from out-going committees, etc. The officers will present for discussion a programme of the work to be undertaken by the Association in the ensuing year. As this involves action of first importance in the immediate future, it is essential that every Departmental representative be present at the meeting.

As you are aware, the Departmental representatives on the Executive must be elected within one week of the date of the Annual Meeting. This period expires on Tuesday next, November 24th. If the election in your department has not been already held, will you kindly take the necessary action and ensure that the representative is duly notified of the meeting of November 27th?

R. H. COATS, J. C. O'CONNOR,
President. Secretary.

MONTREAL CUSTOMS NOTES.

La communication suivante est envoyée par un de nos officiers bienveillants qui a toujours été un bon ami du *Civilian*:

"Eclairer-nous."

Quoique de nombreuses années se soient passées depuis le jour où je fis mon début en qualité d'apprenti imprimeur, cependant je n'ai jamais cessé d'être un admirateur de Gutenberg, le célèbre inventeur de l'imprimerie.

En effet, n'est-ce pas grâce à son génie si aujourd'hui nous avons l'avantage d'acquiescer une éducation rapide et d'être au fait, pour ainsi dire au jour le jour, des divers événements des quatre points cardinaux?

Ce sera aussi grâce à Gutenberg que nous aurons l'avantage d'être au fait des divers changements dans le Service Civil, de nous mieux connaître et de pouvoir améliorer les diverses charges que nous sommes appelés à remplir.

Pour atteindre ce but si désirable il est du devoir de tous les employés du Service Civil de contribuer par tous les moyens possibles au succès de notre organe "The Civilian." D'abord, en devenant des souscripteurs assidus de ce journal et en lui faisant parvenir toutes correspondances ou suggestions de nature à augmenter son efficacité.

Je caresse l'espoir que mon désir deviendra un fait accompli et que sous peu tous mes confrères de Montréal seront des abonnés du "Civilian."

MICHEL BOURDON.

Mr. Collector White has joined the Westmount Rifles and Mr. Surveyor Henry McLaughlin has honoured the Montreal "Home Guard" Regiment with his enrolment. It looks bad for the Germans.

Athletic Club Officers.

Reports presented at the annual meeting of the Customs Athletic and Social Club, held last week, showed the past season to have been a most successful one. The plans for the coming season were outlined and a lengthy programme of events was arranged by the executive. A bowling league is being formed by the members of

the different departments, while the season will be opened with a stag euchre, for which a dozen turkeys will be given as prizes. The following are the officers elected:—

Hon. President—R. S. White.

Hon. Vice-President—Henry McLaughlin.

President—R. C. Irwin.

Vice-President—J. H. Ducondu.

Secretary—G. B. Grondin.

Treasurer—Harold Roche.

Manager of Sports—James Newton.

Entertainment Committee—Messrs. Chas. Singleton, Chairman; J. L. Foley, Daniel Scully, J. J. Moore and A. J. Burk.

Judge a man by what you know of him—what you see of him, and what the delightfully obliging neighbours or his associates tell you—and you'll get almost the reverse of what he really is.

The Civil Service Co-operative Supply Association

Cor. QUEEN & O'CONNOR STREETS

Phones: Q. 189 & 190

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT IT HAS OPENED A

NEW BRANCH STORE

At 792 Bank Street (Corner of Third Avenue),

FOR THE SALE OF

GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH AND POULTRY.

This is an up-to-date Store in every particular, and your inspection and patronage are cordially invited.

"ANNUAL DIVIDENDS ON PURCHASES."

THE GOULDEN CARPET CLEANING CO.

Mattresses renovated and disinfected. Carpets cleaned, disinfected, re-made and laid. Furniture repaired, polished and upholstered. Slip Covers neatly made at moderate prices. Draperies of all kinds made or re-made. Feather Beds, Pillows and Cushions cleaned.

Special Process for Sterilizing Feathers.

We will call for, clean and deliver Carpets within 10 hours if desired. — — — CARPETS LIFTED FREE.

LARGEST FACTORY IN OTTAWA

MONTREAL ROAD (Opposite Cummings' Grain Elevator)

G GOULDEN, Phone R 2456.

Office Phone R. 2443

J. E HICKMAN, Res. Phone R. 174

Correspondence.

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

Across the Arctic Circle.

H. M. C. S. "Earl Grey,"

Archangel, Russia,

Oct. 29, 1914.

Editors of *The Civilian*:

Now that the "Earl Grey" has reached her destination, all secrecy is withdrawn, and I may give you a few details of our trip. We arrived in Halifax O.K. and reported on board the "Earl Grey." After a few days, while the vessel was being transferred from the Marine to the Naval Department, we hoisted the white ensign and were in full commission. We left Halifax on Oct 7th, 1914, and put into St. Johns, Newfoundland, to fix up a leak which had developed. After leaving there we steered a course which took us between Iceland and the Faroe Islands, crossing the Arctic Circle on the 17th. We had rather an anxious time crossing the Atlantic, as it was well known by the enemy that we were out, and as we carried no guns we had no protection at all. We kept the ship in darkness all night, and in the daytime our grey paint made us unobservable to a great extent. Had we been sighted any old tramp with a gun could have sent us to Father Neptune. The luck of the "Earl Grey" held out, and we had fine weather all the way. We were prepared to go to the North Pole, having been issued with big sheepskin coats, mocassins and lanigans. We were a sight dressed. We arrived at Archangel on Thursday, the 22nd October, the day after the greatest anniversary of the British navy, "Trafalgar Day." Leaving Halifax, we carried a heavy cargo of coal, all space was filled with it, and we had a busy time striking it down; all day and night we were at it, and only just in time, for the night we had the last bag on the upper deck sent down below, we ran into a heavy swell, and an Atlantic swell is no joke. The "Earl Grey" was built to roll, and to break ice that way, and she sure did roll some.

All's well that ends well, and the Russian Government are pleased that we have arrived, as it means that their only port now open to trade will be kept open longer than ever. It is a great sight to see the ships here; there is more traffic than has been seen for years.

Ice is beginning to form on the river here, so the "Earl Grey" will soon begin her work. The Russian Government will take her over, and we expect to be sent to Halifax. Imperial service men, that is, recovered deserters, Royal Fleet Reserve and Royal Naval Reserves, will be sent to England. In a few days we should be on our way. Bill and I are both well, and trust this will find you enjoying the very best. We have had very little news since leaving Halifax, and are, of course, looking forward to our return. With kind regards to all friends,

I remain faithfully yours,

R. HERROD.

One of the "Old Guard" Approves.

56 William Street,

Kingston, Ont., 19th Nov., 1914.

Editors of *The Civilian*:

Dear Mr. Editors,—Thanks for reminding me that my subscription to *The Civilian* is due. I have much pleasure in returning account rendered, and in enclosing therewith amount asked for. It is quite a treat to have *The Civilian* visit me, as I am delighted to know what is going on in the Service with which for 40 years I was connected. Permit me to congratulate those who prepare the magazine for publication. To my mind it is as ably edited as the many periodicals coming under my notice. It must be of immense benefit to the Civil Service, and I am glad that what I had the temerity years ago to advocate has become an established fact.

It is likewise pleasing to note the success which has attended the Civil Service Association since its establishment. I shall always remember with satisfaction that through the courtesy of my former confreres of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, with which I spent many happy years, I was honoured by being one of the first executive of the Association.

With all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

J. B. HALLKETT.

P.S.—It is a gratification to notice the election of Mr. Coats as President of the Association. He is the right man in the right place.

J. B. H.

Personals.

Obituary.

Emilie Agnes, wife of Major Ernest W. Hubbell, Inspector of Surveys, died in New York on November 17th. Interment was made in Ottawa.

Florence Mary, wife of Dr. D. D. Cairnes, of the Geological Survey, died on November 14th, aged twenty-six years.

Henry Tyrell, formerly of the Department of Public Works, died on November 17th, aged sixty-eight years. Henry Tyrell, of the Printing Bureau, and George Tyrell, of the Post Office Department, are sons.

Essie O'Donnell, wife of Louis F. Deslauriers, of the Department of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, died on November 17th after a brief illness, aged forty-five years.

Urgel Ricard, formerly of the Department of the Secretary of State, died on November 11th, after a year's illness. He was a native of Ottawa, and was fifty-eight years of age.

The death occurred in Toronto, on November 18th, of Elizabeth Bell Martin, widow of John Bruce Stewart, late of the Post Office Department.

John Martin, father of J. E. Martin, of the Railway Commission staff, died on November 19th. He was seventy-two years of age, and had lived in Ottawa since 1869.

General.

Deep regret is expressed at the critical illness of Mrs. Pare, wife of Arthur Pare, retired President of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa.

The engagement is announced of A. C. T. Sheppard, topographer of the Geological Survey, to Lilian A., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Meservey, of Montreal.

H. G. Cuttle, of Minnedosa, Man., has

been appointed chief inspector of Dominion Lands Offices in the four Western Provinces.

Prof. E. E. Prince, Commissioner of Fisheries, has been elected a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington, the most exclusive scientific and literary club in the United States.

D'Arcy Scott, Geo. A. Mountain and R. Richardson, of the Railway Commission, are on a month's trip to the Pacific Coast.

J. G. Sing, for the past ten years District Engineer of the Department of Public Works in Toronto, has resigned and will resume practice as a consulting engineer. J. M. Wilson, assistant to Mr. Sing, is temporarily in charge, and, it is said, will probably be appointed to the vacant position.

One of the most distant (in a geographical sense) members of the Government Service is visiting Ottawa at present. He is John Black, Clerk of the Court and Public Administrator of the Yukon Territory. Mr. Black is one of the most popular officials in Canada.

A brother of T. A. Browne, of the Immigration Branch, was elected to the United States Congress from Oregon at the elections on November 10th.

The engagement of Thomas Lawson, of the Department of Finance, to Jean, daughter of Rev. Dr. Armstrong, is announced.

Eleanor, youngest daughter of Thomas Gamman, of the Post Office Department, was married on November 23rd to Clarendon N. Palmer. The wedding took place in Trinity Church, Rev. George Scantlebury officiating.

A Perpetual Sabbath.

A perpetual Sabbath is being celebrated on earth. This is not generally known, for most people think that the day they call Sunday is the only one celebrated. The Greeks observe Monday; the Persians, Tuesday; the Assyrians, Wednesday; the Egyptians, Thursday; the Turks, Friday; the Hebrews, and several Christian sects, Saturday, and the Christians, Sunday, so really it is Sabbath day every day to some one on earth.

Athletics.

Civil Service Lawn Bowling Club.

The Civil Service Lawn Bowling Club has just closed one of the most interesting seasons in its history. Many good games have been played, and while the Service Club has not been very successful in any of the tournaments, yet they have been successful in keeping up the interest in the game by always being in these tournament matches and playing the game in the proper spirit, and better things may be expected from the club next season. The club tournament proved of great interest this season. The departmental games were not run off owing to the want of time. The rink, consisting of W. Reid, N. Sharkey, G. Addison and R. Shaw, skip, won first honours, while H. Fillion, J. F. Kenney, W. Dougan and S. L. T. McKnight, skip, came out second. Too much praise cannot be given Mr. McKnight for the interest he has taken in the game and the manner he has looked after the interests of the club as a whole.

A Prize for Novice Trundlers.

J. G. Mitchell, Honourary President of the Civil Service Bowling League, has donated a shield for competition in the novice class during the present season. This shield is to be awarded at the close of the season to the novice having the highest average. To win, the competitor must take part in at least 40 per cent. of the games, and must also roll at least two games in each half of the schedule. The Executive Committee have the right to decide those who are eligible for the novice class. So far, Nov. 18th, the following novices are eligible:—

A. Sawyer, J. McCadden, J. McIntyre, J. Dowling, H. Underwood, H. Brynes, A. S. Pothier, J. Tighe, C. Chapdelane, T. Britton, S. Mahoney, C. Doyle, H. Ward, W. Pasch, C. Driscoll, F. Wilson, Belanger, A. Globensky, B. Waddell, Ledue, S. Motherwell, M. Bourgavet, F. Fair, L. Cannon, T. Lajoie, G. Sorley, J. Connolly, E. Murray, K. Vogan, A. Gagne, P. Wood, A. Williams, R. O'Dell and R. Edmonds.

There are a couple of others who claim

the right to be in this class, and their cases will be considered. The basis is that those who have never rolled previous to this season in either of the leagues in this city or elsewhere other than Civil Service and also those whose average last year in our own league was under 430 are eligible.

Notes.

Manager Reg Sims, of the Ottawa Basketball team, has stated that the club will make a trip through the United States, playing in such places as New York, Brooklyn, Canton, Mass., Gouverneur, Watertown and Ogdensburg. Last winter the Ottawa team made the same trip, and played against the Crescent Millionaires in Brooklyn. For this the players who figured in the game were declared ineligible to compete against other teams controlled by the A. A. U. This season the directors of the Ottawa Y. M. C. A. are of the opinion that the team should not run any more chances of having a repetition of last winter's trouble, and they told the basketball players so. The Ottawa team made a hit on their trip, however, and Manager Sims has received many letters from the various teams in the United States offering guarantees for him to take a team across the line again this season, and he has announced that he will do so. Games are also being arranged with Montreal teams.

A number of famous hockey veterans of Winnipeg are coming out of retirement this winter to play only in exhibition games for the benefit of the Patriotic and allied funds.

According to an announcement made by the Secretary of the British Football Association, between 60,000 and 70,000 association football players are now in the ranks of the British soldiers. It is expected that eventually football will be suspended until the war is over.

All but three members of McGill University's champion cricket team have enlisted for active service overseas.

Bowling on the alley is one of the most healthful and interesting forms of athletics for the winter months. To the man who is seated at an office desk from 9 until 5 it is an incalculable benefit to get off his

coat and hurl the balls down the alley for an hour before supper,—and then again after supper for an hour or two. One public alley advertises that “no one who bowls ever has appendicitis.” Possibly this is true. In any case, it would seem that he would be much less subject to it than his brother who sits in a stuffy room playing bridge and “bowling” in another way.

The Civil Service Bowling League have just gotten out a very neat little booklet, for which the public (of Ottawa at least) are deeply indebted. It contains the rules of the game, the schedule for the 1914-15 series, the names of last year's winners, and the schedules of all the other leagues in the Capital,—and what a number of them there are:—

The Merchants' Bowling League.

The City Senior Bowling League.

The Manufacturers' Bowling League.

The Commercial Bowling League.

And several others.

The booklet also contains some very timely strictures about gambling. One of the good features of curling is that, for some reason betting has never been introduced into the “roarin' game.” *The Civilian* advises everyone to take up bowling this winter. It will be a pity if gambling spoils the interest in the game.

Fancy there being room for an artificial ice rink in Montreal—the city of winter carnivals! Yet one is nearing completion. One good result will be that no defeated hockey team can blame it on the wet ice. Within a few years it is probable that every city of 100,000 people in Canada and the United States will have its “artificial.” And all the better. Anything which tends to induce people to skate conduces to health.

The famous Indian cricketer, Ranjitsinji, recently delivered an impassioned appeal to his people to do all in their power to aid the British Empire. He said: “I have placed the humble and limited resources of my state at the disposal of the Empire by my letter to the agent to the Governor, I have promised to raise and maintain a force of 1,000 able-bodied men to fight for the Empire, to give 200 horses

and fifteen motors over and above two squadrons of the Imperial Service Lancers. So that I am not asking you to help us at a crisis in which I, too, am not willing to join with you heart and soul and at every and at any cost.”

Bowling League Standing.

Interior No. 1 leads the Civil Service Bowling League at present, but the leading teams have so far not come together, and the competition promises to be keen. In addition to the usual team prizes there will be nine prizes in each class, three for high average, three for high cross, and three for high singles. In addition there will be the grand aggregate, open to anyone. Only one trophy can be won by one competitor, except the winner of the grand aggregate, which is classed as an additional prize. The official statistics follow:

TEAM STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Ave.
Interior No. 1	11	1	3051
Railways No. 1	9	3	3032
Observatory	10	5	2974
Interior No. 2	10	5	2857
Customs	9	6	2978
Railway Lands	6	6	2714
P. O. Department	5	7	2914
East Block	4	8	2805
Bureau	4	8	2748
Mint	3	6	2813
Railways No. 2	2	7	2562
Stationery	2	13	2540

The Interior No. 1 are credited with a win of three defaulted games from Customs, and Bureau with three from East Block.

The highest team total to date was made by Observatory, namely, 3,285.

W. L. MacKinley, the Scottish explorer, who was one of Stefansson's expedition, has arrived at Liverpool. He holds out little hope that the missing men are alive. A thorough search, he said, had been made before he left the Arctic, of both the Herald and Wrangle Islands, with no result. What is most probable, he said, is that they perished during the tremendous rafting of ice before reaching Wrangle Island.

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THE DAY.

By Henry Chappell.

(The author of this magnificent poem is Mr. Henry Chappell, a railway porter at Bath. Mr. Chappell is known to his comrades as the "Bath Railway Poet." A poem such as this lifts him to the rank of a national poet.)

You boasted the Day, and you toasted the Day,

And now the Day has come.
Blasphemer, braggart and coward all,
Little you reck of the numbing ball,
The blasting shell, or the "white arm's" fall,

As they speed poor humans home.

You spied for the Day, you lied for the Day,

And woke the Day's red spleen.
Monster, who asked God's aid Divine,
Then strewed His seas with the ghastly mine;

Not all the waters of all the Rhine
Can wash thy foul hands clean.

You dreamed for the Day, you schemed for the Day;

Watch how the Day will go.
Slayer of age and youth and prime
(Defenceless slain for never a crime)
Thou art steeped in blood as a hog in slime,
False friend and cowardly foe.

You have sown for the Day, you have grown for the Day;

Yours is the Harvest red,
Can you hear the groans and the awful cries?

Can you see the heap of slain that lies,
And sightless turned to the flame-split skies

The glassy eyes of the dead?

You have wronged for the Day, you have longed for the Day

That lit the awful flame.
'Tis nothing to you that hill and plain
Yield sheaves of dead men amid the grain;

That widows mourn for their loved ones slain,

And mothers curse thy name.

But after the Day there's a price to pay
For the sleepers under the sod,
And He you have mocked for many a day—

Listen, and hear what He has to say:
"VENGEANCE is mine, I will repay."
What can you say to God?

Reprinted from the London "Daily Express."

THE MAN THAT GETS BACK.

Then here's to the man who gets back,

When fate has struck us between the eyes,

When fondest hope in failure dies,
When black and angry are all our skies.

Here's to the man that gets back.

Works back—

Fights back—

By the power of his soul

In his own control

Gets back.

Then here's to the man who gets back.

No craven coward to weep and groan,

He trusts to his God and himself alone,

No whimpers, no cursings, no feeble moan.

Here's to the man who gets back.

Works back—

Fights back—

By the power of his soul

In his own control

Gets back.

A yearly maximum salary of \$1,500 for letter carriers in cities was advocated by Congressman Martin B. Madden in an address before the Chicago branch of the National Association of Letter Carriers. "Furthermore," he said, "all postal officials up to the first assistant postmaster general should be promoted from the ranks. The best service comes from men who have been trained in the work. I see no reason why every postmaster should not come from the ranks."